Mr. Chairman, Secretary of Defense Mattis has quite correctly made readiness and modernization of our forces his top priorities.

It is a fact today that we have too many aircraft that cannot fly, too many ships that cannot sail, and too many troops who cannot deploy because they are not properly trained or there are not enough of them.

So how did we get there? Because in recent years, we have been just getting by—reducing investments in our military as the world becomes more dangerous and avoided.

The package before us today will sustain a much-needed rebuilding of our military after a half decade of cuts, while our troops remained in constant combat, as they do today.

We provided prioritizing funding to necessary but unfunded equipment and weapons platforms. We have boosted missile defense, a program that has taken on critical importance as North Korea, unabatedly, tries to marry its nuclear warheads with new ballistic missiles.

We increased funding for the vital training that prepares our warfighter for any contingency. This legislation also supports our military families. After all, they serve, too. We included a 2.4 percent pay increase for our servicemen and -women, the largest such raise in 8 years, and they deserve it.

Within the Military Construction and Veterans portion of this bill—and I thank Chairman DENT for his leadership—military infrastructure funding has increased by 25 percent above current levels. We continue our efforts to rebuild our Armed Forces by ensuring that our warfighters have the support they need.

We cannot forget those who have served. This measure increases funding to the Department of Veterans Affairs to 5 percent over current levels to provide veterans and their families with access to medical care and other benefits they have earned and deserve.

Within the Energy section of this legislation—I thank Chairman SIMPSON for his leadership—funding is prioritized for critical nuclear programs that will help strengthen our security and deter threats around the globe.

We also support the maintenance of our Nation’s waterways and support the work of the Army Corps to also ensure the resilience and security of our electricity infrastructure.

We recommit to opening Yucca Mountain as a safe and secure location to permanently store the Nation’s nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive wastes, and we promote basic science programs, which lay the foundation for new energy technologies.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, this package also includes funding for important legislative branch functions—and I thank Chairman YODER for his leadership—improving security to ensure

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the consideration of H.R. 3219, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). Is there objection to the re-

quest of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3219.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

In the Committee of the Whole

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, with Mr. BOST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and not exceed 2 hours equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 60 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to present an amendment to H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act. This legislative package provides critical appropriations for national security, including for the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Energy’s nuclear programs, and the Legislative Branch bill.

My colleagues, this is the primary constitutional duty of the Congress: to ensure the safety of the homeland and the American people.

This legislation is carefully crafted to meet that responsibility: funding our critical military priorities, supporting veterans, and making our borders more secure.

The core of this package is full-year funding for the Department of Defense and the intelligence community. I thank Chairwoman GRANGER for her leadership.

In total, the Defense portion of the bill provides $658.1 billion for these functions, an increase of $68.1 billion in base discretionary funding above the fiscal year 2017 enacted levels.

There is no doubt that this is a significant increase from the current spending levels, and certainly from the last 8 years. But this increase is vitally important to continue the process we started to rebuild, repair, and re-equip our Armed Forces that we started in the 2017 appropriations package.
that our Members, our staffs, and visitors to this wonderful Capitol complex are always well protected.

Mr. Chairman, before I close, I offer thanks to members of the Appropriations Committee for their hard work and tough decisions over the past few months producing two appropriations bills, fiscal year 2017 and 2018, in less than 3 months.

As you know, we received the President’s budget on May 23, just over 2 months ago, and since then, we have worked nonstop to put all 12 bills through the committee in record time. Each and every one of these bills deserves to be sent to the President’s desk. I look forward to completing our work on all of our bills.

I also would like to extend my personal thanks to the entire committee and to our remarkable staff for their hard work on these bills and the eight yet to come.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.
### Title I: Military Personnel

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
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Total, Title I, Military Personnel: 128,725,976 133,881,636 132,977,586 +4,251,008 -904,050

### Title II: Operation and Maintenance

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Total, Title II, Operation and Maintenance: 167,003,260 188,570,298 191,654,065 +24,050,805 +3,083,767
DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)
(Amounts in thousands)

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<td>Aircraft Procurement, Air Force</td>
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<td>Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force</td>
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<td>Other Procurement, Air Force</td>
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<td>Procurement, National Defense Restoration Fund</td>
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**TITLE IV**

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**Note:** The table represents appropriations for various programs under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2018.
### Division A - Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2018 (H.R. 3210)

(Amounts in thousands)

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<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
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#### Title V

**Revolving and Management Funds**

- Defense Working Capital Funds: 1,511,613, 1,586,596, 1,586,596, +74,983, ---
- National Defense Sealift Fund: ---, 509,327, ---, ---, -509,327

- **Total, Title V, Revolving and Management Funds:** 1,511,613, 2,095,923, 1,586,596, +74,983, -509,327

#### Title VI

**Other Department of Defense Programs**

- **Defense Health Program**
  - Operation and maintenance: 31,277,022, 32,095,923, 31,735,923, +458,921, -360,000
  - Procurement: 402,161, 895,328, 895,328, +493,167, ---
  - Research, development, test and evaluation: 2,102,107, 673,215, 1,300,315, -801,792, +627,100

- **Total, Defense Health Program:** 33,781,270, 33,664,466, 33,931,556, +150,296, +267,100

- **Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:**
  - Procurement: 15,132, 18,081, 18,081, +2,949, ---
  - Research, development, test and evaluation: 388,609, 839,414, 839,414, +450,805, ---

- **Total, Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:** 523,726, 951,732, 961,732, +438,006, ---

- **Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense/Office of the Inspector General:**
  - 998,800, 790,814, 854,814, -143,986, +64,000
  - 14,442, ---, ---, ---, -14,442
  - 99,795, ---, ---, ---, -99,795

- **Office of the Inspector General:** 312,035, 336,887, 336,887, 24,852, ---

- **Total, Title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs:** 35,615,831, 35,868,136, 36,084,999, +469,168, +216,863

#### Title VII

**Related Agencies**

- **Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund:** 514,000, 514,000, 514,000, ---, ---
- **Intelligence Community Management Account (ICMA):** 515,596, 532,000, 522,100, +6,504, -9,900

- **Total, Title VII, Related agencies:** 1,029,596, 1,046,000, 1,036,100, +6,504, -9,900
### TITLE VIII

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

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<td>(30,000)</td>
<td>(30,000)</td>
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<td>Defense acquisition workforce development excess cash balances (recission) (Sec.8081)</td>
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<td>-10,000</td>
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<td>Fisher House O&amp;M Navy transfer authority (Sec.8086)</td>
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### TITLE IX

**OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM (GWOT)**

**Military Personnel**

| Military Personnel, Army (GWOT)                                           | 1,948,648       | 2,635,317       | 686,669 |
| Military Personnel, Navy (GWOT)                                           | 327,427         | 377,857         | 50,430  |
| Military Personnel, Marine Corps (GWOT)                                   | 179,733         | 103,800         | -75,933 |
| Military Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)                                      | 705,706         | 912,779         | 207,073 |
| Reserve Personnel, Army (GWOT)                                           | 42,506          | 24,942          | -17,564 |
| Reserve Personnel, Navy (GWOT)                                           | 11,829          | 9,091           | -2,838  |
| Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (GWOT)                                    | 3,764           | 2,328           | -1,436  |
| Reserve Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)                                      | 20,535          | 20,569          | +34     |
| National Guard Personnel, Army (GWOT)                                     | 196,472         | 184,589         | -11,883 |
| National Guard Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)                                | 5,268           | 5,004           | -284    |
| Military Personnel, National Defense Restoration Fund (GWOT)             | -1,000,000      | +1,000,000      |       |
| Total, Military Personnel (OC/GWOT)                                      | 3,442,008       | 4,276,276       | +1,834,268 | +1,000,000     |

---

*Note: FY 2017 and FY 2018 values are in thousands.*
### Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2018

**Amounts in thousands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
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<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
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**Procurement**

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<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
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### DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)
(Amounts in thousands)

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<th>Bill Enacted</th>
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DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)
(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
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<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<td>Military Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)</td>
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**Operation and Maintenance**

| Military Personnel, Air Force (GWOT) | 131,375 | --- | --- | -131,375 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Army (GWOT) | 986,754 | --- | --- | -986,754 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Navy (GWOT) | 1,772,631 | --- | --- | -1,772,631 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (GWOT) | 255,250 | --- | --- | -255,250 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (GWOT) | 1,566,272 | --- | --- | -1,566,272 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (GWOT) | 650,951 | --- | --- | -650,951 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve (GWOT) | 3,208 | --- | --- | -3,208 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (GWOT) | 115,099 | --- | --- | -115,099 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard (GWOT) | 87,866 | --- | --- | -87,866 | --- |
| Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard (GWOT) | 23,000 | --- | --- | -23,000 | --- |
| Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund (GWOT) | 626,400 | --- | --- | -626,400 | --- |
| Counter-ISIL Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund | 1,610,000 | --- | --- | -1,610,000 | --- |
| **Total, Operation and Maintenance OCD/GWOT Requirements** | 7,697,433 | --- | --- | -7,697,433 | --- |

**Procurement**

| Aircraft Procurement, Army (GWOT) | 316,784 | --- | --- | -316,784 | --- |
| Missile Procurement, Army (GWOT) | 579,754 | --- | --- | -579,754 | --- |
| Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (GWOT) | 61,218 | --- | --- | -61,218 | --- |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Army (GWOT) | 447,685 | --- | --- | -447,685 | --- |
| Other Procurement, Army (GWOT) | 412,109 | --- | --- | -412,109 | --- |
| Aircraft Procurement, Navy (GWOT) | 314,257 | --- | --- | -314,257 | --- |
| Weapons Procurement, Navy (GWOT) | 129,000 | --- | --- | -129,000 | --- |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (GWOT) | 103,100 | --- | --- | -103,100 | --- |
| Other Procurement, Navy (GWOT) | 151,297 | --- | --- | -151,297 | --- |
| Procurement, Marine Corps (GWOT) | 212,280 | --- | --- | -212,280 | --- |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 856,820 | --- | --- | -856,820 | --- |
| Space Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 19,900 | --- | --- | -19,900 | --- |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (GWOT) | 70,000 | --- | --- | -70,000 | --- |
| Other Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 1,335,381 | --- | --- | -1,335,381 | --- |
| Procurement, Defense-Wide (GWOT) | 510,635 | --- | --- | -510,635 | --- |
| **Total, Procurement OCD/GWOT Requirements** | 5,520,220 | --- | --- | -5,520,220 | --- |
### DIVISION A - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)

(Amounts in thousands)

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<td>Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense (GWOT)</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-2,725</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, RDT&amp;E OCO/GWOT Requirements</td>
<td>990,558</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-990,558</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Revolving and Management Funds

| Defense Working Capital Funds (GWOT) | 265,681 | --- | --- | -265,681 | --- |

### Other Department of Defense Programs

| Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation | 127,000 | --- | --- | -127,000 | --- |

#### TITLE X General Provisions

| Additional transfer authority (GWOT) (Sec.10002) | (250,000) | --- | --- | -250,000 | --- |
| Total, Title X (OCO/GWOT) | 14,752,267 | --- | --- | -14,752,267 | --- |

### OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

SECURITY ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

| Military Personnel (OCO/GWOT) | 265,116 | --- | --- | -265,116 | --- |
| Operation and Maintenance (OCO/GWOT) | 4,615,935 | --- | --- | -4,615,935 | --- |
| Procurement (OCO/GWOT) | 724,447 | --- | --- | -724,447 | --- |
| Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (OCO/GWOT) | 81,700 | --- | --- | -81,700 | --- |
| Other Department of Defense Programs (OCO/GWOT) | 87,800 | --- | --- | -87,800 | --- |
| Total, Other Appropriations | 5,775,000 | --- | --- | -5,775,000 | --- |

Grand Total, Bill

| Appropriations | 591,980,267 | 622,149,276 | 650,437,519 | 58,457,252 | 28,286,243 |
| Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) | (513,555,692) | (558,214,406) | (577,404,900) | (+63,849,206) | (+19,190,494) |
| Rescissions | (83,179,701) | (63,934,870) | (74,521,813) | (-8,658,176) | (+10,586,743) |
| Rescissions (GWOT) | (-3,924,892) | --- | (-901,381) | (+3,023,311) | (-901,381) |
| Total (Transfer Authority) | 4,664,375 | 5,156,519 | 4,656,519 | -7,856 | -500,000 |
| Total (Transfer Authority) (GWOT) | 2,760,000 | 4,500,000 | 2,500,000 | -250,000 | -2,000,000 |
### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET Recap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scorekeeping adjustments:</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lease of defense real property (permanent)</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>+1,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHP: O&amp;M to DOD-VA Joint Incentive Fund (permanent)</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense function</td>
<td>-15,000</td>
<td>-15,000</td>
<td>-15,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-defense function</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHP: O&amp;M to DOD-VA Medical Facility Demonstration Fund (Sec. 8090):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense function</td>
<td>-122,375</td>
<td>-115,519</td>
<td>-115,519</td>
<td>+6,856</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-defense function</td>
<td>122,375</td>
<td>115,519</td>
<td>115,519</td>
<td>-6,856</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O&amp;M: Defense-wide transfer to Department of the Interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense function</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>123,900</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>+123,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-defense function</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>123,900</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-123,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy transfer to John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense function</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>+1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-defense function</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricare accrual (permanent, indefinite auth.) 3/</td>
<td>6,953,000</td>
<td>8,145,000</td>
<td>8,145,000</td>
<td>+1,192,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, scorekeeping adjustments</td>
<td>6,998,000</td>
<td>8,191,000</td>
<td>8,191,000</td>
<td>+1,193,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recapitulation

| Title I - Military Personnel | 128,725,978 | 133,881,636 | 132,977,586 | +4,251,608 | -804,050 |
| Title II - Operation and Maintenance | 167,603,260 | 188,570,298 | 191,654,065 | +24,080,805 | +3,083,767 |
| Title III - Procurement | 108,426,827 | 113,909,877 | 132,501,445 | +24,594,568 | +18,594,568 |
| Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 72,301,587 | 82,710,636 | 82,654,976 | +10,353,389 | -61,660 |
| Title V - Revolving and Management Funds | 1,511,613 | 2,095,923 | 1,586,596 | +74,963 | -508,327 |
| Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs | 35,615,831 | 35,869,136 | 36,084,999 | +419,163 | +216,863 |
| Title VII - Related Agencies | 1,029,596 | 1,046,000 | 1,033,100 | +6,504 | -3,900 |
| Title VIII - General Provisions (net) | -5,583,692 | 128,900 | -1,992,248 | +3,591,444 | -2,121,148 |
| Title IX - Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) | 61,822,000 | 63,934,870 | 73,934,000 | +12,112,000 | +9,999,130 |
| Title X - Additional Appropriations | 14,752,267 | | | | |
| Total, Department of Defense | 586,205,267 | 622,149,276 | 650,437,519 | +64,232,252 | +28,286,243 |
| Other appropriations (PL 114-254) | 5,775,000 | | | | |
| Scorekeeping adjustments | 6,998,000 | 8,191,000 | 8,191,000 | +1,193,000 | --- |
| Total mandatory and discretionary | 598,978,267 | 630,340,276 | 658,828,519 | +59,650,252 | +28,286,243 |

1/ Included in Budget under Operation and Maintenance
2/ Included in Budget under Procurement
3/ Contributions to Department of Defense
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund (Sec. 725, P.L. 108-375). Budget request excludes proposal to amend TRICARE
### TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress (FY17 PL 114-223, Sec.142)1/................. 174 --- --- -174 ---

Salaries and Expenses

**House Leadership Offices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Speaker</td>
<td>6,645</td>
<td>6,645</td>
<td>6,645</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Majority Floor Leader</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Minority Floor Leader</td>
<td>7,114</td>
<td>7,114</td>
<td>7,114</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Majority Whip</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Minority Whip</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Conference Counsel</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Caucus</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal, House Leadership Offices** 22,278 22,278 22,278 --- ---

**Members' Representational Allowances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>FY 2018</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>562,632</td>
<td>567,000</td>
<td>562,632</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-4,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Committee Employees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Committees, Special and Select</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>FY 2018</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations)</td>
<td>127,053</td>
<td>129,062</td>
<td>127,053</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-2,009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal, Committee employees** 150,324 152,288 150,279 -45 -2,009

**Salaries, Officers and Employees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of the Clerk</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>FY 2018</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Sergeant at Arms</td>
<td>26,268</td>
<td>28,421</td>
<td>27,945</td>
<td>+1,677</td>
<td>-476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chief Administrative Officer</td>
<td>15,505</td>
<td>18,076</td>
<td>20,505</td>
<td>+5,000</td>
<td>+2,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>117,165</td>
<td>133,635</td>
<td>127,165</td>
<td>+10,000</td>
<td>-6,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of General Counsel</td>
<td>4,963</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>4,968</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Parliamentarian</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>+48</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House</td>
<td>1,999</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>+38</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House</td>
<td>3,167</td>
<td>3,261</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>+42</td>
<td>-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Interparliamentary Affairs</td>
<td>8,979</td>
<td>9,437</td>
<td>9,437</td>
<td>+456</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other authorized employees</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees** 161,487 202,796 198,156 +16,669 +4,640

**Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal statutes claims**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>FY 2018</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House</td>
<td>3,625</td>
<td>3,625</td>
<td>3,625</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government contributions</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery</td>
<td>245,354</td>
<td>251,630</td>
<td>233,940</td>
<td>-11,794</td>
<td>-18,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition activities</td>
<td>16,217</td>
<td>16,186</td>
<td>15,198</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded Warrior program</td>
<td>20,84</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>+189</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Congressional Ethics</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous items</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>+12</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal, Allowances and expenses** 272,328 278,825 260,704 -11,624 -18,121

**Total, House of Representatives (discretionary)** 1,189,049 1,223,187 1,194,049 +5,000 -29,138

**Total, House of Representatives (mandatory)** 174 --- --- -174 ---
## Joint Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Economic Committee</td>
<td>4,203</td>
<td>4,203</td>
<td>4,203</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Committee on Taxation</td>
<td>10,095</td>
<td>11,169</td>
<td>10,455</td>
<td>+360</td>
<td>-714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Attending Physician</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances</td>
<td>3,838</td>
<td>3,838</td>
<td>3,838</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Congressional Accessibility Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>+15</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Joint Items</td>
<td>19,565</td>
<td>20,654</td>
<td>19,940</td>
<td>+375</td>
<td>-714</td>
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</tbody>
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## Capitol Police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>325,300</td>
<td>347,096</td>
<td>347,700</td>
<td>+22,400</td>
<td>+604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>75,211</td>
<td>74,800</td>
<td>+6,800</td>
<td>+411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Capitol Police</td>
<td>393,300</td>
<td>422,307</td>
<td>422,500</td>
<td>+29,200</td>
<td>+193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Office of Compliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>4,056</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-97</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Congressional Budget Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>49,945</td>
<td>48,500</td>
<td>+2,000</td>
<td>-1,445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Architect of the Capitol (AOC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Construction and Operations</td>
<td>92,957</td>
<td>98,360</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>+43</td>
<td>-5,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol building</td>
<td>32,584</td>
<td>54,898</td>
<td>45,300</td>
<td>+12,716</td>
<td>-9,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol grounds</td>
<td>12,826</td>
<td>14,279</td>
<td>13,333</td>
<td>+507</td>
<td>-946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House office buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Power Plant</td>
<td>95,846</td>
<td>117,205</td>
<td>115,694</td>
<td>+20,048</td>
<td>-1,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offsetting collections</td>
<td>-9,000</td>
<td>-9,000</td>
<td>-9,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, Capitol Power Plant</td>
<td>86,846</td>
<td>106,205</td>
<td>106,694</td>
<td>+20,048</td>
<td>-1,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library buildings and grounds</td>
<td>47,060</td>
<td>121,192</td>
<td>76,097</td>
<td>+29,017</td>
<td>-45,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol police buildings, grounds and security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Visitor Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, Architect of the Capitol</td>
<td>529,481</td>
<td>672,919</td>
<td>581,837</td>
<td>+52,356</td>
<td>-91,082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Library of Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>457,017</td>
<td>504,260</td>
<td>464,209</td>
<td>+7,192</td>
<td>-40,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority to spend receipts</td>
<td>-6,350</td>
<td>-6,350</td>
<td>-6,350</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>450,667</td>
<td>497,910</td>
<td>457,859</td>
<td>+7,192</td>
<td>-40,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office, Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>68,825</td>
<td>77,709</td>
<td>72,011</td>
<td>+3,186</td>
<td>-5,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority to spend receipts</td>
<td>-39,548</td>
<td>-38,864</td>
<td>-41,305</td>
<td>-1,757</td>
<td>-2,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior year unobligated balances</td>
<td>-6,179</td>
<td>-7,429</td>
<td>-2,260</td>
<td>+3,919</td>
<td>+5,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, Copyright Office</td>
<td>23,098</td>
<td>31,416</td>
<td>28,446</td>
<td>+5,348</td>
<td>-2,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service, Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>107,945</td>
<td>119,279</td>
<td>111,474</td>
<td>+3,529</td>
<td>-7,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the blind and physically handicapped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>50,248</td>
<td>52,815</td>
<td>50,248</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office funding flexibility information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technology (Sec.1103(b))(CBO estimate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Library of Congress</td>
<td>631,958</td>
<td>703,420</td>
<td>648,027</td>
<td>+16,069</td>
<td>-55,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Division B - Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)
(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Government Publishing Office

| Congressional publishing | 79,736 | 79,528 | 79,528 | -208 | --- |
| Documents, Salaries and expenses | 29,500 | 29,000 | 29,000 | -500 | --- |
| Government Publishing Office Business Operations | 7,832 | 8,540 | 8,540 | +708 | --- |
| Revolving Fund | 7,832 | 8,540 | 8,540 | +708 | --- |
| Total, Government Publishing Office | 117,068 | 117,068 | 117,068 | --- | --- |

#### Government Accountability Office

| Salaries and expenses | 567,856 | 614,478 | 568,306 | +450 | -46,172 |
| Offsettng collections | -23,350 | -23,800 | -23,800 | -450 | --- |
| Total, Government Accountability Office | 544,506 | 590,678 | 544,506 | --- | -46,172 |

#### Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund

| Payment to the Open World Leadership Center (OWLC) Trust Fund | 5,600 | 5,800 | 5,800 | --- | -200 |

#### John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development

| Stennis Center for Public Service | 430 | 430 | 430 | --- | --- |

#### Administrative Provisions

| Scorekeeping adjustment (CBO estimate) | -1,000 | --- | -2,000 | -1,000 | -2,000 |

#### Other Scorekeeping Adjustments

| AOC House Office Buildings Fund (PL114-254)(CBO estimate) | --- | -4,000 | -4,000 | -4,000 | --- |
| Grand total (including scorekeeping adjustments) | 3,480,590 | 3,806,464 | 3,580,416 | +99,826 | -220,048 |
| Discretionary | (3,480,416) | (3,806,464) | (3,580,416) | (+100,000) | (-220,048) |
| Mandatory | (174) | --- | --- | (-174) | --- |

---

1/ FY2017 funds provided in Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114-223)
2/ FY2017 is Sec. 175 of Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114-254)
## DIVISION B - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives (discretionary)</td>
<td>1,189,049</td>
<td>1,223,187</td>
<td>1,194,049</td>
<td>+5,000</td>
<td>-20,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives (mandatory) 1/</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-174</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Items</td>
<td>19,565</td>
<td>20,654</td>
<td>19,940</td>
<td>+375</td>
<td>-714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Police</td>
<td>393,300</td>
<td>422,307</td>
<td>422,500</td>
<td>+29,200</td>
<td>+193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Compliance</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>4,056</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Budget Office</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>49,945</td>
<td>48,500</td>
<td>+2,000</td>
<td>-1,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect of the Capitol</td>
<td>529,481</td>
<td>672,919</td>
<td>581,837</td>
<td>+52,356</td>
<td>-91,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td>631,958</td>
<td>703,420</td>
<td>646,027</td>
<td>+16,069</td>
<td>-55,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Publishing Office</td>
<td>117,068</td>
<td>117,068</td>
<td>117,068</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Accountability Office</td>
<td>544,506</td>
<td>590,678</td>
<td>544,506</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-46,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open World Leadership Center</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stennis Center for Public Service</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Provisions 2/</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Scorekeeping adjustments</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-4,000</td>
<td>-4,000</td>
<td>-4,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Grand total** | 3,460,500 | 3,806,464 | 3,580,416 | +96,026 | -226,048

**Discretionary** | (3,460,416) | (3,806,464) | (3,580,416) | (+100,000) | (-220,048)

**Mandatory 1/** | (174) | --- | --- | (-174) | ---

---

1/ FY2017 funds provided in Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114-223)

2/ FY2017 is Sec. 175 of Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114-254)
DIVISION C - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)
(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Army..........................</td>
<td>513,459</td>
<td>920,394</td>
<td>923,994</td>
<td>+10,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps........</td>
<td>1,021,580</td>
<td>1,616,685</td>
<td>1,558,085</td>
<td>+536,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Air Force.....................</td>
<td>1,491,058</td>
<td>1,738,796</td>
<td>1,540,474</td>
<td>+49,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Active components</strong>........................</td>
<td>5,051,541</td>
<td>7,390,768</td>
<td>6,813,825</td>
<td>+1,792,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Army National Guard...........</td>
<td>232,930</td>
<td>210,652</td>
<td>210,652</td>
<td>-22,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Air National Guard...............</td>
<td>143,957</td>
<td>161,491</td>
<td>161,481</td>
<td>+17,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Army Reserve...................</td>
<td>68,230</td>
<td>73,712</td>
<td>73,712</td>
<td>+5,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Navy Reserve....................</td>
<td>38,597</td>
<td>65,271</td>
<td>65,271</td>
<td>+26,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Air Force Reserve..............</td>
<td>188,950</td>
<td>63,535</td>
<td>63,535</td>
<td>-125,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Reserve components</strong>........................</td>
<td>672,664</td>
<td>574,061</td>
<td>574,661</td>
<td>-98,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment</td>
<td>177,932</td>
<td>154,000</td>
<td>177,932</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program.............................................</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical demilitarization construction, Defense-Wide..</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense Base Closure Account...........</td>
<td>240,237</td>
<td>255,867</td>
<td>290,867</td>
<td>+50,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Military Construction..........................</td>
<td>8,142,374</td>
<td>8,375,296</td>
<td>7,857,285</td>
<td>+1,714,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Construction, Army.....................</td>
<td>157,172</td>
<td>182,662</td>
<td>182,662</td>
<td>+25,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army.........</td>
<td>325,995</td>
<td>346,625</td>
<td>346,625</td>
<td>+20,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps...</td>
<td>94,011</td>
<td>83,682</td>
<td>83,682</td>
<td>-10,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps</td>
<td>300,915</td>
<td>328,282</td>
<td>328,282</td>
<td>+27,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Construction, Air Force................</td>
<td>61,352</td>
<td>85,062</td>
<td>85,062</td>
<td>+23,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force...</td>
<td>274,429</td>
<td>318,324</td>
<td>318,324</td>
<td>+43,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide</td>
<td>59,157</td>
<td>59,169</td>
<td>59,169</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoD Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund...</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>+623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund</td>
<td>3,258</td>
<td>2,726</td>
<td>2,726</td>
<td>-532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Family Housing</strong>.............................</td>
<td>1,276,289</td>
<td>1,407,155</td>
<td>1,407,155</td>
<td>+130,866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

| Military Construction, Army (Sec. 126) (recession)... | -29,802 | --- | -10,000 | +19,802 | +10,000 |
| Military Construction, Army (Sec. 126) (recession)... | --- | --- | -10,000 | --- | -10,000 |
| Military Construction, Air Force (Sec. 127) (recession)... | -51,460 | --- | --- | +51,460 | --- |
| Military Construction, Defense-Wide (Sec. 126) (recession)... | -141,600 | --- | -27,440 | +114,160 | -27,440 |
| Military Construction, Defense-Wide (Sec. 127) (recession)... | -30,000 | --- | --- | +30,000 | --- |
| Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (Sec. 125)... | 40,000 | --- | 43,800 | +3,800 | +43,800 |
| Military Construction, Air Force (Sec. 125)... | 227,099 | --- | 126,900 | -100,199 | +126,900 |
| Military Construction, Air National Guard (Sec. 125)... | 41,000 | --- | 41,000 | +71,900 | +41,000 |
| Military Construction, Army National Guard (Sec. 125)... | 67,500 | --- | 56,000 | -11,500 | +56,000 |
| Military Construction, Air Force Reserve (Sec. 125)... | 30,000 | --- | 56,000 | +26,000 | +56,000 |
| NATO Security Investment Program (Sec. 127) (recession)... | -30,000 | --- | --- | +30,000 | --- |
| NATO Security Investment Program (Sec. 127) (recession)... | -25,000 | --- | --- | +25,000 | --- |
| Military Construction, Air Force (Sec. 125)... | 149,500 | --- | 70,300 | -79,200 | +70,300 |
| Military Construction, Air National Guard (Sec. 125)... | 11,000 | --- | --- | -11,000 | --- |
| Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (Sec. 125)... | 89,400 | --- | --- | -89,400 | --- |
| Military Construction, Air Force Reserve (Sec. 125)... | --- | --- | 44,100 | +44,100 | +44,100 |
| NATO Security Investment Program (Sec. 126)... | --- | --- | -25,000 | 25,000 | +25,000 |
### Division C - Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Construction, Army (Sec. 126)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-18,000</td>
<td>-18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (Sec. 126)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-8,000</td>
<td>-8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Housing Construction, Air Force (Sec. 126)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-20,000</td>
<td>-20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Administrative Provisions</strong></td>
<td>307,337</td>
<td>320,560</td>
<td>+13,223</td>
<td>+320,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>(614,999)</td>
<td>(439,000)</td>
<td>(-175,999)</td>
<td>(+439,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recissions</td>
<td>(-307,662)</td>
<td>(-118,440)</td>
<td>(+189,222)</td>
<td>(-118,440)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Title I, Department of Defense</strong></td>
<td>7,726,000</td>
<td>9,782,451</td>
<td>9,585,000</td>
<td>+1,859,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>(8,033,662)</td>
<td>(9,782,451)</td>
<td>(9,703,440)</td>
<td>(+1,669,778)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recissions</td>
<td>(-307,662)</td>
<td>(-118,440)</td>
<td>(+189,222)</td>
<td>(-118,440)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Title II - Department of Veterans Affairs

**Veterans Benefits Administration**

*Compensation and pensions:*

- Advance from prior year: (86,083,128) 90,119,449 (90,119,449) (+4,036,321) ---
- Subtotal, current year: 86,083,128 90,119,449 90,119,449 (+4,036,321) ---
- Advance appropriation, FY 2019: 90,119,449 95,768,462 95,768,462 +5,649,013 ---

*Readjustment benefits:*

- Advance from prior year: (16,340,828) (13,708,648) (13,708,648) (-2,632,180) ---
- Subtotal: 16,340,828 13,708,648 13,708,648 -2,632,180 ---
- Advance appropriation, FY 2019: 13,708,648 11,832,175 11,832,175 +1,876,473 ---

*Veterans insurance and indemnities:*

- Advance from prior year: (91,920) (107,899) (107,899) (+15,979) ---
- Current year request: --- --- --- --- ---
- Subtotal: 108,525 120,338 120,338 +1,813 ---
- Advance appropriation, FY 2019: 107,899 109,090 109,090 +1,191 ---

*Veterans housing benefit program fund:*

- [Limitation on direct loans]: (500) (500) (500) --- ---
- Administrative expenses: 198,856 178,626 178,626 -20,230 ---

*Vocational rehabilitation loans program account:*

- 36 36 30 -6 ---
- [Limitation on direct loans]: (2,517) (2,356) (2,356) (-161) ---
- Administrative expenses: 389 395 395 -6 ---

*Native American veteran housing loan program account:*

- 1,163 1,163 1,163 --- ---
- General operating expenses, VBA: 2,856,160 2,844,000 2,894,000 +37,640 +50,000 ---

*Total, Veterans Benefits Administration:*

- 107,009,205 110,746,380 110,796,380 +3,747,175 +50,000 ---
- Appropriations: (3,073,206) (3,038,853) (3,086,853) (+13,444) (+50,000) ---
- Advance appropriations, FY 2019: (103,935,996) (107,709,727) (107,709,727) (+3,773,731) ---

*Advances from prior year appropriations:*

- (102,515,876) (103,935,996) (103,935,996) (+1,420,120) ---

**Veterans Health Administration**

*Medical services:*

- Advance from prior year: (51,673,000) (44,886,554) (44,886,554) (-6,786,446) ---
- Current year request: 1,078,993 1,031,808 1,031,808 -47,185 ---
### DIVISION C - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

**APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)**

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental funding for opioid abuse prevention</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P.L. 115-31)</td>
<td>-7,246,181</td>
<td>-7,246,181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Services (Sec. 217) (rescission)</td>
<td>45,555,812</td>
<td>45,918,362</td>
<td>45,918,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Funding for opioid abuse prevention was included in the FY17 supplemental. In FY18, it is provided within the amount recommended by the Committee.

### Medical community care:

| Advance from prior year | (9,409,118) | (9,409,118) | (9,409,118) | --- |
| Current year request | 7,246,181 | 254,000 | 254,000 | -6,992,181 |
| Subtotal | 7,246,181 | 9,663,118 | 9,663,118 | +2,416,937 |
| Advance appropriation, FY 2019 | 9,409,118 | 8,384,704 | 8,384,704 | -1,024,414 |

### Medical support and compliance:

| Advance from prior year | (6,524,000) | (6,654,480) | (6,654,480) | (+130,480) |
| Current year request | 284,397 | 284,397 | 284,397 | --- |
| Subtotal | 6,808,397 | 6,938,877 | 6,938,877 | +414,877 |
| Advance appropriation, FY 2019 | 6,654,480 | 7,239,156 | 7,239,156 | +584,676 |

### Medical facilities:

| Advance from prior year | (5,074,000) | (5,434,880) | (5,434,880) | (+360,880) |
| Current year request | 247,668 | 1,079,795 | 1,079,795 | +832,127 |
| Subtotal | 5,321,668 | 6,514,675 | 6,514,675 | +1,193,007 |
| Advance appropriation, FY 2019 | 5,434,880 | 5,914,288 | 5,914,288 | +479,408 |

### Medical and prosthetic research:

| 675,366 | 640,000 | 698,228 | +22,862 | +58,228 |

### Medical care cost recovery collections:

| -2,637,000 | -2,507,000 | -2,507,000 | +130,000 | --- |

### DoD-VA Joint Medical Funds (transfers out):

| (-274,731) | (-297,137) | (-297,137) | (-22,406) | --- |

### DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund (Transfer out):

| (-15,000) | (-15,000) | (-15,000) | --- | --- |

### DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund (by transfer):

| (15,000) | (15,000) | (15,000) | --- |

### Total, Veterans Health Administration:

| 66,437,059 | 73,869,313 | 74,047,541 | +5,610,482 | +56,228 |

### By transfer:

| (2,052,927) | (3,290,000) | (3,348,228) | (+1,996,291) | (+56,228) |

### Advance appropriations, FY 2019:

| (86,385,032) | (70,699,313) | (70,699,313) | (+4,314,281) | --- |

### Advances from prior year appropriations:

| (63,271,000) | (66,385,032) | (66,385,032) | (+3,114,032) | --- |

### National Cemetery Administration:

| 286,193 | 306,193 | 306,193 | +20,000 | --- |

### Departmental Administration:

| General administration | 345,391 | 346,891 | 346,891 | +1,500 | --- |

### Information technology systems:

| 4,276,259 | 4,055,500 | 4,135,500 | -142,759 | +80,000 |

### Office of Inspector General:

| 150,106 | 150,106 | 150,106 | --- | --- |

### Construction, major projects:

<p>| 528,110 | 512,430 | 410,530 | -117,880 | -101,900 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction, minor projects</td>
<td>372,069</td>
<td>342,570</td>
<td>342,570</td>
<td>-29,499</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants for construction of State extended care facilities</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants for the construction of veterans cemeteries</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Departmental Administration</td>
<td>5,975,031</td>
<td>5,707,593</td>
<td>5,686,693</td>
<td>-288,338</td>
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**Administrative Provisions**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JIF rescission</td>
<td>-40,000</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>+40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>General rescission (Sec. 233)</td>
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<td>-399,972</td>
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<td>-71,188</td>
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<td>Proposed mandatory disability exams language</td>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>-40,000</td>
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**Total, title II**

<table>
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<th>Bill</th>
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<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(11,363,460)</td>
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<td>(12,350,579)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rescissions (By transfer)</th>
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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(289,731)</td>
<td>(312,137)</td>
<td>(312,137)</td>
<td>(+22,406)</td>
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**Advance Appropriations, FY 2019:**

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<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Enacted</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(103,935,996)</td>
<td>(107,709,727)</td>
<td>(107,709,727)</td>
<td>(+3,773,731)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discretionary</th>
<th>Enacted</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(66,385,032)</td>
<td>(70,699,313)</td>
<td>(70,699,313)</td>
<td>(+4,314,281)</td>
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**Advances from prior year appropriations:**

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<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(102,515,876)</td>
<td>(103,935,996)</td>
<td>(103,935,996)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discretionary</th>
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<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(63,271,000)</td>
<td>(66,385,032)</td>
<td>(66,385,032)</td>
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**(Limitation on direct loans)**

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<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(77,522,887)</td>
<td>(83,067,313)</td>
<td>(82,643,481)</td>
<td>(+5,120,946)</td>
<td>(-423,832)</td>
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**Net discretionary**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(74,408,856)</td>
<td>(78,753,032)</td>
<td>(78,329,200)</td>
<td>(+3,920,354)</td>
<td>(-423,832)</td>
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**Mandatory**

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(103,952,601)</td>
<td>(107,722,166)</td>
<td>(107,722,166)</td>
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**Advances from prior year less FY 2019 advances**

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-1,420,120)</td>
<td>(-3,773,731)</td>
<td>(-3,773,731)</td>
<td>(-2,353,611)</td>
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**Net mandatory**

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(102,532,481)</td>
<td>(103,948,435)</td>
<td>(103,948,435)</td>
<td>(+1,415,954)</td>
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**Total mandatory and discretionary**

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<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>176,941,336</td>
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<td>182,277,635</td>
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**TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES**

**American Battle Monuments Commission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>Enacted</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75,100</td>
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**Foreign currency fluctuations account**

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<tr>
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<th>Bill</th>
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<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tr>
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<td>75,100</td>
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**U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
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<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,945</td>
<td>33,008</td>
<td>33,000</td>
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<td>-8</td>
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**Department of Defense - Civil**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
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<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70,800</td>
<td>70,800</td>
<td>78,800</td>
<td>+8,000</td>
<td>+8,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cemeterial Expenses, Army**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>Enacted</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41,300</td>
<td>41,300</td>
<td>41,300</td>
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**Armed Forces Retirement Home - Trust Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation and maintenance</th>
<th>Enacted</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</table>
### Title IV - Overseas Contingency Operations

#### Overseas Contingency Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Division C - Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies**
  **Appropriations Act, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)**
  (Amounts in thousands) |
| Payment from General Fund | 22,000          | 22,000          | 22,000 | ---                      | ---                      |
| Total, Armed Forces Retirement Home | 64,300         | 64,300          | 64,300 | ---                      | ---                      |
| Total, Title III          | 241,145         | 243,808         | 251,800 | +10,655                  | +7,992                   |
| **Total**                 |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| **Army**                  |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for planning and design (P.L. 115-31) | --- | 124,000 | 131,458 | +131,458 | +7,458 |
| Navy                      |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for construction (P.L. 115-31) | 38,400 | --- | 13,390 | -25,019 | +13,390 |
| Subtotal                  | 105,117         | ---             | 13,390 | -91,727                 | +13,390 |
| **Air Force**             |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for construction (P.L. 115-31) | 11,440 | 207,200 | 275,522 | +264,082 | +68,322 |
| Subtotal                  | 104,440         | 207,200         | 275,522 | +171,082 | +68,322 |
| **Defense-Wide**          |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Army National Guard       |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for planning and design (P.L. 115-31) | --- | --- | -12,000 | --- |
| Air National Guard        |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for construction (P.L. 115-31) | 13,000 | --- | -13,000 | --- |
| Army Reserve              |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for planning and design (P.L. 115-31) | 10,000 | --- | -10,000 | --- |
| Navy Reserve              |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for construction (P.L. 115-31) | 4,525 | --- | -4,525 | --- |
| Air Force Reserve         |                 |                 |       |                          |                          |
| Additional funding for planning and design (P.L. 115-31) | 9,000 | --- | -9,000 | --- |
| Subtotal                  | 297,582         | 331,200         | 442,770 | +145,188 | +111,570 |

### European Reassurance Initiative

| Army | 16,900 | 15,700 | 15,700 | -3,200 | --- |
| Navy | 21,400 | 18,500 | 18,500 | -2,900 | --- |
| Air Force | 68,280 | 270,830 | 159,130 | +90,550 | -111,700 |
| Additional funding for planning and design (P.L. 115-31) | 12,300 | --- | -12,300 | --- |
| Subtotal | 80,580 | 270,830 | 159,130 | +78,550 | -111,700 |
| Defense-Wide | 5,000 | 1,900 | 1,900 | -3,100 | --- |

### Administrative Provision

| Military Construction, Air Force (Sec. 101, P.L. 115-31) (rescission) | -12,300 | --- | --- | +12,300 | --- |
| Subtotal | 113,580 | 306,930 | 195,230 | +81,650 | -111,700 |
### DIVISION C - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES
#### APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)
(All amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-8,571</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, title IV</td>
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<td>638,000</td>
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<td>Grand total</td>
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<td>201,453,868</td>
<td>200,840,447</td>
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<td>(22,311,819)</td>
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<td>Rescissions</td>
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<td>(-516,412)</td>
<td>(-1,750)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rescission of OCO</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>(+12,300)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance appropriations, FY 2019</td>
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<td>(178,409,040)</td>
<td>(178,409,040)</td>
<td>(+8,088,012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overseas contingency operations</td>
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<td>(638,130)</td>
<td>(638,000)</td>
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<td>(170,321,028)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(By transfer)</td>
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<td>(312,137)</td>
<td>(312,137)</td>
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<td>(Transfer out)</td>
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<td>(-312,137)</td>
<td>(-312,137)</td>
<td>(-22,406)</td>
</tr>
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<td>(Limitation on direct loans)</td>
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<td>(2,856)</td>
<td>(2,856)</td>
<td>(-161)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FY 2017 Enacted</td>
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<td>Bill vs Enacted</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Corps of Engineers - Civil</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
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<td>105,000</td>
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<td>1,020,000</td>
<td>1,697,000</td>
<td>-179,000</td>
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<td>Mississippi River and Tributaries</td>
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<td>253,000</td>
<td>301,000</td>
<td>-61,000</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance</td>
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<td>3,100,000</td>
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<td>200,000</td>
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<td>Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)</td>
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<td>118,000</td>
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<td>35,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>181,000</td>
<td>185,000</td>
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<td>4,764</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(6,157,764)</td>
<td>(+120,000)</td>
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<td><strong>TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Utah Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Utah Project Completion Account</td>
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<td>Bureau of Reclamation</td>
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<td>Water and Related Resources</td>
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<td>Central Valley Project Restoration Fund</td>
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<td>41,376</td>
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<td>Energy Programs</td>
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<td>120,000</td>
<td>218,500</td>
<td>-11,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear Energy</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>836,000</td>
<td>-44,000</td>
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<td>Defense Function</td>
<td>136,616</td>
<td>133,000</td>
<td>133,000</td>
<td>-3,616</td>
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<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>1,016,616</td>
<td>703,000</td>
<td>969,000</td>
<td>-47,616</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fossil Energy Research and Development</td>
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<td>280,000</td>
<td>634,600</td>
<td>+16,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fossil proviso</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>668,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>634,600</td>
<td>-33,400</td>
</tr>
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<td>Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves</td>
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<td>4,900</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic Petroleum Reserve</td>
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<td>180,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>+29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of crude oil</td>
<td>-340,000</td>
<td>-350,000</td>
<td>-350,000</td>
<td>-10,000</td>
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<td>Use of sale proceeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>+29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPR petroleum account</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of crude oil (Sec. 307)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-8,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of sale proceeds (Sec. 307)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>+8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
## DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

**APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)**

(Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Information Administration</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>118,000</td>
<td>118,000</td>
<td>-4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-defense Environmental Cleanup</td>
<td>247,000</td>
<td>218,400</td>
<td>222,400</td>
<td>-24,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund</td>
<td>768,000</td>
<td>752,749</td>
<td>768,000</td>
<td>+15,251</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>5,392,000</td>
<td>4,472,516</td>
<td>5,392,000</td>
<td>+919,464</td>
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<td>Nuclear Waste Disposal</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>+90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy Rescission</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-306,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>46,367</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>306,000</td>
<td>-26,367</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-306,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program Offsetting collection</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recission</td>
<td>-30,000</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
<td>+28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>411,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-411,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>-250,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-418,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loans program</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program Rescission</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>+500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental Administration</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>241,652</td>
<td>281,693</td>
<td>+35,693</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous revenues</td>
<td>-103,000</td>
<td>-96,000</td>
<td>-96,000</td>
<td>+7,000</td>
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<td><strong>Net appropriation</strong></td>
<td>143,000</td>
<td>145,652</td>
<td>185,693</td>
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<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>44,424</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>+4,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Energy programs</strong></td>
<td>11,283,690</td>
<td>7,510,899</td>
<td>9,609,001</td>
<td>-1,674,699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Atomic Energy Defense Activities

**National Nuclear Security Administration**

| Weapons Activities | 9,318,093 | 10,239,344 | 10,239,344 | +921,251 | --- |
| Recission | -64,126 | --- | --- | +64,126 | --- |
| Budget amendment rescission | -6,400 | --- | --- | +6,400 | --- |
| **Subtotal** | 9,245,567 | 10,239,344 | 10,239,344 | +993,777 | --- |
| Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation | 1,902,000 | 1,842,310 | 1,825,461 | -6,593 | -16,849 |
| Recission | -19,126 | -49,000 | -49,000 | -29,872 | --- |
| **Subtotal** | 1,882,872 | 1,793,310 | 1,776,461 | -106,411 | -16,849 |
| Naval Reactors | 1,420,120 | 1,479,751 | 1,486,000 | +66,880 | +6,249 |
| Recission | -307 | --- | --- | +307 | --- |
| **Subtotal** | 1,419,813 | 1,479,751 | 1,486,000 | +66,880 | +6,249 |
| Federal Salaries and Expenses | 390,000 | 418,595 | 412,595 | +22,595 | -6,000 |
| **Total, National Nuclear Security Administration** | 12,938,252 | 13,931,000 | 13,914,400 | +976,148 | -16,600 |

### Environmental and Other Defense Activities

| Defense Environmental Cleanup | 5,405,000 | 5,537,186 | 5,405,000 | --- | -132,186 |
| Defense Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning | 563,000 | --- | --- | -563,000 | --- |
| Other Defense Activities | 794,000 | 815,512 | 825,000 | +41,000 | +9,486 |
DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defense nuclear waste disposal</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>+30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities</td>
<td>6,752,000</td>
<td>6,382,698</td>
<td>6,260,000</td>
<td>-492,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities</td>
<td>19,690,252</td>
<td>20,313,698</td>
<td>20,174,400</td>
<td>+139,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power Marketing Administrations /I

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration
offsetting collections | -1,000 | -6,379 | -6,379 | -5,379 | --- |

Subtotal | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration
offsetting collections | 11,057 | 11,400 | 11,400 | +343 | --- |

Subtotal | 95,581 | 93,372 | 93,372 | -2,209 | --- |

Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration
offsetting collections | 4,070 | 4,176 | 4,176 | +106 | --- |

Subtotal | 232 | 228 | 228 | --- | --- |

Total, Power Marketing Administrations | 106,870 | 105,000 | 105,000 | -1,870 | --- |

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Salaries and expenses | 346,800 | 367,600 | 367,600 | +20,800 | --- |

Revenues applied | -346,800 | -367,600 | -367,600 | -20,800 | --- |

General Provisions

Title III Rescissions:

Department of Energy:
Energy Programs and PMAs | 61,063 | --- | --- | +61,063 | --- |
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (050) | -13,740 | --- | --- | +13,740 | --- |
Fossil Energy Research and Development | 240,000 | --- | --- | +240,000 | --- |
Subtotal | 334,803 | --- | --- | +334,803 | --- |

Uranium lease and take-back revolving fund | --- | 10,000 | --- | --- | -10,000 |
Uranium lease and take-back revolving fund initial capitalization | --- | 1,000 | --- | --- | -1,000 |
Northeast gasoline supply reserve sale | --- | -70,000 | --- | --- | +70,000 |

Total, title III, Department of Energy Appropriations | (31,181,773) | (28,215,964) | (30,348,401) | (-833,372) | (-2,132,437) |
Rescissions | (-435,764) | (-345,367) | (-460,000) | (-24,236) | (-114,633) |

----------

TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Appalachian Regional Commission | 152,000 | 26,660 | 130,000 | -22,000 | +103,340 |
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board | 30,872 | 30,600 | 30,600 | -272 | --- |
Delta Regional Authority | 25,000 | 2,500 | 15,000 | -10,000 | +12,500 |
Denali Commission | 15,000 | 7,300 | 11,000 | -4,000 | +3,700 |
Northern Border Regional Commission | 10,000 | 850 | 5,000 | -5,000 | +4,150 |
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission | 250 | --- | 250 | --- | +250 |
DIVISION D - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2018 (H.R. 3219)

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2017 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2018 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Regulatory Commission:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>905,000</td>
<td>939,137</td>
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<td>Revenues</td>
<td>-794,580</td>
<td>-803,409</td>
<td>-779,829</td>
<td>+14,751</td>
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<td>Subtotal</td>
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<td>135,728</td>
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<td>12,859</td>
<td>12,859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
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<td>-10,555</td>
<td>-10,555</td>
<td>-511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>+219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>112,605</td>
<td>138,032</td>
<td>161,612</td>
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<td>Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board</td>
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<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, title IV, Independent agencies</td>
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<td>209,542</td>
<td>357,062</td>
<td>+7,835</td>
</tr>
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<td>Appropriations</td>
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<td>(209,542)</td>
<td>(357,062)</td>
<td>(7,835)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
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<td>34,188,515</td>
<td>37,641,376</td>
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<td>(34,533,882)</td>
<td>(38,101,376)</td>
<td>(-784,388)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescissions</td>
<td>(-435,764)</td>
<td>(-345,367)</td>
<td>(-460,000)</td>
<td>(-24,236)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Totals adjusted to net out alternative financing costs, reimbursable agreement funding, and power purchase and wheeling expenditures. Offsetting collection totals only reflect funds collected for annual expenses, excluding power purchase wheeling.
Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Typically, the Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, Energy and Water, and Defense bills would be debated and amended by the full House individually. Regrettably, this week we debate this $750 billion so-called security minibus in only 2 hours for some reason other than necessity. Substantive amendments chosen at the discretion of the chairman of the Rules Committee will be debated for less than 2 hours. I also expect $1.6 billion in border wall funding to be added through a rules gimmick meant to prevent an up-or-down vote on the wall.

The undemocratic maneuver by the Rules Committee to unilaterally remove Congresswoman BARBARA LEE’s amendment to debate a new AUMF, which received bipartisan support in the committee, is simply outrageous. All the promises of Republican leadership of returning to regular order have been jettisoned.

I do, however, want to thank Chairman FRELINGHYSEN for conducting business in the Appropriations Committee markups fairly and collegially, as the minority offered amendments late in the process. On top of the many procedural inequities, however, the majority’s increased defense spending is a mirage. Shattering budget control caps would trigger automatic, across-the-board cuts to every defense account. Yet, the majority pretends the sequester, which would cut $72 billion in defense funding in this bill, isn’t real.

I want to make it very clear that Democrats are ready to work with our Republican colleagues to raise the caps on defense, but we must also raise the caps on important domestic priorities. Playing politics with the bill that funds the troops by inserting the toxic border wall into it is really beyond the pale.

Why not include the FBI, or the entire Homeland Security bill? If the intention is to pass security-related bills, securing our homeland goes beyond the Department of Defense and our own budgets in the legislative branch.

The Republican approach to funding our government for FY18 all but guarantees a short-term, if not a full-year, continuing resolution—just like every year. Democratic voters will be asked to enact appropriation law, and I really do hope we will soon start to work together again to invest responsibly in both defense and nondefense priorities to grow the economy, create jobs, and secure the country.

As I concluded, I want to thank our distinguished chairman, Mr. FRELINGHYSEN, and his outstanding staff, as well as my outstanding staff.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself an additional 1 minute.

However, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this bill which would waste $1.6 billion on Trump’s border wall, use fraudulent defense numbers, gut critical investments in clean energy, include poison-pill riders, and leave the remaining spending bills with no path forward.

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

Mr. FRELINGHYSEN. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the former chairman of the full committee and now the chairman of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, thank you for yielding the time. Congratulations to you on your maiden voyage in this role that you are occupying—very expertly, I might add. During the forced march that we undertook in the committee for the last 3 weeks, clearing all 12 bills through the full committee in a historically record time, we had a good drill sergeant, Mr. FRELINGHYSEN. Thank you for doing a great job.

We held 74 oversight and budget hearings, heard from over 400 witnesses, with the overarching goal that each of the 12 bills we passed out of our committee shed the needs of our constituents. I am proud to say that these bills do just that—advance our national defense and secure our borders, take care of our veterans, provide critical infrastructure funding, increase resources to combat the opioid epidemic, and maintain our presence as a leader in global diplomacy—all while maintaining fiscal discipline.

I am disappointed that we won’t consider all 12 of these bills before the August recess, but this security package is an important step forward. It will ensure that we, as the Congress, uphold our most sacred responsibility to provide for our Nation’s common defense.

Under the previous administration, our Department of Defense faced need-less uncertainty. I am proud that we are now turning the tide, providing our troops and their commanders with the necessary resources to respond to threats from countries like Russia, China, and Iran, as well as crush the violent extremists who wish to do us harm.

As promised to the American people, we are rebuilding and modernizing our military as an international power-house, bolding our troops, strengthening counterterrorism efforts, and reestablishing confidence with our allies. At a time when our ene mies continue to advance around the globe, the U.S. must remain at the forefront of military readiness and advanced technology to strengthen national defense at home and abroad.

This bill also maintains our commitment to those brave men and women after their service has come to a close, providing for greater oversight and accountability at the VA and modernizing electronic health records to help our veterans receive the high quality of care they deserve.

I am also pleased that this legislation includes the Energy and Water Appropriations bill, which funds many of our national security interests and builds upon our country’s essential infrastructure needs. In particular, this bill protects the Appalachian Regional Commission, and guards against proposed elimination, and ensures that its critical programs will continue in our hardest hit Appalachian coal communities.

Since 1965, ARC has led efforts to innovate, partner, and invest in the region to build community capacity and strengthen economic growth. These investments have led to the creation of thousands of new jobs. It has improved local water and sewer systems, improved our schools, increased access to healthcare, and provided critical assistance to emerging businesses. After 8 years of strangulation by regulation in the Obama administration’s war on coal, Appalachia needs the ARC more than ever.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for allowing me to speak on behalf of this bill. Is it everything we wanted? No. It is critical that we prioritize our national security, and that is what this bill does.

Mr. Chairman, the motto of our Appropriations Committee is this: “A vision without funding is a hallucination.” Now we have got a visionary leader in our chairman, but we have got to provide the funding to make the dreams that we have come true, and that is what Appropriations does.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I want Ranking Member LOWEY for the time, and also I thank Chair FRELINGHYSEN on his maiden voyage—not his first voyage, but his first as chair of the full committee—and the members of our fine subcommittee, and especially the staff.

I want to thank Chair Frelenghyesen for his fine leadership and value the hard work that he put into this bill and his congeniality throughout the process.

I also want to thank our staff on both sides of the aisle for the many hours of hard work and dedication: Taunja Bergquam on our side, Donna Shahbaz for the majority, and TJ Lowdermilk on my own staff.

I also want to thank the chair has allowed robust funding to the Corps of Engineers, which translates into real jobs from coast to coast.
must not forfeit that game.

to unleash the fracking revolution in a single fast growing job in America is wind turbine technician. An investment in clean energy is an investment in American jobs and our future.

The response of this bill: An additional $2 billion from the Vehicle Technologies Office—now that is a backtrack move;
a 60 percent cut to the Advanced Manufacturing Office—and this Member is unwilling to see that turn to the Chinese;
a 57 percent cut to solar energy—one of the fastest growing job sectors in our country;
a 60 percent cut to wind energy; and ARPA-E, the most complex new energy technologies, zero; the program is eliminated. These cuts cede the future to offshore competitors who are hacking into our intellectual property and the bank accounts of firms involved in these industries hundreds of times a month trying to coopt their energy technology that American taxpayers have helped to develop.

In an era where Wall Street chases short-term quarterly profits and ever-improving earnings reports, we owe it to our constituents and to our progeny to play the long game—making investments that may take decades to pay off, but they will. The longtime horizon in large initial capital investments of the energy sector for America means that, more than any other, path-breaking energy research needs Federal support until it becomes commercially viable because energy research is complex.

Though energy is an overlooked ingredient in economic supremacy, those nations that master its dimensions are leading in economic growth. For decades, American Presidents have made statements targeting energy independence. That makes national security sense. But this year, that target is finally in sight. A recent Energy Information Administration report expects the United States to be a net energy exporter by 2026. The Department of Energy deserves great credit for bringing us to this point.

Beginning back in the old 1970s and eighties when this all got started, it took 30 years of Department of Energy support in concert with the private sector to unleash the fracking revolution that has helped change our world dramatically. Where was that technology developed? In the Department of Energy, and it didn’t happen in a year or 2. It took years. The next revolution will be the clean energy revolution. We must not forfeit that game.

Finally, I would like to raise my concerns over the controversial riders that threaten not only the ultimate enactment of this bill, but also our most precious resource: water. Exempting the repeal of the Clean Water Rule from the Administration’s use of the Executive Order was a missed opportunity to the executive branch and is something that I cannot support.

For that reason, and for the draconian cuts to clean energy, I must urge my colleagues to oppose the Energy and Water Appropriations spending package. When those concerns are rolled together with cutting the spending caps and building an expensive border wall that doesn’t keep us safe or solve our immigration needs, I believe that there is no excuse for any Democrat to support the overall bill before us.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) who is the chair of the Defense Subcommittee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, today we consider the Make America Secure Appropriations Act which includes the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2018. I ask all Members for their support of this very important legislation.

Congress’ number one responsibility is to provide for the defense of this Nation. It is this bill that fulfills that constitutional obligation. This is urgent because the world is more dangerous and unstable than any time in recent history.

North Korea is increasing the frequency of their missile tests, threatening American soil and our allies. On the Fourth of July, they launched an intercontinental ballistic missile.

Russia continues to create instability in Ukraine, the Baltics, and the Balkans. They recklessly support and protect the tyrant in Syria who has murdered thousands of Syrian men, women, and children. These actions hinder our fight against ISIS.

China is militarizing the South China Sea and modernizing their military at an alarming pace. Just this week, Chinese fighter jets flew close to a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft in an aggressive and dangerous manner.

Iran is increasing its influence in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen, and they recently threatened the United States. An Iranian vessel pursued a U.S. Navy ship at a high speed in the Persian Gulf, forcing our ship to fire warning shots to halt the aggression.

Meanwhile, ISIS and al-Qaeda terrorists continue to spread their virulent version of Islamic extremism across Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

All of our adversaries are acting in an aggressive and emboldened manner. We must ensure that the U.S. military is prepared to confront and defeat them. This can be done by reversing the years of budget instability, sequestration, and continuous cuts.

Since becoming chair, I have made it my priority to listen first and foremost to our defense and intelligence experts, and this bill before you reflects their expert advice. This bill provides Secretary of Defense Mattis the resources he needs to rebuild our military and fortify our national defense strategy.

It has been an honor to work with my ranking member, Mr. VISCONTI, who has played a valuable role in this process. I want to thank Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ranking Member LOWEY, and the other Members of the Defense Subcommittee for their involvement and their contributions.

I would also like to thank the staff of the Defense Subcommittee: Jennifer Miller, Sherry Young, Walter Hearne, Brooke Boyer, B.G. Wright, Adrienne Ramsay, Allison Deters, Cornell Teague, Collin Lee, and Matt Bower; as well as Rebecca Leggieri, Jennifer Chartrand, and Chris Bigelow on the minority staff.

For the personal staff, I thank Johnnie Kaberle, Jason Schenck, Joe DeVooght, and Adam Kahnke.

In closing, I must remind the House of Joint Chief of Staff Chairman Dunford’s words when he told us that “without sustained, sufficient, and predictable funding, I assess that within 5 years we will lose our ability to project power; the basis of how we defend the homeland, advance U.S. interests, and meet our alliance commitments.”

For that reason, and for the draconian cuts to clean energy, I must urge my colleagues to oppose the Energy and Water Appropriations spending package.

Mr. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to understand how a Make America Secure Appropriations minibus does not include the bill for the Department of Homeland Security which is responsible for security at our borders, security in the coastal maritime environment, security for air and sea transportation, security of cyber networks and critical infrastructure, and helping State and local jurisdictions prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks and natural disasters.

Instead of including the entire DHS funding bill in the minibus, the majority is expected to use a second rule to insert just one part of that bill—funding for the President’s border wall—ignoring much more pressing and immediate security needs.

Furthermore, because the Department has failed to submit to Congress a required report laying out the long-term plan and justification for border
``Infrastructure, Members of Congress are unable to responsibly evaluate the long-term border security strategy and comprehensively assess its costs, benefits, and trade-offs.

Given this enormous $1.6 billion initial price tag, Members should, at a minimum, have the opportunity to vote on it separately and in the context of the entire Homeland Security bill. I submitted an amendment to prohibit the use of funds for border wall construction and I hope the Rules Committee will make it in order.

While I do not support the DHS bill in its current form, I firmly believe the House would be in a stronger position to make an informed and responsible decision on how to invest these $1.6 billion in the context of debating and amending the entire Department of Homeland Security funding bill.

For example, instead of using $1.6 billion of taxpayer money for just 74 miles of border wall, we could pay for the first two heavy Coast Guard icebreakers which are critically needed to help the United States better counter the ever-increasing Russian presence in the Arctic.

Or we could invest in additional technology and hire thousands of new customs officers at every air, land, and sea port of entry in the United States, reducing wait times for travelers, better facilitating the flow of commerce and contributing to economic growth.

This would also enhance our ability to intercept more illegal narcotics and other contraband because, contrary to what some may think, the vast majority of the worst illicit drugs flowing into our country arrive through the ports of entry, not between the ports. In 2016, 96 percent of the heroin and 81 percent of the cocaine and methamphetamine came through the ports of entry.

In other words, more physical barriers at the border—incidentally, contrary to what some may think, the vast majority of the worst illicit drugs flowing into our country arrive through the ports of entry, not between the ports. In 2016, 96 percent of the heroin and 81 percent of the cocaine and methamphetamine came through the ports of entry. In other words, more physical barriers at the border—in addition to the 654 miles of fencing already in place—would be misguided and ineffective strategy to address drug smuggling.

In addition to the fact that we could be using these $1.6 billion for more pressing security needs, I am concerned that, by including only border wall funding in the DHS Appropriations bill, we would be sending a terrible message to frontline homeland security personnel—many of whom routinely put their personal safety at risk to serve our country—that the President's border wall is more important than the other critical work they do.

Mr. Chairman, when it comes to the security of our Nation and the American people, we in Congress have an obligation to act in their best interests and not in ours. And, contrary to what some may think, the vast majority of the worst illicit drugs flowing into our country arrive through the ports of entry, not between the ports. In 2016, 96 percent of the heroin and 81 percent of the cocaine and methamphetamine came through the ports of entry. In other words, more physical barriers at the border—in addition to the 654 miles of fencing already in place—would be misguided and ineffective strategy to address drug smuggling.

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Mr. Chairman, when it comes to the security of our Nation and the American people, we in Congress have an obligation to act in their best interests and not in ours.

I realize some people are concerned about that. These are programs that I happen to like also. But this is what happens when you are $20 trillion in debt: you have to make tough choices. And that is what the Appropriations Committee is doing: making some of the difficult choices that we have to make.

This bill includes a number of targeted investments above the budget request to ensure a secure, independent, and prosperous energy future.

Mr. Chairman, this is a strong bill that will protect our national security interests, address our most pressing infrastructure needs, and advance our economy. I urge everyone to support it.

I would like to thank the staff of the Energy and Water Committee, both ranking and minority members, and of this subcommittee for the work they have done in making sure we can get this bill to the floor.

Again, I urge Members to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, while I rise to oppose this appropriations package, even though the Legislative Branch division of this package is worthy of our support, I commend Chairman YODER both for the product and for the way he reached across the aisle to work with me and other members of our committee and the minority in this process.

For all of their hard work, I would also like to thank Liz Dawson, who is the lady on my team; Jennifer Monahan from the Legislative Branch minority staff; Joe Eannello from Chairman YODER's office; Adam Berg on the minority staff; and Anne Sokolov and Ryan Keating on my team.

This year's Legislative Branch appropriations bill would, among other things, allow us to catch up on some deferred maintenance in our buildings; invest in information technology to modernize the Library of Congress; Congressional Research Service, and Copyright Office; and adjust to the new cybersecurity environment faced here in the United States Congress.

I am also pleased to see that this bill provides additional funding to the Sergeant at Arms and the Capitol Police to increase congressional security in the wake of the tragic shooting at our congressional baseball practice several months back.

Our goal is to give them the resources they need to maintain the security on the Capitol campus and increase their coverage of Members and
gatherings of Members that might be targeted. It is the responsibility of the House to look out for our safety and the safety of our constituents and staff, and the funding included in this bill is a step in the right direction.

There are things I hope we can improve in this bill and move forward. For example, I would like to see more money for personnel at the Library and CRS, not just for information technology; and more for the Government Accountability Office, which is flat-funded. Because of inflation, GAO will have 200 fewer employees than expected at the end of the year.

GAO’s audits and investigations root out waste, fraud, and abuse in government, something that we all agree upon here should be done. With the Trump administration resisting all of this oversight, GAO is more important today than it ever has been.

While I would support the Legislative Branch bill, if it came to the floor on its own, unfortunately, we are not considering it on its own.

I oppose tying $1.6 billion of wasted taxpayer money for President Trump’s border wall to the Legislative Branch bill. It is a partisan, comprehensive immigration reform, which would include smarter, more effective enforcement of our laws.

A few years ago, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said immigration reform would reduce our deficit by $900 billion and increase real GDP growth by over 3 percent. But simply building a ridiculous wall that faces opposition from both Democrats and Republicans won’t do anything for our economy, and it isn’t even a cost-effective way to strengthen enforcement.

Besides, we were told repeatedly over the course of the last 18 months that Mexico would pay for the wall. They would ask the President: Who is going to pay for the wall? Mexico is going to pay for the wall.

Why is there a single dime of American taxpayer money for a border wall that President Trump promised Mexico would finance?

I oppose the Republicans’ partisan budget strategy. By refusing to work with Democrats on a bipartisan budget deal that raises the Budget Control Act caps, Republicans are seriously risking some combination of sequestration, stopgap funding bills, government shutdown, and a catastrophic default on our national debt.

Nondefense discretionary spending is one-sixth of the Federal budget. Having already cut it to the bone, they are now sawing off the limbs.

The Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill; the Transportation bill; and the Financial Services bill that funds consumer protections and regulation of big banks will all see big cuts because of the deficit caps.

Today’s package will squeeze out investments in our infrastructure, jobs programs, early childhood education, scientific research, and all the things that need to be priorities. We are turning our backs on working families across the country who depend on these programs every day.

We all believe in the free market system. We all believe in capitalism. We all want to reward risk-takers and provide a good environment for growth for those men and women who will make the investments to hire the workers. But capitalism is not a perfect system. It is this section of this bill that we need to fund to make sure that we grow the entire economy, that we have sustained growth, we invest in education, we invest in research, and we invest in transportation infrastructure, in order for us to grow the economy.

As former Appropriations Chairman David Obey used to say, those programs were about “knocking the rough edges off of capitalism.” On this side of the aisle, we believe making those investments is best for the economy. That is why I come to this committee.

Yes, we must adequately fund defense, veterans programs, and the legislative branch of government. But that can’t come at the expense of everything else.

Mr. FEININGHUYSSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), chairman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Act before you today includes, in division C, appropriations for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies for Fiscal Year 2018. Division C is exactly the same as the MILCON–VA bill reported favorably out of the full committee on June 15.

Thanks to the leadership of Chairman RODNEY FRELINGHUYSSEN from New Jersey, Ranking Member NITA LOWEY from New York, and the partnership of Ranking Member DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ from Florida, this will provide necessary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs and military construction projects. We were able to include the vast majority of the subcommittee’s over 1,000 Member requests.

This division demonstrates our firm commitment to fully supporting our Nation’s veterans and servicemembers.

The one exception is $1 billion for Department of Defense education facilities for construction of renovation of four schools. It supports our Guard and Reserves through $575 million for facilities in 22 States. It also funds military construction projects and family housing, including base and overseas contingency operations funding, an increase over last year’s level and $197 million below the President’s request.

This funding meets DOD’s most critical needs, including priority projects for the combatant commanders and funding new mission requirements.

It provides $731 million for military medical facilities. It provides $249 million for Department of Defense education facilities for construction of renovation of four schools. It supports our Guard and Reserves through $575 million for facilities in 22 States. It also funds military construction projects and family housing, including base and overseas contingency operations funding, an increase over last year’s level and $197 million below the President’s request.

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This funding meets DOD’s most critical needs, including priority projects for the combatant commanders and funding new mission requirements.
Mr. Chair, all of us, Members of Congress, all elected officials, who serve and take a solemn oath to support and defend the Constitution, and that is an oath to protect the American people. Democrats, indeed all Americans, believe in a strong national defense. We believe in strong investments in our defense and in our brave men and women in uniform, in particular.

But far from strengthening our security, the falsely inflated numbers in this spending bill will create uncertainty for our military and hollow out America’s communities at home. We face serious threats in the world. We know that. Those threats demand serious consideration in Congress. We should be making serious decisions about our national security mission. What is our mission? What are the resources that we need?

We don’t want to spend more than we need, but we don’t want to spend less. And we should not be putting in the Defense bill with false numbers and no real answers about the mission that these dollars would fund. We do not give certainty to our defense or our troops when we legislate with phony numbers when we refuse to make honest choices about our Defense budget.

Instead of giving certainty to our heroes in uniform, this bill would breach the sequester spending limit by more than $70 billion, forcing a mandatory 13 percent cut to all Defense accounts. These phony numbers in this bill not only do violence to our Defense budget, they starve the strength of America by ransacking our domestic investments.

In order to be the strongest possible America, we must measure our strength not only in our military might, but in the health, education, and well-being of the American people. And that is what the problem is, that we are funding a Defense budget with phony numbers for the Defense budget, which will be because of the sequester cut to the Defense accounts by 13 percent as we starve our domestic investments.

Besides the direct danger this bill poses to our military, it is laden with poison pills. It would squander billions of taxpayer dollars on President Trump’s immoral, ineffective, and expensive border wall.

The President said, during the campaign, he said: “I promise a wall.” No. He promised a wall that Mexico would pay for. He said it would cost $4 billion to $6 billion. The fact is it could cost as much as $30 billion, $40 billion, and he wants a down payment for that wall in this bill—one poison pill.

It also eliminates ARPA-E, the advanced energy research vital to our energy independence and to our national security to keep America the innovator and the leader in the 21st century. Democrats will continue to demand real leadership to strengthen our national defense.

Mr. Chair, on this day, July 26, 1948, President Harry Truman signed the executive order desegregating the U.S. military. How great that was for America. How great it is for our country to benefit from the service of so many people who had been serving all along but now with dignity and respect, which was justified and deserved.

So how sad it is on this same day that the President of the United States, 69 years ago, recognized the value of respecting our men and women in uniform, that the Commander in Chief, the leader of the United States, fired 15,000 courageous men and women in uniform in a vile, hateful tweet. His actions regarding transgenders in the military were unworthy of their bravery and unworthy of the American people.

Let us be thankful for the blessings of all of our men and women in uniform, our veterans who have served us, and our military families to whom we owe so much. Their courage, their service, their leadership, and their sacrifice are what truly makes us the land of the free and the home of the brave, and it insists that we be serious and real and evidence-based as we make decisions about how we invest in the security of our country.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote.
attack at a practice where some 25 of our colleagues were preparing for the Congressional Baseball Game for Charity. Their courage under fire saved the lives of countless Members of Congress, staff, and innocent bystanders, and both women and men were wounded while carrying out their duties.

STEVE SCALISE, Matt Mika, and Zack Barth, who were also injured that day, and everyone else on that baseball field, are alive today because of those Capitol Hill heroes, and we continue to wish a speedy recovery to everyone who has been injured.

We, as a Congress, owe it to the Capitol Police to ensure they have the necessary resources to meet their mission in an increasingly polarized climate. And after working with Mr. RYAN, we believe we have appropriately prioritized those needs, taking a comprehensive approach to ensuring the safety and security of not only Members of Congress and our staff, visitors, and the constituents we serve.

We provide resources and make structural changes that will address security concerns both here at the Capitol and in our home districts, including $29 million in new resources to the Capitol Police for increased security, $5 million to the House Sergeant at Arms for district office security, and support for House Administration’s authorization to increase $5,000 per MRA account to address Members’ physical security when they are away from the Capitol complex. We also invest new resources in cybersecurity measures to protect attacks on our digital information.

After more than 20 hearings, briefings, and tours of various portions of the Capitol complex since January, we have included $581 million in total for the Architect of the Capitol. We recognize the continuing challenge of preserving and maintaining our infrastructure and prioritizing critical projects in the current fiscal climate.

We have included funding to restore and maintain the office building, upgrade the Capitol Power Plant, and several other projects. We fund a Revitalization Fund to finance major repairs and renovations to facilities in the House for future years, and we are planning ahead to try and save costs.

Overall, we provided $648 million for the Library of Congress, with new funding going to IT improvements library-wide, as well as specific copyright and initiatives.

In total, we provided $48.5 million for the CBO. Members of this body on both sides of the aisle have their differences in opinion with CBO estimates and how it arrives at those conclusions. In some cases, CBO is wrong, but at the end of the day, it serves an important purpose and needs the appropriate resources to do its job.

We also increased funding for the Government Accountability Office to ensure that they root out fraud, waste, and abuse in government.

Mr. Chair, in drafting this project, Ranking Member RYAN and I sought the thoughtful feedback of Members throughout this committee and this body. There are various initiatives we can all be proud of, initiatives that serve our constituents and produce efficiencies, saving the American taxpayer and producing efficiencies by publishing nonconfidential CRS reports online, expanding the Wounded Warrior Project, which helps Members hire veterans. We increased total slots by more than 57 percent.

In conclusion, in all, this bill represents a frugal approach at funding the basic operations of Congress. We do so in a fiscally responsible manner, keeping House budgets historically low and prohibiting pay increases in Congress. We are improving transparency and accountability at the same time.

I would like to thank Ranking Member RYAN and his staff, Anne Sokolov and Adam Berg, as well as my staff, Tim Monahan, Rossie Panone, and Joe Eannello, and to all the members of the subcommittee for their work and participation in the process this year.

Mr. Chair, I urge this body support this legislation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I served actively on the Appropriations Committee for 23 years. I am still a member on leave. Never, in the 36 years that I have been here, have I seen an omnibus appropriation bill or a minibus appropriation bill brought to the floor before the August break.

Regular order is to bring each bill to the floor, debate each bill on its merits, have the opportunity to offer amendments, and debate the merits of the amendments and of that particular bill. However, the majority party has not done its job, and I do not hold accountable the members of the Appropriations Committee. I want to make that clear.

But, for whatever reasons, regular order has not been followed, and so each Member of the Congress of the United States is confronted with either voting for all of the bill with component parts, the Legislative bill, Energy and Water, MILCON–VA, Defense bill, that they may not like, but if they vote no, they will be accused of being against the security of the United States. That, my friends, is baloney.

In their pledge to America, Republicans said: We will advance major legislation one issue at a time. This belies that representation. The sponsors of this minibus package, Mr. Chair, claim it will make America more secure. I reject that argument.

Senior military leaders have said the greatest long-term threat to our national security is the growing national debt and the impact of interest payments on the debt as they crowd out our ability to invest in defense and domestic priorities.

It is incumbent upon us, Mr. Chairman, to work together to pass a fiscally responsible budget agreement that lifts the sequester caps in a way consistent with the principle of parity between defense and nondefense spending.

Mr. Chairman, we were supposed to pass a budget on or before April 15. It is now July 26. We have passed no budget. There is no plan for overall spending. This, therefore, is a pig in a poke and nobody on the floor or in this country knows the ramifications of the passage of this bill on the eight domestic spending bills that remain unattended.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. It is incumbent upon us, Mr. Chairman, to work together to pass a fiscally responsible budget agreement that lifts the sequester caps. We cannot simply skip to appropriations without determining what our budget priorities are first. It is as critical for our national defense as it is for our ability to support economic growth.

Moreover, this is the earliest, as I have said before, that I can ever remember that the House considered either omnibus or minibus appropriations bills. It is an acknowledgement by the majority that the House will not be able to move these bills through under regular order, given Republicans’ internal divisions over spending bills. So instead of working with Democrats to craft individual appropriations bills that can pass the House, they are resorting to legislative tactics to push them through on partisan votes.

I will remind my friends across the aisle that they have been unable to enact a single funding bill in the past 7 years without ultimately appealing to Democratic votes. So I urge my colleagues to reject this minibus package and make it clear that we first ought to negotiate a budget agreement that provides certainty and clarity to the entire Federal Government, not just a handful of agencies. And we ought to do it through an open and transparent process, with Members permitted to offer amendments that can shape a budget and appropriations bills truly reflective of the Nation’s priority as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” so that we can get on with an appropriations process that is in my opinion that makes common sense, that is transparent, and that will give the American public the best product that we can produce.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations.
Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act.

First, I would like to commend Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for his tireless work and the passage of all 12 appropriations bills in the Appropriations Committee. He did it in record time and deserves a great deal of credit for getting us to this point today. The four bills included in H.R. 3219 reflect hours of hearings, staff work, Member input, and bipartisan cooperation.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the chairs and ranking members of the Defense; Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies; Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies; and Legislative Branch Subcommittees.

In particular, the Energy and Water division provides robust funding for water infrastructure—over $67 million—to create needed water storage in the West. I want to thank Chairman SIMPSON and his staff for their hard work.

As a member of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations, I thank Chairwoman KAY GRANGER for her leadership, and the unwavering support of our men and women in uniform. I also would be remiss if I did not mention the professional staff of the subcommittee, who dedicated countless hours to craft a bill that meets the needs of the Department of Defense and reflects the will of Congress.

Our greatest responsibility as Members of Congress is to provide for the resources necessary to the men and women of our Armed Forces. This bill includes $384.2 billion in base defense funding and $73.9 billion for overseas contingency operations. It provides for a 2.4 percent military pay raise and additional funding to increase end strength.

The bill provides robust funding for shipbuilding, aviation, combat vehicles, and more. It invests in our greatest assets, the men and women who wear the uniform, through increased funds through training, equipment, and the best healthcare.

We are at a crossroads. Right now, our military continues to operate at high tempo to carry out the national security interests of the United States. However, in order to meet the next challenges that may be, we must invest now. We know the situation we are in.

National Security Advisor McMaster has stated that the U.S. is outranged and outgunned by potential adversaries. Out of the 58 brigade combat teams in the Army only has 3 that are combat ready.

We have the lowest number of ships since World War I. And while capability is important, the vast oceans of the world desperately need our presence.

Only 7 out of 10 aircraft in the Air Force are ready to fly, and the average age of aircraft across the service is 27 years. Airmen are flying the same planes as their grandfathers.

Only 43 percent of the Marine Corps total aircraft inventory is considered flyable. Our marines deserve better.

Today we have a chance to correct the decline that has continued for the last 8 years. The U.S. Constitution creates a government of the people to “establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense.” This bill fulfills the promise enshrined in the Constitution to secure the blessings of liberty by providing for the defense of our Nation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding me time and for his hard work during this arduous process. And I would also like to thank Chairwoman SIMPSON and Chairman DENT for their hard work as well.

As we all know, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies bill has a strong reputation for common ground and bipartisanship. Chairman DENT, like always, set a cooperative tone and was inclusive throughout this process. He has worked tirelessly to address many Members’ concerns, and I joined him in that effort, as well as critical issues impacting our veterans and Active and Reserve servicemembers.

The Military Construction portion of this minibus provides adequate funding for both the Active and Reserve components. In addition, the bill funds the NATO Security Investment Program at the FY17 level, sending a strong message to our Nation’s allies that we stand with and will continue to face evolving international threats.

For the Department of Veterans Affairs, this bill provides $3.9 billion, which is a 5.3 percent increase over FY 2017.

I am also pleased that this bill will address the issue of breast cancer awareness and prevention and provides almost $700 million for medical research, which will fund essential efforts, such as those to address TBI and PTSD, and a minority of the country’s prosthethics, care for victims of military sexual trauma, and treat veterans suffering from mental illness.

The bill also continues to fund important programs to combat veteran homelessness, provide our veterans with fertility and timely healthcare, and improve the veteran benefits application process and appeals process.

I am also extremely grateful for Chairman DENT’s support for in vitro fertilization and coverage for assisted reproductive technology to address veterans who have sustained a service-connected injury that impacts their fertility. This issue is very important to me and to so many servicemembers. All veterans deserve to be able to start families. Moreover, providing access to IVF is consistent with the VA’s goals to support veterans and improve their quality of life.

As a personal note, this bill will also address the issue of breast cancer awareness and prevention.

This past spring, our subcommittee visited the Washington VA Medical Center. We learned that the VA was relying on the controversial USPSTF guidance for mammography in making coverage decisions.

Last Congress, we passed a law that barred private insurers from making coverage decisions based on these guidelines through 2018. However, the moratorium did not apply, we learned in that visit to the VA, and so women in their forties who were veterans could be denied coverage for mammograms. To its credit, the VA changed its guideline regarding screening, and Chairwoman MOORE, Chairman DENT, and I have language included to hold the VA to this better standard.

As I stated during my testimony before the Rules Committee, Mr. Chairman, it is my sincere belief that if the Mexico VA bill were being considered as a stand-alone, as is tradition, under an open rule, it would receive strong bipartisan support. But, unfortunately, that is not what we are doing here today.

Instead of following regular order, we, instead, are taking up four bills at once and adding funds to begin construction on President Trump’s irresponsible border wall that he promised Mexico would pay for, and now taxpayers are being stuck with the bill. This fiscally and morally irresponsible expenditure leaves the nondefense appropriations bills grossly underfunded.

Furthermore, contrary to popular belief, this bill isn’t even great for defense. All this talk about making sure that we provide adequate resources for our defense and our national security ignores the fact that the Budget Control Act provides additional funds that would ultimately be sequestered without a cap adjustment. This minibus would breach this cap by more than $27 billion, resulting in a mandatory 13.2 percent sequester of all defense accounts, including the Military Construction title.

And by the way, I have said this repeatedly each time I have spoken on this legislation, and never once has anyone in the majority countered what I am suggesting. That is deeply troubling.

So even if this bill is signed into law, which it will not be, DOD would not receive one dollar of this increase.

Secretary Mattis testified “seques-tration and the continued use of con-tinuing resolutions would result in a steady erosion of military readiness.” This is the only outcome this bill guarantees. By taking up this minibus today, we are setting ourselves up for failure, and we have set ourselves up
for an early fall with no real progress to be made on the FY 2018 appropriations bills.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot continue to govern in this fashion. I believe it is time that we stop listening to the most extreme voices and get past these unrealistic beliefs that we can cut our way to prosperity. We cannot. If this failed philosophy persists, our work will only get more difficult.

It is clear that passing any appropriations bill that will be signed into law will require a bipartisan majority of both Houses. As a result of this irresponsible posture, I will sadly be voting against the minibus, and I look forward to working on an appropriations product that both parties can work on together in true bipartisan tradition.

Mr. Chairman, lastly, before I close, I thank our staff in the MILCON–VA bill on both the majority and the minority side: Maureen Holohan, Sarah Young, Sue Quantius, Sean Snyder, and Tracey Russell with the majority; and Matt Washington, Rosalyn Kumar, and Jonathan Steinberg with the minority.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to say that some of these communities. This includes 11 Navy ships, that help them perform the missions they all should be congratulated for their work on this legislation, and so should their staffs.

I firmly believe that the number one constitutional responsibility of Congress is to provide for the common defense of this Nation against all enemies, both domestic and foreign. That commitment, by increasing defense spending and restoring the cuts and budget caps put in place that throttle our military readiness and our ability to project force around the globe, is honored here today.

Our bill also honors those who serve our country in the Armed Forces by giving them a much-deserved 2.4 percent pay raise and making critical investments in equipment and training that help them perform the missions we give them and, most importantly, help them return home safely to their loved ones and their families and communities. This includes 11 Navy ships, including two destroyers for our Navy and a new LHA for our Marines. And I am proud to say that some of these ships will be built in my district by the greatest shipbuilders on Earth.

The bill also honors the service of our veterans. Our commitment doesn’t stop when our men and women in uniform stop serving. We must continue to support them after they leave service, and I am proud just that, family mental health care, healthcare for our homeless veterans, and other national priorities.

In addition, this bill makes critical investments in our Nation’s border security, including fully funding the President’s request for a physical barrier construction along our southern border. The President has promised this funding, the American people want this funding. This House is making good on that promise—after all, border security is national security.

Mr. Chairman, this is a solid bill. It honors our commitments, it keeps Americans safe and fulfills our obligation to all those who serve this great country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

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Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I, first of all, thank Chairwoman GRANGER. This is her first time leading the Defense Appropriations bill on the floor. She has done so under very difficult circumstances, with a steadfast commitment to maintaining the tradition of cooperative bipartisanship on our subcommittee, maintaining transparency, and taking a thoughtful approach to solving problems.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to express my immense gratitude to Chairwoman FRELINGHUYSEN, Ranking Member LOWEY, the members of our subcommittee, and our exceptional staff for all of their hard work.

Mr. Chairman, we have a duty to provide predictable and timely appropriations to the Department of Defense and the rest of the Federal Government. This is a consistent request by our senior Defense leaders. However, the House bills exceed the cap of fiscal year 2018 defense spending established under the Budget Control Act of 2011 by $72.5 billion.

If enacted as written and the budget control caps remain in place, the Department of Defense would face a sequestration of roughly 13 percent. The Department has still not recovered from the effects of the last time it was forced to deal with sequestration in 2013. In the second half of that fiscal year, the Department savaged its operations and maintenance accounts to continue ongoing contingency operations and to protect military personnel accounts. This resulted in the Navy idling an aircraft carrier at a pier in Norfolk, the Army canceling training rotations, and the Air Force reducing flight times for its combat aircraft, and widespread civilian layoffs. We simply cannot allow that to happen again in fiscal year 2018.

We have avoided sequestration in the last 4 fiscal years by adjusting the budget caps for both defense and non-defense appropriations. Those modest adjustments, done in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion, provided needed funding for our military, but also for our country’s economic and physical infrastructure, scientific research, public health, and veterans’ care.

Besides my frustration with the process, I have concerns about the significant increase in funding that this bill will provide to the Department: $80 billion more than last year and $29 billion more than requested by the administration.

I support providing additional funds to the Department, as I believe we are asking too much of our brave service-members and their families, but, putting it mildly, the world is also an unsettled place and not trending towards stability. But that being said, I believe that the Department will have great difficulty spending so many additional dollars in a timely and efficient manner.

Vacancies continue in important leadership positions. Hiring restrictions on civilian employees and a handful of ongoing strategic reviews will all slow the decisionmaking process. It is unlikely that Congress will complete its work in a timely manner by October 1, and that any dollars provided will have to be spent in a compressed time period.

Additionally, I am not convinced that the administration evaluates dollars being spent on the military with the same criteria as it does with the rest of the Federal Government.

In the Office of Management and Budget’s Major Savings and Reform document for fiscal year 2018, it was a page-turner. With 150 proposals to allegedly save billions in discretionary programs, there was only one recommendation in 150—one—for the Department of Defense, with a potential savings of only $2 billion. This is a savings point for the Department of Defense.

One final point is that I am highly disappointed that the Republican leadership has watered down language during committee markup regarding the Authorization for Use of Military Force. Representative BARBARA LEE’s language would have established an eminently reasonable approach to updating 2001 legislation in authorization.

Congress must stop hiding from the debate, and carry out its constitutional responsibilities to support our troops in uniform and the civilian support staff that helps them out.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would like, again, simply to reiterate my thanks to the members of our subcommittee and the committee, and for our sterling staff who have done a superb job under the most difficult circumstances that I could imagine.
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE), a strong supporter of national defense.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for yielding to me, and I thank him for his tremendous Chairman leadership. We have no defense spending bills out of the Appropriations Committee. New Jersey and, indeed, the entire nation are fortunate to have Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN as chairman of this critical committee.

Under the chairman’s leadership, all spending bills have advanced out of the committee, and now, today, we consider a package that affirms one of Congress’ most important responsibilities: to provide for the common defense.

Included in this legislative package is an important measure that opens reports by the Congressional Research Service and opens those reports to the public. I have been involved in this issue for some time. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and subcommittee Chairman YODER for their support of this measure.

American taxpayers spend more than $100 million a year supporting the work of the Congressional Research Service. Their findings, reports, and analyses should be public information. It is good public policy to allow educators, students, members of the news media, and everyday citizens across the Nation to have access to CRS’s nonpartisan, taxpayer-funded reports.

By providing public access to CRS reports, we can elevate the quality of our discourse and make it easier for citizens to cut through the misinformation that is too often involved in the national debate. Citizens should have full access to the same neutral, unbiased information that many of us in Congress use to help us make important decisions.

CRS is governed by requirements for accuracy, balance, and nonpartisanship—the very sort of analysis sought and valued by engaged constituents.

Mr. Chairman, I, again, commend the chair for including this measure in the Legislative Branch title. This is one of many victories for taxpayers in this important bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLAURO), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bill.

What does this bill do?

It would force the Office of Management and Budget to issue an across-the-board defense spending cut. This is the same as the across-the-board budget cut for defense spending that I opposed in January. Why?

Because the House appropriations bills exceed the defense spending cap by more than $72 billion. I might add that both Democrats and Republicans voted for these spending caps for defense spending and for nondefense spending.

So the defense funding in the bill, their numbers are, in essence, fake. These are fake numbers. Republicans have no plan to raise both our need to support our national security and military readiness and our need to support hardworking middle class families who are struggling.

So if these bills are enacted, the only way to avoid this across-the-board defense spending cut is if we had another budget deal to revise the bipartisan Budget Control Act, which established spending caps for defense spending and for nondefense spending.

Now, add to that, since military pay is usually exempt from budget cuts, if this bill and the other House appropriations bills are signed into law, the Office of Management and Budget, by law, would be required to cut defense spending by more than 13 percent, or $72 billion. We would need a new budget agreement so that we can increase both the defense spending caps and the nondefense spending caps to meet the needs of our country.

My friends, this is not going to happen; hardly likely.

The biggest economic challenge of our time is that too many people are in jobs that do not pay them enough to live on. We must invest in programs that provide opportunities for hardworking Americans to be able to improve themselves and for our economy to grow. We need a country that works for the middle class and for the vulnerable, not just the wealthy and those with the most lobbyists.

This budget process is irresponsible, and our military and our hardworking families will all suffer as a result.

Congress needs to negotiate another budget deal that increases both the defense and the nondefense spending caps. The spending levels in the Defense bill are impossible to achieve unless there is a new budget deal and it is reached.

So, again, the numbers are fake. If you vote ‘yes’ on this, you are voting for a pig in a poke. You may lose your colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) for the purpose of a coloquy.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a coloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I thank both Chairman SIMPSON and Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for their work on this legislation, but I would like to engage in this colloquy about the Denali Commission in Alaska.

My proposal would have restored funding for the Denali Commission to the level of fiscal year 1998 with Senator Stevens as an independent Federal agency designed to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and economic support throughout Alaska. With the creation of the Denali Commission, Congress acknowledged the need for increased interagency cooperation and a focus on Alaska’s resources and revenue.

The Denali Commission operates in the most geographically diverse and challenging area in America, twice the size of Texas. In fact, this area would pass both the Delta Regional Authority and the Appalachian Regional Commission. I continue to believe the Denali Commission is a model of efficient and innovative government. The Commission has also improved the living conditions and cut in the areas of Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. SIMPSON has done the best he can, and you cannot believe all the programs that the Denali Commission provides for the State of Alaska and my constituents. I would appreciate Mr. SIMPSON making a future time that we could fund it at the level that we were in 2017.

Mr. Chairman, I do urge Mr. SIMPSON, as the chairman, to understand how important the Denali Commission is to Alaska.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I appreciate my colleague’s statement on the Denali Commission. He is a strong advocate for Alaska and the important work that the Denali Commission conducts in the State.

The House mark this year supports the Denali Commission and its efforts rather than the administration’s request to terminate the agency.

In a time of economic change, these communities can scarcely afford to lose the millions of dollars in private investment leveraged by the Commission annually.

In the event the subcommittee receives additional funding in conference, I would be happy to work with my colleague to ensure the Denali Commission is provided sufficient funds to support their efforts in his State.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.
Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), the distinguished vice ranking member of the committee.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for yielding me time. I am very pleased to support H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act of 2018, especially because it includes H.R. 589, which provides funding for energy programs within the Science, Space, and Technology Committee’s jurisdiction.

Chairman SIMPSON, who is on the floor behind me, is so closely aligned with the Science, Space, and Technology Committee to include responsible, pro-science funding levels for the Department of Energy.

Chairman SIMPSON, your leadership and cooperation have been exceptional and are much appreciated. Thank you for your leadership in passing this legislation that sets America on a path to remain the world’s leader in innovation.

The appropriations included in this legislation are consistent with the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act, which passed the House last Congress. This bill also funds programs authorized in H.R. 589, the DOE Research and Innovation Act, which passed the House and Senate, and has the product of over 3 years of work by the Science, Space, and Technology Committee to advance basic research and set clear science priorities for the Department of Energy.

American energy relies on Federal support for basic research to produce the scientific breakthroughs that fuel technological innovation, new industries, economic growth, and good jobs.

Around the country, scientists at our National Labs and universities are conducting groundbreaking, basic science research that provides the foundation for next generation technology in energy, medicine, and manufacturing.

This legislation provides strong support for the Office of Energy’s Office of Science at $5.4 billion for fiscal year 2018. The Office of Science will get increased funding for research in basic energy sciences, high-performance computing, nuclear physics, high-energy physics, and fusion energy.

The strong support for the Office of Science in the appropriations bill will prioritize the basic research programs that are the core mission of the Department and the National Labs and lead to sciences that can provide benefits across the economy.

This legislation also includes responsible funding for DOE’s applied programs, prioritizing early-stage research in electricity, energy efficiency, renewables, fossil, and nuclear.

An example of such critical early-stage energy research involves nuclear energy where the bill’s funding supports the priorities outlined in the Nuclear Energy Innovation Capabilities Act, which passed the House as a part of H.R. 589. That legislation, sponsored by Energy Subcommittee Chairman RANDY WEBER of Texas, combines the strengths of the National Labs, universities, and the private sector to develop advanced nuclear technology. This technology is our best opportunity to provide reliable, emission-free electricity.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding me an additional minute.

This appropriations bill also includes funding to begin design and construction for the research reactor authorized in H.R. 589, which will provide access to the fast neutrons necessary to enable the next generation of nuclear energy technology.

As we shape the future of the Department of Energy, our priority must be basic and early-stage research that only the Federal Government has the incentives and resources to support and pursue. This will empower private sector innovators to develop and demonstrate resulting new capabilities that will attract the capital investments needed to take energy technology to the marketplace, creating jobs and expanding our economy.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this pro-science bill, pro-energy appropriations bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I also want to thank the Appropriations chair from New Jersey and the staff, and also the ranking young lady from New York and the staff for being a bipartisan committee. The Appropriations Committee has been bipartisan.

While this bill before us is a step toward getting the job done of passing the appropriations bill before the end of the fiscal year, we know this is only the first step. We still have a lot more work to do.

I regret that the rule that we will take up tomorrow will likely include $1.6 billion for a wall. We who live on the border, we understand and we believe in border security, border security that is strong, sensible, common sense, and effective for the border. The wall is a 14th century solution to a 21st century challenge that we have.

The border wall is not the right solution for border security. Why? Number one, private property rights. We believe in private property rights. In fact, there are some people that, for generations, have owned land along the border. I have several veterans that own land. In fact, there is one veteran in particular that buried his father—his father who served in World War II—and his family right along the river bank. So if you put a wall, what is he going to do? How is he going to do this? So if you put a wall, how is he going to visit the cemetery, the family cemetery along the border?
Mr. WEBER. I am particularly pleased to support the Makeウェルの先生の近くのアメリカ人とメキシコ人をもとにして、私の友人の南へ毎日1.3万ドルを投資し、未熟な核エネルギー研究のための早期段階での研究を支援することを奨励します。この法案は、アメリカを維持する必要がある核戦争を後押ししていることを含む重要な研究開発が完全に可能にします。私は、この法案が、まず私たちの将来を保障することを望みます。

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our ranking member for yielding to me. I rise in opposition to funding for President Trump’s border wall. I have visited the border of Texas and Mexico many times. Communities all along and beyond the border in my home State of Texas are opposed to this border wall.

Texas has deep and historic ties with our neighbor to the south, Mexico. The people of Texas and Mexico share a pride. A clear majority of our communities believe that the close ties between Texas and Mexico—cultural, economic, linguistic—beneath both Texas and Mexico.

The construction of this “big, fat, beautiful wall,” to quote President Trump, along a 2,000-mile-long U.S.-Mexico border is not only unnecessary, but would be harmful to our border communities and wildlife and natural habitats along the border, and become a symbol of spite and division toward Mexico and its people.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our ranking member for yielding to me. I rise in opposition to funding for President Trump’s border wall. I have visited the border of Texas and Mexico many times. Communities all along and beyond the border in my home State of Texas are opposed to this border wall.

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Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote “no,” and I yield back the balance of my time.
so cooperative. We couldn’t do this without them on both sides of the aisle. I thank the chairman.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair-
man, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, in closing, I would remind the House that just yesterday we voted overwhelmingly in a bipartisan way to impose tough new sanctions on three ag-
gressions: Russia, Iran and North Korea. Each pose their unique threats to our vital interests, their neighbors, and to global stability.

But little in history would predict that sanction alone will change the malign behavior of these three re-
gimes.

That is why we need to get this bill across the finish line, to guarantee that our military is always prepared to meet any threat from anyone any-
where, whether it be China in the Pa-
cific; international terrorist groups like ISIS, al-Qaida, Al-Nusra, al-
Shabaab, Hezbollah, Hamas; and transnational drug smugglers and criminal al-
gees.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat: Congress’ most important constitutional duty is to provide for the common defense. This appropriations package before us allows us to meet that solid responsi-
bility.

I urge support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Chair, the unique cir-
cumstances of the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) replacement are an example of how a scient-
ific procedure and legal requirements to allow EPA and the Secretary of the Army to im-
plemented.

The EPA’s extraordinary efforts to push through this procedurally deficient and roundly dislik.

ed rulemaking created an insurmountable illegitimacy of the rulemaking that warrants im-
mediate repeal. To facilitate this necessary ac-
tion, Congress is exercising its authority to create exemptions to existing law in H.R.

3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act, 2018. Section 108 of the bill pro-
vides a single-use exemption from regulatory procedure and legal requirements to allow EPA and the Secretary of the Army to im-
mEDIATELY withdraw the WOTUS rule. The im-
mEDIATE repeal of WOTUS will allow EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers to start with a clean slate as they conduct a joint rulemaking, be-
tween equal partners, with full consideration of the comments and concerns raised by the American public.

In future rulemakings, including any WOTUS replacement, Congress expects federal agen-
cies to approach their mandate to consult with state, local, and tribal governments and give full consideration to public comments with a commensurate administrative procedure and effective rulemaking.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I would like to state my strong ob-
jection to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations portion of H.R. 3219. It would completely eliminate ARPA–E, an agency that has already demonstrated incredible success in advancing high-risk, high-reward energy technology solutions that neither the public nor the private sector would be able to support in the past. This accomplishment was highlighted in a Congressionally mandated Na-
tional Academies review of the agency re-
leased just last month. I would also note that ARPA–E recently announced that a group of 74 projects that team has attracted over $1.8 bi-
lion in private sector follow-on funding since the agency’s founding in 2009. In addition, the agency announced that 56 projects have formed new companies and 68 projects have partnered with other government agencies for further development. Bipartisan industry leader-
like Norm Augustine and Bill Gates have repeatedly called for tripling this agency’s budget given the unique role that it is now playing in our energy innovation pipeline. And many venture capitalists achieve. And if DOE Secretary Perry’s March 8th tweet, issued just 8 days before the Trump Admin-
istration proposed to eliminate the agency, which states, and I quote, “Innovators like the ones supported by our ARPA–E program are key to advancing our economy.” I couldn’t have said it better myself.

In addition, this bill would eliminate DOE’s innovation technology loan guarantee pro-
gram. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing on this program a few months ago, and we learned that its record of accomplishment more than justifies our continued support. The DOE Loan Pro-
grams Office has been instrumental in launch-
ing the utility-scale PV industry, Tesla Motors, and the construction of our first new nuclear reactors in 30 years. In addition, it is now sup-
porting the commercialization of new carbon capture and reuse technologies. Overall the Loan Office’s losses are only about 2 percent of its entire portfolio—a rate that is lower than that of our other federal agencies. And even after accounting for those losses, the interest payments from these loans and loan guaran-
tees have returned over $1 billion to the Treasury. If we’re aiming to create jobs and re-

duce the deficit, this is exactly the type of program we should continue.

Finally, this bill makes substantial cuts to many of the Department’s other critical energy technology offices for the grid, fossil energy, and nuclear energy, as well as a massive 47 percent cut to the Office of Energy Efficiency. Renewables and national infras-

tructure for clean energy research would be irreparably harmed if these cuts were actually implemented.

Now, I am not going to tell you that every program that this Department currently implements is perfect, that reforms should never be con-
sidered, or that reasonable people can’t simply disagree on the best way to allocate its re-
sources even after a careful, rigorous review. One of my largest concerns now, especially if we want to move the Department in. I look for-
ward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in the Senate to restore federal support for these vital programs.

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I wanted to brief discuss eating disorders and how it af-
fects our servicemembers and their families. Eating disorders affects over 30 million Ameri-
cans during their lifetimes, and have the high-
est mortality rate of any psychiatric illness. Studies show that eating disorders affect our servicemembers and families at a higher rate than the civilian population, with 34 per-
cent of female active duty servicemembers and 20 percent of children of servicemembers scoring at risk for an eating disorder.

Additionally, a Military Medicine study of fe-
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male military members and veteran found significant relationships between eating dis-
orders, PTSD and sexual trauma. As we have much to learn on how eating disorders affect our military members and their families, I would encourage the House to start consid-
ering how we can address this issue within our military.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. TIPPTON). All

In closing, I hope that we can all take a step back and more carefully consider the direction in which we want to move the Department in.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as
follows:

H.R. 3219
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Defense, Mili-
ty Construction, Veterans Affairs, Legislative Branch, and Energy and Water Development National Security Appropriations Act, 2018”.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL REFERENCE.
This Act may also be referred to as the “Make America Secure Appropriations Act, 2018”.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPOINTMENTS ACT, 2018
The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
piated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, 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, sub-
sistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, perma-
nent change of station travel (including all ex-

penses 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 Offi-
cers’ Training Corps; and for payments pursu-
ant to section 156 of Public Law 97–37, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the De-
partment of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $41,427,054,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY
For pay, allowances, individual clothing, sub-
sistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, perma-
nent change of station travel (including all ex-

penses 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 Public Law 97–109, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7030 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $28,707,918,000.

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 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 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16313 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $13,165,714,000.

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 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 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) 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 16313 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $28,738,320,000.

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 16313 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $4,721,128,000.

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 16313 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,987,662,000.

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 Reserves who are members of a Reserve Officers’ Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 16313 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,406,137,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law, $45,480,840,000: 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, $45,980,133,000: Provided, That not to exceed $13,053,000 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, $6,885,884,000.

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, $39,592,745,000: Provided, That not to exceed $7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.
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; and communications, $3,233,745,000.

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical treatment and equipment; 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 Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $6,735,930,000, and equip- ping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $7,275,820,000.

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical treatment and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel; and Air Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $6,735,930,000.

For construction, procurement, production, and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: 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.

For the Department of the Air Force, $398,749,000, 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 provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from 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 to other appropriations 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.

For the Department of the Air Force, $4,456,533,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the provisions of sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), $107,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

For expenses in connection with any emergency declared by the President under the National Defense Authorization Act, $324,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019.

For expenses in connection with any emergency declared by the President under the National Defense Authorization Act, $308,749,000, 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 provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation to other appropriations 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.

For the Department of the Navy, $233,673,000, 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 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.

For the Department of the Navy, $288,915,000, 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 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.
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, $2,581,609,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED

COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories thereof; 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, $6,356,044,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, 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, $2,203,101,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

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 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, $35,651,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

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 associated design that may be manufactured 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), $842,853,000; Carrier Replacement Program, $1,669,646,000; Virginia Class Submarine, $2,561,058,000; Virginia Class Submarine (AP), $1,920,596,000; CVN Refueling Overhauls, $1,369,689,000; DDG–1000 Program; DDG–51 Destroyer, $3,497,097,000; Littoral Combat Ship, $1,967,117,000; Expeditionary Sea Base, $635,000,000; LHA Replacement, $1,695,077,000; TAO Fleet Oilier, $415,415,000; TAO Fleet Oilier (AP), $75,668,000; Ship to Shore Group, $930,544,000; Service Craft, $23,400,000; Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship, $170,000,000; LCUs, $31,050,000.

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, $142,626,000; and Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, $317,542,000.

In all: $27,503,726,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022: Provided, That none of the funds provided or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by law for the procurement of critical components to support continuous production of combat ships authorized in this Act, are subject to the provisions of subsection (i) of section 228a of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115-204)).

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, $7,852,952,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, ammunitions, and accessories thereof; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; 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, $811,808,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and all accessories thereof; 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, $17,908,270,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft and equipment, including armament and ammunition facilities, and accessories thereof; 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, $2,581,609,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles and launch complexes, including spare parts and accessories thereof; ground handling equipment, and training devices; 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; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, including rents and transportation of things, $2,203,101,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.
For construction, procurement, and modification of spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories thereof; ground handling equipment, and training 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 rent and transportation of things, $2,210,359,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE
For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories thereof; special equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2634 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, $1,316,977,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE
For procurement and modification of equipment (including transfer of funds) for the Defense Working Capital Funds, $4,456,520,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

DEFENSE ACT PURCHASES
For expenses by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Act, $1,586,596,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES
For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Act, $1,586,596,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

DEFENSE ACT PURCHASES
For expenses by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Act, $1,586,596,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

DEFENSE ACT PURCHASES
For expenses by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Act, $1,586,596,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

DEFENSE ACT PURCHASES
For expenses by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Act, $1,586,596,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

DEFENSE ACT PURCHASES
For expenses by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Act, $1,586,596,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.
TITLE VII
DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions authorized by 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 part of the chemical weapon stockpile: $961,732,000, of which $104,237,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than $49,401,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of $2,045,000 for activities on military installations and $28,356,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, to assist State and local governments, to carry out the congressionally directed medical research programs.

CHALLENGE AGENTS AND MUNITIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Secretary of Defense to carry out the congressionally directed medical research programs: $125,000,000.

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of $21,045,000 for activities on military installations and $522,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, shall be for the Presidential War Powers Resolution Act, and for the destruction of the Defense Nuclear Material Stockpile of the United States: $45,000,000.

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Community Management Account, $522,100,000.

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act for research, development, test and evaluation, or for operation and maintenance, of which no less than $700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the provision of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not be for the purpose of purchasing, erecting, constructing, maintaining, or operating any facility, installation, or activity for the manufacture of chemical or biological weapons.
None of the funds provided 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 may be available to initiate any procurement contract for any system 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 termination of a multiyear contract 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 available to initiate any procurement contract for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—
(a) the request for a budget request for Congress has been 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; (b) the 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; (c) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and (d) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

SEC. 8021. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used, subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, for multiyear procurement contracts for V-22 Osprey aircraft, V-22 Osprey variant aircraft, SSN Virginia Class Submarine and Government-furnished equipment; and to 10 DDG-51 Arleigh Burke class Flight III guided missile destroyer, H-60M Blackhawk helicopters and H-60M Vertical Launching Systems, and associated Government-furnished systems and subsystems. SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 6 of title 10, United States Code: Provided, That such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted under chapter 6 of title 10, United States Code; and Provided further, That such 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 Civil Action Teams in the 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 the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Pacific Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam. SEC. 8012. (a) During the current fiscal year, 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 2019 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justifications related to that budget request submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives reporting the fiscal year 2019 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this section were effective with regard to fiscal year 2019. (c) As required by section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–126; 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 Authorization. The management of the workforce 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 made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act for fiscal year 2018 shall be used for any purpose relating to any compensation, benefit, or allowance 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 Veterans Affairs Educational 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 under this option prior to October 1, 1987: Provided further, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

SEC. 8015. 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 development assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2396 note; as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act).

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and above, unless anchor and mooring chain is 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 links (including shot blasting process); Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be 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 the Department of Defense 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 congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-4 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, and M-11/9mm pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless such ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unrepairable or unsafe for further use.

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

SEC. 8019. Of the funds made available in this Act, $20,000,000 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 422(1) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of authorized 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 1544 of title 25, United States Code, such a contractor shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 422(1) of title 25, United States Code.

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

SEC. 8021. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed $359,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2539(c) of title 10, United States Code, or to make any other transfers of funds and associated contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That, upon
receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8022. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, $30,300,000 shall be available for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center, for construction of a new 1,100,000 square foot facility on the predecessor site of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in那年?

(b) Of the funds made available in this Act, $50,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(c) Of the funds made available in this Act, $20,000,000 shall be available for construction of a new facility on the predecessor site of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(d) Of the funds made available in this Act, $10,000,000 shall be available for construction of a new facility on the predecessor site of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(e) Of the funds made available in this Act, $5,000,000 shall be available for construction of a new facility on the predecessor site of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(f) Of the funds made available in this Act, $3,000,000 shall be available for construction of a new facility on the predecessor site of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

SEC. 8023. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby reduced by $1,180,000,000.

(b) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(c) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(d) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(e) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(f) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(g) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(h) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(i) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(j) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(k) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(l) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(m) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(n) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(o) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(p) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(q) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(r) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(s) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(t) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(u) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(v) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(w) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(x) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(y) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

(z) Of the funds made available in this Act, $1,180,000,000 shall be available for construction of the facility at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, to be administered by the Department of Defense, for the Air Force Civil Engineer Center which was located in that year.

{...similar clauses...}
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 Central Intelligence Agency Working Capital Fund which shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended.

Provided further, That any funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency, including funds transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency from the Central Intelligence Agency Working Capital Fund, shall remain available for obligation for the duration of the fiscal year, including beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Working Capital Fund which shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

SEC. 8034. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 2018 which shall remain available until September 30, 2019:

(1) to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of biological or chemical weapons, provided that Funds made available under the National Intelligence Program for the purpose of counteracting biological or chemical weapons or to mitigate the effects of biological or chemical weapons are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy", 2016/2018, $274,000,000;
"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force", 2016/2018, $8,700,000;
"Missile Procurement, Army", 2017/2019, $19,319,000;
"Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army", 2017/2019, $9,764,000;
"Other Procurement, Army", 2017/2019, $10,000,000;
"Aircraft Procurement, Navy", 2017/2019, $105,600,000;
"Missile Procurement, Navy", 2017/2019, $34,122,000;
"Building and Conversion, Navy", 2017/2019, $41,116,000;
"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force", 2017/2019, $63,293,000;
"Missile Procurement, Air Force", 2017/2019, $31,539,000;
"Space Procurement, Air Force", 2017/2019, $15,950,000;
"Other Procurement, Air Force", 2017/2019, $105,000,000;
"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", 2017/2018, $34,128,000;

SEC. 8041. None of the funds available in this Act shall 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 forces, or for any function performed by any department or agency of the United States except as specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8043. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Combatant Commands, and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against administrative funds when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Centers, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: Provided, That nothing in this Act authorizes deactivation from the National Guard and Reserve component of any military technician (dual status) for any reason.

 SEC. 8044. 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 appropriated for that purpose.

(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 department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.
SEC. 8045. 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 is in the national security interest: Provided further, That the restriction shall not apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8046. 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. 8047. 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 certification 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. 8048. 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 is in the national security interest to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8049. 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. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when:

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

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriated funds, to support such purpose in connection with activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of the Navy, under which the 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 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 for the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation account of the Department of Defense under the Act or the Department of the Treasury Appropriations 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, the appropriation account directorate investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided for 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, reimbursement basis.

(b) The National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to the appropriation 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.

SEC. 8054. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify contracts with the National Guard Bureau to purchase equipment under the National Guard Distance Learning Project by a contractor to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees: Provided further, That the proposed modification may not be implemented 30 days after the notification unless an objection is received from either the House or Senate Appropriations Committees: Provided further, That the proposed modification shall not preclude the ability of the commander of United States Pacific Command to meet operational requirements.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8055. 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 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 the funds transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriated funds to which they are transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 8056. 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 for the military forces or government of any foreign country, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies 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. 8057. (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: Provided further, That the total amount charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed 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.

(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 and subcontracts entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) This section 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 (chapter 1) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and products classified under headings 4010, 4020, 4023, 4031 through 4064, 4065, 4101, 4128 through 4129, 4130 through 4134, 4202, 4203, 4204 through 4208, 4292 through 4294, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4215, and 4904.

SEC. 8058. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to procure armament that has a center-fire cartridge case or projectile which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition is in the national security interest to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department must be the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8060. The Secretary of Defense shall 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. 8061. Notwithstanding subsection 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8062. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any nongovernmental entity, by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of “armor penetrator”, “armor piercing incendiary (API)”, or “armor-piercing incendiary tracer (AP-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) recyclable or reusable; 

(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 Defense.

SEC. 8063. 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. 8064. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Department of Defense" that remains available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to another appropriation account or new appropriation account; to provide to other Federal agencies for the purposes of achieving auditable financial management processes. Such study shall include a comprehensive counterintelligence risk assessment to help achieve auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence; and

(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all necessary documentation, present the proposed alternatives and certifications to the congressional defense and intelligence committees. 

SEC. 8065. 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 the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to another appropriation account or new appropriation account; to provide to other Federal agencies; and the National Security Agency, the Central Security Service, the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Intelligence Program budget, in accordance with the requirements of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8067. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings "Procurement, Defense-Wide" and "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense" that remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to another appropriation account or new appropriation account; to provide to other Federal agencies; and the National Security Agency, the Central Security Service, the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Intelligence Program budget, in accordance with the requirements of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8068. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings "Procurement, Defense-Wide" and "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense" that remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to another appropriation account or new appropriation account; to provide to other Federal agencies; and the National Security Agency, the Central Security Service, the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Intelligence Program budget, in accordance with the requirements of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8069. 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 2018 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018. 

SEC. 8070. 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. 8071. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2018 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, includes proposed legislation for the reprogramming of funds for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operations and Maintenance 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 estimates of the costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic changes in spending, for each military service, 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. 8072. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement, or the construction of new, or the modernization of existing, nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8073. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings due to favorable exchange rates, any unobligated amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by $299,000,000.

SEC. 8074. 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 capability of the 53rd 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. 8075. 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 provided 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. 8076. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development funds to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for any purpose other than the development and production of launch vehicles and space systems.
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. 8077. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available after the end of the fiscal year for which provided, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

SEC. 8078. The Director of National Intelligence shall certify in writing to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2018: 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 table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

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

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the House of Representatives and the Senate and shall do so only after such report has been completed, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each alternative is determined 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 that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any other 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;

(c) 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 the results of the procedures pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8079. (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 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;

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor agrees, as a condition of employment, to not enter into, and to take any action to enforce any provision of a particular contract or subcontract 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.
Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of the Treasury, after a thorough study of the necessity for and the amount of the construction thereof in contravention of the provisions of section 130h of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8092. 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. Such vehicles may be provided to the Department of Defense at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo 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 accord with section 130h of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8093. 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 to transfer 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 is determinable 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. 8094. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transportation 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, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8095. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act 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, Guantanamo 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, Guantanamo 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, Guantanamo 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 130h of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 130h of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328).

SEC. 8096. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to construct a facility at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo 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 130h of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 130h of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328).

SEC. 8097. 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. 8098. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense, or any other officer or official of the Department of Defense, to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with any entity, for the purpose of obtaining a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport or any subsidiary of Rosoboronexport.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in paragraph (a), in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that it is in the 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) A waiver is necessary for the reequipment 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 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 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. 8099. 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 flag is made available under section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8100. (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—

(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 this section (a) shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgment 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 in accordance with 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 appropriate in a particular setting, taking into account any ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

SEC. 8101. 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. 8102. The Secretary of Defense shall post grant awards on a public Website in a searchable province.

SEC. 8103. 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 the United States, unless the United States was canceled during the current fiscal year due to insufficient funds.

SEC. 8104. 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(4) of title 18, United States Code) of any electronic communication services to a provider of electronic communication services to the public pursuant to section 201 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

SEC. 8105. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty unless the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

SEC. 8106. None of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of a federal 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 unless explicitly provided for in a Defense Appropriations Act; Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8107. 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 112-41; 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 30 days before such support is provided.

SEC. 8108. 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 provision in paragraph (a) of 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. 8108. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Iraq in contravention of any Resolution of the United States Senators, 114th Congress, 2nd Session (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 and anticipated military conflict is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultations and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8109. None of the funds provided in this Act for the 7-8O Fleet Ocean, the Training, Salvage, and Rescue Ship programs shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of the following components unless those components are identified in the proposed Acquisition Program Baseline for 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. 8110. The amount appropriated in title II of this Act for ''Military Personnel, Army'' is hereby reduced by $75,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8111. 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 $1,007,500.

SEC. 8112. 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 2 and Department of Defense Instruction 1915.10 (enclosure 3, 14a and 14b).

SEC. 8113. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to propose, plan for, or execute any alternative nuclear Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

SEC. 8114. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", $50,292,000,000 available until expended, may be used for any purpose related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet established under section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. 4805): Provided, That such amounts are available for reimbursements to the Ready Reserve Force, Maritime Administration account of the United States Department of Transportation, projects, programs, and activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

SEC. 8115. 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, except for support, operation and other activities necessary to enter the engineering and manufacturing development phase.

SEC. 8116. 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.

(TITLE IX)

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/ GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

MILITARY PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", $2,635,317,000: 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


MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", $210,800,000: 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


RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Army", $24,942,000: 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”, $9,091,000: 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”, $29,569,000: Provided, That such amount to amounts provided for 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”, $20,569,000: Provided, That such amount to amounts provided for 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, ARMED FORCES
For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Armed Forces”, $45,589,000: Provided, That such amount to amounts provided for 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, NATIONWIDE
For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Nationwide”, $5,504,000: Provided, That such amount to amounts provided for 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, NAVAL DEFENSE RESTORATION FUND
(Including transfer of funds)
In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated $1,090,000,000, for the “Military Personnel, Naval Defense Restoration Fund”; Provided, That such funds provided under this heading shall only be available for programs, projects and activities necessary to implement the 2018 National Defense Strategy; That funds transferred under this heading shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That funds transferred under this heading may be transferred to any program, project, or activity specifically limited or denied by this Act: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That such amount 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”, $5,875,015,000, of which up to $161,885,000 may be transferred to the Coast Guard “Operating Expenses” account: Provided, That such amount 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”, $3,367,000: 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”, $23,980,000: 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”, $3,367,000: 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”, $1,116,640,000: 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”, $10,266,295,000: 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”, $6,944,201,000: Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading $2,000,000,000, remain available until September 30, 2019, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistics, maternal, 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 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 committees: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing 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 funds provided under this heading 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 counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, and security forces prior written notification to the congressional defense committees outlining the amounts intended to be provided and the reasons therefor: Provided further, That the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $750,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, shall be for counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, crisis response, and other Department of Defense cooperation programs: Provided further, That such amount 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, ARMED FORCES
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Armed Forces”, $15,400,000: 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, NAVAL RESERVE
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve”, $58,523,000: 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”, $108,111,000: 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, NATIONAL GUARD
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, National Guard”, $3,367,000: 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.
by this Act: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That 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”, $4,937,515,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That such funds shall be available for 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 of Defense, 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, reconstruction, 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”, or under the heading, “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund” that such costs shall be limited to contract changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuation, rate of performance, unforeseen actions required to complete existing projects, and associated supervision and administration costs and funds 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 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 of any new projects or transfers of funds between budget sub-activity groups in annual reports to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall 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 assistance authorized under this heading: Provided further, That the use 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: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall not, for 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 assistance authorized under this heading: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior years, transferred to foreign countries, or transferred to security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading shall be transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan or transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under the heading, “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund” in prior Acts, and not less than $50,000,000 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 an 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”, $1,769,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: 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 support from irregular forces, irregular forces, groups or individuals participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant: Provided further, That such 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, Lebanon, Egypt, and Tunisia resulting from actions of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, 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”, $424,686,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $557,583,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $1,191,139,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $405,575,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $157,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $130,994,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps", $223,843,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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’, $207,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $64,071,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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", $510,836,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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", $381,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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.

SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Space Procurement, Air Force", $124,865,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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


OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, $5,998,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $510,741,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $144,508,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: 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”, $1,244,000,000, 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.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, $226,096,000, 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.

**DRUG INTERDICT AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE**

For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense” of $196,300,000: 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” of $196,300,000: 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 Government or third-party contracts and agreements for the research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to the extent necessary to support 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 10, United States Code; (2) Section 242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105-277). $24,692,000: 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.

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**


**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 the fiscal year 2023.

**(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 such authority 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 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 personnel of the Department of Defense in the United States Central Command area of responsibility: (1) passenger 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 in excess of $50,000 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”, or transfer authority to the Secretary of Defense for operation 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 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds due to any such project, including the amount of funds due to such project, the manner in which the funds were used, and the performance of the project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to enter into contracts for the purpose of providing military and civilian personnel of the United States Government or a third-party contractor or organization with psychological or related elements in connection with such project, to the extent necessary to support the United States Government or a third-party contractor or organization with psychological or related elements in connection with such project.

SEC. 9007. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for the country in which it is to be carried out: (1) passenger 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 in excess of $50,000 per vehicle, not withstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles:

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 the extent necessary to support the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

SEC. 9011. 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. 9012. 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. 9013. For the “Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative” of $196,300,000: Provided, That such funds, or any portion thereof, may be used to support the implementation of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9009. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to the extent necessary to support the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

SEC. 9014. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to the extent necessary to support the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

SEC. 9015. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for the United States Armed Forces in 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. 9016. Funds appropriated or otherwise made available for military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

SEC. 9017. To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.
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 or 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, shall be available for the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That amounts made available by this Act shall be available only for such purposes, purposes, namely:

1) procuring or transfer man-portable air defense system;
2) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals associated with the manufacture of IEDs;
3) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;
4) implementing policies to protect civilian and military civilian and military personnel from abuse that is consistent with the principles of the United States:
5) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other civilian populations.

SEC. 9017. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by law, $500,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer only to the operations, and maintenance, military personnel, and procurement accounts, to improve the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities of the Department of Defense: Provided, That the funds provided in this section in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That not later than 30 days prior to exercising any 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 under this Act may be used 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.

(REFERENCE)

SEC. 9018. 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 military forces into hostilities in Syria, into situations in Syria where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Syria where the forces are not equipped for combat, in consequence of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of that law (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).
and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expensed in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be reimbursed to the agencies for services performed: Provided, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2018.

SEC. 101. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for ‘‘HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: ALLOCATIONS TO BE USED FOR DEFENSE INDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT’’ shall be available only for fiscal year 2018. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allocations for fiscal year 2018 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reduction in debt), in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term ‘‘Member of the House of Representatives’’ means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

DELIVERY OF REPORTS OF DISBURSEMENTS

SEC. 102. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of a bill, joint resolution, or resolution, to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) unless the Member requests a copy.

DELIVERY OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 103. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of any version of the Congressional Record to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of the report of disbursements for the operations of the House of Representatives under section 106 of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5535) to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

DELIVERY OF REPORTS OF DISBURSEMENTS

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide an aggregate amount that exceeds $1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

LIMITATION ON PRINTED COPIES OF U.S. CODE TO HOUSE

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of the report of disbursements for the operations of the House of Representatives under section 106 of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5535) to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

DELIVERY OF DAILY CALENDAR

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) a printed copy of the Daily Calendar of the House of Representatives which is prepared by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DELIVERY OF CONGRESSIONAL PICTORIAL DIRECTORY

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of the Congressional Pictorial Directory to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

AMENDING THE HOUSE SERVICES REVENUE FUND

SEC. 109. (a) COLLECTION OF CERTAIN SERVICE FEES.—Section 105(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5545(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

‘‘(7) The collection of a service fee from vendors of the Master Web Services Agreement or the Technology Services Contract for failure to abide by any specified House of Representatives security policies.‘’

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

ADJUSTMENTS TO COMPENSATION

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4501) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2018.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, $4,203,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of $2,175 per month to the Attending Physician;

(2) an allowance of $1,300 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(3) an allowance of $725 per month to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician;

(4) an allowance of $725 per month to 2 assistants and $580 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and

(5) $2,780,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for personnel for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of a bill, resolution, or the Congressional Record to a congressional office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, $1,444,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 1001. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other order issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 311(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1988 (2 U.S.C. 437k), the Chair of the Joint Committee on Taxation may establish and fix the compensation of senior level positions in the staff of the Joint Committee to meet critical scientific, technical, professional, or executive needs of the Joint Committee.

(b) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION.—The annual rate of pay for any position established under this section may not exceed the annual rate of pay for level II of the Executive Schedule.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 214 of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 (2 U.S.C. 4302) is repealed.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2018 and each succeeding fiscal year.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, $52,700,000 of which $10,000,000 of which overtime shall not exceed $45,000,000 unless the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate are notified, to be disbursed by the Chief of Police or his designee.
For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration of such buildings; heating the Government Publishing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, $10,000,000, of which $29,057,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022; Provided, That not more than $9,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2018.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, of which $2,600,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, $93,000,000.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, $45,300,000, of which $19,458,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

CAPITOL GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, $13,333,000, of which $1,195,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, $169,294,000, of which $45,139,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022, and of which $62,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the restoration and renovation of the Cannon House Office Building.

Capitol Visitor Center

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, $21,470,000.

Administrative Provisions

No bonuses for contractors behind schedule or over budget


Scrims

Sec. 102. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for scrims containing photographs of building facades during restoration or construction projects performed by the Architect of the Capitol.
to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(c).

Congressional Research Service
Salaries and Expenses
For all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, $111,474,000: Provided, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has been obtained prior to approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Salaries and Expenses
For all necessary expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 166), and to make available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record $650,000 shall be available, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: Provided further, That notwithstanding the 2-year period specified in section 725 of title 40, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
Congressional Publishing (Including Transfer of Funds)
For authorized publishing of congressional information and the distribution of congressional information in any form, publishing of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and publishing, and distribution of Government publications not to be distributed without charge to the recipient, $79,528,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for Members of the House of Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: Provided further, That notwithstanding the 2-year period specified in section 725 of title 40, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

Government Publishing Office Business
Operations Revolving Fund
For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, $8,540,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of the Government Publishing Office, for printing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 to depository and other designated libraries; Provided further, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

Government Publishing Office Business
Operations Revolving Fund
For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, $8,540,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: Provided, That the Government Publishing Office shall be authorized to transfer any unobligated or unexpended balances in any account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: Provided further, That the business operations revolving fund shall be available for the hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4091(5), (6), and (8)); and to the Foreign Service Act of 1948: Provided further, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: Provided further, That the business operations revolving fund may be used to provide necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Full Year limitation
For a payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund for financing activities of the Open World Leadership Center under section 313 of the Legislative Reorganization Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), $5,600,000: Provided, That funds made available to support Russian participants shall only be used for those engaging in market mechanisms, market-based activities, and civic engagement, and shall not be used for officials of the central government of Russia.

John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development
For payment 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), $430,000.

TITLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Maintenance and Care of Private Vehicles
For no part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance and care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Full Year Limitation
For no part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2018 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

Rates of Compensation and Designation
For no part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee whose position is not specifically established by law with respect thereto: Provided, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

July 26, 2017

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to the contracts where such expenditure are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LBFMC

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Management Corporation (LBFMC) of this Act shall be treated as a reference to House Report accompanying this Act contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to Senate appropriations of this division.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 206. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or otherwise provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

REFERENCES TO ACT

SEC. 207. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol by this Act shall be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

DIVISION C—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes hereby necessary.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of military works, military installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $2,791,272,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $16,271,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of military works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Air Force as currently authorized by law, $121,891,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $4,340,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Air Force determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY RESERVE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of military works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the purposes of the appropriation for facilities of the Commander in Chief, $923,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of this amount, not to exceed $101,470,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, re- habilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $63,525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $4,725,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, expansion, re-conversion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Navy National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $63,525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $4,725,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, re- habilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $63,525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $4,725,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, re- habilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by law, $122,551,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $16,271,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Army determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, expansion, re-conversion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Navy National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $63,525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $4,725,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, re- habilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $63,525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $4,725,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, re- habilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by law, $122,551,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That, of the amount, not to exceed $16,271,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and construction services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Army determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.
For the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for the acquisition and construction of military facilities and installation, (including international military headquarters) and for related expenses for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized by law, $366,625,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Army for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $39,062,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022.

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $182,662,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $59,169,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $328,282,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $85,062,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $318,324,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for the United States share of the cost of the Security Investment Program, as authorized by law, $346,625,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for the United States share of the cost of the Demobilization, Readjustment, and Reemployment Assistance Act of 1920 (20 U.S.C. 2607 note), $290,867,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $2,726,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $83,682,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $59,169,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

For expenses of family housing for the Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $328,282,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $328,282,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $318,324,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $328,282,000.

SEC. 101. None of the funds made available in this title shall be expended for payments under a contract or contract modification for construction, where cost estimates exceed $25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 102. Funds made available in this title for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 103. Funds made available in this title for construction may be used for advances to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, for the construction of access roads as authorized by section 210 of title 22, United States Code, when projects authorized therein are used as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to begin construction of new bases in the United States for which specific appropriation is not provided.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 100 percent of the value of the land or land easements estimated by the Department of Defense for acquisition, construction, engineering, and development.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used to: (1) acquire land; (2) provide for site preparation; or (3) install utilities for any family housing, except housing for which funds have been made available in annual Acts making appropriations for military construction.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this title for minor construction may be used to transfer or relocate any activity from one base or installation to another or between two activities for which funds have been made available in prior appropriation Acts without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available in this title may be used for procurement of steel for any construction project or activity for which American steel producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been denied the opportunity to compete for steel procurement.

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for military construction or family housing during the current fiscal year may be used to pay real property taxes in any foreign nation.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to initiate a new installation or installation enhancement without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to enter into construction contracts with architect and engineer contracts estimated by the Government to exceed $500,000 for projects to be accomplished in Japan, in any North Atlantic Treaty Organization country where the costs of construction would exceed $10 million, or in any other country determined by the Secretary of Defense to require the assistance of an architect or engineer.

SEC. 112. None of the funds made available in this title for construction in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific area, or which projects provided for by programs designated as excluding the Arabian Gulf, unless such contracts are awarded to United States firms or United States firms in joint venture with host nation firms.

SEC. 113. None of the funds made available in this title for construction in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific area or for which projects provided for by programs designated as excluding the Arabian Gulf, may be used to award any contract estimated by the Government to exceed $1,000,000 to a foreign contractor.

SEC. 114. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction in prior years shall be available for construction authorized for each such military department by the authorizations enacted into law during the current session of Congress.

SEC. 115. For military construction or family housing projects that are completed with funds otherwise expired or lapsed for obligation, expired or lapsed funds may be used to pay the cost of associated supervision, inspection, overhead, engineering and administration, and those projects and on subsequent claims, if any.

SEC. 116. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds made available to a military department or defense agency for the construction of military projects may be obligated for a military construction project or contract, for any portion of such a project or contract, at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds for such project were made available, if the funds obligated for such project: (1) are obligated from funds available for that project or construction projects; and (2) do not exceed the amount appropriated for such project, plus any amount by which the cost of such project is increased pursuant to law.

SEC. 117. Subject to 30 days prior notification, or 14 days for a notification provided in an electronic medium pursuant to sections 480 and 2883 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, are appropriated to: (1) the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction in “Family Housing” accounted for and made available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund; or (2) the Department of Defense Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction of military unaccompanied housing in “Military Construction” accounts, to be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund.

SEC. 118. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, amounts may be transferred from the Department of Defense Budget to the fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development
Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) to pay for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program incurred under 42 U.S.C. 3374(c)(1)(A). Any amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available only for the same purposes as the amount transferred for the same time period as the fund to which transferred.

SEC. 119. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and unobligated balances of such appropriations available in this Act may be used to carry out the closure or realignment of any naval station, military installation, or other facility of the Department of Defense at the request of the Secretary of Defense if the Secretary determines that the closure or realignment would result in a net savings for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 120. Amounts contained in the Ford Island Impact Account established by subsection (b) of section 214 of title 10, United States Code, are appropriated and shall be available until expended for the purposes specified in subsection (i)(1) of such section or until transferred pursuant to subsection (i)(3) of such section.

SEC. 121. During the 5-year period after appropriations available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing operation and maintenance and construction have expired for obligation, upon a determination that such appropriations will not be needed for the period of obligation of obligations for or for making authorized adjustments to such appropriations for obligations incurred during the period of availability of such appropriations, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into the appropriation “Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense”, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 122. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to relocate a unit in the Army that—

(1) performs a testing mission or function that is not performed by any other unit in the Army and is specifically stipulated in title 10, United States Code; and

(2) is located at a military installation at which the total number of civilian employees of the Department of the Army and Army contractor personnel employed exceeds 15 percent of the total number of members of the regular and reserve components of the Army assigned to the installation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Army certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) a testing mission or function that is not performed by any other unit in the Army and is specifically stipulated in title 10, United States Code; and

(2) a military installation at which the total number of civilian employees of the Department of the Army and Army contractor personnel employed exceeds 10 percent of the total number of members of the regular and reserve components of the Army assigned to the installation.

(SEC. 123. Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in an account funded under the headings in this title may be transferred among projects and activities within the account in accordance with the reprogramming guidelines for military construction and family housing construction contained in Department of Defense Financial and Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 3, Chapter 7, of March 2011, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 124. None of the funds made available in this title may be transferred for any purpose or used for any purpose other than the planning, design and construction of projects at Arlington National Cemetery.

SEC. 125. For an additional amount for the accounts and in the amounts specified, to remain available until September 30, 2022:

(1) “Military Construction, Army”, $43,800,000; “Joint Forces Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $226,900,000; “Military Construction, Air Force”, $70,300,000; “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $56,000,000; “Military Construction, Army Reserve”, $56,000,000; “Military Construction, Air National Guard”, $41,900,000; and “Military Construction, Air Force Reserve”, $44,100,000.

Provided, That such funds may only be obligated to carry out construction projects identified in the respective military department’s un-funded priority list for fiscal year 2018 submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That such projects are subject to authorization prior to obligation and expenditure of funds to carry out construction: Provided further, That not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the military department concerned, or his or her designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an expenditure plan for funds provided under this section.

RESCISIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 126. Of the unobligated balances available in prior appropriation Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the amounts specified:

(1) “Military Construction, Army”, $10,000,000; “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $10,000,000.

(2) “Military Construction, Construction-Wide”, $27,440,000.


(4) “Family Housing Construction, Army”, $10,000,000.

(5) “Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $8,000,000.

(6) “Family Housing Construction, Air Force”, $20,000,000.

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 a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 127. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressiona defense committees” means the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 128. 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.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans and a pilot program for disability examinations as authorized by sections 107 and 531, 31, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; pension benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by chapters 31, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; non-service-disabled veterans insurance, and veterans mortgage life insurance as authorized by chapters 19 and 21, title 38, United States Code, $2,121,529,000, which shall be in addition to remain available until expended, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2017, of which $199,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2018.

VETERANS HOUSING BENEFIT PROGRAM FUND

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by chapters 1 through 11 of chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That, except as provided in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That, during fiscal year 2018, within the resources available, not to exceed $500,000 in gross obligations for direct loans are authorized for specially adapted housing loans.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $178,626,000.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $30,000, as authorized by chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading are eligible to be used to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $2,356,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, $2,000,000, which shall be paid to the appropriation for “General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration”.


CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H6395
For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by subchapter V of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, $1,163,000.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES, VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Benefits Administration, not otherwise provided for, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services, and reimbursement of the Department of the Treasury for the cost of overseas employee mail, $2,894,000,000: Provided, That expenses for services and assistance authorized under paragraph (11) of section 3707 of title 38, United States Code, that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines are necessary to enable entitled veterans: (1) to the maximum extent possible, to obtain and maintain suitable employment; or (2) to achieve maximum independence in daily living, shall be charged to this account: Provided further, United States Code, section 3707: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may authorize the dispensing of prescription drugs to veterans who have service-connected disabilities, and, in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2017, and, in addition, $3,394,704,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2018, and shall remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That, of the amount available on October 1, 2018, under this heading, $2,000,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

MEDICAL SUPPORT AND COMPLIANCE

For necessary expenses in the administration of the medical, hospital, nursing home, domiciliary, construction, supply, and research activities, as authorized by section 1701 of title 38, United States Code, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, and the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651 et seq.), $284,387,000, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2017; and, in addition, $7,239,156,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2018, and shall remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That, of the amount made available on October 1, 2018, under this heading, $100,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For necessary expenses for the maintenance and operation of hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliary facilities, and other necessary facilities of the Veterans Health Administration, for administrative expenses in support of planning, design, project management, real property acquisition and disposition, construction, and renovation of medical facilities, and for the use of the Department; for oversight, engineering, and architectural activities not charged to project costs; for repairing, altering, or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Department, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees; for leases of facilities; and for laundry services; $1,079,785,000, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2017, and, in addition, $4,194,288,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2018, and shall remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That, of the amount made available on October 1, 2018, under this heading, $250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2020.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

For necessary expenses in carrying out programs of medical and prosthetic research and development as authorized by chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, $606,228,000, plus reimbursements, shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

NATIONAL CEMETARY ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the National Cemetery Administration for operations and maintenance, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor; ceremonial expenses as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for use in ceremonial operations; acquisition of aircraft; and repair, alteration or improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery Administration, $306,193,000, of which to not exceed 10 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary operating expenses of the Department of Veterans Affairs, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses in support of Department-wide capital planning, management and policy activities, uniforms, or allowances therefor; not to exceed $25,000 for official reception and representation expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and reimbursements for communication expenses, $469,861,000, of which not to exceed 5 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That funds provided under this heading shall be transferred to “General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration”.

BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS

For necessary operating expenses of the Board of Veterans Appeals, $32,000,000, of which not to exceed 10 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2019.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for information technology systems and telecommunications support, including developmental information systems and operational information systems; for pay and associated costs; and for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including contractual costs associated with operations authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $418,530,000, plus reimbursements: Provided, That, of the funds made available for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, and shall remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided further, That amounts made available for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a certification of the amounts, in parts or in full, to be obligated and expended for each development project: Provided further, That amounts made available for the “Information Technology Systems” account for development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among the three subaccounts after the Secretary of Veterans Affairs requests on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: Provided further, That amounts made available for the “Information Technology Systems” account for development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among projects or to newly defined projects: Provided further, That no project may be increased or decreased by more than $1,000,000 of cost prior to submitting a request to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress to make the transfer and an approval is issued: Provided further, That funds that may be transferred under this heading may be used by the Interagency Program Office through the Department of Veterans Affairs to define data standards, code sets, and value sets used to enable interoperability: Provided further, That, of the funds made available for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement for the development of an electronic health record, not more than 25 percent may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress:

(1) A detailed explanation of the solicitation submitted to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for acquisition or development of an electronic health record for the Department of Veterans Affairs;
(2) an explanation of how the electronic health record would replicate the Military Health System (MHS) Genesis record developed by Cerner for the Department of Defense, as well as the steps the Secretary of Veterans Affairs requires to achieve complete interoperability with the Department of Defense system and non-Department of Veterans Affairs service providers who participate in any Department of Veterans Affairs healthcare system;

(3) a strategic plan for development of the electronic health record system, an associated implementation plan including timelines and performance milestones, a master schedule and annual and life-cycle cost estimates; and

(4) actions to maintain current functionality and integration with Department of Defense records during the transition to MHS Genesis.

(5) Department of Veterans Affairs plans to manage the transition process to MHS Genesis, including possible pilot programs, training for use of any components certified, and equipment procurements provided under this heading for fiscal year 2018, for

SEC. 205. No appropriations in this title shall be available for any project where the estimated cost is equal to or less than the amount set forth in section 8104a(c)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, or where funds for a project were made available in a previous major project appropriation, of which such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2022, and of which $38,530,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That except for advance planning activities, including needs assessments which may or may not lead to capital investments, and other capital asset management related activities, including portfolio development and management activities, and investments strategy studies funded through the advance planning fund and the planning and design activities funded through the design fund, increments which may or may not lead to capital investments, and salaries and associated costs of the resident engineers who oversee those capital investments funded through this account and contracting officers who manage specific major construction projects, and funds provided for the purchase, security, and maintenance of land for the National Cemetery Administration, those amounts included in the land acquisition line item, none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for any project that has not been notified to Congress, Departmental processing that has not been approved by the Congress through statute, joint resolution, or in the explanatory statement accompanying such Act and presented at the time of enactment: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for fiscal year 2018, for each approved project shall be obligated: (1) by the awarding of a construction documents contract by September 30, 2018; and (2) by the awarding of a construction contract by September 30, 2019, of which $117,900,000 is for Veterans Health Administration major construction projects shall not be available until the Department of Veterans Affairs—

(1) enters into an agreement with an appropriate non-Department of Veterans Affairs Federal entity to serve as the design and/or construction agent for any Veterans Health Administration major construction project with a Total Estimated Cost of $100,000,000 or above by providing full project management services, including managing of the project design, acquisition, construction, and contract changes, consistent with section 902 of Public Law 114–58; and

(2) certifies in writing that such an agreement is executed and intended to minimize or prevent subsequent major construction project cost overruns and proposes in the agreement entered into and any required supplementary information to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 206. Appropriations available in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services authorized by section 2109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; lease of a facility or land or both; and uniforms and allowances therefore, as authorized by sections 5901 through 5902 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 207. Appropriations available in this title for the compensation and expenses of any person (except beneficiaries entitled to benefits under the Federal Teachers' Retirement System, the Comprehensive Omnibus Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), whether reimbursement of the cost of such Hospitalization or examination is made to the "Medical Services" account at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 206. Appropriations available in this title for "Compensation and Pensions", "Readjustment Benefits", and "Veterans Insurance and Indemnities" may be transferred as necessary to any portion of the mentioned appropriations: Provided, That, before a transfer may be made, the Secretary shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and such Committees issue the written approval therefor, or absent a response, a period of 30 days has elapsed.

SEC. 208. Appropriations available in this title for the compensation and expenses of any person (except beneficiaries entitled to benefits under the Federal Teachers' Retirement System, the Comprehensive Omnibus Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), whether reimbursement of the cost of such Hospitalization or examination is made to the "Medical Services" account at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.
Veterans Affairs shall, from the National Service Life Insurance Fund under section 1920 of title 38, United States Code, the Veterans’ Special Life Insurance Fund under section 1923 of title 38, United States Code, and the United States Government Life Insurance Fund under section 1955 of title 38, United States Code, reimburse the “General Operating Expenses, Veterans Affairs” and “Information Technology Systems” accounts for the cost of administration of the insurance programs financed through those accounts: Provided, That reimbursement under this section for surplus earnings accumulated in such an insurance program during fiscal year 2018 that are available for the program designated for provision of each such insurance program and to the provision of any total disability income insurance included in that insurance program.

SEC. 209. Amounts deducted from enhanced-use lease proceeds to reimburse an account for expenses incurred by that account during a prior fiscal year for providing enhanced-use lease services, may be obligated during the fiscal year in which the proceeds are received.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 210. Funds available in this title or funds available for salaries and other administrative expenses shall also be available to reimburse the Office of Resolution Management, the Office of Employment and Retiree Compensation, and the Office of Accountability, toured in the Office of Accountability Review, the Central Whistleblower Office, the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, and the Office of the Executive Director of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection, for all services provided at rates which will recover actual costs but not to exceed $47,668,000 for the Office of Resolution Management, $1,025,000 for the Office of Employment and Retiree Compensation, $10,057,000 for the Office of Accountability Review, $9,646,000 for the Central Whistleblower Office, $3,654,000 for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, and $917,000 for the Office of the Executive Director of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection: Provided, That payments may be made for services provided at rates based on estimated costs: Provided further, That amounts received shall be credited to the “General Administration” and “Information Technology Systems” accounts for use by the office that provided the service.

SEC. 211. No funds of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be available for hospital care, nursing home care, or medical services provided to any person under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, for a non-service-connected disability described in section 1729(a)(2) of such title, unless that person has disclosed to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in such form as the Secretary may require, current, accurate third-party coverage information for the year described in section 1729 of such title: Provided, That the Secretary may recover, in the same manner as any other debt due the United States, the reasonable charges for such care or services from any person who does not make such disclosure as required: Provided further, That any amounts so recovered for care or services provided to any person under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, for a non-service-connected disability described in section 1729 of such title, may be deposited into the “Construction, Major Projects” and “Construction, Minor Projects” accounts and be used for construction (including site acquisition and disposition), alterations, and improvements of any medical facilities for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Such sums as are realized are in addition to the amount provided for in “Construction, Major Projects” and “Construction, Minor Projects” accounts.

SEC. 212. Amounts made available under “Medical Services” are available—

(1) for furnishing recreational facilities, supplies, and equipment; and

(2) for funeral expenses, burial expenses, and other expenses incidental to funerals and burials for beneficiaries receiving care in the Department.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 213. Amounts made available under the “Medical Facilities” and “Medical Community Care” accounts—

(1) for furnishing recreational facilities, supplies, and equipment; and

(2) for funeral expenses, burial expenses, and other expenses incidental to funerals and burials for beneficiaries receiving care in the Department.

SEC. 214. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to the “Medical Services” and “Medical Community Care” accounts to remain available until expended for the purposes of these accounts.

SEC. 215. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into agreements with Federally Qualified Health Centers in the State of Alaska for the delivery of health care services which are party to the Alaska Native Health Compact with the Indian Health Service, to provide healthcare, including behavioral health and emergency care, to rural Alaska. The Secretary shall require participating veterans and facilities to comply with all appropriate rules and regulations, as established by the Secretary, and “Alaska” shall mean those lands which are not within the boundaries of the municipality of Anchorage or the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 216. Such sums as may be deposited to the Department of Veterans Affairs Capital Asset Fund pursuant to section 8118 of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to the “Construction, Minor Projects” accounts, to remain available until expended for the purposes of these accounts.

SEC. 217. Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a report on the expenditures of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the preceding quarter: Provided, That, at a minimum, the report shall include the direction contained in the paragraph headed “General Administration” in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–223.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 218. Amounts made available under the “Medical Services”, “Medical Community Care”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, “Medical Facilities”, “General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration”, “Board of Veterans Appeals”, “General Administration”, and “National Cemetery Administration” accounts for fiscal year 2018 may be transferred to the “Information Technology Systems” account: Provided, That such transfers may not result in a more than 10 percent aggregate increase in the total amount made available by the Act for the “Information Technology Systems” account: Provided further, That, before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 219. Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the fiscal year 2018 for “Medical Services”, “Medical Community Care”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, “Medical Facilities”, “Construction, Minor Projects”, and “Information Technology Systems”, up to $297,137,000, plus reimbursements, may be transferred to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 3571) and may be used for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500): Provided, That additional funds may be transferred from the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That section 222 of title II of division A of Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114–223) is repealed.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 220. Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs which become available in October 2017 for “Medical Services”, “Medical Community Care”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, and “Medical Facilities”, such funds may be transferred to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 3571) and may be used for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500): Provided, That additional funds may be transferred from the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 221. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, for healthcare provided at facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500) shall be available: (1) for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 3571); and (2) for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500).

INCORPORATION OF FUND

SEC. 222. Of the amounts available in this title for “Medical Services”, “Medical Community Care”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, and “Medical Facilities”, a minimum of $15,000,000 shall be transferred to the DOD–VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund, as authorized by section 1720A of title 38, United States Code, for healthcare provided at facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500).
SEC. 224. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of all bid savings in a major construction project that total at least $3,000,000 of the proposed amount of the project, whichever is less: Provided, That such notification shall occur within 14 days of a contract identifying the program or project, or both, of the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress 14 days prior to the obligation of such bid savings and shall describe the anticipated use of such savings.

SEC. 225. None of the funds made available for "Construction, Major Projects" may be used for a project that changes the revision date of the original justification data provided to the Congress as part of the request for appropriations unless the Secretary of Veterans Affairs receives approval from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 226. Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a quarterly report containing performance measures and data from each Veterans Benefits Administration Regional Office: Provided, That, at a minimum, the report shall include the direction contained in the section entitled "Disability Claims" and "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration" in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–223: Provided further, That the report shall also include information on the number of appeals pending at the Veterans Benefits Administration as well as the Board of Veterans Appeals on a quarterly basis.

SEC. 227. Of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2018 for the "Medical Services" and "Medical Support and Compliance" accounts, not more than $25,001,200 shall be available to develop an electronic health record: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of the amount made available for such purpose may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both House of Congress a detailed explanation of the activities to develop the Military Health System Genesis electronic health record to be funded by the Veterans Health Administration rather than the Office of Information Technology, a timeline for completion, master schedule, performance milestones, and an analysis of how Veterans Health Administration cost estimates.

SEC. 228. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress 15 days prior to organizational changes which result in the transfer of 25 or more full-time equivalents from one organizational unit of the Department of Veterans Affairs to another.

SEC. 229. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an overview of any single national outreach and awareness marketing campaign in which obligations exceed $2,000,000.

SEC. 230. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determining that such action is necessary to address needs of the Veterans Health Administration, may transfer to the "Medical Services" account any discretionary appropriations made by Congress for fiscal year 2018 or title (except appropriations made to the "General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration" account) or any discretionary unobligated balances of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including those appropriated for fiscal year 2018, that were provided in advance by appropriations Acts: Provided, That such transfers may only be made with the approval of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including those appropriated for fiscal year 2018, that were provided in advance by appropriations Acts: Provided, That such transfers may only be made with the approval of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including those appropriated for fiscal year 2018, that were provided in advance by appropriations Acts: Provided, That such transfers may only be made with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts that were designated by Congress as an appropriation in part to a continuing resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such authority to transfer may be used unless for higher priority items, based on emergent healthcare requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds have been denied by Congress: Provided further, That, upon determination that all or part of the funds transferred from an appropriation are not necessary, such funds may be transferred back to that appropriation and shall be available for the same purposes as originally appropriated: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and receive approval of that request.

SEC. 231. Amounts made available for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2018, under the "Board of Veterans Appeals" and the "Chief, Veterans Benefits Administration" accounts may be transferred between such accounts: Provided, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and receive approval of that request.

SEC. 232. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may not reprogram funds among major construction projects or programs if such instance of reprogramming will exceed $5,000,000, unless such reprogramming is specifically approved by the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 233. Of the discretionary funds made available in Public Law 114–223 for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2018, $313,730,000 are rescinded from "Medical Services"; $63,282,000 are rescinded from "Medical Support and Compliance"; and $22,960,000 are rescinded from "Medical Facilities".

SEC. 234. The amounts otherwise made available by this Act for the following accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs are hereby reduced by the following amounts:

(1) "Veterans Health Administration—Medical and Prosthetic Research", $5,823,000.
(2) "National Cemetery Administration", $3,003,000.
(3) "Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses", $2,000,000.
(4) "Departmental Administration—Board of Veterans Appeals", $1,579,000.
(5) "Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration", $35,470,000.
(6) "Departmental Administration—Information Technology Systems", $18,907,000.
(7) "Departmental Administration—Office of Inspector General", $7,716,000.

SEC. 235. (a) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall transfer that portion of the building acquired under section 1720F(h) of title 38, United States Code—

(1) to individuals who contact the hotline requesting assistance from a trained professional; and
(2) adheres to all requirements of the American Association of Suicidology.

(b)(1) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce or otherwise carry out any Executive action that prohibits the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from appointing an individual to a civil service position, or establishing a new civil service position, at the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to such a position relating to the hotline specified in subsection (a).

(b)(2) The term "Executive action" includes—

(i) any Executive order, presidential memorandum, or other action by the President; and
(ii) any agency policy, order, or other directive.

(2) None of the funds in this Act or any other Act may be used to close Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) hospitals, domiciliaries, or clinics, conduct an environmental assessment, or conduct a final environmental impact statement for a VA Health Care Medical facilities located in Veterans Integrated Service Network 8 or 23 as part of a planned realignment of VA services until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a report including the following elements:

(1) a national realignment strategy that includes a detailed description of realignment plans within each Veterans Integrated Services Network (VISN), including an updated Long Range Capital Plan to implement realignment requirements;
(2) an explanation of the process by which those plans were developed and coordinated with the VISN.

(3) a cost versus benefit analysis of each planned realignment, including the cost of replacing Veterans Health Administration services with contract care or other outsourced services;

(4) an analysis of how any such planned realignment of services will impact access to care for veterans living in rural or highly rural areas, or including travel distances and transportation costs to access a VA medical facility and availability of local specialty and primary care;

(5) an inventory of all buildings with historic designation and the methodology used to determine the buildings' condition and utilization;

(6) a description of how any realignment will be consistent with requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act; and

(7) consideration given for reuse of historic buildings within newly identified realignment requirements: Provided, That, this provision shall not apply to capital projects in VISN 23, or any other VISN, which have been authorized or approved by Congress.

SEC. 236. None of the funds made available in the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2018, under the "Board of Veterans Appeals" and the "Chief, Veterans Benefits Administration" accounts may be transferred between such accounts: Provided, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and receive approval of that request.

SEC. 237. Section 406(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting ";"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: paragraph:

"(4) notwithstanding subsection (a) of section 3344 of title 31, may use a passenger carrier (as such term is defined in subsection (h)(1)) of such section) to transport such an employee between a parking facility and the medical facility of the Department at which the employee works.".

SEC. 238. None of the funds made available in the Department of Veterans Affairs by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended in contravention of the "Veterans Health Administration Clinical Preventive Services Guide Statement on the Veterans Health Administration's Screening for Breast Cancer Guidance" published on May 10, 2017, as issued by the Vet- erans Health Administration National Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

SEC. 239. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended in contravention of the "Veterans Health Administration Clinical Preventive Services Guide Statement on the Veterans Health Administration's Screening for Breast Cancer Guidance" published on May 10, 2017, as issued by the Vet- erans Health Administration National Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

SEC. 240. (a) Fertility counseling and treatment using assisted reproductive technology to a covered veteran, the spouse of a covered veteran, or a dependent of a covered veteran as a covered veteran, or a dependent of a covered veteran. (b) Adoption reimbursement to a covered vet- eran.
FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS ACCOUNT
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, for the depreciation of such equipment and property.

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Department of Defense, not to exceed the amount designated by the Congress, but such expenses shall not be used for a program, project, or activity, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with any Federal law relating to the protection of private property rights.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
For necessary expenses for maintenance, repair and construction, $31,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for projects outside of the United States: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE
For necessary expenses for construction, $343,652,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for projects outside of the United States: 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.
tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by an agency of the executive branch to pay for first-class travel by an employee of the agency in contravention of sections 301-10.122 through 301-10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to execute a contract for goods or services, including construction services, unless the contract has not complied with Executive Order 12989.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles for any executive fleet, or for an agency’s fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

SEC. 512. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense in this Act may be used to construct, renovate, or expand any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the 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) Nothing in this section is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and who (1) is a citizen of the United States; (2) was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and (2) was designated as a former detainee.

SEC. 513. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 514. Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 115-18.

SEC. 515. 80. This division may be cited as the “Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2018”.

DIVISION D—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary where authorized by law for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related needs; for surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of proposed river and harbor, flood, and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects, and related efforts prior to construction; for restudy of authorized projects; and for miscellaneous investigations, and, when appropriate, investigation of modifications of proposed studies, and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, $105,000,000, to remain available until expended. Provided, That the Secretary shall provide to the President, during initial budgetary fiscal year 2018: Provided further, That the new study starts shall consist of five studies where the majority of the benefits are derived from navigation activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers for fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood, and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructural structure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative and laboratory; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; cleaning and charting northern and northeastern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation accomplished by any agency or any person, $310,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104–333 shall be used to cover the operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected. Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall be used to establish an out-year funding scenario for the 2018 and 2019 fiscal years.

FOR SALE—FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood, and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure structure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative and laboratory; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; cleaning and charting northern and northeastern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation accomplished by any agency or any person, $310,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104–333 shall be used to cover the operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected. Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers for fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities.

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood, and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure structure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative and laboratory; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; cleaning and charting northern and northeastern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation accomplished by any agency or any person, $310,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104–333 shall be used to cover the operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected. Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers for fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For expenses necessary to prepare for flood, hurricane, and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, $32,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the supervision and general administration of the civil works program in the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers, the Office of the Chief of Engineers; and for costs of management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center allocable to the civil works program, $101,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, of which such sums as are not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official reception and representation purposes and
only during the current fiscal year: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation provided in this title shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers if the work is executive direction and management activities of the division offices: Provided further, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to provide for the execution of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3016(b)(3), $4,764,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than 75 percent of such amount may be obligated or expended until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a work plan that allocates at least 95 percent of the additional funding provided under each heading in this title (as designated under such heading in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act) to specific programs, projects, or activities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act;
(4) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act;
(5) increases funds for any program, project, or activity by more than $2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or
(6) reduces funds for any program, project, or activity by more than $2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less.


(c) The Corps of Engineers shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all changes, additions, and deletions to a project, program, activity, or category of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 102. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any contract or subgrant if funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity that remain unobligated, except that such amounts may include any funds that have been advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d shall be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the sums appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d shall be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

For carrying out the programs, projects, plans, and activities related to the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, $32,768,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities authorized by the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Act, 43 U.S.C. 395, and not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, for expenses necessary in carrying out related responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2018, of the amount made available to the Corps of Engineers under this Act or any other Act, the Commission may use an amount not to exceed $1,500,000 for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following appropriations shall be expended to execute authorized functions of the Bureau of Reclamation:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For management, development, and restoration of water and related resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, and others, $1,091,790,000, to remain available until expended, of which $67,693,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and $5,551,000 shall be available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Development Fund; of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund: Provided, That such transfers may be increased or decreased during the fiscal year and the overall appropriation under this heading: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d shall be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For carrying out activities authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $37,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the California Bay-Delta Program: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d shall be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d shall be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d shall be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 696d for the purposes for which the funds were contributed.
For expenses necessary for policy, administration, and related activities in the Office of the Commissioner, the Denver office, and offices in the five regions of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until September 30, 2019, $59,000,000 from the Reclamation Fund and be nonreimbursable as provided in 43 U.S.C. 377: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted as policy and administration activities.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act;

(4) transfers or reprograms any program, project, or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(5) transfers funds in excess of the following limits—

(A) 15 percent for any program, project, or activity for which $2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or

(B) $400,000 for any program, project or activity for which less than $2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(6) transfers more than $500,000 from either the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the other category; or

(7) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than $5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, increased contract costs or accelerated rate of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "transfer" means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the “Cleanup Program—Alternative Repayment Plan and the SJVDP—Alternative Plan” described in the report entitled “Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1996,” published in the Office of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for any facility shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.


TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, expansion, $1,103,908,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $253,849,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity delivery and energy reliability activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, expansion, $830,500,000, to be available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $230,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility for plant or facility acquisition, construction, expansion, $1,069,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $70,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral and coal resources and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), $634,600,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided, That of such amount $60,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary to acquire and maintain petroleum and oil shale reserves, $4,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and reimbursement activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6261 et seq.), $252,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That as authorized by section 494 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 42 U.S.C. 6290 note), the Secretary of Energy shall drawdown and sell not to exceed $350,000,000 of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in fiscal year 2018: Provided further, That the proceeds from such drawdown and sale shall be deposited into the “Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund” during fiscal year 2018 and shall be made available and shall remain available until expended for necessary expenses in carrying out the Life Extension II project for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operations, and management pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6261 et seq.), $6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, $118,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP


SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $1,069,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That as authorized by section 494 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 42 U.S.C. 6290 note), the Secretary of Energy shall drawdown and sell not to exceed $350,000,000 of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in fiscal year 2018: Provided further, That the proceeds from such drawdown and sale shall be deposited into the “Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund” during fiscal year 2018 and shall be made available and shall remain available until expended for necessary expenses in carrying out the Life Extension II project for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount, $177,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for nuclear reactor accidents for the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97–425, as amended (herein referred to as the “NWPA”), including the acquisition of any real property or facility constructed or acquired with funds available until expended, and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: Provided, That of the funds made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities, 1.62 percent shall be provided to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of tribal employees, to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities and participate in licensing activities pursuant to the NWPA: Provided further, That of the funds made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities, 2.91 percent shall be provided to affected units of local government, as defined in the NWPA, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities under Section 116(c) of the NWPA: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under section 116(c) of the NWPA, 7.5 percent of the funds provided for the affected units of local government shall be made available to affected units of local government in Nevada for distribution as determined by the Nevada affected units of local government: Provided further, That of the amounts made available in this Act for nuclear waste disposal and defense nuclear waste disposal activities, 3.0 percent shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, 0.05 percent shall be provided to Clark County, Nevada, and 0.46 percent shall be provided to the State of Nevada as payment equal to taxes that would have been due under section 101(c)(3) of the NWPA: Provided further, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada, which shall be a federally-recognized tribe, and each of the affected units of local government shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by the NWPA and this Act: Provided further, That failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used for litigation expenses; or (2) used for interim storage of high-level, mixed, or low-level radioactive waste; or (3) used to support multi-state efforts or other coalition building activities inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act: Provided further, That all proceeds and any recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the NWPA, including but not limited to any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be credited to this account and may be available until expended, for carrying out the purposes of this account.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

(INCLUDES REASSIGNMENTS OF FUNDS)

Such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(b)) under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 302(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee program, $2,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided further, That $2,000,000 of the fees collected pursuant to section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account to cover administrative expenses and shall remain available until expended, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0: Provided further, That fees collected under section 1702(h) in excess of the amounts appropriated and expenses shall not be available until appropriated: Provided further, That the Department of Energy shall not subordinate any loan obligation to other financial obligations in violation of section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 or subordinate any Guaranteed Obligation to any loan or other debt obligations in violation of section 609.10 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, for the cost of guarantee loans for renewable energy or efficient end-use energy technologies under section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512): Provided further, That the authority provided in prior year appropriations Acts for commitments to guarantee loans under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.) for commitments made by October 1, 2017, is hereby rescinded.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019.

TRIBAL ENERGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program, $500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) and administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $305,600,000, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary for Federal Salaries and Expenses in the National Nuclear Security Administration, $412,395,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANSUP ACT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidentals expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility for or plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $70,322,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $105,600,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION (INCLUDING RESCissions OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidentals expenses necessary for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities to carry out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility for or plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $1,825,461,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided by this Act for the cost of loan guarantee activity for the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Cost-Effective Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Facility, and by prior Acts that remain unobligated for such Project, may be made available only for construction and project support activities for such Project: Provided further, That of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, $49,000,000 is hereby rescinded: Provided further, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a continuing resolution on the budget for the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NAVAL REACTORS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or other means) of real property, plant and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, $1,486,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which, $82,500,000 shall be transferred to the Navy to be used for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs—Nuclear Energy”, for the Advanced Test Reactor: Provided, That of such amount, $6,651,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries necessary for Federal Salaries and Expenses in the National Nuclear Security Administration, $412,395,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for program direction, and for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $12,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACT

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANSUP ACT

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility for or plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $5,405,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $300,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other than nuclear waste management, that are not classified in this title, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property for or in connection with any real property facility or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $825,000,000, to remain available until expended, provided, That of such amount, $234,400,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, $30,288,000, to remain available until expended, provided, That of such amount, $13,700,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, for program direction.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Bonnerville Power Administration Fund

Expenditures from the Bonnerville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93–454, are approved for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $5,000: Provided, That during fiscal year 2018, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, $30,288,000, to remain available until expended, provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to $6,379,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenditures shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 24, 1939 (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including expenses that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses), $138,904,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses) at not more than $11,400,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $10,000,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenditures shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), up to $19,888,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses), to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation at not more than $11,400,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $91,347,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenditures shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including expenses as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $3,000, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $32,276,000: Provided, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation at not more than $11,400,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 24, 1939 (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including expenses as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $3,000, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $32,276,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $367,600,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2018 shall be retained and used for expenses necessary in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 301. (a) No appropriation, funds, or authority made available by this title for the Department of Energy shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity or to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project, or activity if the program, project, or activity has not been funded by Congress.

(b)(1) Unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress more than 30 legislative days in advance, none of the funds made available in this title may be used to—

(A) make a grant allocation or discretionary grant funding totaling $1,000,000 or more, or an award of an Agreement totaling $1,000,000 or more, made by the Department of Energy to any state, local, or non-federal entity that is not an institution of higher education, a business, a nonprofit organization, or a governmental entity;

(B) make a discretionary contract award or Other Transaction Agreement totaling $1,000,000 or more, including a contract covering the services of an organization;

(C) issue a letter of intent to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(D) issue a letter of intent to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B).
SEC. 302. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress in an appropriations Act 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 2018.

SEC. 303. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for the construction of facilities classified as high-risk/nuclear facilities under 70 CFR 30.04 until independent oversight is conducted by the Office of Enterprise Assessments to ensure the project is in compliance with nuclear safety requirements.

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 under Department of Energy Order 413.3B, or any successor departmental guidance, unless the project total project cost exceeds $100,000,000, until a separate independent cost estimate has resulted from the project for that critical decision.

SEC. 305. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any prior Act under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs”, or in any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for energy programs, projects, and activities specified in the “Bill” column in the “Department of Energy” table included under the heading “Title III—Department of Energy” in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, may be made available to enter into new contracts with, or new agreements for Federal assistance to, the Russian Federation.

(b) The Secretary of Energy may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such activity is in the national security interest of the United States. This waiver authority may not be delegated.

(c) A waiver under subsection (b) shall be effective until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary submits to Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, in classified form if necessary, a report on the justification for the waiver.

SEC. 306. Notwithstanding section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241), upon a determination by the President in this fiscal year that a regional supply shortage of refined petroleum product of significant scope and duration exists, that a severe increase in the price of refined petroleum product will likely occur, and that a drawdown and sale of refined petroleum product would assist directly and significantly in reducing the adverse impact of such shortage, the Secretary of Energy may direct the sale of refined petroleum product from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Proceeds from a sale under this section shall be deposited into the SPR Petroleum Account established under section 167 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6247), and such amounts shall be available for obligation, without fiscal year limitation, consistent with the requirements of this title.

SEC. 307. (a) DRAWDOWN AND SALE.—Notwithstanding section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241), and in addition to sales authorized in sections 403 and 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6241; 42 U.S.C. 6239 note) and section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 6241 note), the Secretary of Energy shall draw down and sell up to $8,400,000 of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve during this fiscal year.

(b) PROCEEDS.—The Secretary of Energy shall deposit proceeds from a sale under this section into the SPR Petroleum Account during this fiscal year and shall be available for the costs of crude oil sales authorized in sections 403 and 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6241; 42 U.S.C. 6239 note) and section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 6241 note), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 308. (a) NEW REGIONAL RESERVES.—The Secretary of Energy may establish any new regional petroleum product reserve unless funding for the proposed regional petroleum product reserve is explicitly requested in advance in an annual budget submission and approved by the Congress in an appropriations Act. Such authorization shall—

(1) the justification for the new reserve;

(2) a cost estimate for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the reserve, including funding sources;

(3) a detailed plan for operation of the reserve, including the conditions upon which the products may be released;

(4) the location of the reserve; and

(5) the estimate of the total inventory of the reserve.

SEC. 309. Of the amounts made available under this title, not more than $267,901,000 may be transferred to the working capital fund established under section 653 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7263).

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for expenses necessary for the Federal Co-Chairman and the Alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission, for payment of the Federal share of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $30,600,000, to remain available until expended.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES


DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Delta Regional Authority and to carry out its activities, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, notwithstanding sections 382C(b)(2), 382F(d), 382M, and 302G of said Act, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, $11,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.
For expenses necessary for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $350,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, $393,137,000, including official representation expenses not to exceed $25,000, to remain available until expended, of which $30,000,000 shall be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund:

Provided: That the amount of appropriated herein, not more than $9,300,000 may be made available, not to exceed $1,000,000, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2019, of which, notwithstanding section 201(a)(2)(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5841(a)(2)(c)), the use and expenditure shall only be approved by a majority vote of the Commission: Provided further, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $779,829,000 in fiscal year 2018 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 201(a), and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $10,000,000 shall be for activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear technologies, and $16,200,000 shall be for interagency agreements that the amounts provided under this proviso shall not be derived from fee revenues, notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 2214: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated in fiscal year 2018 shall be increased so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation estimated at not more than $159,306,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $10,000,000 shall be for university research and development in areas relevant to the Commission’s mission, and $5,000,000 shall be for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multipurpose projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $7,128,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $20,555,000 in fiscal year 2018 shall be retained and available until September 30, 2019, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2018 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation estimated at not more than $15,290,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $1,131,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Deficit Reduction Act of 1994, as authorized by Public Law 100–203, section 5051, $3,600,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2019.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall comply with the July 5, 2011, version of chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information.

SEC. 402. (a) The amounts made available by this Act for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program funding level to increase or decrease by more than $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during fiscal year 2019 as a result of this Act.

(b)(1) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may waive the notification requirement in subsection (a) if compliance with such requirement would produce a material adverse effect on health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver and shall provide a detailed report to the Committees of such waiver amount, funding levels to programs, projects, or activities.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (a), (b), and (d), the funds made available by this title for ‘‘Nuclear Regulatory Commission—SALARIES and EXPENSES’’ shall be expended as directed in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act.

(d) None of the funds provided for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act.

(e) The Commission shall provide a monthly report to both Houses of Congress, which includes the following for each program, project, or activity, including any prior year appropriations—

(1) total budget authority;

(2) total unobligated balances; and

(3) total unliquidated obligations.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate information to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 502. (a) None of the funds made available in title III of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(b) None of the funds made available for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be transferred to accounts funded in title III of this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(c) The head of any relevant department or agency funded in this Act utilizing any transfer authority shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a semi-annual report detailing the transfer authorities, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality, used in the previous 6 months and in the year through the date of the report shall be transferred and the purposes for which they were transferred, and shall not replace or modify existing notification requirements for such authorities.

SEC. 503. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order No. 12889 of February 11, 1994 (Fed- eral Register 59: 3396) to prevent or restrict the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(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 investiga- tions, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 505. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to further implementation of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and ecosystem-based management components of the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547 of July 19, 2010.

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the removal of any federally owned or operated dam unless the removal was previously authorized by Congress.

SEC. 507. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to conduct closure of adjudicatory functions, technical review, or support activities associated with the Yucca Mountain project, and for actions that irrevocably remove the possibility that Yucca Mountain may be a repository option in the future.

REFERENCES TO ACT

SEC. 508. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ‘‘this Act’’ contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

REFERENCE TO REPORT

SEC. 509. Any reference to a ‘‘report accompanying this Act’’ contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 115–230. The effect of such Report shall be immaterial and shall not affect the purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 510. 80.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2018’’.
Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that would increase funding for the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and offset that increase with a reduction in funding for the salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives.

I am offering this amendment for three reasons:

First, the bill significantly underfunds GAO. Second, this administration is actively thwarting congressional oversight. And finally, Congress, which struck an aggressive posture on oversight during the Obama administration, seems to have lost its way a bit in its constitutional duty to oversee the activities of this executive branch.

The GAO is a vital resource not only for congressional overseers, but also anyone interested in studying or improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal agencies.

The GAO is often referred to as the congressional watchdog. I am sure every Member of Congress has supported or requested a GAO report with the purpose of examining broad and discrete issues of executive branch oversight at some point in their career. It is a vital institution that saves taxpayer dollars.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 183, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,000,000)"

Page 184, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,022,250)"

Page 189, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,010,000)"

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that would increase funding for the Government Accountability Office, offset by a minor decrease in the funding for the MRA accounts here in the House of Representatives.

I am offering the amendment for three reasons:

First, the bill significantly underfunds GAO. Second, this administration is actively thwarting congressional oversight. And finally, Congress, which struck an aggressive posture on oversight during the Obama administration, seems to have lost its way a bit in its constitutional duty to oversee the activities of this executive branch.

The GAO is a vital resource not only for congressional overseers, but also anyone interested in studying or improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal agencies.

The GAO is often referred to as the congressional watchdog. I am sure every Member of Congress has supported or requested a GAO report with the purpose of examining broad and discrete issues of executive branch oversight at some point in their career. It is a vital institution that saves taxpayer dollars.

Every dollar we invest in the GAO, Mr. Chairman, generates a $112 return for the Federal Government and for the taxpayer. This oversight dividend amounted to $63 billion in financial benefits for the Federal Government in fiscal year 2016 alone.

Unfortunately, the bill before us provides $46.2 million less than the budget request for fiscal year 2018. This amendment would simply restore a modest $1 million of it.

I know that sufficient funding for the GAO has been a topic of discussion and debate between the majority and minority on the Appropriations Committee. I would note that the ranking member raised the issue in the "Additional Views" section of the committee report.

In the report, Ranking Member LOWEY and Representative TIM RYAN, who is with us on the floor, stated it is irresponsible to underfund the GAO, especially when administration officials have reportedly been ordered not to comply with Democratic oversight requests.

Which brings me to my second reason for offering the amendment: the inefficient and at times outright adversarial approach the Trump administration has decided to take to normal routine congressional oversight work. The administration has ignored the seven-member rule, for example, an authority enacted into law in 1928, which delegates authority to any seven members of my committee, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to require any executive branch agency to submit any information requested of it relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of our committee.

The Trump administration released an opinion issued by the Office of Legal Counsel, arguing that agencies and departments do not have to provide documents and other information from Members of the minority party.

On June 7, Republican Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, who certainly knew the benefit of getting information requests in the minority answered, wrote a scathing letter to President Trump urging him to reject the opinion. The opinion stated that only requests from committees or their chairs are constitutionally authoritative. Mr. Grassley is a Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, called the opinion nonsense.

In his letter to the President, he stated: "For OLC to fundamentally misunderstand and misstate such a simple fact exposes its shocking lack of professionalism and objectivity."

He also wrote: "Oversight brings transparency, and transparency brings accountability. And the opposite is true. Setting down oversight requests doesn’t drain the swamp."

Those are the words of CHUCK GRASSLEY.

As the vice ranking member of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, I have witnessed firsthand the committee’s volte-face on issues of oversight.

Whereas, during the Obama administration, one would have thought that, like the British Empire, the Sun never set on the jurisdiction of our committee. Now, suddenly, the majority advances a tortured and narrow interpretation of the committee’s role as the primary oversight body for the House of Representatives.

If the administration is going to ignore the minority in Congress and the majority is suddenly allergic to congressional oversight, the demands on the GAO are going to grow.

With that greater responsibility should come greater resources. First and foremost, the House should join Senator GRASSLEY and demand that this administration not impede congressional oversight activities.

In the absence of the administration acceding to this request, we have got to send a clear message about the importance to the executive branch of accountability by better funding the GAO.

This amendment will not solve the GAO funding created by this bill, but it would send a message to our colleagues in the Senate about the premium we place on the principle of robust oversight of the executive branch.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment which would increase funding for the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and offset that increase with a reduction in funding for the salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives.

I am offering this amendment for three reasons:

First, this bill significantly underfunds GAO. Second, this administration is actively thwarting congressional oversight. And finally, Congress, which struck an aggressive posture on oversight during the Obama administration, seems to have forgotten its Constitutional duty to oversee the activities of the Executive Branch.

GAO is a vital resource for not only Congressional overseers, but also anyone interested in studying or improving the effectiveness of Federal agencies and the way in which they carry out their vital missions.

GAO is often referred to as the "congressional watchdog." I am sure nearly every Member of Congress has supported or requested a GAO report with the purpose of examining broad and discrete issues of Executive Branch oversight.

It is a vital institution that helps ensure taxpayer dollars are invested wisely.

Every dollar we invest in GAO generates a $112 return for the federal government. This oversight dividend amounted to $63 billion in financial benefits for the federal government in fiscal year 2016.

Unfortunately, the bill before us provides $46.2 million less than the budget request for FY 2018, which would result in the loss of 200 GAO staff by the end of the coming fiscal year.
President Trump urging him to reject the opinion held that the campaign funds were the sort of watchdog of what happens in this city. And we are all certainly concerned, whether it is a Democrat or Republican President, that we want a GAO that can do its work and root out fraud, waste, and abuse, and provide economic data for Congress, help us to do our job in holding our government accountable, and help the American people hold our government accountable.

That is why we work on this bill, to keep funding steady for the GAO and to help centralize IG reports to make them ultimately public and online to increase transparency. But we have tight constraints on our budget.

Even so, while we work to fund additional security needs, critical infrastructure projects that need to be funded, and much-needed cybersecurity improvements, reducing the amount of money goes to the GAO from our colleagues on both sides of the aisle would weaken our ability to represent our constituents, weaken our ability to effectively communicate with our constituents. I don’t think that is the gentleman’s ultimate result.

We actually have a slight increase in what the GAO can spend in our budget, getting up to $545 million. So there is a slight increase here, and that is at a time in which many budgets are being decreased across Congress. Many of our constituents are tightening their belts and learning how to do more with less in the challenges they face putting food on the table for their families and really working in a family budget. We have to do the same thing here in Congress, Mr. Chairman.

The GAO actually gets slightly more money this year, and they have the ability to continue to carry out their function at $545 million. And I don’t believe going to $546 million is going to achieve the significant changes that maybe Mr. CONNOLLY would like to see. Ultimately, we are not able to accommodate this request, Mr. Chairman. Members are already 12 percent below what they were when the Republicans took over the House in 2010.
in this same way. We do not face these threats because we are candidates for office but because we are sitting Members of Congress.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND), my colleague from Louisiana’s Second Congressional District.

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Chair, I rise to support the gentleman from Utah’s amendment. I think that it is very appropriate, and, unfortunately, we find ourselves in a time where this is needed. But we have the awesome responsibility, and we have to remind ourselves sometimes that we are the only 435 people in the country that will vote on this country going to war and making decisions that impact this country. Because of that, I think that we need to make sure that we safeguard ourselves in this rising time of new threats and dangers.

Look, we all signed up for public service and to serve our country and to make it a more perfect Union; however, a lot of our families and our neighbors and our constituents that show up at our functions didn’t necessarily sign up for that. So for those reasons, I would just ask that my colleagues support it. I think it is a very prudent piece of legislation, amendment, at a very important time.

Mrs. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE), my colleague from Oklahoma’s First Congressional District.

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the gentleman from Utah for offering this very important amendment at this time in American history. A lot of us have received threats, and I think this is a good amendment. I would like to thank the gentleman from Louisiana for stepping up to support it as well.

I would like to reiterate the point that this amendment could save lives, and it won’t add a single penny to the budget, to the deficit. This doesn’t add a single penny, and yet it could be responsible for saving the lives of our colleagues.

So I would like to thank the gentleman from Utah for offering it and the gentleman from Louisiana for supporting it.

I would urge all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mrs. LOVE. Mr. Chair, I would like to go ahead and reiterate my thanks to the Appropriations Committee and to my colleagues for all of the support on this amendment.

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Mrs. LOVE for her eloquence and leadership on this issue. She has provided a very serious proposal at a time in which, in light of the recent tragedy at a baseball park here in the suburbs of Virginia and what we have seen across the country, there are threats made daily against Members of Congress by Republicans and Republi- can. In fact, threats are up this year over what they were all of last year combined.

We know many of these threats are simply just hot air or anger being expressed in a mean way. We have all seen it on social media, on Twitter, on Facebook pages, things that are just really shocking and lack the discourse and the civility that we need to solve problems in this country. But it reaches a different level when Members of Congress are put in threatening situations where they or their families legitimately believe that someone may try to harm them. So we must ensure that we do everything we can to protect this institution, that we protect this government, that we protect democracy.

The idea that anyone in this body could be targeted based on their political beliefs, like my friend and our colleague from Utah, Stake Sami Lile, was when he was shot at a baseball practice by somebody who was specifically targeting Republicans for their beliefs, that is sort of new in the world of the shootings that we have seen around the country, that someone would be specifically targeted for their beliefs.

It happened to Republicans now; it could happen to Democrats the next time. So I think we stand unified as a Congress that we must improve the security in order to protect democracy.

We signed up for this, of course, and as my colleague, Mr. RICHMOND, said, our families didn’t. Home security relates to our children, our families, making sure our cameras or whatever improvements need to be made so that people know that, if someone were to try to attack them at their home, they would be protected.

In this bill, we have addressed security here in Washington, D.C. We have addressed security at our district offices at home. We have even allowed personal security. But what we haven’t done is allowed some support for home security.

We have seen, in recent weeks, that the FEC has said you can spend campaign dollars for this, and I think it is a reasonable request that Mrs. LOVE is making, that others are standing up for, to allow the MRA to be utilized for that.

So I think what the gentleman is raising will help with peace of mind. It will help stem real attacks, is limited in its scope, and ultimately protects democracy. Members of Congress should not be intimidated or injured or worse, as the majority whip, should not be.

I ask the body to support this legislation, and I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN), the ranking member of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make it unanimous here. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Utah for offering this amendment and Mr. RICHMOND for coming here to support it.

Again, everything has been said. This is appropriate. We are in unchartered waters here. We were at the baseball practices. We saw what happened to our colleague.

We go out to events; we can have security. We go to our office; we can have security. You come home, and you can’t. So I think that this is appropriate.

I want to thank you for taking this issue up on behalf of the body. We have so many Members today that will take opportunities to diminish this body, and you stood up and showed some leadership in this body. I want to support this amendment, and I thank the chairman for allowing this to happen.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentle- woman from Utah (Mrs. LOVE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 163, line 25, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by $250,000).”

Page 167, line 3, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by $250,000).”

Page 167, line 14, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by $250,000).”

Page 176, line 18, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(reduced by $250,000).”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is actually quite simple. It would expand the House Wounded Warrior Fellowship Program to ensure that even more wounded veterans have the opportunity to work here in Congress and contribute their talents to our work here.

We need more veterans in public service. This amendment would provide additional opportunities for veterans to continue to serve their country here in the House of Representatives as legis- lative fellows.

I think we know that these veterans bring a particular perspective and a particular set of experiences unlike anything else we hear, and this per- spective should drive conversations, discussions, and the deliberations we have on all subjects, particularly on subjects related to their
experience and their particular perspective. We need these voices especially now more than ever.

We do talk a lot about ways to help veterans transition from their service to the world of work following their time in the military. This would increase the number of veterans that are given the opportunity to, right here, work alongside us and to provide us with their perspective.

This amendment is budget neutral and provides additional opportunities for veterans to help us in our work. I think it is the right thing. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman.

I think the Wounded Warrior Project we have supported in the House of Representatives is a great project. It is a great opportunity, as you articulated, to get people into the legislative process, both in our district offices and here in Washington, D.C., and I want to voice my support for that.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, even though I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Mr. KILDEE for his leadership in bringing this to this body’s attention. I think the work of our men and women in service defending our Nation is the highest priority that we have, and our support for them in services, in healthcare, in helping them find work, in education, in training, all the things they need when they come home, I think we are unified in our support that they should be recognized as the hero they are when they come back and leave service.

Some of these men and women, in putting themselves in the field of battle have become wounded, and sometimes very severely. They have stood in the field of battle. They have stood up to our enemies. They have protected freedom around the globe and here at home, keeping us and our allies, our children, our families safe, keeping freedom and democracy safe; yet, when they go home, all too often, they don’t have everything they need. All too often, they don’t feel that the promises this government has made have been kept. So each and every day I think we are working on legislation to improve that.

We have passed bills in recent weeks here to continue and improve veterans’ programs, but the House Wounded Warrior Program is a great example of how this Congress is leading by example by creating 1-year fellowships for disabled veterans. The unemployment rate is higher for these men and women than it is for nonveterans, and disabled veterans in particular, and so this fellowship program provides a valuable job, a valuable experience, an opportunity for these men and women to help serve their country, which is in their DNA. It is who they are.

When they are done serving on the battlefield, they can come serve in our congressional offices, and it provides a great service for us. They provide the opportunity for us to have an expert on not only veterans’ issues and military issues, but many issues. They can cover a whole range of things, providing better services for us and our constituents.

In our legislation, the underlying bill, we increased the total number of fellowships to 85 from 54 because there is a waiting list. This is a 57 percent increase over the previous number. And 79 Member offices are on the waiting list right now to participate in this program, so the demand is there.

We certainly think there are many veterans who would love to serve in this capacity, and so we are excited to support this amendment putting more resources into this program, and we are going to work with the gentleman from Michigan to make sure that we can open up slots in a timely manner to help make sure we get these men and women into the offices so they can serve.

Mr. Chairman, we support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to express my appreciation to Chairman YODER for his support and for Ranking Member RYAN for their bipartisan support of this effort. It is the right thing to do. It will make a difference in the work that we do and especially will make a difference for those returning wounded warriors to give them a chance to start a career perhaps.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 176, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $25,436,000)."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, our Nation is $20 trillion in debt, and there might be $100 trillion or $200 trillion in unfunded liabilities. I am not sure we really know what the answer is there. But we have got to find a way to reduce our spending and make sure that the things we are paying for are worthy and that we are getting something—we are actually getting what we are paying for.

I am offering an amendment to H.R. 3216 to reduce the appropriations to the Congressional Budget Office by 50.4 percent.

We all know and agree the Congressional Budget Office is tasked with determining the budget and economic impacts of proposed legislation which are critical to our everyday decisions. Often times, they are late, and, unfortunately, too often they are woefully incorrect.

I don’t mean to impugn the fine people who work at the CBO, but something is amiss. If we keep on accepting it, how are we ever going to get our policy right?

The CBO’s fiscal analysis is consistently incorrect, and, as a result, has detrimental implications on a variety of policies.

This amendment reduces the CBO’s fiscal year ’18 appropriations by 50.4 percent, which just happens to be the exact same percentage that the CBO was off when it predicted the enrollment numbers for the Affordable Care Act exchanges in 2016.

In 2010, the CBO projected that 21 million people would enroll in the exchange plans by 2016. The actual enrollment was about 10.4 million people. That is an error of 50.4 percent, Mr. Chairman.

Now, maybe the CBO’s projections would have improved as the ACA continued to take shape after 2010, and that seems reasonable. That is not correct. That is wrong. It didn’t improve.

Four years later, the CBO predicted that 22 million million people would receive coverage through the exchanges. In 2014, the updated CBO analysis projected that 24 million people would receive coverage through the exchange in 2016. However, the actual 2016 enrollment in the ACA exchanges was 10.4 million people.

So it is less than half. They always predict about twice as much, or costs twice as much, and the numbers always seem to be half as much. That is a big disconnect.

We passed the American Health Care Act in here, and I went to my town hall, and CBO is saying: well, 23 to 24 million people are going to lose their insurance because of the American Health Care Act.

Well, yes, if you use the CBO’s numbers which based the analysis on what they projected. They don’t even look at reality. We have got the reality right now. The revenue for 1 million people, not 23 and 25 million—10.4. But that is how they view this thing, and that is what we vote on here. That is a problem.
I also want to highlight the failure of the CBO to forecast the cost of the Medicaid expansion. In 2013, the CBO projected that 34 million people would be on Medicaid or CHIP in 2016; however, in 2016, the CBO doubled, once again, their double its earlier estimate to 68 million people. I mean, who gets to be off by that much and still receive—it is not like there is no accountability; there isn’t any accountability, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the CBO simply must be held accountable for its consistent failure to accurately or even reasonably predict budget and economic impacts of legislation. CBO is a critical contribution to our discussion and decisionmaking. We simply need to be able to depend on it as such.

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have been here long enough to recognize that, at times, the majority party will come to some level of disagreement with the Congressional Budget Office. We were here during the healthcare debate, we were here during tax cuts and all kinds of different things that happened in the last 15 years that I have been here.

They are not perfect, and they sometimes annoy us. As I can tell from my good friend on the other side, he is in the annunciation period with the Congressional Budget Office. But this is an essential component to what we do here.

The Congressional Budget Office sincerely attempts to give us the best, most accurate information that they could possibly provide us, and those estimates change over time as circumstances change over time. When you are talking about one-sixth of the entire United States economy, it is going to be difficult to give you entirely accurate information.

But not having this essential service here, I think, would be detrimental to this Congress, detrimental to our ability to forecast or forecast into the future, and so I oppose this amendment strongly and vigorously.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) who I know also has a strong opinion on this matter.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to this amendment and urge my colleagues to reject it.

Some Republicans in Congress and the Trump administration are engaged in a relentless campaign to tear down the Congressional Budget Office and anyone else who does not tell them what they want to hear. This amendment is a direct assault eliminating half of CBO’s budget.

The CBO is an impartial referee. Its vigorous work has been indispensable for Congress as we consider legislation that impacts the lives of the American people. The goal of this amendment is not good for democracy, and it is not consistent with the principles of good government.

Republicans claim to care about fiscal responsibility, but this amendment which would defund this office rely on to help us meet that standard.

My Republican colleagues are willing to compromise the integrity of this House solely because they cannot defend the bill repealing the Affordable Care Act. They cannot effectively explain to their constituents why they voted to leave more than 20 million Americans uninsured and dramatically increase the cost of insurance for millions more.

They are unable to justify cutting $1 trillion from Medicaid and jeopardizing care for seniors in nursing homes, children, and families struggling to make ends meet. What they are doing in all this is to divide cuts for the wealthiest Americans.

This amendment is a clear attempt to divert attention from that reality and to hide the truth from the American people. It will set a dangerous precedent.

As students, we would all like to grade our own papers, but we can’t do that in Congress. We have to have somebody impartial who will grade them for us and tell us what this means to our budget and to the American people.

Congress created CBO to give us our own sense of budgetary information and expertise so we would not have to rely on administration estimates. CBO improves our ability to protect the power of the purse. For more than 40 years, the CBO has steadfastly fulfilled its mission providing impartial analysis and expertise to inform our decisionmaking.

The CBO Director and all personnel are appointed to their positions without regard to their political affiliation, solely based on their ability and qualifications. They show no allegiance or deference to any political ideology or party when preparing their analyses.

It is all too easy these days to take refuge in information that tells us only what we want to hear. But that does not lead to good policy. CBO does not exist to give us the information that we want to hear. Its job is to give us the information that we need to make informed, responsible decisions. It is one of few institutions in Washington that serves that role.

It is beneath the Congress to attack the CBO which is only doing its job. It should be embarrassing to my Republican colleagues that they are launching these attacks simply because they do not have the forethought to deal with the damaging effects of their plan to repeal the Affordable Care Act. This needs to stop.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I don’t disagree with my colleagues on the other side. I said that. We need the CBO. We created the CBO. Congress needs to have reliable information. The problem is, it is not reliable. It is not reliable on the testimony that was just given against this amendment. That is the problem.

The CBO—right now where there are 104 enrollees—telling us, in 2 years, there are going to be 25 million enrollees. Meanwhile, there are less exchanges open, and there are fewer insurers available. It is not going up; it is going down.

The CBO, when we say that they would reflect the current time, they absolutely don’t. That is the problem. They don’t even reflect reality when reality is right in front of them. The CBO needs to wake up. Who among us would take half the time and get it doubly wrong and get the same paycheck? The CBO.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting CHAIR announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER 3 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division B (before the short title), insert the following:

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may con-
Mr. Chairman, I would like to read the amendment because I think there must be some confusion on this, and it will become important later in the debate:

"The Budget Analysis Division of the Congressional Budget Office, comprising 89 employees of that division are hereby abolished. The duties—underlined duties, because it is only duties—"imposed by law and regulation upon the employees of that division are hereby transferred with Office of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office."

That is the simple amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Meadows).

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my esteemed colleagues for raising the issue, but it is more an issue of accuracy than anything else.

As we look at this, Mr. Chairman, it is real easy to look at CBO and realize that they are the one group that makes a weatherman's 10-day forecast look accurate. They consistently miss it all the time.

When you look at the 2002 farm bill, they missed it by $137 billion. The 2008 farm bill, they missed by $306 billion. Eventually, it adds up to real money.

But even with that, let's look at the sale of 64 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Oil Reserve. They actually said that the income from that and that it costs the government to get rid of 64 million barrels of oil. What kind of analysis does that?

So if my friend opposite wants to debate this over the accuracy, I welcome it.

Mr. Chair, it is time that we deal with this.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard some of the problems with CBO from Mr. MEADOWS. We heard from Mr. PERRY immediately before on his amendment.

The CBO is meant to help Congress evaluate legislation. But I do not believe the agency, as currently constituted, has or can do so effectively.

Too often, predictions made by CBO turn out to be far off the mark.

We heard about the 2002 farm bill and the 2008 farm bill from Mr. MEADOWS. That is true, but people back home may not realize that, in fact, we don't do a farm bill every year. We do one roughly every 5 years, sometimes a little later than that, so there have not been so many to score.

One of our favorites on the Energy and Commerce Committee, on which I am pleased to serve, is the fact that, in 2015, we decided we would push forward and sell, as a nation, some broadband spectrum. CBO said zero dollars would be yielded from that sale.

Now, I use this all the time when I am talking to high school students, because you don't have to be a CBO person living in the ivory tower that they must live in to understand that broadband spectrum has value in today's society, and zero is not the right score. In the end, it brought in the $44 billion. When you take away the costs, it brought in a net $40 billion. CBO was wrong.

CBO has overestimated on a number of things. Mr. PERRY talked about ObamaCare. But time after time after time, they have gotten things wrong. They said it cost more or didn't save as much.

In fact, I just saw, today, a report put out by Xcenda that the per-patient oncology drug costs were 0.06 to 2.3 times lower than what CBO said they were going to be from roughly 2003 to 2013, according to that study.

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is breathtaking in its completely overt vindictiveness. Some Members don't like the calls the refs have made in games. You can have your opposition and your opinion. Here, we are trying to get the referee fired. We cannot function as a group here if we are going to continue to try to demean and criticize this very group that is trying to help us do our job.

As I said a few minutes ago, the Democrats have had a long list of frustrations with the CBO, but did we have the President, the leader of our party, and a significant number of Members of the United States Congress start bad-mouthing the CBO? We did not.

We had our complaints, in all fairness, but we think that this group of professionals is essential to how this body functions.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK), the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee, if you are not going to just believe Democrats on this issue.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to voice my concerns about this amendment.

I think everyone in this House has a lot of issues, as has already been talked about, in how we work. Right now, the model that is used by the Congressional Budget Office, and I am certainly one of these people, but this amendment is not the best way to accomplish our goal of obtaining better information and analysis from CBO.

The CBO is an important organization that provides vital information that Congress does need to make the best decisions. However, the modeling and scoring methods they currently are using need to be scrutinized, especially their broad behavioral predictions.

For example, in 2010, the CBO projected that 21 million Americans would be covered by ObamaCare in 2016, when, in reality, less than 13 million Americans have actually obtained coverage. In fact, during their scoring of the House Republican healthcare plan, CBO described their own estimates, which rely on behavioral predictions, as extremely uncertain.

Which is why the House Budget Committee plans to hold a series of hearings this fall on CBO to gain a better understanding of their methods and how we can work to improve their ability to give Congress better information on which we obviously need. As chairman of the Budget Committee, I take this responsibility very seriously, and we will approach these hearings in the pursuit of truth and accuracy so we can make laws that better serve the American people.

We all realize that CBO has room for improvement, but this amendment being offered tonight is not the best way to achieve that. Instead, we need to have a deliberative discussion in the Budget Committee and amongst everyone in the House, and I look forward to doing exactly that in the coming weeks and months.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), the distinguished ranking member on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, the previous speaker said: How could a group be so far off in their analysis? Well, they were that far off with the Bush tax cuts in 2001 and 2003. Alan Greenspan was certainly off. In his commentary about economic growth, we had the slowest growth since Herbert Hoover was President, based upon $2.3 trillion worth of tax cuts.

So this is analysis. It is an economic forecast. It is not an algorithm. When you pick up the computer, you push a button, and all of a sudden you get a score.

I am in opposition to this amendment because they play a vital role every single day, even when they are not entirely accurate, in keeping a scorecard. Members and staff on both sides, particularly at the Ways and Means Committee, rely much upon the distinguished ranking member on the bipartisan analysis for what they do every day.

I have never, in 29 years in this House, said to a member of CBO: Are you a Republican or are you a Democrat?

When we demean professional achievement from economists who try and strive every single day to come up with an accurate forecast, we do this institution no good. We should have a high regard for what these people do every single day—and let me say this, by the way, more accurate than the Office of Management and Budget, in my recollection, who work for Presidents and who, generally, didn't come up
with forecasts that Presidents might or might not like.

The CBO is an independent agency and we need to keep it here. Congress could not do its work without the CBO. As TIM RYAN said a few moments ago, this is the equivalent of let’s beat up the referee after we don’t like the outcome of the soccer game. Let’s jump the referee and tell him: You better go back in and change the score so that what we might meet, perhaps, popular polling from a Senate, which I also might tell you, based on what happened in November, weren’t so good, either, for all of us.

Regardless of what political party we are Members of, we should have regard for this House of Representatives and the independent role that CBO offers. Chairman KEVIN BRADY stands with me on this. Leave the CBO alone.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Ranking Member LOWEY, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As one of the three co-chairs of the Blue Dog Coalition, a group of Democrats committed to bringing our Nation’s deficit and debt under control, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This amendment would, in fact, eliminate the division in the CBO area. Frankly, it serves, as we all know, a valuable role as a nonpartisan adviser to Congress on the costs and tradeoffs on legislation and the budget of the United States.

Although you don’t see these folks on TV every day, the CBO staff consists of professionals who put facts and transparency first. Forecasting the economic impacts of legislation is complex, and the CBO must get it right. Facts are facts, let’s face it. That is exactly what CBO is: an umpire for us.

In fact, CBO acts as an umpire for us here in Congress, calling balls and strikes as best it can. You may not like the call, you may not like the strike zone, you may think it is simply wrong, but you don’t attack the umpire. That is what this amendment does: it attacks the umpire because you don’t like the call. If you attack the umpire, why don’t you improve your game?

At the end of the day, what we are talking about here is taxpayer dollars. We need to keep the Congressional Budget Office functioning to approve this legislation, as do all of the Blue Dogs.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chairman, I, too, rise in strong opposition to this mean-spirited amendment.

This attack on the integrity and professionalism of the Congressional Budget Office is shameful and is part of a strategic assault on the objectivity and expertise.

With this amendment, the Republicans are seeking to punish the nonpartisan CBO because they don’t agree with their finding regarding the Republican plan to replace Obamacare. I understand that Republicans and the Trump administration, it is an inconvenient truth that 23 million Americans would lose coverage under their plan, but just because you are losing the game, you can’t fire the referees. Partisan talking points cannot replace unbiased analysis.

Let’s not forget the CBO’s Director was appointed by a Republican Speaker and praised effusively by then-Budget chairman and current Secretary of Health and Human Services, Tom Price.

Mr. Chairman, I represent more Federal employees than any other Member of the House. Most of these 89 positions at the CBO that this amendment seeks to eliminate are constituents. It is simply unacceptable that we somehow suggest that they and others in the civil service are not honest.

The choice to pursue this political attack on the CBO through the so-called Holman rule should concern every Member of Congress. Back in January, when Republicans passed their rules package enabling Members to target individual Federal employees and their pay, I warned that the Holman rule would be reformed at CBO so we can get accurate numbers. If you don’t agree with this reform, I ask that you vote “present,” or else you, too, are agreeing with the CBO’s assessment that this amendment abolishing 89 employees will have no effect. Therefore, I would submit to you that the CBO has, in effect, determined that their budget analysis division has no value. Therefore, if you actually support CBO, you must vote “present.”

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to join me with a “yes,” and let’s start the reform at CBO so we can get accurate numbers. If you don’t agree with this reform, I ask that you vote “present,” or else you, too, are agreeing with the CBO’s assessment that this amendment abolishing 89 employees will have no effect. Therefore, I would submit to you that the CBO has, in effect, determined that their budget analysis division has no value. Therefore, if you actually support CBO, you must vote “present.”

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I have great respect for gentlemen who offered this amendment.

They are my colleagues, and they are my friends.

Mr. MEADOWS and I work very closely together on the Government Operations Subcommittee. He is my Chairman, and he knows I value his collaboration.

Mr. GRIFFITH is a fellow Virginian, and I have the pleasure of serving on committees with Mr. JORDAN (OGR) and Mr. PERRY (HFAC).

And that is why it especially pains me to say this.

But this amendment, which uses the dis- graced Holman Rule to eviscerate the Congressional Budget Office’s Budget Analysis Division, is so transparent and so cynical it makes me want to weep.

This amendment would punish the Congressional Budget Office for exposing the House Republican repeal of the Affordable Care Act and would deprive 23 million Americans of healthcare.

CBO is being retaliated against for the ear-nest work it conducted on the Trump Budget,
which demonstrated that the president’s budget misrepresents deficit projections by $2.3 trillion.

This amendment says facts don’t matter anymore.

And that is something to mourn.

The Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

☐ 1800

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 176, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $100,000) (increased by $1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment to H.R. 3219 will ensure that buildings such as the Capitol and the House and Senate office buildings have adequate baby changing facilities.

Last year, this Congress passed into law a bill that includes the BABIES Act requiring that both male and female restrooms in many public buildings be equipped with baby changing facilities that are physically safe, sanitary, and appropriate.

That legislation ensures that there are appropriate and sanitary facilities for parents and caretakers to change the diapers of infants and toddlers in publicly accessible Federal buildings controlled by the General Services Administration.

In the same vein, I was pleased that the Legislative Branch Subcommittee included report language in its fiscal year 2017 bill recognizing the importance of providing designated baby changing stations for members of the public who visited the Capitol complex and encouraging the Architect of the Capitol to take steps to provide baby changing stations at easily accessible locations.

I want to thank my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and Chairman YODER for their support of these efforts. My amendment today to H.R. 3219 would similarly encourage the construction of safe, appropriate, and sanitary baby changing stations in Federal public buildings controlled by the Architect of the Capitol such as the Capitol complex, the House, and Senate office buildings, the Botanic Gardens, and the Library of Congress.

With millions of visitors coming to Washington, D.C., each year, families are often surprised by the lack of adequate baby changing facilities in public buildings. Currently, there are only nine baby changing stations in the House of Representatives, none of which are in the Rayburn Building, where my office is located. That means that when Rhode Island families who come to visit my office have to try to find a changing station, they go all the way to Cannon or Longworth, or they have to decide to change their baby on the bathroom floor, which is a terrible option. It is not sanitary either for the parents or for the children.

Access to these changing stations in restrooms controlled by the General Services Administration will help in protecting the health and safety of children at a very de minimus cost, about $200 per changing station. This nominal amount will go a very long way in encouraging our Capitol complex to maintain the safety and comfort of our constituents who visit us.

And I want to again thank Chairman YODER and Ranking Member RYAN for their support of this amendment, and I look forward to working with them to help ensure that our constituents are able to have a safe and enjoyable visit to our beautiful Capitol buildings.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN), the ranking member.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me just say briefly that I support this amendment. Making the Capitol complex and other buildings in the legislative branch more family friendly is an important priority. People come here from all over the country to meet with us, to see the sights, and to witness democracy in action.

If you have traveled far and wide with your family like I have, you know how much of a difference that it would make even for a brief part of your day, like the inevitability of having to change a diaper. This amendment will make it a little bit easier. So this is just a very thoughtful, practical pro-family amendment, and I encourage all of our colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER).

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island.

I, too, support the gentleman’s efforts here, and, as a supporter of the BABIES Act, last year, H.R. 5147, I am happy to report, because of the language we included with the Architect of the Capitol last year, they presented a plan, which they are going to move forward with to install additional baby changing stations around campus, 54 of which will be going into House Office Buildings.

And as a father of two little girls, I have used these changing tables myself in restrooms from time to time, as Mr. RYAN has. I know he has got a young son. And so we know how important these are and how families, when they need to change a child, they need to have a space to do that.

So we need to be family friendly here in the U.S. Capitol and in our House Office Buildings, and so I thank the gentleman for raising this important issue. It deserves attention. I will be happy to continue to work with the gentleman, as well as the Architect of the Capitol, to ensure that adequate number of changing stations are installed around the Capitol complex for families, for the 9 million visitors that come to this Capitol every year, that many of those have families with young children, that they are able to, as well as the Members of Congress like Mr. RYAN and ourselves and many others who have young children, use these changing stations as well.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division III (before the short title), insert the following:

Sect. 101. There is appropriated, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Technology Assessment as authorized by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 77 et seq.), $2,500,000, to be derived from a reduction of $2,674,000 in the amount provided in this Act for the item for “Architect of the Capitol, Capital Construction and Operations”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would restore funding to the Office of Technology Assessment, or otherwise known as OTA. I would like to thank my cosponsors, Representatives Esty, Foster, Langevin, Lieu, and Lujan.

The foundation for good policy is accurate and objective analysis, and, for more than two decades, the OTA set standards for the most rigorous, relevant, unbiased technical and scientific assessments for Members of Congress and staff.
But in 1995, the OTA was defunded, stripping Congress of a valuable resource to understand both emerging technologies as well as the nuances of the legislative process. In its absence, the need for OTA has only grown. Many of the issues OTA studied 20 years ago are even more troubling today.

Antibiotic resistant bacteria, electronic surveillance in the digital age, and testing in America’s schools, these are the complex challenges our Nation will continue to face, and Congress should have access to the thorough and insightful analysis OTA can provide.

Investing in the OTA now will actually save us money in the future. In the last year it operated, the OTA’s budget was $23 million, but its studies on the synthetic fuels corporation saved taxpayers tens of billions of dollars. Our amendment restores a modest $2.5 million to the OTA account for salaries and expenses to begin rebuilding the office.

The cost is offset by a reduction to the Architect of the Capitol’s construction and operations account. This administrative account will not take resources from specific construction projects.

Mr. Chair, a great surgeon does not operate without modern tools, a master chef does not cook without fresh ingredients, and Members of Congress should not make policy decisions without relevant and unbiased information. And with that in mind, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment, to restore funding to the Office of Technology Assessment.

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PERRY). The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my good friend and colleague and co-chair of the Deaf Caucus, Mr. TAKANO from California, for bringing this amendment, and unfortunately, I cannot support it, Mr. Chairman, and we would ask that the body reject it.

You know, Congress terminated funding for the Office of Technology Assessment in 1995, so some 22 years ago, but it is back from the dead to be here on the floor today to be reestablished.

At one point, funding totaled over $20 million for the Office of Technology Assessment, but Congress did one of the things it has attempted to do in many areas, which is try to consolidate government, make government more efficient, make it do more with less, and rather than transfer the functions from the Office of Technology Assessment over to the GAO.

We have heard debate on this floor within the last hour about the value of the GAO and the great work they do and how the GAO is a trustworthy organization. But it is important that we continue to fund them, yet, in this instance, they want to take these responsibilities away from the GAO.

In fact, in fiscal year 2008, a permanent technology assessment function within the GAO was established by a recommendation from the Senate Committee on Appropriations. They allocate at least $2.5 million per year to technology assessment, and they have established the capability to produce technology assessments in many areas.

They have hired scientists, engineers, and other technical specialists to respond to congressional requests. They produce hundreds of millions of dollars worth of technology assessment reports each year. The GAO uses its technical staff to support other reports for Congress that have technology implications, such as privacy and vulnerability of computer components in cars.

The GAO receives three to four requests per year specifically for technology assessments, and many others have a technology as an aspect.

They know that making government able to testify on these topics recently on the Zika virus and on transfer of technologies developed with Federal research funds to the marketplace. They provide thorough and balanced analysis of critical technology innovations that affect our society, the environment, and the economy.

And so creating another Federal agency that is going to require additional resources and to have it offset from investment in capital projects, to me, is the wrong direction. I think, in current law, we have more than enough resources heading in this direction. Taxpayers are counting on us to find ways to spend less money, to keep programs efficient, and so the idea that we create a new agency that has been gone for 20 years today and fund it for millions of dollars, to me, is inconsistent with the values we all, I think, espouse about making government more efficient, more effective.

Mr. Chairman, with that, I would oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), a member of the Science Committee and also a physicist.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend from California (Mr. TAKANO) for cosponsoring this amendment.

Our amendment would provide $2.5 million to revive the Office of Technology Assessment to provide Congress with timely and nonpartisan reports on a wide range of issues in science and technology.

This office is no less necessary today than when it was first started in 1972, or when it was defunded in 1995. As technology continues to advance at an increasingly rapid pace and our partisan divide seems to grow deeper, Congress needs this now more than ever.

The OTA did important work in a number of areas, but I would like to highlight just one of those areas in particular.

One of the last recommendations the OTA made was that the U.S. should move rapidly to computerized health records and that standards should be put in place to ensure what we now call interoperability.

Had we heeded this advice rather than defunding the OTA, we could have saved hundreds of billions of dollars of taxpayer money and saved hundreds of thousands of American lives by ensuring accurate, up-to-date patient data that was accessible regardless of where the patient turned up for care.

This also could have helped slow or prevent the opioid epidemic by ensuring that patients would not be able to doctor shop to acquire numerous opioid prescriptions.

While we cannot slow down the rapid pace of technology, we can give our country back an important and proven tool.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment to restore this vital source of credible, nonpartisan scientific expertise to the U.S. Congress.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I reiterate my support for the Office of Technology Assessment. Congress does not suffer from a lack of information, but it does suffer from a lack of trusted information to help make wise policy decisions.

Today, we do need the Office of Technology Assessment more than ever. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. SHEA-PORTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 115–259.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division B (before the short title), insert the following:

None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to mail any mass mailing (as defined in subparagraph (E) of section 3218(a)(6) of title 39, United States Code) which is larger than 4½ inches high x 6 inches long x 0.016 inches thick.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman...
Mr. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is simple and straightforward. It would change the way our official taxpayer-funded mass mailings to constituents look by limiting the mailer to the size of a standard postcard.

As Members of Congress, it is our job to set the standard for responsible stewardship of taxpayer funds, and public resources should not be spent on excessive campaign-style mailers.

A significant part of our duties as elected representatives is to keep our constituents informed about what we are doing in our offices. I support mass mailings to our constituents, but we can keep them informed by sending a simple postcard, without all of the glitz and gloss.

Also, when official mail looks like campaign mailers, people are more likely to toss it out, thereby defeating the very purpose of informing our constituents. Our official mail should not look like campaign ads or junk mail. Our constituents don’t want large mailings to our constituents, but we can keep them informed by sending a simple postcard, without all of the glitz and gloss.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is simple and straightforward. It would change the way our official taxpayer-funded mass mailings to constituents look by limiting the mailer to the size of a standard postcard.

A significant part of our duties as elected representatives is to keep our constituents informed about what we are doing in our offices. I support mass mailings to our constituents, but we can keep them informed by sending a simple postcard, without all of the glitz and gloss.

Also, when official mail looks like campaign mailers, people are more likely to toss it out, thereby defeating the very purpose of informing our constituents. Our official mail should not look like campaign ads or junk mail. Our constituents don’t want large mailings to our constituents, but we can keep them informed by sending a simple postcard, without all of the glitz and gloss.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. RUSSELL

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER).

The amendment was rejected.

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The amendment was rejected.

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The amendment was rejected.

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The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. RUSSELL

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER).

The amendment was rejected.
The Federal Register contains a large amount of information, including proposed rules and public notices, regulations, executive orders, and Presidential documents. This information is compiled by the great folks at the National Archives, and published daily by the Government Printing Office, or the GPO.

Since 1994, the GPO began publishing the Federal Register online. To improve the user experience, the digital version has been enhanced over time and is now fully searchable and downloadable, and is the preferred method that staff and Members use the Register, making for quick access to any document.

Sadly, despite these advances in technology, Members of Congress still receive printed copies of the Federal Register every day. This results in thousands of copies going directly into the trash, costing taxpayers $1 million annually and, in another way, Mr. Chairman, this means that approximately 96 Americans have to work all year long and pay their taxes so that we can put these Federal Registers in the trash.

This amendment simply prevents the distribution of printed copies to Members' offices, unless the Member opts in to receiving a copy. Digital copies are already daily distributed.

This amendment is in line with H.R. 196, a bill I introduced, which passed this House unanimously without any opposition, and was cosponsored by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment so that we can make it law.

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of my colleagues from Kansas for his remarks. I also ask unanimous consent to claim the time of my colleagues from the other side of the aisle who have shown continued support for this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL). The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 115–259.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BERGMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 219, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $30,000,000)".

Page 226, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $30,000,000)".

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. POCAN) for continuing the tradition that he and others, particularly in Oklahoma, for some reason, have focused on cutting out government waste, finding sometimes small things, sometimes big things, and all things in between that we can reduce, cut, or eliminate that saves taxpayers' money.

Chairman, $1 million is big money in States like Kansas and Oklahoma and across the country. It is real dollars to the people to put up and pay their taxes to this country. There are too many million-dollar expenditures that happen in this government that are overlooked and unnecessary because they are not maybe big enough for folks here to take time to pay attention to.

What Mr. RUSSELL is doing today is standing up for fiscal responsibility, for efficiency of government, and for helping the environment. This is wasted printed paper that is unnecessary. I think it is a good government measure that will help modernize and make our government more efficient and effective.

It is consistent with what this House has already done when it passed H.R. 195 earlier, which bars the distribution of the Federal Register to congressional offices and Federal agencies. That is in the Senate being marked up, maybe even this week.

This is a smart amendment. It is the kind of thing that we need to keep doing more of to save money for taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. RUSSELL for his work, and I ask my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my colleagues from Kansas for their remarks. I also appreciate the colleagues from the other side of the aisle who have shown continued support for this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RUSSELL). The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 115–259.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BERGMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 219, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by $30,000,000)".

Page 226, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by $30,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN). Mr. Chairman, advances in technology have given us the opportunity to increase access and streamline processes for veterans not only in the First District and across Michigan, but across the country. That said, we must ensure that technology is an asset and not an added burden to veterans, as it has been within the VA.

The Department of Veterans Affairs IT landscape has been the primary topic of hearings within the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, due to its timeline for outdated systems and lack of interoperability within and outside the Department.

The solution is undisputed. The VA must modernize its IT systems or continue to face uphill struggles in timely claims and appeals processing, community care, scheduling, and financial management.

Earlier this week, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee received an update from Secretary Shulkin that shows a continued lack of planning and implementation of its data center modernization program, an issue which was initially pointed out by the GAO during a hearing back in February.

With all this in mind, I was understandably troubled when I saw the underlying bill provided $52 million less for IT development and modernization than last year's appropriation.

I understand that cuts need to be made, and that this bill aims to address other issues plaguing the VA, but it is imperative I make this point to the chairman and the ranking member. Our veterans deserve immediate access to care and timely adjudication of their disability claims from an efficient, effective Department of Veterans Affairs. This simply cannot happen until the VA addresses the woeful state of its IT systems.

I ask that the chairman, the ranking member, and the rest of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee work with me to address this issue going forward.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, as the designee of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I have a question for the chairman of the MILCON Committee about the language in his committee report regarding colorectal cancer screening in the VA.

Mr. Chairman, in his report, Mr. DENT encourages the VA to increase colorectal cancer screening in the Department of Veterans Affairs. In the other body, they have language that directs the VA to offer each one of the seven approaches for screening that are currently approved by the United States Preventive Services Task Force and are more closely aligned with other Federal health programs.

Can I assume that the intention is the same and the efforts are aimed at urging the VA to offer all of the approved methods of screening?

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, the gentleman from Wisconsin is correct. It is our intention to urge the VA to offer all of the approved methods of screening.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for that clarification.
Mr. DENT. I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. DENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 473, as the designee of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen), I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 printed in House Report 115-259, offered by Mr. DENT of Pennsylvania:

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

Page 219, line 16, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by $5,000,000)”.

Page 225, line 6, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(reduced by $5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. KHEUEN OF NEVADA

Page 220, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $1,031,808,000) (increased by $1,031,808,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER OF VIRGINIA

Page 220, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $2,500,000) (increased by $2,500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM OF NEW MEXICO

Page 220, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $2,000,000) (increased by $2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. NORCROSS OF NEW JERSEY

Page 220, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 221, line 25, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON OF TEXAS

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—Information Technology Services” (and the amount specified under such heading for operations and maintenance), and by increasing the amount made available in fiscal year 2018 for “Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services”, by $2,500,000 and $2,000,000, respectively.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON OF TEXAS

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in contravention of subsections (a) and (b) of section 1001 of the Veterans Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114-255).

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to charge a veteran a fee for a veteran identification card pursuant to section 5076(c) of title 38, United States Code, if the veteran uses form DD-214 to apply for the identification card and indicates on the form that the veteran is “homeless”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) and the gentleman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, these amendments have been made in order by the rule allowing consideration of H.R. 3219, and their inclusion in the en bloc has been agreed to by both sides.

I support the adoption of the en bloc package, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment and support the en bloc amendments. I appreciate the chair’s inclusion of amendments from Democratic Members.

The amendments included range from therapy grants to combating opioid abuse. These amendments will deliver better care to our veterans.

The minority has no objection to this amendment, and I urge a ‘yes’ vote on the en bloc amendment.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers on the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chair, my amendment would direct the Vet Centers to use $2.5 million of the additional funding allocated in the underlying bill to provide outdoor experiences for veterans as part of their continuum of care. This program would support veterans in developing a community of support, to treat combat-related injuries, especially those related to their behavioral health.

The Vet Centers are uniquely positioned for the collaboration and development of alternative and supplemental approaches. We know that traditional mental health services are underutilized by veterans, but a 2014 University of Texas study found that, after just a one-week-long Outward Bound veterans wilderness expedition, those veterans who participated showed increases in social connection and attitudes towards seeking psychological help. They also showed important decreases in depression and anxiety.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has already included the same language in their version of the MILCON-Veterans Administration Appropriations bill.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. I am very grateful to the chairman of the subcommittee for including this in the en bloc amendments because it will enable Vet Centers to explore alternative avenues for engaging veterans in a supportive environment to help with both mental health and readjustment to civilian life.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS).

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for yielding and the others for including this amendment en bloc.

Mr. Chair, this amendment addresses the ongoing and, unfortunately, growing opioid epidemic in our communities. There are 60,000 overdose deaths each year.

I am vice chair of the Bipartisan Task Force to Combat the Heroin Epidemic. We are looking for ways to address this issue. It is a complex issue, and we want to take a variety of actions to help those suffering from the disease of addiction.

Veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, are at increased risk of abusing opioids according to the AMA, the American Medical Association. Many brave men and women who serve our country back with invisible wounds. We know they are not invisible. We see it every day. I have spoken to those veterans who live in my community who suffer from PTSD and, unfortunately, from the disease of addiction.

My amendment would set aside $5 million for the National Center for PTSD to study the connection between addiction and PTSD. Our veterans are suffering, and this investment will help them. Let’s get to the bottom of the connection between PTSD and opioid abuse. It is a simple but necessary way to address the epidemic.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. KIHUEN), who has been a passionate advocate to improve services to his rural communities.

Mr. KIHUEN. Mr. Chair, I thank the ranking member and the chairman for accepting my amendment.

Mr. Chair, veterans have made an incredible sacrifice for our country, and they deserve the highest quality treatment and care when they return to their civilian lives.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has the obligation to provide critical services to veterans and ensure that America’s veterans have access to high-quality and affordable healthcare in their communities.

Recently, the VA decided not to renew its contract with the Ely Community Clinic in my district, and it is forcing veterans in Ely and the surrounding communities to rely solely on the Choice Program to access care.

We owe it to our veterans not to use the Choice Program as a crutch, but to make the proper investment in the healthcare of our veterans and the healthcare that they deserve. Veterans
Lee Amendment No. 22.

I was sent to Congress by the people of the Fourth Congressional District to fight for Nevada's veterans, and I will continue fighting to ensure that veterans in rural Nevada and communities across the country do not lose access to the VA and make sure that they receive the healthcare that they have earned and deserve.

Chairman Dent and Ranking Member Wasserman Schultz have for years been one of the ablest Members of this body; I thank them both for their commitment to the important work of ensuring that our veterans receive the care and support they have earned and deserve from a grateful nation.

I urge my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee Amendment and commit ourselves to the hard but necessary work of ending veteran homelessness in America.

"HEROISM KNOWS NO GENDER"

Liz (Names and some identifying information have been changed to protect confidentiality) is a single mom. After losing her job, she struggled to pay the rent and provide for her daughter. Liz's landlord said she had always been an excellent tenant, but his patience was wearing thin as her rent arrears continued to increase. Disheartened with a fruitless job search and unsure of where else to turn, Liz came to the Veterans Outreach Center (VOC). She was immediately connected with a Case Manager, an Employment Specialist, an Accredited State Veterans Benefits Counselor, and theoves community.

In order to avoid the immediate crisis of homelessness, the Services To Enable Positive Solutions (S.T.E.P.S) program at the VOC and work at the VA helped Liz. Her monthly social security check had escalated to an amount that was insupportable. Within a few short days of connecting with the team at VOC, Liz had a job interview that resulted in full-time, meaningful employment. In less than a week, she had a benefit review with an on-site counselor for the New York State Veterans Affairs during which she applied for an increase in disability compensation. The payment of Liz's back rent allowed her and her daughter to keep their heads above water.

I offer Jackson Lee Amendment No. 25, which simply provides that:

The SSVF Program ensures that eligible veteran families receive the outreach, case management, and assistance in obtaining VA and other benefits.

These services may include health care, daily living, legal services, fiduciary and payee services, personal financial planning, child care, transportation, housing counseling, and more. The SSVF Program enables VA staff and local homeless service providers to work together to effectively address the unique challenges that make it difficult for some veterans and their families to remain stably housed.

Veteran families living in or transitioning to poverty with a problem that is likely to result in homelessness at some point during the course of a year.

The VA’s “Supportive Services for Veterans’ Families” Program helps veterans; and their families to remain stably housed or to stabilize their living situation so we can support ourselves and manage our finances better.

The SSVF Program ensures that eligible veteran families receive the outreach, case management, and assistance in obtaining VA and other benefits.

Lee Amendment and commit ourselves to the hard but necessary work of ending veteran homelessness.

I urge my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee Amendment and commit ourselves to the hard but necessary work of ending veteran homelessness in America.
homelessness among veterans, those who risked their lives to protect our freedom, should also be one of the nation’s highest priorities.

Homelessness among the American veteran population is on the rise in the United States and we must be proactive in giving back to those who have given so much to us.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 25 will help remind us of our obligation to provide our veterans the assistance needed to avoid homelessness, which includes adequately funding for programs Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) that provide case management services, adequate housing facilities, mental health support, and address other areas that contribute to veteran homelessness.

VASH is a jointly-administered permanent supportive housing program for disabled Veterans experiencing homelessness in which VA medical Centers provide referrals and case management while Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) administer the Section 8 housing vouchers.

Mr. Chair, our veterans deserve the best services available, and I believe that we could be doing much more for them.

Today, in our country, there are approximately 107,000 veterans (male and female) who are homeless on any given night.

And we have seen as many as 200,000 experience homelessness at some point during the course of a year.

Many other veterans are considered near homeless or at risk because of their poverty, lack of support from family and friends, and disheartening living conditions in cheap hotels or in overcrowded or substandard housing.

While significant progress has been made, ending homelessness among veterans remains a big challenge.

In my hometown of Houston for example, between the years 2010 and 2012, the number of homeless veterans increased from 771 to 1,162.

We must remain vigilant and continue to fight for those who put on the uniform and fought for us.

Providing a home for veterans to come home to every night is the very least we can do.

Mr. Chair, programs like VASH have succeeded in changing lives.

In 2012 alone, 35,905 veterans lived in the public housing provided by VASH.

I have seen the impact of such grants in my home state of Texas, and within my congressional district in Houston, and I am sure that this funding has positively impacted many communities across this country.

In Congress, there are committed groups in Houston, working to eradicate the issue of homelessness.

For example, the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center has been involved in changing veterans’ lives in a mighty way by providing Veterans and their families with access to affordable housing and medical services that will help them get back on their feet.

Mr. Chair, we cannot let this issue of homelessness continue.

I urge my colleagues to support Jackson Lee Amendment No. 25 and commit ourselves to the hard but necessary work of ending veteran homelessness in America.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. AL GREEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 220, line 22, after the dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by $70,000,000)

Page 225, line 6, after the dollar amount insert the following: "(reduced by $70,000,000).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I will be withdrawing my amendment, but I do desire to make some points.

I am grateful to the chairperson of the committee and the ranking member as well. I knew them to be admirable persons who desire to do the very best for our veterans.

I would like to state, Mr. Chairman, that we have many people who are on the front line of democracy. These are the people who need our help to go to distant places, and a good many of them don’t always return the same way they left, and, Mr. Chairman, as a result of this, they need special attention. They need medical attention.

We have a circumstance in our country that breaks the hearts of a good many Americans each and every day when they see persons standing on the streets with signs indicating that they are veterans who need help. Mr. Chairman, what we propose to do with this amendment is to provide that additional help that they need.

This amendment would accord an additional $70 million to medical services for homeless veterans, the veterans that we see living in the streets of life, the veterans who are appealing to us for help. A good many of them need help that goes beyond something that is physically wrong with them. A good many of them may need some help because of some mental illness that they may have.

Mr. Chairman, in Texas, we have, on any given night, about 1,768 veterans who are living on the streets. According to the VA, about 40,000 veterans were homeless on a single night in January of 2016. This is a decrease from where we have been.

The decline is admirable and we ought not overlook the decline, but my belief is we can still do better and we can still help those who are in need of some services. So this amendment would accord the $70 million and bring us back to our 2017 levels.

Mr. Chair, I would ask that the chairperson and the ranking member please understand that my desire is to be of service to our veterans.

Mr. Chairman, if I may engage in a colloquy at this time. You have heard my appeal. My hope is that Congressmen and I might be able to work together to do what we can to enhance the services that are needed to provide medical attention for homeless veterans. I am sure that Congressman DENT has seen the evidence of it, and this empirical evidence for us to review if we would like to, but I would like as much assistance as we can get.

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his genuine concern and thoughtfulness with respect to veterans’ homelessness. It is indeed a very severe problem. I do look forward to working with him on this issue, but I also wish to mention that our bill does respond quite admirably in many ways to the homelessness challenge.

We support more than $7.3 billion in medical care, housing, social service, and job training assistance for homeless veterans, and that is about $197 million more this year than in fiscal year 2017 and almost $450 million more than 2 years ago. But Congressman GREEN is correct that we can always do more and that this challenge continues to plague us. We have made great progress in this country, but I pledge to work with Mr. GREEN on this issue.

Mr. AL GREEN. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman DENT.

And if I may just say to the ranking member on our side, I greatly appreciate Congresswoman Wasserman Schultz having helped us to bring this to the floor to this extent, and I look forward to working with her as well.

Mr. Chair, the need to help people who are willing to give it all for us is something that we can never overlook, and I am grateful.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of Ranking Member Lowey, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, President Trump, the “Commander in Tweet,” tweeted this morning announcing a ban on transgender military service, which was a completely baseless and hateful assault on transgender Americans. Make no mistake, this was not just a midnight tweet. This was a statement of this administration’s discriminatory policies and a step backwards for our Nation.
While the President tweeted that his decision came after consulting, supposedly, with our Nation’s top generals, that was apparently news to them, as it was met with utter surprise and silence from Pentagon leaders.

Additionally, the President may want to speak to his VA Secretary, as the VA has unequivocally stated VA’s policy has not changed. The VA provides care, benefits, and other VA services to all veterans, including transgender veterans.

The President’s policy reversal comes after our military has undertaken a measured and thoughtful process to make our military open to LGBT Americans to serve their Nation with pride and patriotism. This thoughtful process included the successful repeal of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell, which had the support of civilian and military defense leaders and an overwhelming number of Americans.

Unlike the President’s tweets, the decision to make our military more open was not made rashly or with the intention to discriminate.

With over 6,000 transgender Americans serving on Active Duty, in the National Guard, and in our Reserve forces, it would be reckless, dangerous, and cruel to remove brave servicemembers from their critical roles protecting the American people. It is reckless and dangerous to immediately leave vacant positions that are so vital to our national security.

It would be cruel to perniciously discharge these servicemembers less than honorably, an act that could gravely impact whether they are eligible for VA benefits.

Time and again, we see the dramatic and unintended consequences of this President’s thoughtless actions. As we fight for an open military, we will continue to provide the proper care and resources to the over 130,000 transgender veterans that fought to defend this Nation.

Additionally, whatever my colleagues on the other side of the aisle may say, this decision was not based on a financial cost-benefit analysis.

Allowing transgender people to serve in the military would raise defense health spending by less than 0.1 percent annually, including funds for gender reassignment surgeries. That is just $2.4 million to $8.4 million.

In comparison, just so we are illustrative, the Pentagon spends $41.6 billion annually on erectile dysfunction prescriptions. Of that, $41.6 million was specifically spent on Viagra.

Moreover, research has shown that greater inclusion has little or no impact on unit cohesion, operational effectiveness, or readiness. In fact, commanders have noted that these policies benefited all servicemembers by creating a more inclusive and diverse force.

Mr. Chairman, several things are clear:

This was not a decision based on fiscal responsibility.

This was not a decision based on military readiness.

This decision was apparently made to save the President’s immoral, irresponsible border wall, because some Republican Members threatened to bring down the entire minibus appropriations bill that we are debating here today over transgender medical treatment in the military.

This decision, at the end of the day, was based purely on bigotry and hate, and it is one that we will vehemently oppose.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. RATCLIFFE.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LAHOOD). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Acting Chair recognizes Mr. RATCLIFFE.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RATCLIFFE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The Acting Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman Dent and the ranking member for their hard work on behalf of the 63,000 veterans in my district, as well as servicemembers and veterans from all across the country.

I am also grateful for the support of Congressman Stusser in offering this amendment, an amendment which would simply prohibit any funds made available in this division from being used to propose, plan for, or execute a new or additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

Mr. Chairman, I am honored to represent the Red River Army Depot, the Red River Army Depot. The Depot has supported the warfighter since 1941. Although the Depot community has weathered a lot of changes over the years, their commitment to mission and support for their critical roles has always remained the same. On the Depot community has weathered a lot of changes over the years, their commitment to mission and support for their critical roles has always remained the same. On the 4th of July, I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times. I have had this conversation with my chairman, Mr. DENT, several times.
that is something that we hear from our friends on the other side of the aisle regularly.

And given that we have a very significant increase in the defense appropriations bill, when we have resources that we are expending on essentially, wasting space—having a BRAC round, then we are, essentially, leaving that money on the table when we could provide it for our national defense.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. And I recognize that the chairman is willing to accept it, but we should underscore that there are no funds in this bill for a round of BRAC, so, essentially, the acceptance of this amendment adopts the same posture that this bill already holds.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Ratcliffe).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BRAT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in House Report 115-259.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C (before the short title) insert the following:

Section 17.148 of title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to purchase, breed, transport, house, feed, maintain, dispose of, or experiment on dogs as part of the conduct of any study assigned to pain category D or E, as defined by the Department of Agriculture.

(b) This section shall not apply to training or section 17.148 of title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BRAT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to the bill, H.R. 3219.

I would like to thank DINA TITUS, Ted Poe, RO KHANNA, BRIAN MAST, and TU LINU for cosponsoring this amendment.

In short, my amendment will stop funding for painful dog experiments at the VA. It also includes protections to ensure service dog training programs can continue unencumbered so that veterans affected by conditions from blindness to PTSD can receive the help they need.

My amendment combines three bipartisan issues: puppies, veterans, and government accountability.

Each day when my wife Laura and I read the news report about the VA's dog testing program at the Richmond VA Medical Center, we were disturbed by the descriptions of the types of experiments conducted on these puppies. From what I read, the type of work they were doing was on the level of torture. In Richmond, this included inducing heart attacks. At other labs, the VA was giving methamphetamine to narcoleptic Dobermans.

My family had a Doberman, and he was part of our family years back. I can't imagine conducting these tests on man's best friend. I believe our veterans deserve to receive the highest quality of healthcare. The Richmond VA Hospital is staffed by talented healthcare professionals. However, the experiments being conducted at the Richmond dog research lab have questionable medical benefit. The resources, money, time, and space being used to conduct these experiments would be better utilized to deliver high-quality healthcare to Richmond veterans. VA's first priority should be caring for our veterans.

A recent report by the VA Office of Research Oversight that was made public by a FOIA request found widespread lapses in animal welfare regulations, and the lack of sufficient documentation to justify the severity of these disturbing experiments. Federal taxpayer dollars are better spent directly caring for our Nation's veterans.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to defund these harmful experiments on man's best friend.

Mr. POE of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for filing this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the VA has been using taxpayer dollars to have experiments on dogs. It is hard to believe that would occur in our culture today. I have had three Dobermans over the years, and I know there are a lot of other people who have dogs. They have service dogs that are used by our vets and our agencies. And the thought that our Veterans Administration would go ahead and torture dogs in the name of science and experiments is not acceptable; it is just not.

If citizens committed these acts that the VA is committing on dogs, under most laws, that would be animal cruelty. They could be prosecuted and go to jail. But because it is the VA, because it is a government agency, that doesn't apply.

But we do want the agency to stop torturing dogs in the name of science. There are better ways that they can spend the money, better ways they can figure out how to help our veterans besides taking careless actions against, as my friend from Virginia said, man's best friend. And if it's going to be man's best friend, it shouldn't be, or we should not be torturing those dogs for any reason. So I support the amendment.

Ms. TITUS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAT. I yield to the gentleman from Nevada.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Chairman, I, too, rise in support of this bipartisan amendment. I thank my colleagues, Mr. BRAT, Mr. Poe, and Mr. Khanna, for introducing it.

We want to prohibit funds from being used by the Department of the VA on studies that cause significant pain and distress to dogs.

As a former member of the House Veterans Affairs' Committee and a longtime advocate of animal protection, I firmly believe we should not be using taxpayer dollars to fund painful and unnecessary experimental procedures when we have technological advances that can move us toward alternative methods.

We have seen the NIH in their chimpanzee research, and they said that available technologies are more accurate, faster, and less expensive than animal testing.

The U.S. military is moving away from using live animals in trauma medical testing. We have seen that the Coast Guard is moving away from using their live tissue training program.

The Los Angeles VA just recently announced it is suspending controversial and gruesome experiments on a colony of narcoleptic Dobermans. It is now time for the rest of the VA to do the same thing.

This amendment is supported by the Humane Society, the Animal Welfare Institute, and the White Coat Waste Project.

It is estimated that 44 percent of all households—and you heard my colleagues mention this—in the United States have a dog. In our culture, they are considered cherished pets, and they are a member of the family. They are not to be used for experiments. Even veterans themselves depend on dogs on the battlefield and at home for therapy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and that is just the way it is.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, but I do not plan to oppose it.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. Gallagher). Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. Wasserman Schultz), the ranking member for the VA.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, the VA conducts animal research at 74 of its facilities, and our constituents in Georgia, Milwaukee, and Richmond—are still conducting experiments on dogs that involve inflicting significant pain and distress. Just
yesterday, another whistleblower went public with graphic photos of mutilated dogs and other troubling information about dog testing at that facility. In addition, a recent VA Office of Research Oversight investigation found that the VA failed to keep adequate records about work and conditions at dog facilities and has consistently underreported the number of dogs used in experiments to Federal authorities. I want to be clear that this amendment, unfortunately, does not stop all animal research at the VA, and it doesn’t even stop all dog research at the VA—again, unfortunately. Far from it, in fact. This amendment rightly and simply prohibits taxpayers’ dollars from being spent on research that causes dogs significant pain and distress.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment on behalf of Bailey, Demmy, Coqui, Minnie, and Maddie Schultz.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BRAT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in House Report 115–259.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the Acting Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. 6. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce prevailing wage requirements under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to H.Res. 726, Mr. BRAT is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. BRAT. I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, as I listened to that rebuttal, I would like to bring back a little more of the history of this, and it is this: that Davis-Bacon, and I have been looking at this for a long time, as far as I know, and I believe it is true, is the last remaining Jim Crow law that exists in Federal statute today.

We should take care to pull it out of the Federal code. Its legacy is badly tainted. It was built as a racist law, and that needs to be eliminated, and we need to have a merit shop society where people can compete rather than the Federal Government deciding with a board or a commission behind closed doors.

Let’s build more roads, more bridges, more barracks, more airstrips. Let’s put our money to the best use we can. That is in keeping with Donald Trump’s philosophy: get more for less. That is what you get with the King amendment, more for less, and we get to eliminate at least the effectiveness of this Jim Crow law on our MILCON as a starter.

If we do this here, we have got an opportunity, then, to go forward with this and finally one day completely repeal Davis-Bacon.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS), who has been a passionate advocate and fighter for working men and women of this country.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the Congresswoman for yielding me time.

I rise in strong opposition to this misguided Davis-Bacon amendment.

Why would anybody come to this floor and say I want to cut the wages for the people I represent? Why would anybody want to do that? We are here to help people raise their local standards of living.

That is what this amendment would do. It would lower the wages for the workers and conditions for those very men and women that we were elected to serve. It would hurt the local economy, devalue the workers’ pay.

Almost 100 years ago, two Republicans, Congressman James Davis and Robert Bacon, realized there was a problem with the Federal Government and contracts. The contracts were unfair to those local economies. In 1931, voted to maintain Davis-Bacon requirements. In fact, most recently, during consideration of the fiscal year 2018 National Defense Authorization Act, in a bipartisan fashion, the House firmly rejected a similar amendment 242–183.

In short, this amendment is a divisive language like this in this bill, and it is my hope that we stop attacking the working class and defeat the amendment before us today and move on to more important matters as we surely have in front of us.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all Members to vote “no,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, as I listened to that rebuttal, I would like to bring back a little more of the history of this, and it is this: that Davis-Bacon, and I have been looking at this for a long time, as far as I know, and I believe it is true, is the last remaining Jim Crow law that exists in Federal statute today.

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to work? They wanted to work on the south side of the highway. You have got to fight that constantly.

We don't need the Federal Government interfering. There used to be a gentleman from Massachusetts that would say that we should not have the Federal Government interfering between any relationship between two consenting adults. That is what an employment is, two consenting adults. It is a contract. We don't need the Federal Government there.

We need to build more projects for less money for the same standard of work. It is not unfair. It is high-quality work coming out of all the records of merit shop employees, and it is consistent with what America needs to do to compete with the rest of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the body come forward and vote for this amendment and block the Davis-Bacon wage scales and end up with an efficient form of operation for MILCON.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that the gentleman from Iowa repeatedly engages in revisionist history when it comes to walking the Chamber through the history of why we have Davis-Bacon.

It was actually in 1927 that a contractor who was employing African-American workers was building a Veterans Bureau hospital—fitting that we are debating this on this bill in the district of Congressman Bacon. What Congressman Bacon found was that there were very serious issues related to low wages being paid, competitive pressure towards those lower wages, discrimination against the wages of migrant workers, and produced Davis-Bacon initially to be able to make sure that workers on construction projects would be able to pay the prevailing wages in the community.

These workers happened to be African American. It is not the only thing that is at all related to the so-called Jim Crow reference that the gentleman from Iowa made.

We need to make sure that, no matter where you work on a Federal Government project, construction workers, working people who are trying to make sure that they produce quality work, are able to produce that quality work by being paid the prevailing wage in a community based on those standards.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to the Make America Secure Appropriations Act bill. My amendment simply adds $1 million to the U.S. Corps of Engineers' investigations account to assist with projects across the country that the Army Corps is in charge of overseeing.

Projects like modernizing the Soo Locks, the lock system located in my district in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan which connects Lake Superior to the lower part of the Great Lakes through the St. Marys River.

This is a project that has been around for a long time on the books. Projects like this that have more than 4,500 vessels and 80 million tons of cargo moving through the Soo Locks each year, this lock system plays a critical role in the transport of raw materials and other goods through the Great Lakes region to ports around the entire country.

And currently, the construction of a new lock, which is integral not only to my district, but the entire United States, is caught in a mire of uncertainty, and it all comes down to one thing: funding.

I think it is appropriate that we are considering this amendment in the context of making America secure because it might be a surprise to some to learn that modernizing the Soo Locks is a matter of national security.

A recent Department of Homeland Security report has made clear that an unexpected interruption to the Poe—the largest lock in the system—would have disastrous economic impacts across the Nation, to include a $1.1 trillion fall in national gross domestic product and a spike in national unemployment to a rate of 11.3 percent.

Again, this is the Department of Homeland Security saying this. And while Congress has authorized the construction of a new lock twice now over several years, the Soo has been tied up
in economic reevaluations and studies that have ultimately kept Congress and the Corps from spending the necessary funds to complete the project.

This amendment sends a message to the Army Corps and reminds Congress that the Soo Locks modernization must be a priority.

During a time when infrastructure projects and national security are at the forefront of our policy conversations, projects like the Soo Locks should not be delayed because of funding uncertainty or limits to the Army Corps of Engineers’ ability to do its due diligence in conducting the studies. I also wanted to take a minute and thank the chairman for working with me and understanding how significant and important the Soo Locks modernization and projects like this around the country are to our economy and our national security.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in very reluctant opposition to this amendment. I agree with the goal. I agree with the fine Congressman’s goal of getting that lock modernized, improving the access, and securing the Great Lakes region for generations to come. My problem lies in the offset coming out of the Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy accounts.

So I would only ask the gentleman to consider advising his colleagues, who will go into conference, if we could find a different offset, it would sure be a lot more comfortable on this side of the aisle.

I want to congratulate him for his amendment, and, again, reluctantly rise in opposition.

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

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. Actually, the offset does not come out of EERE.

Ms. KAPTUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. May I inquire of the gentleman, where does the offset come from?

Mr. SIMPSON. It comes from Corps expenses and administration.

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, that changes my position.

Mr. SIMPSON. I knew we could get through this.

Let me just say, Mr. Chair, I understand that the Soo Locks project is of great importance to my colleague from Michigan, as well as other Members from the Great Lakes. I would be happy to work with them to see if we can advance this project to ensure continued navigation on the Great Lakes.

I have to remind my colleagues that the amendment increases the funding level of an account. It does not direct that funding level to a particular activity, and, for that reason, the amendment does not constitute a major shift in funding between accounts, and I will support the amendment.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN). The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 28 printed in House Report 115-259, offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. REN RAY LUNDJAN OF NEW MEXICO

Page 268, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $10,000,000) (increased by $10,000,000).

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

Page 268, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $10,000,000) (increased by $10,000,000).

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. CURBELO OF FLORIDA

Page 268, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $45,000,000) (increased by $45,000,000).

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. NOLAN OF MINNESOTA

Page 270, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $225,000)

Page 273, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $325,000)

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

Page 286, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $8,000,000) (increased by $8,000,000).

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO OF CALIFORNIA

Page 286, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000).

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. DRAULS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 291, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,200,000).

Page 296, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,000,000)

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. STIVERS OF OHIO

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

"Scc. None of the funds made available by this division may be used for the Cape Wind Energy Project on the Outer Continental Shelf off Massachusetts, Nantucket Sound.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

"Scc. For "Department of Energy—Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability": for energy storage systems demonstrations as authorized by section 541 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17231), there is hereby appropriated, and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for “Department of Energy—Departmental Administration” is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of division D, before the short title, insert the following:

"Scc. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 2102 of the Water Resources Reform
The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that the en bloc amendments have been agreed to by both sides, and I would urge my Members to support the en bloc amendments.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment which ensures that the Department of Energy continues to fund Energy Innovation Hubs in the Offices of Science, Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, and Nuclear Energy.

The current report language accompanying H.R. 3266, which is the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill, directs the DOE not to fund these centers.

By passing this amendment, we will clearly express Congress’ intent to continue funding these innovation hubs and request that the final report language be edited to reflect our intent.

The four existing innovation hubs conduct critical research across energy fields including nuclear, solar, advanced storage, and energy supply chains. These hubs are modeled off of the iconic Bell Laboratories, but private industry no longer sustains this type of research due to increasing pressure to make short-term profits.

That is why it is essential that the government conduct this research.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc and amend the final report language so these vital innovation hubs continue to receive funding.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, the designee of Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, I move to strike the last word.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation to Congressman MIKE SIMPSON and all the members of our subcommittee on both sides of the aisle for completing our work on time and for reaching agreement on many amendments that will save the Members angst tonight, and, hopefully, we won’t have to work beyond midnight.

I want to say, with the mark that we have received, we continue to move America forward on energy independence. We know that by 8 or 9 years it is projected that America will finally be exporting more energy than we are importing, and we will be 100 percent energy-efficient and energy-independent here at home.

That is quite an accomplishment thinking back to the period of time in our Nation’s history in the last century when we, as a nation, were subjected to rising oil prices because of embargoes, particularly in the world and we fell into deep recession here in our country back in the 1970s; and subsequent to that, every time gasoline went over $4 a gallon.

So when we consider the Energy and Water bill, I think we all have to pat America on the back for having had consistent enlightened leaders on both sides of the aisle who understood what was important in the Nation’s best interests.

So as we consider this bill today—there were particular amendments on subjects that range as far afield as the Soo Locks and the Energy Information Administration, which we will get into in a moment, water projects that are some of the biggest job creators across this country—let’s not lose sight of the big frame.

The big frame really is that this is a bill that makes America more secure and that allows us to make progress here at home from coast to coast. All of our ports and all of our water infrastructure that is so vital not just west of the Mississippi, but the Great Lakes region and our coasts, some of the biggest job creators across this country, cares about, particularly when it is in your own backyard.

This is a really important bill for the country. It is not the largest bill that is considered as part of the appropriations process, but it is one that is extraordinarily important. And, of course, over half of our budget deals with our nuclear weapons complement and making sure that that great asset that we have is maintained, is the finest in the world, and is the best managed. So this subcommittee has quite a jurisdiction from coast to coast.

I know that you all want to compliment all the Members who worked so very hard to bring our bill to the floor on time, within the mark that we were given. I thank staffs on both sides of the aisle as we proceed forward here.

I know that the efforts in this bill to fund the future and new energy sources that are coming forward are in America’s national interests.
We look at the field of solar, for example. We have over 300,000 people working in the solar energy field, actually more than work in the coal fields now. Some of those solar companies are in districts that I represent. This is a new industry. Renewable energy is already 16 percent of the energy that the country produces, and this has been a major accomplishment in just the last few decades.

A lot of photovoltaic research goes back to the 1980s. We are now looking at what energy, the fastest growing job sector in America. It is really for wind technicians.

I thank the members of our committee on both sides of the aisle for appreciating the opportunity to grow this massive industry, including with investments such as LEEDCo in the State of Ohio; capturing the Saudi Arabia of wind, which is Lake Erie’s complement.

We feel a sense of accomplishment tonight as we bring this bill to the floor and we look at the horizons ahead. We know that we have to deal with the other body, we have to compromise out any of our differences, but I have a hunch that we are going to be able to do that very well.

I thank all those who may be listening this evening, particularly those who are working in our National Labs, the finest labs in the world that are inventing the future from coast to coast. Over a dozen and a half of those labs have America’s best scientists working on not just energy research, but derivative spinoffs in the commercial sector that eventually benefit the entire country.

As I mentioned, the natural gas discovery that has really been responsible for leading us toward energy independence was made possible by the fracking technology developed over many years at the U.S. Department of Energy. So as you look at gas prices going down at the pump and you look at the competition in the energy industry, we have a lot of people, many unsung heroes across our country in these labs who work tirelessly on behalf of the American people. Some are retired and some are still in place, but we owe them a deep debt of gratitude for serving the American people so nobly.

We are going to have several other amendments that come before us tonight.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman if he wishes to make a statement.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman. It is wonderful to have someone who can talk with some intelligence about what we are doing here, and keep the attention of the body as we are waiting for Members to come to the floor.

Ms. KAPTUR. I think it is fair to say, Mr. Chairman, that you now have a fine piece of the bill along that people were anticipating their amendments would come up later in the evening. But, as usual, this is not just an energy efficient committee, but a very efficient committee.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The Acting Chair. Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker Pro Tempore (Mr. MITCHELL) having assumed the chair, Mr. GALLAGHER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT NO. 32 AND AMENDMENT NO. 35 PRINTED IN HOUSE REPORT 115-259 OUT OF SEQUENCE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 3219, pursuant to House Resolution 473, amendment No. 32 and amendment No. 35, printed in House Report 115-259, may be offered out of sequence.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3219. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) kindly resume the chair?

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, with Mr. GALLAGHER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) had been disposed of. AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. MITCHELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in House Report 115-259.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the amendment be adopted.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

July 26, 2017