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## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Creator of the earth and skies, To Whom all truth and power belong, Grant us Your truth to make us wise, Grant us Your power to make us strong.

We have not known You:

To the skies our monuments of folly soar,

And all our self-wrought miseries

Have made us trust ourselves the more.

We have not loved You:

Far and wide the wreckage of our hatred spreads,

And evils wrought by human pride

Recoil on unrepentant heads.

We long to end this worldwide strife:

How shall we follow in Your way?

Speak to mankind Your words of life,

Until our darkness turns to day.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BARROW led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five 1-minute requests on each side.

### OUR NATION IS BROKE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we have a national debt of more than \$14.2 trillion, and our unfunded obligations dwarf even that number. Each American taxpayer's share of our national debt is \$128,000 and rising.

Our Nation is broke. The Federal Government has maxed out its credit card. This House is listening to the American people, and we've put forth multiple plans to try to get our fiscal house in order, but HARRY REID and President Obama are still not listening.

The clock is ticking; and because of their inaction, we are hours away from a potential government shutdown. Now, they'll deny that this fiscal crisis has been caused by their failed policies, but Americans are too smart to fall for that.

Americans want the tools to grow the economy instead of growing gov-

ernment. So when making spending decisions, we should ask two simple questions in this House: How much does it cost? And who's going to pay for it? If we can't afford it and the American taxpayers are going to foot the bill, gentlemen, ladies, let's vote "no."

### KEEPING ALL STUDENTS SAFE ACT

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago this House overwhelmingly passed bipartisan legislation that would have prevented children from being abused in classrooms; but, unfortunately, it never became the law. In the year since then, children have suffered and have been abused in school, and parents have felt completely helpless.

In 2009, the Government Accountability Office told our committee of the shocking wave of abuse by untrained school staff who were misusing emergency interventions. Most of these victims were children with disabilities. Some were 3 and 4 years old. In some cases, children died.

Restraint and seclusion should be used only as a last resort and by trained professionals, but the GAO found that was not the case. This is unacceptable, and yet it is a reality for too many children across the country.

A media report out yesterday highlights that these horrific abuses continued through this past year. In Chicago, a 4-year-old boy's wrists were taped together with painter's tape and then duct tape because he refused to take a nap and he didn't wash his hands. In Fayetteville, North Carolina, a 5-year-old student's arm was broken when a teacher held him down. In New Orleans, a teacher handcuffed a male student by his ankle to a chair because

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

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



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he didn't follow the teacher's instructions.

This abuse of children and the death of children has got to stop.

#### LIBERALS CREATE POSSIBLE SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Democrats in Congress are still setting up roadblocks to prevent a budget for this fiscal year. Trying to conceal reckless spending, the liberal majority in the last Congress refused to pass a budget, threatening jobs.

Rather than mortgaging the future like the previous Congress, House Republicans sent a commonsense budget to the Senate 47 days ago. This plan limits spending in order to promote job growth. Now we have liberals in the Senate refusing to pass the budget. This is failed leadership.

Democrats in Washington are out of touch with everyday Americans and would rather play the blame game than offer real solutions. The liberal House majority last year failed to pass a budget. The new conservative House passed a budget, but the liberal Senate majority has failed to pass a budget.

Liberals are clearly risking government shutdown.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

#### HUNGER SHOULD NOT BE A PARTISAN ISSUE

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, of every 10 people going hungry today, six are women. They are hungry not only because they are the majority poor, with the least access to schools, land, and markets, but because every mother will go to bed hungry before her child does.

H.R. 1 cuts life-saving food aid, humanitarian and development programs almost in half. These programs make up less than 1 percent of the Federal budget. Slashing them does nothing to fix the deficit but will be devastating to millions of poor women and children.

When world food prices are at all-time highs and there are more hungry people in the world than ever before, this is unconscionable. Over 30,000 people—religious and social leaders—are fasting in opposition to these budget cuts.

Hunger should not be a partisan issue. I urge all my colleagues to join these brave citizens and reject these draconian cuts. Support programs that protect the hungry and the most vulnerable here at home and around the world.

Learn more at [www.hungerfast.org](http://www.hungerfast.org).

□ 1010

#### RECONSIDERATION OF THE GOLDSTONE REPORT

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

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, the U.N. commissioned its infamous Goldstone Report following the 2008-2009 war between Hamas in Gaza and the State of Israel, a war which grew out of Hamas's ongoing rocket attacks, well over 4,000, intended to terrorize communities in southern Israel. This report alleged the sickening conclusion that Israel deliberately targeted civilians as a matter of policy, an accusation grossly offensive to me as an American, and to the only nation in the Middle East whose freedoms and commitment to humanitarian values we all recognize and admire as mirroring our own.

The Goldstone Report has been held high by those in the international community seeking to delegitimize the State of Israel's very own existence. Now Richard Goldstone has publicly distanced himself from the deeply flawed conclusions of his own report.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask: Where does a nation go to get its reputation back?

I hope and urge that we can begin to talk to the administration to inform the U.N. and the members of the Goldstone Commission to reconsider its own report, to block U.N. actions based on its falsehoods, and to expeditiously introduce a measure properly exonerating Israel from this damaging libel.

#### GULFSTREAM TRIBUTE

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

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep sadness over the passing of four Gulfstream Aerospace employees who perished in a test flight crash in Roswell, New Mexico, this past Saturday.

Gulfstream is headquartered in my congressional district, and I know firsthand the hard work, discipline, and dedication that Gulfstream employees put into their work. Last week, four of those employees lost their lives in the line of duty.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the family, friends, and colleagues of Kent Crenshaw, Vivan Ragusa, David McCollum, and Reece Ollenburg. Today I want to honor their lives and their legacies. They will be missed by their families, colleagues, and communities, and they have our deepest respect and appreciation.

#### SPENDING AND THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, as we are all very well aware, we are on the verge of a potential government shutdown over the critical issue of spending. For those who are confused by the caterwauling that they hear from this Chamber as to where the parties stand in relation to spending your money and the future deficits and debt of this country, let me put it as clearly as I can.

The Democrats support shutting down the government for more spending. The Republicans support keeping open the government with less spending. I trust your wisdom to determine which you prefer and which you deem in the interests of this country.

#### REPUBLICAN BUDGET

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand here this morning very troubled because the Republican budget will end Medicare and eliminate the guaranteed coverage. This is un-American.

It slashes Medicaid for seniors in nursing homes, health care for children, and Americans with disabilities. This is un-American.

It increases the cost of college education for close to 10 million middle class students and their families. It gives away billions in subsidies to tax breaks for Big Oil, and it gives tax cuts for the wealthy that will add \$1 trillion to the deficit. It gives tax breaks to corporations that send jobs overseas.

Yes, we must cut, but we must cut with common sense. We must not gut the future of America. It has to be sensible.

#### PROHIBIT EPA FROM REGULATING FLY ASH AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

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

Mr. MCKINLEY. Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that will prohibit the EPA from regulating fly ash as a hazardous material.

Fly ash is an unavoidable byproduct of burning coal to produce electricity. Fly ash has been repeatedly tested and approved by the EPA for use by America's customers. Recycling fly ash helps to keep electric generation costs down, which in turn keeps electricity affordable for all our consumers. But if the EPA persists with its plans to designate fly ash as a hazardous material, the expense of handling the material will increase logarithmically, and so will our energy costs.

Why would this administration want to increase the cost of electricity on our senior citizens, hospitals, schools, and American families?

President Obama's relentless war on coal has been an unmitigated job killer and will have a ripple effect on all industries, especially those that recycle fly ash. That's why I am proud to introduce this legislation, which has bipartisan support among my colleagues as well as over two dozen special groups.

#### THE PENDING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, this House is at an historic moment because we look at a possible shutdown of government, a shutdown of government that you have to look and ask: Why may it occur? It's going to occur because we don't have a budget. And why don't we have a budget? Because we've got a great deficit. Why do we have that great deficit? Because the Bush tax cuts got rid of the Clinton excess we had.

During Clinton's days, we had extra money. We balanced the budget. The Bush years: a deficit for the tax cuts, which have been extended with the majority of the Republicans and some Democrats, and two wars overseas in Iraq and Afghanistan that were off budget. And they have cost us much.

In the future, we are going to see a political Armageddon here about this continuing resolution and the budget of this country. And the issue is going to be whether we deal with the superrich or we guarantee America's past and care for everybody to have opportunity and a chance; whether we care about the oil companies that make record profits and give them continued deductions or whether we care about people that need education and health care. Medicare is at risk, Social Security will be at risk, and there's no jobs plan been put forward by this Congress.

And that's just the way it is.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1363, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011; AND WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 206 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 206

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in

the House the bill (H.R. 1363) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported before April 11, 2011, providing for consideration or disposition of a measure making or continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. House Resolution 206 provides for a closed rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1363, which is a bill providing 1 week of continuing appropriations, a full year of funding for the Department of Defense, and cuts \$12 billion in wasteful Federal spending.

Mr. Speaker, it's unfortunate that we are at this juncture nearly 7 months into fiscal year 2011, considering the bill that this House will soon consider. We are seeing a stunning lack of leadership on behalf of Washington Democrats, including Senate Majority Leader REID and President Obama, who have refused to do the work that Americans sent them here to do. They have exhibited willful disregard for our troops and their families, who are uncertain about their paychecks with a government shutdown looming.

The bill we will debate and pass funds the Department of Defense for the remainder of the year, while cutting another \$12 billion in wasteful Washington spending. Lest we forget, the reason this problem exists at all is because the liberal Democrat elites were so incapable of governing in the last Congress that they couldn't even pass a budget for the first time since modern congressional budgets were first created over 30 years ago.

□ 1020

They didn't do that because of their lack of leadership then and their appar-

ent realization that the American people had tired of big spending, big government policies streaming out of Washington, which is why the Republicans now control the House of Representatives.

Today with real leadership in the House we have real solutions to these real problems. House Republicans have passed H.R. 1, which is a continuing resolution that takes us to the end of the fiscal year.

The Democrat response? In another display of their lack of leadership, Senator REID sits on his hands while Senator SCHUMER tinkers in his game of manipulating the liberal political message in a phone call with reporters.

House Republicans then took the lead in crafting two short-term continuing resolutions, H.J. Res. 44 and H.J. Res. 48, providing for an additional 5 weeks of funding authority while cutting \$10 billion in wasteful Federal spending along the way.

Realizing that the stubborn liberal elites in the Senate and White House are using the threat of a government shutdown to continue their failed wasteful spending policies, House Republicans last week passed H.R. 1255, the Government Shutdown Prevention Act, which provided for enactment of H.R. 1 in the event that the liberal malaise continues to stymie progress on fiscal 2011 appropriations.

After all of these gestures of good faith made by House Republicans, the time has now come for the hapless liberal Democrat elites in the Senate and the White House to make a decision. It's time to decide between acting responsibly, abandoning favored political alliances, or continuing their failed Big Government policies as a solution to all earthly problems.

These points aside, there is one truth upon which everyone could probably agree: that the new Republican House leadership has changed the discussion in Washington, D.C., and across the country.

Whereas the previous discussion in Washington revolved solely around how much more money we should spend, today the discussion is how much more money we should cut.

Americans can now rest easy knowing that their message was received by responsible adults here in the House, and we will work to reflect their support for a leaner Federal Government focused on finding solutions to problems, rather than political gamesmanship and perpetual misguided adventures in social engineering.

Speaker BOEHNER has told the President that the House will not be put in a box and forced to choose between two options that are bad for the country, like accepting a bad deal that fails to make real spending cuts or accepting a government shutdown due to Senate inaction, and that is why House Republicans, in lieu of an agreement in which the White House and Senate agree to real spending cuts, are offering this third option: another good-faith gesture that funds our troops through the

end of the fiscal year while cutting an additional \$12 billion in wasteful government spending and keeps the government running for another week.

Real leadership is long overdue in this Congress, Mr. Speaker, and it's refreshing to see the new House Republican majority step in and fill the void left by such a devastating lack of leadership that has resulted from liberal Democrat domination of this city for far too long.

Let's start by voting for this rule and the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina, my friend, Dr. FOXX, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this closed rule and to the misguided underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. Enough political posturing. Enough governing by press conference. Enough finger-pointing press releases, Facebook updates, and Tweets.

Democrats have already agreed, reluctantly, to tens of billions of dollars in cuts. Many of these cuts are from programs that are very near and dear to us. We have come more than halfway.

I am pleased that Speaker BOEHNER agreed to attend a negotiating session with President Obama and Senator REID last night. The truth, Mr. Speaker, is that it shouldn't be this hard to come up with a budget to finish this year. President Obama and Senator REID are trying to work with Speaker BOEHNER to come up with a bipartisan agreement that moves this country forward.

But that's what we see coming from the Republican Party in the House. Unfortunately, as of right now, the Republican leadership is continuing with their "my way or the highway" obstructionism.

Let's be clear about what's really going on here. Let's at least be straight with the American people. This impasse is not because of disputes between Democrats and Republicans; it's because of an intraparty feud between sensible, pragmatic Republican legislators and angry, take-no-prisoner Republican activists.

Now, I know that many of my friends on the other side of the aisle would like to accept the billions and billions of dollars in cuts that the Democrats have offered and declare a victory.

Unfortunately, their Republican Party has been hijacked by people who relish a shutdown of the Federal Government, people who refuse to take "yes" for an answer. They are more interested in making a point than in making law. And unless and until the Republican leadership in this House is willing to stand up to that radical element and stop moving the goalposts, we will not be able to move forward.

My friends on the other side of the aisle talk a good game about wanting

to come up with a compromise. Unfortunately, this bill before us today does nothing to achieve that goal. In fact, it is a step backwards. This bill, like H.R. 1 before it, isn't going anywhere. The Senate leadership and the White House have already made it very clear that yet another short-term continuing resolution is not acceptable.

Further, this bill continues the misguided priorities that we have seen from the Republican leadership of the House for the last several months. It cuts vital domestic programs that families, communities, and States rely on during these difficult economic times.

Let me just give you a few examples of the cuts to programs that will directly affect the people in Massachusetts that I am honored to represent.

H.R. 1363 would cut the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which helps preserve open space, by another \$71.5 million. It cuts \$700 million from the Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds. I don't know of a community in this country that doesn't have infrastructure needs, and the State revolving fund is one of the few areas where they can get money to help repair sewers and deal with storm water and a bunch of other issues, but they cut it by \$700 million more.

Most egregiously of all, it cuts \$390 million from the LIHEAP contingency fund. That's fuel assistance for poor people, mostly elderly, who need it as fuel prices continue to rise.

So there it is, Mr. Speaker. There is the clear difference of priorities between the two parties. The Republicans would rather shut down the government than provide heating assistance to some of the most vulnerable people in this country. I should also note that this bill would provide funding for the Department of Defense for the rest of the year, but nothing else.

Every Member of this House believes that making sure our troops get their paychecks is a top priority. The men and women who serve this country in uniform deserve our support.

But, Mr. Speaker, so do the seniors of this country. So do the children of this country. So do the poor and the hungry of this country. So do the people who can't afford hot-shot lobbyists and multimillion dollar ad campaigns. We are supposed to represent them too.

A couple of days ago we saw where the Republican priorities are. They made them crystal clear in their budget proposal. Eliminate Medicare as we know it. Eviscerate Medicaid. Cut funding for education. Cut funding for medical research, health care, environmental protection, and infrastructure in order to make sure that the wealthiest individuals and companies can keep their special interest tax breaks.

Oil companies continue to get their taxpayer subsidies. Why they need them, I don't know, but they continue to get them. And they are protected. Donald Trump continues to get his tax cut under their proposal, but they go after programs that impact working

people and people who are the most vulnerable. That may fly on Wall Street, but it sure isn't going to fly on Main Street.

So, again, Mr. Speaker, I say that enough is enough. It is time for serious people to do some serious legislating. The bill before us is a million miles away from that.

I would urge my colleagues to reject this closed rule and to reject the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Massachusetts and I are actually, I think, getting fairly fond of each other, spending so much time in the Rules Committee as we do. However, I really have to call into question a couple of comments that he has made.

Is this bill really a step backwards when we're funding our troops for the rest of the year, taking away the uncertainty that they have just in case the government votes to shut down or the Senate doesn't act as it should and allows the government to shut down?

□ 1030

Do we really need to continue all the appropriations for LIHEAP, the funding for helping people pay their heating bills, when we are in April this year? This is money that goes until the end of September. I hardly think that we're going to have people freezing to death in this country between now and September 30.

Do we need to be looking after seniors and children? Obviously, we do. Republicans are not heartless people. But we have to look after them in a responsible way. Cutting spending is the way to be responsible to them.

And, Mr. Speaker, I have to remind my colleague again that we are here to fix a problem that they left for us last year: funding the Federal Government for the rest of this year.

Yesterday in the Rules Committee, one of our colleagues said, Let's stop talking about the past and talk about the future, when we brought this up. Well, Mr. Speaker, Republicans would like nothing more than to do that, but we're doing all that we can to avoid a government shutdown, and that is what this rule and bill are all about this morning.

Republicans understand that unless we change course, higher taxes, inflation, interest rates and unemployment will cripple our economy and rob our children of the opportunity to pursue the American Dream. Let's be clear. We don't have deficits because Americans are taxed too little. We have deficits because Washington spends too much. We've got to stop spending money we don't have. Right now, we're borrowing 43 cents for every dollar that we spend.

I want to talk a little bit about the long-term effects of what we're planning to do in this Congress this spring under Republican majority. The budget

resolution introduced by Budget Chairman PAUL RYAN and passed out of the Budget Committee last evening will spur job creation, stop spending money we don't have, and lift the crushing burden of debt. It's a plan that puts the budget on a path to fiscal stability and our country on a path to prosperity by cutting \$6 trillion in Federal spending over 10 years and takes government spending below 20 percent of GDP.

Mr. Speaker, historically, our government spending has been between 18 and 20 percent of GDP. Once we go over that, we are endangering our country, and that's where our colleagues across the aisle have been for a long time. The White House predicts that their proposal will reduce the deficit by only \$1.1 trillion over the same period of time.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, President Obama's budget would generate more than \$9.5 trillion in additional deficits between fiscal years 2012 and 2021. I actually have a visual here, Mr. Speaker, that shows exactly what is going to happen under President Obama's budget.

In contrast, the Republican budget resolution provides us with a path to prosperity by limiting the Federal Government to its core constitutional roles, keeping America's promises to seniors, and unleashing the genius of America's workers, investors and entrepreneurs. The Republican budget has a projected real GDP growth of \$1.5 trillion over the next 10 years.

With this budget resolution, we're taking direct aim at wasteful Washington spending as opposed to the Obama budget that spends more than \$46 trillion over the next decade.

Since January of 2009, there has been a 24 percent increase in non-discretionary spending, a number that jumps to 84 percent when stimulus funds are included, Mr. Speaker. Democrats promised if we paid for their stimulus, unemployment would stay below 8 percent. Then it soared to 10 percent. One trillion dollars in debt later, Americans know they didn't get what they paid for.

The 2009 stimulus law has gotten the most attention with considerable focus on the billions of dollars it wasted on dubious government projects as well as the many promises it broke with respect to job creation and economic growth. The Republican budget resolution projects an unemployment rate of 4 percent by 2015, Mr. Speaker.

If we continue on the wrong path that we're on now, Americans will not be able to rely on Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security in order to plan for retirement if we don't take action. Republicans want to serve as good stewards of the investment of millions of Americans paying into Social Security. Republicans will save \$750 billion through Medicaid reform in the form of block grants to States, giving Governors greater and much needed flexibility in their budgets.

As it stands, the share of the budget that goes to these entitlement programs is growing rapidly, and demographics, economics and skewed political incentives are driving Social Security, Medicaid and Medicare into bankruptcy. Alice Rivlin, the former Clinton OMB Director, has called Medicare's current policy "not sustainable."

Cutting spending is about ending wasteful spending, making the government leaner and more efficient, showing respect to hardworking taxpayers, and making the tough choices today that save our children and grandchildren from even tougher choices tomorrow. For hardworking Americans, this isn't about politics. It's about their life and putting our economy and our Nation first.

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

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

I have no disagreement with the gentlelady from North Carolina in terms of trying to eliminate waste, fraud and abuse in government. I think we're all for a leaner government. But what we're not for is a meaner government. And that is what the Republican policies are all about—a meaner government.

There's a story that I will submit to the RECORD here. It's talking about the Republican budget. It says the Budget Office claims the GOP Medicare plan could lead to rationing, making it more difficult for our senior citizens to get health care.

By basically obliterating Medicare, you may save a few bucks in the short term, but you're going to deny them care in the long term. I don't see how that is right.

Secondly, I didn't talk about the past in my opening statement; the gentlelady did. I just want the record to be clear about the past and how we got into this mess.

When Bill Clinton left office, we eliminated the deficit and we were paying down the debt. We had all-time high job growth. George Bush comes to office. His reckless tax cuts are not paid for and hundreds of billions of dollars are added to our debt. A Medicare prescription drug bill was not paid for—wasn't paid for—and was more expensive than the Republicans advertised. Add that on to our debt, plus two wars that weren't paid for.

When the first President George Bush went to war against Saddam Hussein when Iraq invaded Kuwait, he went around and he got member nations in the area to actually pitch in to help pay for the war so that the burden wasn't only on the United States. George Bush II comes into office—two wars, we don't pay for them. There's no tax on anybody. It gets onto our credit card. That is just not right.

Men and women in uniform are sacrificing, their families are sacrificing, and the rest of us have been asked to do nothing. They just put it on the credit card. That is not right.

So, Mr. Speaker, I have a disagreement with the gentlelady not over the issue of whether we need to reduce waste and abuse in government. I have an issue with her over the way they're doing it. They protect tax breaks for big oil companies, tax breaks for Donald Trump and subsidies for corn ethanol, a big waste of money. All that's protected. And the way they balance the budget is not by going after that. They go after programs that help poor people, LIHEAP, WIC—the Women, Infant and Children's program of all things—and Pell Grants. We all know that in order to have a strong economy in the 21st century, we need a well-educated workforce, and they cut Pell Grants. They just slash them. That's where they're cutting, cutting programs that help average people, regular people and people who are vulnerable.

What government should be about is making sure that those people are taken care of and not forgotten. Instead, their budget and their priorities are protecting those who have a lot of wealth who don't need government. And I think what they're doing is misguided.

Let me just read one final thing here. This is a story that just appeared on Politico, breaking news. President Obama is calling House Speaker JOHN BOEHNER and Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID back to the White House to negotiate on the budget at 1 p.m. Just before the announcement from the White House, Senator REID said on the Senate floor that the numbers are basically there, but that the only thing holding up an agreement is ideology. He said he was not nearly as optimistic about reaching a deal as he was last night.

So, in other words, Mr. Speaker, this is no longer about numbers. And I regret that so much has had to be cut in order to satisfy my friends on the other side of the aisle.

□ 1040

But now this is about ideology. They have all these riders on these bills, riders that deal with abortion, National Public Radio, and riders that undercut EPA's ability to ensure there is safe drinking water and clean air. They are insisting on all of these ideological riders to be attached to whatever budget deal before they sign it. It is not about the numbers anymore; it is about a rigid, right-wing ideology.

So enough is enough, Mr. Speaker. I urge my Republican colleagues to go back to the negotiating table and negotiate in good faith, let's get a deal, and let's move on to next year's business.

[From NPR, Apr. 5, 2011]

BUDGET OFFICE: GOP MEDICARE PLAN COULD LEAD TO RATIONING  
(By Julie Rovner)

Excerpts:

Buried deep in the analysis of the proposal offered Tuesday by Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-Wis.), the CBO suggested that moving Medicare beneficiaries from

public to private insurance could actually end up slowing the introduction of new and potentially life-saving medical technology . . .

The key problem, according to CBO, is that private insurance is, well, likely to be more expensive than insurance that's run by the government, competition notwithstanding. "Under the proposal, most elderly people would pay more for their health care than they would pay under the current Medicare system," the CBO said.

And because those seniors would be paying more, those private plans would be looking for ways to bring health spending down . . .

The CBO acknowledges that private health insurance plans would have cost-reduction tools available that government-run Medicare does not—things like limiting benefits, changing co-payment amounts, managing how patients use services, and controlling which doctors and hospitals are in their networks.

"(S)uch steps could serve as alternatives to limiting payments to providers in restraining health care costs and insurance premiums," the report says.

But at the same time, it warns, the higher payments could affect care. Beneficiaries might be less likely to use "new, costly, but possibly beneficial, technologies and techniques" than they do under current law.

In other words, exactly the sort of rationing that so frightened Republicans when they were fighting the health law—the health law that Ryan's proposal would repeal, by the way.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

My colleague from Massachusetts knows that every time he brags about what happened when Bill Clinton left office and we had a surplus, that he is going to get an answer to that because he knows full well that Republicans were in control of the Congress. Republicans came in control of the Congress in 1995, and they controlled the Congress the last 6 years of Bill Clinton's Presidency, and it is Republicans who created the surplus, not Bill Clinton. We have to remind them every time that they are trying to rewrite history.

And then they blame George Bush. It is so convenient to do that. In January of 2007, the month Democrats took control of the Congress again, the CBO projected the Federal Government would run a surplus of \$800 billion over 10 years, covering the period 2008–2017. But they took the Congress that January and, guess what, the most recent CBO projections available project the Federal Government to run a deficit of \$7.4 trillion over the same period. This is an \$8.2 trillion deterioration of the budget outlook during Democrat control of Congress.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. FOXX. You can speak on your time, Mr. MCGOVERN. I will let you do that.

My colleague on the other side of the aisle talks a lot about creating a nanny state, taking care of people from birth until death. That's not what the American people want. We see that over in Europe, and it has failed. What the Federal Government does and what school children should learn, if they

learn the Preamble to the Constitution and if they read the Declaration of Independence, is that we are here to secure the blessings of liberty for the people. Creating a nanny state does not secure the blessings of liberty for the people.

He talks about how we are not now talking about numbers, but we are talking about ideology. I am happy to debate ideology with my colleague from Massachusetts any day. The American people do not want taxpayer-funded abortions. That's part of what we are talking about. That's part of our ideology. No, we should not be taking money from hardworking Americans and using that money to fund the killing of unborn babies. That is our ideology. Again, the majority of the American people agree with us, and we are going to stand on that ideology every day.

The American people have, Mr. Speaker, the right to a fact-based conversation on the budget. We demand an end to budget gimmicks and accounting tricks used every year to make budgets look responsible when in fact they add to the debt. That is part of our problem with what President Obama is recommending. He wants us to take mythical numbers that he projects instead of real numbers that we have been using.

Passing a short-term measure is a step in the right direction to cut spending while keeping the government open, but it is far from being enough. Excessive government spending has economic consequences for all Americans: higher cost-of-living, higher interest rates, higher taxes. But, Mr. Speaker, we didn't get into this overnight and we will not get out of it overnight. Investors in small businesses need confidence that Congress will use commonsense American principles to cut spending and ensure a secure economic future.

The Republican budget resolution can create 1 million private sector jobs over the next year. We are not going to create these high-paid government jobs that our colleagues have created. America's solution for job creation won't come by raising taxes to pay for even more wasteful Washington bureaucracy. Democrats tried that approach with the stimulus, and it failed.

Republicans, on the other hand, estimate that with the Path to Prosperity budget resolution introduced this week and passed out of the Budget Committee, wages will go up by \$1.1 trillion over the next 10 years, yielding an average increase in income of \$1,000 per year for each American family.

Mr. Speaker, we need to do in this House what the American people expect us to do: be reasonable stewards, responsible stewards of their money and adhere to the ideology which has made this the greatest country in the world.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, just two points. One, on the issue of abortion. The law of the land under the Hyde language is that no Federal funds can be used to finance abortion. Introducing abortion into this budget debate is divisive and doesn't belong there. But it is all about ideology, and I get it. So don't say it is about numbers anymore. It is about this kind of right-wing ideology, going after National Public Radio, trying to undercut the EPA. You know, I get it. There is a time and place to do that; this is not it.

The other thing I would say, when I listen to my colleague from North Carolina, the question I was going to ask, if Republicans are responsible for deficit reduction under Bill Clinton, then who is responsible for the increase in deficit when they were in charge of the Presidency, the House and the Senate, when they had all three branches of government? At some point you have to take some responsibility, and at some point you have to live up to the fact that some of the policies that my colleagues pursued when they were in charge here drove this economy into a ditch and added significantly to our deficit.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. I listened to what the gentlewoman on the other side said, and I was really amazed because she was harking back to when we had a Democratic President, Bill Clinton, and a Republican Congress and how we worked together to accomplish certain goals. Well, that is exactly what is missing now. If you listen to what my colleague from Massachusetts said, he said once again the President is calling the Speaker, the Republican Speaker, and the Democratic majority leader in the Senate back to the White House to try to work something out. That's what is happening here. But it is the House Republicans and their leadership that refuse any kind of negotiation. They keep saying: Oh, yeah, they're going to work it out. But they don't. And they keep insisting on this draconian H.R. 1, this continuing resolution that really hurts Americans and kills jobs.

Mr. DREIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALLONE. No, I will not yield at this time.

So I say to the gentlewoman, yes, let's go back to those times. Let's have the Republicans here in the House work together with the President and with Senator REID on the other side.

Now, you said before that this CR that is up now would prevent a government shutdown. Just the opposite is true. It is a step backward. It is going to lead directly toward a government shutdown because Republican leadership knows that this bill will not pass the Senate. It doesn't have any cuts in defense. It actually says we will keep the level of funding for defense until



the end of the year. Well, aren't defense cuts on the table? And it continues with this ideological battle. There is actually abortion language in this CR, is my understanding. And the gentlewoman actually said: Well, that is an issue here that we need to resolve, that we should deal with. Well, no, that is not the case because if you continue on this path, no defense cuts, bring up abortion, this bill will certainly not pass the Senate, the President will not sign it, and so we are just simply wasting our time.

What is happening here is the Republicans are ignoring the fact that there are Democrats in the majority in the Senate and there is a Democratic President. You can't have it my way or the highway, and that's what we have been hearing for the last 3 months: my way or the highway.

Now, I just want to mention another thing. I was glad that the gentlewoman brought up the budget, which is to follow, because we know that this bad CR, or spending bill, that we are dealing with now, is a precursor to an even worse budget bill that the Republicans have proposed.

And I want to tell you, you talked about a previous error. The problem with the Republican budget, there are so many, but the biggest problem is it is going to put an end to Medicare. I was here when Speaker Gingrich became Speaker, and he said he wanted Medicare to wither on the vine. And that is what the Republican budget will do. It will end Medicare as we know it because there will be no guarantee. Seniors will go back to the old days when they had to try to find their own private health insurance, and maybe the government will give them some help with it. But for the most part, they won't be able to find health insurance.

So there won't be Medicare; they won't be able to get health insurance. And what are they going to do? They're going to be out on the street; they're going to end up in the emergency room again, which is what happened with the elderly before we passed Medicare.

□ 1050

The gentlewoman went on to say that she's going to reform Medicaid. Well, she's reforming Medicaid by basically giving a block grant to the States. And what does that mean? The States won't have enough money to pay for seniors' nursing home care. So nursing homes will close or they won't provide quality services. We'll see seniors getting bedsores again, if they can even find a nursing home. So essentially we're also going to end Medicaid. Sixty-five percent of Medicaid goes towards seniors and the disabled.

You look at this Republican budget, and this is just a precursor to what we're going to see next week: It will end Medicare as we know it by eliminating its guaranteed coverage. It slashes Medicaid for seniors in nursing homes, health care for children, and

Americans with disabilities. It increases the cost of a college education for close to 10 million middle class students. It gives away billions in subsidies and tax breaks to Big Oil.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the chair of the Rules Committee.

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

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend from Grandfather Community, North Carolina, for her superb management of this rule.

Mr. Speaker, we are here with a couple of very important priorities:

Number one, we want to ensure that the government doesn't shut down, and that's why we have come forward with this continuing resolution that will provide funding to keep the government open for another week and, first and foremost, to ensure that our men and women in uniform have what they need and their families are not going to be victimized by what has taken place over the past several months.

Mr. Speaker, as I listened to my friend from New Jersey talk about this, I don't like to engage in finger-pointing. I really don't. But I think it's very key—and the reason I don't like to engage in finger-pointing, as my friend from Worcester laughs at that, is the moment you point your finger at someone, I was always taught that there are three pointing right back at you. And I think it's important for us to not point fingers, but I think it's instructive for us to look at what it is that got us here.

I suspect that my friend from Grandfather Community probably explained the fact that for the first time in our Nation's history since the Budget Act has existed, we went through a Congress without a budget having been passed. That's what happened last year. And for the first time ever, we had no appropriations bills passed. Now, I'm not pointing fingers, but I will say that there was not a Republican in the White House, there was not a Republican Senate, and there certainly was not a Republican United States House of Representatives.

So this was dumped onto the laps of the new majority here in the House of Representatives, which, as we all know, if we look at the challenges that are ahead of us, we still have a Democrat in the White House and we still have a Democrat-controlled United States Senate. So of the three levers of power legislatively, we have control of only one-third of those. And in light of that, we're trying to do the best that we can under somewhat challenging circumstances.

Now, last November 2, the American people sent a very strong and powerful message to Washington, D.C. My party happened to see the largest gain in nearly three-quarters of a century; 1938 was the last time we saw the kind of

change in favor of the Republican Party that we did last November 2.

So in light of that, there is a powerful message, and I'm happy to say that that message has been heard by both Democrats and Republicans. Why? Because with the 82 percent increase in non-defense discretionary spending that we saw under Speaker PELOSI, the American people said we need to bring an end to that nonsense. And guess what? We have Democrats and Republicans alike talking about the need for spending. Since we've passed H.R. 1, we have had \$2 billion in spending cuts every single week. But it is a drop in the bucket. It is a drop in the bucket.

Over the last 2 days, I have had the chance to meet with a very bright, dynamic, new member of the British Parliament, a man called Matthew Hancock. I've just had a chance to meet with "Facebook girl," who was one of the leaders of the tremendous, tremendous change and revolution that has taken place in Egypt. I'm going to be meeting in just a few minutes with leaders from Mongolia. And, Mr. Speaker, I have to say the world is looking at us as we deal with this terrible situation today, and it's critical for us to step up to the plate and provide strong leadership.

Now, what has happened is we have, as my friend from New Jersey underscored, come forward with a budget. It was just unveiled this week. Mr. RYAN, the chairman of the Budget Committee, is going to be bringing it to the Rules Committee, and we will consider it next week. And it is absolutely horrifying to hear the characterizations that have been provided.

Mr. Speaker, obviously encouraged by fear tactics, my constituents in California have been saying, Please, please, please don't support the Republican budget, which will abolish Medicare. That message over and over again has been coming: Don't support the Republican budget, which will abolish Medicare.

And, Mr. Speaker, the thing that's so disturbing is that there are senior citizens, elderly Americans, who are out there and they are very emotionally distraught over the fact that people are telling them from the other side of the aisle, and it's very close to the remarks that my friend from New Jersey just offered, that we are going to abolish Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I think it's very important for the American people to understand that we are seeking to save Medicare. Saving Medicare is what this is all about.

We all know, if you look at the history of Medicare, it was established in 1965. In 1970, Mr. Speaker, the cost of Medicare was \$7 billion. In 1970 it was \$7 billion. Four decades later, last year, 2010, the cost of Medicare was \$528 billion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in light of that, there is realization that since we've seen Medicare expand to address the needs of the disabled and so many

other areas, there needs to be reform so that future generations will be able, since they're compelled to pay their FICA tax, to receive the benefits they deserve from Medicare.

But, Mr. Speaker, the idea of frightening senior citizens today by leading them to believe that our budget is going to abolish Medicare is outrageous. And I believe that the American people are smart enough, smart enough, to understand that these fear tactics can't stand. We have a responsibility, I believe now, an obligation, to counter the lies that are being put out there claiming that we're trying to abolish Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, the other thing that's important for us to note is that the American people are hurting all the way across the board. We have an unemployment rate, which we're all encouraged by the fact that it has dropped by a full percentage point, down to 8.8 percent, but it is still unacceptably high. And that's why we need to focus on job creation and economic growth. Mr. Speaker, if we had 2 percent more GDP growth in this country, we would be in a position where we would, in fact, not be having to anguish over the kind of spending that we see right now.

Obviously, it's important for us to recognize that the role of government has become way too big and needs to be dramatically reduced, not only because of spending but because of the encroachment on individual liberty that exists. But we need to realize that government does have things that it needs to do, and we need to generate an increase in the net flow of revenues. A \$1.6 trillion national deficit, which is in the President's budget, coupled with \$14 trillion in accumulated debt is unacceptable. That's why our goal is to focus on job creation, economic growth.

Our colleague DAVE CAMP of the Ways and Means Committee is focusing on reducing that rate on job creators in this country, the highest of any nation on the face of the Earth, now that Japan has reduced their rate, and that top rate on individuals.

□ 1100

Doing that, coupled with reducing the regulatory constraints that it has imposed, will address the needs of the poor.

Now, my friend from Worcester last night in the Rules Committee was talking about the fact that no one is focused on the plight of the poor in this country. Well, Mr. Speaker, that is our priority, to make sure that we have opportunity so that people who are truly in need have their needs met, but also to ensure that we have opportunity. Creating jobs for individuals is what we need to do.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we are committed to keeping the government open, supporting our troops, and bringing about, with this continuing resolution, a \$12 billion reduction in spend-

ing. It's something that, if we can pass it here, the Senate should pass it. Everyone is saying they know the Senate isn't going to pass it. The fact of the matter is the Senate should pass it. But we hope that it's not necessary. We hope that Speaker BOEHNER, Leader REID, and President Obama are able to come up with an agreement that will ensure that we don't go through what would be a very difficult thing, that is, shutting down the government.

So I urge my colleagues to support the rule, and I thank my friend for yielding.

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

I want to thank the gentleman from California, the chairman of the Rules Committee, for giving us his itinerary for the day. I'm glad he's meeting with the leaders of Mongolia, because this is a budget only the people of Mongolia would love because it is a tough budget on the people of the United States of America.

He talks about their commitment to helping the poor in this country. I don't know how you do that when you cut WIC, when you go after Pell Grants, when you go after LIHEAP.

Mr. DREIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding.

Let me just say, I mentioned the 82 percent increase in non-defense discretionary spending. If we look at the increases that have taken place in WIC, LIHEAP, and a wide range of other areas, the notion of slightly paring that back will in no way jeopardize the needs that need to be addressed.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Reclaiming my time, I will just remind my friend, as I did last night, right now there are 30,000 people in this country that are fasting in protest of the cuts that adversely impact the poor. A former colleague, Tony Hall from Ohio, Jim Wallis from Sojourners, David Beckmann from Bread for the World are highlighting the fact that the cuts in this budget are going to be devastating to the most vulnerable people in this country.

What I said in the Rules Committee last night is that sometimes we forget to understand that there are real people behind these cuts, and people are going to be hurt. And, unfortunately, the people who are sacrificing are the people who can least afford to sacrifice. You're not asking Donald Trump to sacrifice. You're not asking big oil companies to sacrifice or those big agri-businesses that receive corn ethanol subsidies. No. It's all focused on working people and poor people.

I don't know when, in the minds of the Republicans, that average working people and people who are vulnerable became the bad guys. It was reckless Wall Street behavior that created this financial crisis, and they get everything, and everyday people get nothing except the bill. That's wrong.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, as we meet this morning, the top priority of the American people continues to be the jobs crisis in our country. There are too many people out of work and too many people worried that they are next.

Last week, the welcome news came that last month the economy had created about a quarter of a million new private sector jobs. That's a good start, but it's not nearly enough. Shutting the government down just when the economy is starting to get back on its feet would be the worst possible mistake, but we're on the verge of that.

It's important that people understand that the President has gone three-quarters of the way toward the majority party to settle this matter—didn't meet halfway; he has gone three-quarters of the way—but they won't go the full way because there is a fight here about values. This is a fight about what you value.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, we value Medicare. We believe that after someone has worked their entire life and paid taxes into that Medicare fund that they should not have to worry that a trip to the radiologist will be followed by a trip to the bankruptcy court. This is what Medicare accomplished for our moms and our dads and our grandparents. It said that after a lifetime of hard work, if you have medical worries, they will just be medical worries, not financial worries, because Medicare will pay the bill.

The gentleman from California talked about how they're not destroying Medicare; they're saving it. Let's talk about what they're really doing. Here's what happens:

Today, if a senior goes to the radiologist of her choice, Medicare pays most of the bill and she pays a little bit of it. She decides what doctor to pick. She and the doctor decide what happens next, and no private insurance company gets in the way. Medicare pays the bill.

What they are proposing is to end that system. So now what will happen under their plan is that the taxes that we pay into the Medicare fund will all be paid to health insurance companies. So we will trust the good hands that so gently guide our health care in the health care industry. We will give them the money, all of it, and trust them to do the right thing with the health of America's senior citizens. That is the wrong thing to do with the health of America's senior citizens.

There is a fight here about values. It's a fight that shouldn't take place. We should settle the budget fight. The President has gone three-quarters of the way to the Republican proposal. Settle it today on that basis. But by all means, we will never yield, we will



never concede, we will never concede the point that Medicare should be replaced by private insurance companies.

The Congressional Budget Office has said, in analyzing Chairman RYAN's proposal, that the out-of-pocket health care costs for most retirees in America will go up. This isn't spending reform. This is having someone else pick up the tab. The hospitals aren't going to charge less. The doctors aren't going to charge less. The senior is going to pay more to get that coverage, and he or she is going to have to go ask permission from an insurance company as to what radiologist they can see. Then the radiologist will have to ask permission for what test he or she can order.

Medicare is not perfect, but it works. We should preserve it and defeat the underlying bill.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to Speaker BOEHNER, the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOEHNER. I want to thank the gentlelady for yielding.

The House is preparing to pass a responsible troop funding bill that would fund the Department of Defense through September. It would also cut spending by an additional \$12 billion and keep the government running for an additional week.

There is no policy reason for the Senate to oppose this responsible troop funding bill that keeps the government running. It reflects a bicameral, bipartisan agreement that was reached in December regarding the troop funding bill, and no Senator has objected to the policy in this bill. I think it is past time that we get this responsible troop funding bill enacted, especially when the U.S. has become engaged in a third war.

To support job creation in America, we are working to make real spending cuts. We are also working on common-sense policy restrictions when it comes to how our taxpayer dollars are spent.

Talks to resolve last year's budget are progressing, but there is no agreement yet, no agreement on numbers, and no agreement on the underlying policies that were passed by this Chamber.

Now, I think we all know that no one wants a shutdown. There is absolutely no policy reason for the Senate not to follow the House in taking these responsible steps to support our troops and to keep our government open.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the words of the Speaker of the House, but I would remind my colleagues that when we talk about national security, it needs to include, as well, the health and well-being of our senior citizens here in the United States. It needs to include the health and well-being of our children here in the United States.

□ 1110

It needs to include our infrastructure, our education, the quality of our environment. All those things are part of our national security. We all support

funding our troops. What we don't support are reckless policies that are aimed at undercutting programs like Medicare and putting our senior citizens at a disadvantage where they will pay more and get less.

I mean this is an ideological battle that we are, unfortunately, engaged in where my Republican friends believe that Medicare should be ended as we know it. Medicare as we know it they want to end. It is clear. If anyone doubts that, I will tell my colleagues to read the bill, to read the stuff that is coming out of the Budget Committee. Read the bill. For anybody who doubts that Republicans are targeting Medicare, look at what the Budget Committee is doing. It will be there in black and white when it's published, and it will state unequivocally that Medicare, as we know it, will be ended. Senior citizens, according to the CBO, will pay more and get less. That is not what, I think, the American people want. I will just remind my colleagues of a new poll that came out: 66 percent of seniors reject the plan to end Medicare as we know it.

So, if you interpreted the results of the last election as going after Medicare and seniors' health care, I think you misread the results of the last election. The last election was about jobs. We all need to come together and talk about how we protect jobs and help encourage the creation of more jobs in this country. If you want to end the deficit, put people back to work. Here we are in April, and you have yet to bring one single bill to this floor that deals with jobs, that helps create jobs and that helps protect jobs.

My friends on the other side of the aisle need to kind of reevaluate their priorities here. Let's get back to what the American people want—a strong economy and good jobs.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he is ready to close.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I am not. I have a couple of more speakers.

Ms. FOXX. Then I will reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 6½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

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

Mr. DICKS. Yesterday, we met in the Rules Committee to discuss this potential CR.

The point I wanted to make was that I felt—and I wish the gentleman from California were here—that a clean CR would be more appropriate at this time, especially if we get an agreement. Because, that way, the President can sign the clean CR, which would keep funding for the troops—I want to

point that out as the ranking member on Defense Appropriations—this CR is troubled. I believe, the President will veto it. I also believe it won't be passed in the Senate.

So why are we doing this? Why are we wasting time here when we should be focused on getting a clean CR through, which the President said he would sign, which would allow a little more time for negotiations on this agreement?

Now, we have got to get an agreement. The idea of shutting down the Federal Government in the middle of this economic downturn is just the worst possible idea. Goldman Sachs says you'll lose two-tenths of 1 percent of economic growth. This will mean laying people off. Whether they will get reimbursed or not is a major question for those who are not considered to be vital—and I think all workers are vital, but it's regarding those who are not in essential kinds of jobs.

We talked yesterday to the FAA. They will keep operating. We have troops in the field. As I mentioned before, if we did a clean CR, they would be paid. I think this is a waste of time and that every ounce of effort should be taken in reaching this agreement.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. DICKS. The administration has bent over backwards, and the Senate has bent over backwards to try to reach an agreement on this, but the leadership on the Republican side keeps changing the goalposts. First, it was \$33 billion. Now it's \$40 billion. They just can't take "yes" for an answer.

The most important thing is that this will hurt the economy. Also, it shows a kind of mean-spiritedness here. When you're going after Medicare and Medicaid in the budget resolution and, in this deal, you're going after women and infant care, this is not what we should be doing. We should be helping the poor people, not taking their safety net away.

Ms. FOXX. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. DICKS has the right idea.

What we ought to vote on today is a 1-week extension that's clean, that just gets that done and keeps everybody going in the government, including the military, and then we should resolve our differences. I think that's what we ought to be doing this morning, but what's standing in the way of that is this values debate that I talked about earlier.

Look, it's a position that we understand, which is that the majority party does not want to continue Medicare as

we've known it for all these years. We strongly disagree with them, and we are prepared to have the fight to say why America needs Medicare as it has always been; but that disagreement should not shut the government down; that disagreement over values should not mean that the functions that people have paid for in their taxes don't go forward. Let's not shut the government down over this values debate. Let's have the values debate as the government continues to operate, and by all means, let's protect Medicare.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I am the final speaker on our side.

Ms. FOXX. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Well, here we go again—another closed rule, but this rule is different from others. It also includes martial law authority. This means that the Republican leadership can bring any spending bill to the floor at any time they want.

So much for “read the bill.”

This is not how the House Republicans said they were going to run the House. Open rules? Read the bill? Markups? Hearings? Their record, Mr. Speaker, is abysmal, and this bill is a perfect example of how they are doing things they said they wouldn't do—a closed rule with Martial law authority. I can't say I'm surprised. It's their way or the highway.

Yesterday, a group of tea partiers was protesting on the steps of the Capitol. It's a wonderful thing to be able to protest in the open without any threat of government violence or censorship. It's a very American thing to do. Yet, while they're entitled to their opinion, it's important to point out that they were protesting against keeping the government open.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, they want to shut the government down. Just look at the front page of CQ today. It's of a tea party member on the steps of the Capitol with a sign that says, “Shut 'er down”; and Republicans in the House are doing their bidding.

Enough is enough. It is time to act like adults and negotiate in good faith. It is time to come to a deal that keeps the government open—a deal without partisan, ideological riders that prevent health groups from providing important women's health information and health screenings, riders that prevent the EPA from keeping our air and water safe, riders that prevent independent, nonpartisan news agencies from reporting in places like Afghanistan, Egypt and Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, it's time that the Republican Party does the right thing for its country and not just for the extremist wing of its party.

At the end of this debate, I will oppose the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment to provide a clean CR for 1 week. No harmful cuts or ideological riders like those that are included in the Republican bill. The government stays open while President Obama,

Speaker BOEHNER and Senator REID continue to negotiate. Now that they're at the table, it's time to let them do their jobs and come to a deal without a continual moving of the legislative goalposts that's going on under the Republican bill.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question and to defeat this closed rule.

My friends on the other side of the aisle need to get serious about negotiating an end to this impasse, and need to stop the ideological riders that are attached to this bill. Let's get serious, and let's get this passed so we can begin to deal with next year's budget.

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

□ 1120

Ms. FOXX. I yield myself the balance of my time.

As our colleague across the aisle said, “Here we go again.” Here we go again with the Democrats misleading the American people about what this rule is about, what this bill is about, the underlying bill. Mr. DICKS said he wanted the rule as it is. Our colleagues across the aisle don't want us to be able to take up another bill in case there is an agreement with the President on a long-term CR.

There is only one rider on this bill, Mr. Speaker, and that is to not allow taxpayer funding for abortions in Washington, DC. My colleague across the aisle says national security should include paying for all of these government programs. The Federal Government is the only branch of government that can handle national security, and that means funding our troops. That's exactly what this underlying bill does.

Mr. Speaker, also our colleague says, “It's time for people to read the bill.” How interesting that when they were in control, they didn't want anybody to read the bills, and they said you wouldn't be able to know what was going to be in the bill until after it was passed.

I'm sorry, Mr. Speaker. There are words for that. I'm afraid I should not use those on the floor today for fear it might slow down our debate here.

But I want to say that I am particularly concerned that our colleagues have brought up the issue of values. I'm pleased they brought up the issue of values.

Our colleague from New Jersey says what this is, it's about the value of Medicare. Well, Mr. Speaker, it shows what they value are government programs. What we value are life and freedom. There is a distinct difference, Mr. Speaker, in the values of the two par-

ties in this country—one wants more government funding, one wants government control of our lives; the other wants freedom for the American people and life for unborn children.

Mr. Speaker, they are misleading the American people. There's nothing about Medicare in this rule or in this underlying bill.

We've discussed at great length why America needs this rule and this bill. In the face of a government shutdown, our economy is struggling, people are looking for jobs, they demand accountability and belt-tightening in Washington, DC. They need the Federal Government to stop draining job-creating resources from the private sector to fund misguided adventures in social engineering. They demand action. They deserve answers.

It's for these reasons I urge my colleagues to vote for the rule and the underlying bill so we can begin to restore the trust Americans have in their Federal Government and restore this economy.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 206 TO BE OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

(1) In section 1, insert “and any amendment thereto” after “ordered on the bill”.

(2) In section 1, strike “and (2) one motion to recommit”, and insert:

“(2) the amendment printed in section 3, if offered by Representative Dicks of Washington or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order and shall be separately debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent; and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions”.

(3) At the end of the resolution, add the following:

“SEC. 3. The amendment referred to in section 1 is as follows: . . .”.

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242) is further amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “April 15, 2011”.

(The information contained herein was provided by the Republican Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 110th and 111th Congresses.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

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

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the

control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

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

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

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

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on adoption of House Resolution 206, if ordered; and approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 185, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—238

Adams	Gohmert	Nunes
Aderholt	Goodlatte	Nunnelee
Akin	Gosar	Olson
Alexander	Gowdy	Owens
Amash	Granger	Palazzo
Austria	Graves (GA)	Paul
Bachmann	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Bachus	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Barletta	Griffith (VA)	Pence
Bartlett	Grimm	Petri
Barton (TX)	Guinta	Pitts
Bass (NH)	Guthrie	Platts
Benishek	Hall	Poe (TX)
Berg	Hanna	Pompeo
Biggert	Harper	Posey
Bilbray	Harris	Price (GA)
Bilirakis	Hartzler	Quayle
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Reed
Black	Hayworth	Rehberg
Blackburn	Heck	Reichert
Bonner	Heller	Renacci
Bono Mack	Hensarling	Ribble
Boustany	Herger	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Rivera
Brooks	Huelskamp	Roby
Broun (GA)	Huizenga (MI)	Roe (TN)
Buchanan	Hultgren	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Buerkle	Hurt	Rogers (MI)
Burgess	Issa	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Jenkins	Rokita
Calvert	Johnson (IL)	Rooney
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Roskam
Canseco	Jones	Ross (FL)
Cantor	Jordan	Royce
Capito	Kelly	Runyan
Carter	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	King (NY)	Scalise
Chabot	Kingston	Schilling
Chaffetz	Kinzinger (IL)	Schmidt
Coble	Kline	Schweikert
Coffman (CO)	Labrador	Scott (SC)
Cole	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Costa	Landry	Sessions
Cravaack	Lankford	Shimkus
Crawford	Latham	Shuster
Crenshaw	LaTourette	Simpson
Culberson	Latta	Smith (NE)
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Denham	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Dent	Long	Southerland
DesJarlais	Lucas	Stearns
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Stivers
Dold	Lummis	Stutzman
Dreier	Lungren, Daniel E.	Sullivan
Duffy	Mack	Terry
Duncan (SC)	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Thornberry
Ellmers	Marino	Tiberi
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Tipton
Farenthold	McCaul	Turner
Fincher	McClintock	Upton
Fitzpatrick	McCotter	Walberg
Flake	McHenry	Walden
Fleischmann	McKeon	Walsh (IL)
Fleming	McKinley	Webster
Flores	Meehan	West
Forbes	Mica	Westmoreland
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Whitfield
Fox	Miller (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Wittman
Gallegly	Mulvaney	Wolf
Gardner	Murphy (PA)	Womack
Garrett	Myrick	Woodall
Gerlach	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gibbs	Noem	Young (FL)
Gibson	Nugent	Young (IN)
Gingrey (GA)		

NAYS—185

Ackerman	Brady (PA)	Clarke (MI)
Altmire	Braleigh (IA)	Clarke (NY)
Andrews	Brown (FL)	Clay
Baca	Butterfield	Cleaver
Baldwin	Capps	Clyburn
Barrow	Capuano	Cohen
Bass (CA)	Cardoza	Connolly (VA)
Becerra	Carnahan	Conyers
Berkley	Carney	Cooper
Berman	Carson (IN)	Costello
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Courtney
Blumenauer	Chandler	Critz
Boren	Chu	Crowley
Boswell	Cicilline	Cuellar

Cummings	Kind	Rangel
Davis (CA)	Kissell	Reyes
Davis (IL)	Kucinich	Richardson
DeFazio	Langevin	Richmond
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Ross (AR)
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Rothman (NJ)
Deutch	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Dicks	Levin	Rush
Dingell	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Doggett	Lipinski	Sánchez, Linda T.
Donnelly (IN)	Loebsock	Sánchez, Loretta
Doyle	Lofgren, Zoe	Sarbanes
Edwards	Lowey	Schakowsky
Ellison	Lujan	Schiff
Engel	Lynch	Schrader
Eshoo	Maloney	Scott (VA)
Farr	Markey	Scott, David
Fattah	Matheson	Serrano
Filner	Matsui	Sewell
Frank (MA)	McCarthy (NY)	Sherman
Fudge	McCollum	Shuler
Garamendi	McDermott	Sires
Gonzalez	McGovern	Slaughter
Green, Al	McIntyre	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	McNerney	Speier
Grijalva	Meeks	Stark
Gutierrez	Michaud	Sutton
Hanabusa	Miller (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)
Heinrich	Moore	Tierney
Higgins	Moran	Towns
Himes	Murphy (CT)	Tsongas
Hinchee	Nadler	Van Hollen
Hinojosa	Napolitano	Velázquez
Hirono	Neal	Visclosky
Holden	Olver	Walz (MN)
Holt	Pallone	Wasserman
Honda	Pascrell	Schultz
Hoyer	Pastor (AZ)	Waters
Inslee	Payne	Watt
Israel	Pelosi	Waxman
Jackson (IL)	Perlmutter	Weiner
Jackson Lee	Peters	Welch
(TX)	Peterson	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)	Woolsey
Johnson, E. B.	Polis	Wu
Kaptur	Price (NC)	Yarmuth
Keating	Quigley	
Kildee	Rahall	

NOT VOTING—9

Bishop (NY)	McMorris	Schwartz
Frelinghuysen	Rodgers	Tonko
Giffords	Ruppersberger	Young (AK)
	Schock	

□ 1145

Messrs. HIGGINS, CARDOZA and Ms. DEGETTE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. TERRY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 242, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 242, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 189, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

AYES—228

Adams	Gosar	Nunes
Aderholt	Govdy	Owens
Akin	Granger	Palazzo
Alexander	Graves (GA)	Paul
Amash	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Pearce
Bachus	Griffith (VA)	Pence
Barletta	Grimm	Petri
Bartlett	Guinta	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Guthrie	Platts
Bass (NH)	Hall	Poe (TX)
Benishkek	Hanna	Posey
Berg	Harris	Price (GA)
Biggert	Hartzler	Quayle
Bilbray	Hastings (WA)	Reed
Billirakis	Hayworth	Rehberg
Bishop (UT)	Heck	Reichert
Black	Heller	Renacci
Blackburn	Hensarling	Ribble
Bonner	Herger	Rigell
Bono Mack	Herrera Beutler	Rivera
Boustany	Huelskamp	Roby
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Roe (TN)
Brooks	Hultgren	Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hurt	Rohrabacher
Bucshon	Issa	Rokita
Buerkle	Jenkins	Rooney
Burgess	Johnson (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Ross (FL)
Camp	Jones	Royce
Campbell	Jordan	Runyan
Canseco	Kelly	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	King (IA)	Scalise
Capito	King (NY)	Schilling
Carter	Kingston	Schmidt
Cassidy	Kinzinger (IL)	Schock
Chabot	Kline	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Labrador	Scott (SC)
Coble	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Coffman (CO)	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Landry	Sessions
Cravaack	Lankford	Shimkus
Crawford	Latham	Shuster
Crenshaw	LaTourette	Simpson
Culberson	Latta	Simpson
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
Denham	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Dent	Long	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Lucas	Southerland
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Stivers
Dold	Lummis	Stutzman
Dreier	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Duffy	E.	Terry
Duncan (SC)	Mack	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (TN)	Manzullo	Thornberry
Ellmers	Marchant	Tiberi
Emerson	Marino	Tipton
Farenthold	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
Fincher	McCaul	Upton
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Walberg
Flake	McCotter	Walden
Fleischmann	McHenry	Walsh (IL)
Fleming	McKeon	Webster
Flores	McKinley	West
Forbes	Meehan	Westmoreland
Foxx	Mica	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Gallely	Miller (MI)	Wittman
Gardner	Miller, Gary	Wolf
Gerlach	Mulvaney	Womack
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Woodall
Gibson	Myrick	Yoder
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
Gohmert	Noem	Young (IN)
Goodlatte	Nugent	

NOES—189

Ackerman	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)
Altire	Capps	Conyers
Andrews	Capuano	Cooper
Baca	Cardoza	Costa
Baldwin	Carnahan	Costello
Barrow	Carney	Critz
Bass (CA)	Carson (IN)	Crowley
Becerra	Castor (FL)	Cuellar
Berkley	Chandler	Cummings
Berman	Chu	Davis (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	Davis (IL)
Blumenauer	Clarke (MI)	DeFazio
Boren	Clarke (NY)	DeGette
Boswell	Clay	DeLauro
Brady (PA)	Cleaver	Deutch
Braley (IA)	Clyburn	Dicks
Brown (FL)	Cohen	Dingell

Doggett	Levin	Ross (AR)
Donnelly (IN)	Lewis (GA)	Rothman (NJ)
Doyle	Lipinski	Roybal-Allard
Edwards	Loebsack	Ruppersberger
Ellison	Lofgren, Zoe	Rush
Engel	Lowey	Ryan (OH)
Eshoo	Lujan	Sánchez, Linda
Farr	Lynch	T.
Fattah	Maloney	Sanchez, Loretta
Filner	Markey	Sarbanes
Frank (MA)	Matheson	Schakowsky
Fudge	Matsui	Schiff
Garamendi	McCarthy (NY)	Schrader
Gonzalez	McCollum	Schwartz
Green, Al	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Green, Gene	McGovern	Scott, David
Grijalva	McIntyre	Serrano
Gutierrez	McNerney	Sewell
Hanabusa	Meeks	Sherman
Hastings (FL)	Michaud	Shuler
Heinrich	Miller (NC)	Sires
Higgins	Miller, George	Slaughter
Himes	Moore	Smith (WA)
Hinchev	Moran	Speier
Hinojosa	Murphy (CT)	Stark
Hirono	Nadler	Sutton
Holden	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Holt	Neal	Thompson (MS)
Honda	Olver	Tierney
Hoyer	Owens	Tonko
Inlee	Pallone	Towns
Israel	Pascrell	Tsongas
Jackson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)	Van Hollen
Jackson Lee	Payne	Velázquez
(TX)	Pelosi	Visclosky
Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter	Walz (MN)
Johnson, E. B.	Peters	Wasserman
Kaptur	Peterson	Schultz
Keating	Pingree (ME)	Waters
Kildee	Polis	Watt
Kind	Price (NC)	Waxman
Kissell	Quigley	Weiner
Kucinich	Rahall	Welch
Langevin	Rangel	Wilson (FL)
Larsen (WA)	Reyes	Woolsey
Larson (CT)	Richardson	Wu
Lee (CA)	Richmond	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Austria	Garrett	Pompeo
Bishop (NY)	Giffords	Rogers (MI)
Cole	Harper	Stearns
Courtney	McMorris	Young (AK)
Fortenberry	Rodgers	
Frelinghuysen	Nunnelee	

□ 1152

So the resolution was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 243 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 243 on agreeing to the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1363, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes; and waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, I had briefly stepped off the floor and was unintentionally delayed and missed the vote on the Rule. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform our colleagues that the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and 12 p.m. for legislative business tomorrow. As the Members know, this is a change from the original calendar.

Due to ongoing negotiations, Mr. Speaker, surrounding continued appropriations for the remainder of fiscal year 2011, I believe it is both appropriate and necessary for this House to be in session tomorrow. I expect legislative business to include, but may not be limited to, H.J. Res. 37, a resolution of disapproval regarding the FCC's recent Internet and broadband industry practices regulation ruling.

Votes are possible at any time after noon tomorrow. At this point, it is too early to tell whether the House will need to be in session this weekend. In the case of lapse in appropriations, however, I fully expect the House to meet.

Mr. Speaker, we will not leave town until we have fulfilled our obligation to cut spending, to begin getting our fiscal house in order, and to keep the government functioning. Therefore, Members should keep their schedules for this weekend as flexible as possible.

Mr. HOYER. Will the majority leader yield?

Mr. CANTOR. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the majority leader for yielding, and I share his view that we ought to keep the government running for not only the sake of our economy, but for the sake of all those that rely on the Federal Government. My friend has made the observation in the past that shutting down the government, and I believe the Speaker has made the same observation, was not a rational policy for us to pursue.

I ask the gentleman, because I believe that the resolution that we will be considering will not either pass the Senate nor be signed by the President, in light of that, and in light of the fact that the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker have both indicated that negotiations are ongoing, would the gentleman agree to a unanimous consent, as we have done so often in the past when the majority Democrats that were in control of the House and the Senate disagreed with President Bush, that we would have a hold-in-place unanimous consent continuing resolution, not changing the status on either side of the negotiations, for 7 days, which would give the parties the opportunity to come to an agreement. My understanding from the leader of the Senate is that we have agreed to some \$70 billion in cuts, which is a substantial way towards what you wanted and a show that we share the view that we need to have fiscal restraint.

So I ask my friend, if I made a unanimous consent request that we continue the government authority to stay running until next Friday without changing the status quo so that neither party would be disadvantaged and that our government would, in fact, as the gentleman observes is his objective, be able to stay in service to the American people?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I'd respond to the gentleman to say that there is no indication in a definite

way that the Senate would not take up and pass the piece of legislation that we would bring up today.

As a response to the second part of his inquiry regarding our going along with unanimous consent, I would say to the gentleman, no. We don't accept the status quo.

Mr. Speaker, America is broke. That is why we are trying to address our fiscal crisis and to get the debt under control.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTOR. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I want to inform the gentleman that the White House has just issued an intent to veto the resolution that you are offering. I tell my friend that if, in fact, the gentleman wants to keep the government running while negotiations proceed, we have already agreed to substantial billions of dollars in reductions in spending for 2011. We did so, and we've agreed on that. As a matter of fact, as the gentleman knows, I have voted for both of the previous resolutions. I believed both of those could pass; and, in fact, I was correct. They did pass.

I tell my friend this resolution, in my view, will not pass. However, it is my understanding that both the Speaker and Mr. REID and the President are continuing to have discussions to try to overcome this impasse. That is the legislative process. We never shut down the government when we had the majority and President Bush was in power. And I tell my friend the reason we did not shut it down is because we agreed with the premise you have stated and the premise the Speaker has stated that shutting down the government was not a process that was useful for our economy, for jobs, for our people or for the services that are expected of us. What is useful is for us to rationally provide a context in which negotiations, which quite obviously have not yet been completed, are completed.

Now, you have heard me talk about the "perfectionist caucus." You can't get it all your way, and we can't get it all our way; but, in fact, the American public overwhelmingly elected President Obama for a 4-year term. He is in office.

□ 1200

Mr. Gingrich said that we were ignoring the 2010 election results. We observed that the 2008 election results were regularly ignored by your side of the aisle in the last 2 years. What I am saying to my friend, there is a rational way for us to proceed. And, very frankly, when we were in your shoes, we did so, when we couldn't reach agreement with President Bush.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I would say let us look at why we are where we are to begin with.

Mr. HOYER. I tell my friend, we have little doubt on our side of the aisle why we are where we are today.

Mr. CANTOR. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I would say, we are trying

to do the business of the American people. We do not want to shut the government down. We don't accept the status quo. We don't want to bankrupt this Nation. We believe there is a fiscal crisis demanding urgent action.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 307, nays 113, answered "present" 2, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]  
YEAS—307

Adams	Cole	Hensarling
Aderholt	Conaway	Henger
Akin	Connolly (VA)	Herrera Beutler
Alexander	Cooper	Higgins
Austria	Costello	Himes
Baca	Courtney	Hinojosa
Bachmann	Crawford	Holden
Bachus	Crenshaw	Huelskamp
Barletta	Critz	Huizenga (MI)
Barrow	Culberson	Hultgren
Bartlett	Davis (IL)	Hunter
Barton (TX)	Davis (KY)	Hurt
Bass (NH)	DeGette	Issa
Becerra	Denham	Jenkins
Benishek	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Berg	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (IL)
Berkley	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Berman	Doyle	Johnson, E. B.
Biggart	Dreier	Johnson, Sam
Bilirakis	Duncan (SC)	Jones
Bishop (GA)	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Bishop (UT)	Edwards	Kaptur
Black	Ellmers	Kelly
Blackburn	Emerson	Kildee
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Kind
Bonner	Farenthold	King (IA)
Bono Mack	Fattah	King (NY)
Boren	Fincher	Kingston
Boustany	Flake	Kissell
Brady (TX)	Fleischmann	Kline
Braley (IA)	Fleming	Labrador
Brooks	Flores	Lamborn
Broun (GA)	Forbes	Lance
Brown (FL)	Fortenberry	Langevin
Buchanan	Frank (MA)	Lankford
Bucshon	Franks (AZ)	Larsen (WA)
Buerkle	Galllegly	LaTourette
Burton (IN)	Garrett	Latta
Butterfield	Gerlach	Levin
Calvert	Gibbs	Lewis (CA)
Camp	Gingrey (GA)	Lipinski
Campbell	Gonzalez	Loeb sack
Canseco	Goodlatte	Long
Cantor	Gosar	Lowey
Capito	Gowdy	Luetkemeyer
Capps	Granger	Lummis
Carnahan	Graves (GA)	Lungren, Daniel
Carney	Green, Al	E.
Carter	Green, Gene	Lynch
Cassidy	Griffin (AR)	Mack
Castor (FL)	Griffith (VA)	Manzullo
Chabot	Grimm	Marino
Chaffetz	Guinta	Markey
Chandler	Guthrie	Matheson
Cicilline	Hanabusa	McCarthy (CA)
Clarke (MI)	Harper	McCarthy (NY)
Clyburn	Hartzler	McCaul
Coble	Hastings (WA)	McClintock
Coffman (CO)	Hayworth	McCollum
Cohen	Heinrich	McHenry

McIntyre	Reichert	Smith (NJ)
McKeon	Ribble	Smith (TX)
McNerney	Richardson	Smith (WA)
Meehan	Richmond	Southerland
Mica	Rigell	Speier
Michaud	Rivera	Stearns
Miller (FL)	Roby	Stivers
Miller (MI)	Roe (TN)	Stutzman
Miller (NC)	Rogers (AL)	Sullivan
Miller, Gary	Rogers (KY)	Sutton
Moran	Rogers (MI)	Thompson (PA)
Mulvaney	Rohrabacher	Thornberry
Murphy (CT)	Rokita	Tiberi
Murphy (PA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tierney
Myrick	Roskam	Tonko
Nadler	Ross (AR)	Tsongas
Neal	Ross (FL)	Turner
Neugebauer	Rothman (NJ)	Upton
Noem	Roybal-Allard	Van Hollen
Nugent	Royce	Walberg
Nunes	Runyan	Walden
Nunnelee	Ruppersberger	Walsh (IL)
Olson	Ryan (WI)	Walz (MN)
Owens	Sanchez, Loretta	Wasserman
Palazzo	Scalise	Schultz
Paul	Schiff	Waters
Paulsen	Schilling	Watt
Payne	Schmidt	Waxman
Pearce	Schwartz	Webster
Pence	Schweikert	Welch
Petri	Scott (SC)	West
Pingree (ME)	Scott, Austin	Westmoreland
Pitts	Scott, David	Wilson (FL)
Platts	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Poe (TX)	Serrano	Wittman
Polis	Sessions	Wolf
Pompeo	Sewell	Womack
Posey	Sherman	Woodall
Price (GA)	Shimkus	Woolsey
Quayle	Shuler	Yarmuth
Quigley	Shuster	Yoder
Rangel	Simpson	Young (FL)
Rehberg	Smith (NE)	Young (IN)

NAYS—113

Ackerman	Gibson	Moore
Altmire	Graves (MO)	Napolitano
Andrews	Grijalva	Oliver
Baldwin	Gutierrez	Pallone
Bass (CA)	Hanna	Pascarell
Billbray	Harris	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Boswell	Heck	Perlmutter
Brady (PA)	Heller	Peters
Burgess	Hinchee	Peterson
Capuano	Hirono	Price (NC)
Cardoza	Holt	Rahall
Carson (IN)	Honda	Reed
Chu	Hoyer	Renacci
Clarke (NY)	Inslie	Reyes
Clay	Israel	Rooney
Cleaver	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Conyers	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Costa	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda
Cravaack	Keating	T.
Crowley	Kinzinger (IL)	Sarbanes
Cuellar	Kucinich	Schakowsky
Cummings	Landry	Schock
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Schrader
DeLauro	Latham	Scott (VA)
Dent	Lee (CA)	Sires
Deutch	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Dicks	LoBiondo	Stark
Doggett	Lofgren, Zoe	Terry
Dold	Lujan	Thompson (CA)
Donnelly (IN)	Maloney	Thompson (MS)
Duffy	Marchant	Tipton
Ellison	Matsui	Towns
Engel	McCotter	Velázquez
Filner	McDermott	Visclosky
Fitzpatrick	McGovern	Weiner
Fox	McKinley	Wu
Fudge	Meeks	
Gardner	Miller, George	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Amash Gohmert

NOT VOTING—10

Davis (CA)	Giffords	McMorris
Farr	Hall	Rodgers
Frelinghuysen	Lucas	Whitfield
Garamendi		Young (AK)

□ 1209

So the Journal was approved.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 244, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I call up the bill (H.R. 1363) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOXX). Pursuant to House Resolution 206, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1363

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Division A—Department of Defense Appropriations, 2011

Division B—Further Continuing Appropriations, 2011

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 2011**

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

**TITLE I**

**MILITARY PERSONNEL**

**MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY**

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$41,042,653,000.

**MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY**

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$25,912,449,000.

**MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS**

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty

travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$13,210,161,000.

**MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE**

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$27,105,755,000.

**RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY**

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$4,333,165,000.

**RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY**

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,940,191,000.

**RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS**

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$612,191,000.

**RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE**

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section

16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,650,797,000.

**NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY**

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$7,511,296,000.

**NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE**

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$3,060,098,000.

**TITLE II**

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY**

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and 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, \$33,306,117,000.

**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; and not to exceed \$14,804,000 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, \$37,809,239,000.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS**

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, \$5,539,740,000.

**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; and not to exceed \$7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$36,062,989,000.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, \$30,210,810,000:



*Provided*, That not more than \$50,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$36,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$31,659,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: *Provided further*, That \$8,251,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY  
RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$2,840,427,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$1,344,264,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS  
RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$275,484,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE  
RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$3,291,027,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY  
NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), \$6,454,624,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL  
GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, \$5,963,839,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE  
ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, \$14,068,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$464,581,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, \$304,867,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental res-

toration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, \$502,653,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, \$10,744,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY  
USED DEFENSE SITES  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$316,546,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for

the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), \$108,032,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union and, with appropriate authorization by the Department of Defense and Department of State, to countries outside of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military contacts, \$522,512,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, not less than \$13,500,000 shall be available only to support the dismantling and disposal of nuclear submarines, submarine reactor components, and security enhancements for transport and storage of nuclear warheads in the Russian Far East and North.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, \$217,561,000.

TITLE III  
PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$5,254,791,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private

plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,570,108,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,461,086,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,847,066,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$8,145,665,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$15,000,000 shall be made available to procure equipment, not otherwise provided for, and may be transferred to other procurement accounts available to the Department of the Army, and that funds so transferred shall be available for the same purposes and the same time period as the account to which transferred.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction pros-

ecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$16,170,868,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$3,221,957,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$790,527,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long lead time components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier	Replacement	Program,
\$1,721,969,000.		
Carrier	Replacement	Program (AP),
\$908,313,000.		
NSSN,	\$3,430,343,000.	
NSSN (AP),	\$1,691,236,000.	
CVN Refueling,	\$1,248,999,000.	
CVN Refuelings (AP),	\$408,037,000.	
DDG-1000 Program,	\$77,512,000.	
DDG-51 Destroyer,	\$2,868,454,000.	
DDG-51 Destroyer (AP),	\$47,984,000.	
Littoral Combat Ship,	\$1,168,984,000.	
Littoral Combat Ship (AP),	\$190,351,000.	
LHA-R,	\$942,837,000.	
Joint High Speed Vessel,	\$180,703,000.	
Oceanographic Ships,	\$88,561,000.	
LCAC Service Life Extension Program,	\$83,035,000.	
Service Craft,	\$13,770,000.	

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$295,570,000.

In all: \$15,366,658,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2015, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other

such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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, and the purchase of seven vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed \$250,000 per vehicle; 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, \$5,804,963,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$15,000,000 shall be made available to procure equipment, not otherwise provided for, and may be transferred to other procurement accounts available to the Department of the Navy, and that funds so transferred shall be available for the same purposes and the same time period as the account to which transferred.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, \$1,236,436,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$13,483,739,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided in this Act for modification of C-17 aircraft, Global Hawk Unmanned Aerial Vehicle and F-22 aircraft may be obligated until all C-17, Global Hawk and F-22 contracts funded

with prior year "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force" appropriated funds are definitized unless the Secretary of the Air Force certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that each such obligation is necessary to meet the needs of a warfighting requirement or prevents increased costs to the taxpayer, and provides the reasons for failing to definitize the prior year contracts along with the prospective contract definitization schedule: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall expand the current HH-60 Operational Loss Replacement program to meet the approved HH-60 Recapitalization program requirements.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$5,424,764,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$731,487,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the purchase of two vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed \$250,000 per vehicle; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$17,568,091,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$15,000,000 shall be made available to procure equipment, not otherwise provided for, and may be transferred to other procurement accounts available to the Department of the Air Force, and that funds so transferred shall be available for the same purposes and the same time period as the account to which transferred.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$4,009,321,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$15,000,000 shall be made available to procure equipment, not otherwise provided for, and may be transferred to other procurement accounts available to the Department of Defense, and that funds so transferred shall be available for the same purposes and the same time period as the account to which transferred.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), \$34,346,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$9,710,998,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$17,736,303,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V-22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$26,517,405,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$20,797,412,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That

of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$3,200,000 shall only be available for program management and oversight of innovative research and development.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION,  
DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$194,910,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS  
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, \$1,434,536,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), and for the necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, \$1,474,866,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes: *Provided further*, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, \$31,382,198,000; of which \$29,671,764,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed 1 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2012, and of which up to \$16,212,121,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which \$534,921,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013, shall be for procurement; and of which \$1,175,513,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2012, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with

United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS  
DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions, to include construction of facilities, in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, \$1,467,307,000, of which \$1,067,364,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than \$111,178,000, shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of \$35,130,000 for activities on military installations and \$76,048,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012, to assist State and local governments; \$7,132,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2013; and \$392,811,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which \$385,868,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG  
ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, \$1,156,957,000: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$306,794,000, of which \$305,794,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed \$700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; and of which \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, shall be for procurement.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT  
AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, \$292,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT  
ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, \$649,732,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: *Provided further*, That, in the case of a host nation that does not provide salary increases on an annual basis, any increase granted by that nation shall be annualized for the purpose of applying the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: *Provided further*, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$4,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided*, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority

provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2011: *Provided further*, That transfers among military personnel appropriations shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget activities corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) contained in the tables titled "Explanation of Project Level Adjustments" in the explanatory statement regarding this Act, the obligation and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner provided by such tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables described in subsection (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: *Provided*, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2011: *Provided*, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

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

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: *Provided*, That transfers may be made between such funds: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense" appropriation and the "Operation and Maintenance" appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access

program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed \$500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for a multiyear procurement contract as follows:

Navy MH-60R/S Helicopter Systems.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: *Provided*, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states

of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99-239: *Provided further*, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During fiscal year 2011, 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 2012 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2012 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2012.

(c) 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 shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: *Provided further*, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

SEC. 8015. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) \$10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires

the employer to contribute less towards the premium or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (section 8503 of title 41, United States Code);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

#### (TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8016. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act: *Provided*, That subsection (j) of section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 is amended by striking “September 30, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2011”, and by striking “September 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, the term “manufactured” shall include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): *Provided further*, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds

the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: *Provided further*, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8018. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M-1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8019. No more than \$500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8020. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, \$15,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): *Provided*, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over \$500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making Appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 430 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8021. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8022. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed \$350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: *Provided*, That upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8023. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than \$30,374,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) \$27,048,000 shall be available from “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force” to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counterdrug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) \$2,424,000 shall be available from “Air-craft Procurement, Air Force”; and

(3) \$902,000 shall be available from “Other Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8024. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: *Provided*, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 2011 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2011, not more than 5,750 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: *Provided*, That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,125 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department's fiscal year 2012 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby reduced by \$125,000,000.

SEC. 8025. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: *Provided*, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and



Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8026. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8027. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: *Provided*, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: *Provided further*, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8028. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary’s blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2011. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8029. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8030. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air

Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington. Any such conveyance shall be subject to the condition that the housing units shall be removed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term “Indian tribe” means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 479a-1).

SEC. 8031. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$250,000.

SEC. 8032. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2012 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2012 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2012 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8033. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence

Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

SEC. 8034. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8035. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, not less than \$12,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8036. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8037. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work;

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than \$25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8038. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or  
 (2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program;

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats; or

(3) an Army field operating agency established to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of biometric activities and to integrate common biometric technologies throughout the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8039. The Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, may use funds made available in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" to make grants and supplement other Federal funds in accordance with the guidance provided in the explanatory statement regarding this Act.

#### (RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8040. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

"Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 2009/2011", \$86,300,000.

"Other Procurement, Army, 2009/2011", \$147,600,000.

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2009/2011", \$26,100,000.

"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2009/2011", \$116,900,000.

"Aircraft Procurement, Army, 2010/2012", \$14,000,000.

"Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 2010/2012", \$36,000,000.

"Missile Procurement, Army, 2010/2012", \$9,171,000.

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2010/2012", \$284,847,000.

"Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps, 2010/2012", \$11,576,000.

Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2010/2014": DDG-51 Destroyer, \$22,000,000.

"Other Procurement, Navy, 2010/2012", \$9,042,000.

"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2010/2012", \$151,300,000.

"Other Procurement, Air Force, 2010/2012", \$36,600,000.

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2010/2011", \$53,500,000.

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2010/2011", \$198,600,000.

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, 2010/2011", \$10,000,000.

SEC. 8041. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military (civilian) technicians 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 (civilian) technicians, unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8043. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8044. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2003, level: *Provided*, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and 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. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of "commercial items", as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8047. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay

the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Defense who approves or implements the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8049. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

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—

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

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

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 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 appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any

current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101-510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): *Provided*, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: *Provided further*, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8054. Using funds made available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: *Provided*, That in the City of Kaiserslautern and at the Rhine Ordnance Barracks area, such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: *Provided further*, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: *Provided*, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: *Provided further*, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8056. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to approve or license the sale of the F-22A advanced tactical fighter to any foreign government: *Provided*, That the Department of Defense may conduct or participate in studies, research, design and

other activities to define and develop a future export version of the F-22A that protects classified and sensitive information, technologies and U.S. warfighting capabilities.

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 entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—  
(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50–65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8058. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces or police of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to conduct any training program referred to in subsection (a), full consideration is given to all credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by foreign security forces.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if he determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

(d) Not more than 15 days after the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the United States forces and the foreign security forces involved in the training program, and the information relating to human rights violations that necessitates the waiver.

SEC. 8059. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act to the Department of the Navy shall be used to develop, lease or procure the T-AKE class of ships unless the main propulsion diesel engines and propulsors are manufactured in the United States by a domestically operated entity: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a time-

ly basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes or there exists a significant cost or quality difference.

SEC. 8060. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense, including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8061. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 30 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8062. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a classified quarterly report beginning 30 days after enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8063. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide support to another department or agency of the United States if such department or agency is more than 90 days in arrears in making payment to the Department of Defense for goods or services previously provided to such department or agency on a reimbursable basis: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply if the department is authorized by law to provide support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8064. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8065. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any non-governmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of "armor penetrator", "armor piercing (AP)", "armor piercing incendiary (API)", or "armor-piercing incendiary tracer (API-T)", except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8066. 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.

SEC. 8067. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: *Provided*, That in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: *Provided further*, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: *Provided further*, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

SEC. 8068. Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Global Positioning System during the current fiscal year, and hereafter, may be used to fund civil requirements associated with the satellite and ground control segments of such system's modernization program.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8069. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$147,258,300 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: *Provided further*, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: *Provided further*, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8070. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 8071. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$4,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it

shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8072. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings "Procurement, Defense-Wide" and "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide", \$415,115,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$205,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats, \$84,722,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, \$58,966,000 shall be available for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, and \$66,427,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite, of which \$12,000,000 shall be for producing Arrow missile components in the United States and Arrow missile components in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements, consistent with each nation's laws, regulations and procedures: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this provision for production of missiles and missile components may be transferred to appropriations available for the procurement of weapons and equipment, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8073. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command administrative and operational control of U.S. Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet: *Provided*, That the command and control relationships which existed on October 1, 2004, shall remain in force unless changes are specifically authorized in a subsequent Act.

SEC. 8074. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the Secretary of Defense may exercise the provisions of section 7403(g) of title 38, United States Code, for occupations listed in section 7403(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code, as well as the following:

Pharmacists, Audiologists, Psychologists, Social Workers, Othotists/Prosthetists, Occupational Therapists, Physical Therapists, Rehabilitation Therapists, Respiratory Therapists, Speech Pathologists, Dietitian/Nutritionists, Industrial Hygienists, Psychology Technicians, Social Service Assistants, Practical Nurses, Nursing Assistants, and Dental Hygienists:

(A) The requirements of section 7403(g)(1)(A) of title 38, United States Code, shall apply.

(B) The limitations of section 7403(g)(1)(B) of title 38, United States Code, shall not apply.

SEC. 8075. 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. 414) during fiscal year 2011 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

SEC. 8076. 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. 8077. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2012 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, and the Procurement accounts: *Provided*, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: *Provided further*, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: *Provided further*, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP-5 and OP-32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8078. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8079. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, \$65,200,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, he shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: \$20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations; \$24,000,000 to the Red Cross; \$1,200,000 to the Special Olympics; and \$20,000,000 to the Youth Mentoring Grants Program: *Provided further*, That funds available in this section for the Youth Mentoring Grants Program may be available for transfer to the Department of Justice Youth Mentoring Grants Program.

SEC. 8080. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: *Provided*, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8081. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: *Provided*, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8082. (a) At the time members of reserve components of the Armed Forces are called or ordered to active duty under section 12302(a) of title 10, United States Code, each member shall be notified in writing of the expected period during which the member will be mobilized.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in any case in which the Secretary determines that it is necessary to do so to respond to a national security emergency or to meet dire operational requirements of the Armed Forces.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8083. The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuations, or rate adjustments for any ship construction program appropriated in law: *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not transfer any funds until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, unless a response from the Committees is received sooner: *Provided further*, That any funds transferred pursuant to this section shall retain the same period of availability as when originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8084. For purposes of section 7108 of title 41, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" that is not closed at the time reimbursement is made shall be available to reimburse the Judgment Fund and shall be considered for the same purposes as any subdivision under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" appropriations in the current fiscal year or any prior fiscal year.

SEC. 8085. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the MQ-1C Sky Warrior Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8086. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, during the current fiscal year and hereafter, the Secretary of Defense may adjust wage rates for civilian employees hired for certain health care occupations as authorized for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by section 7455 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8087. Up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: *Provided*, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: *Provided further*, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited

from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8088. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

SEC. 8089. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8090. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not more than 35 percent of funds provided in this Act for environmental remediation may be obligated under indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts with a total contract value of \$130,000,000 or higher.

SEC. 8091. The Director of National Intelligence shall include the budget exhibits identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) as described in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation with the congressional budget justification books:

(1) For procurement programs requesting more than \$20,000,000 in any fiscal year, the P-1, Procurement Program; P-5, Cost Analysis; P-5a, Procurement History and Planning; P-21, Production Schedule; and P-40, Budget Item Justification.

(2) For research, development, test and evaluation projects requesting more than \$10,000,000 in any fiscal year, the R-1, RDT&E Program; R-2, RDT&E Budget Item Justification; R-3, RDT&E Project Cost Analysis; and R-4, RDT&E Program Schedule Profile.

SEC. 8092. The Secretary of Defense shall create a major force program category for space for each future-years defense program of the Department of Defense submitted to Congress under section 221 of title 10, United States Code, during fiscal year 2011. The Secretary of Defense shall designate an official in the Office of the Secretary of Defense to provide overall supervision of the preparation and justification of program recommendations and budget proposals to be included in such major force program category.

SEC. 8093. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2011: *Provided*, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

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

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional intelligence committees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intelligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

SEC. 8094. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8095. For the purposes of this Act, the term "congressional intelligence committees" means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 8096. The Department of Defense shall continue to report incremental contingency operations costs for Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom on a monthly basis in the Cost of War Execution Report as prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation Department of Defense Instruction 7000.14, Volume 12, Chapter 23 "Contingency Operations", Annex 1, dated September 2005.

SEC. 8097. The amounts appropriated in title II of this Act are hereby reduced by \$483,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds, as follows: From "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$483,000,000.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8098. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", and "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and Suites pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8099. Of the funds appropriated in the Intelligence Community Management Account for the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment, \$24,000,000 is available for transfer by the Director of National Intelligence to other departments and agencies for purposes of Government-wide information sharing activities: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget must approve any transfers made under this provision.

SEC. 8100. Funds appropriated by this Act for operation and maintenance may be available for the purpose of making remittances to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with the requirements of section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8101. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8102. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000 unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or

(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a “covered subcontractor” is an entity that has a subcontract in excess of \$1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to a contractor’s or subcontractor’s agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and for the contract or subcontract term selected, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests of the United States. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 15 business days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

(e) By March 1, 2011, or within 60 days after enactment of this Act, whichever is later, the Government Accountability Office shall submit a report to the Congress evaluating the effect that the requirements of this section have had on national security, including recommendations, if any, for changes to these requirements.

SEC. 8103. (a) PROHIBITION ON CONVERSION OF FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise available to the Department of De-

fense may be used to begin or announce the competition to award to a contractor or convert to performance by a contractor any functions performed by Federal employees pursuant to a study conducted under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to the award of a function to a contractor or the conversion of a function to performance by a contractor pursuant to a study conducted under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76 once all reporting and certifications required by section 325 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) have been satisfactorily completed.

SEC. 8104. (a)(1) No National Intelligence Program funds appropriated in this Act may be used for a mission critical or mission essential business management information technology system that is not registered with the Director of National Intelligence. A system shall be considered to be registered with that officer upon the furnishing notice of the system, together with such information concerning the system as the Director of the Business Transformation Office may prescribe.

(2) During the current fiscal year no funds may be obligated or expended for a financial management automated information system, a mixed information system supporting financial and non-financial systems, or a business system improvement of more than \$3,000,000, within the Intelligence Community without the approval of the Business Transformation Office, and the designated Intelligence Community functional lead element.

(b) The Director of the Business Transformation Office shall provide the congressional intelligence committees a semi-annual report of approvals under paragraph (1) no later than March 30 and September 30 of each year. The report shall include the results of the Business Transformation Investment Review Board’s semi-annual activities, and each report shall certify that the following steps have been taken for systems approved under paragraph (1):

- (1) Business process reengineering.
- (2) An analysis of alternatives and an economic analysis that includes a calculation of the return on investment.
- (3) Assurance the system is compatible with the enterprise-wide business architecture.
- (4) Performance measures.
- (5) An information assurance strategy consistent with the Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.

(c) This section shall not apply to any programmatic or analytic systems or programmatic or analytic system improvements.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8105. Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, \$50,000,000, may be transferred to appropriations available to the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office for the Business Transformation Transfer Funds, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8106. In addition to funds made available elsewhere in this Act, there is hereby

appropriated \$538,875,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That these funds are appropriated to the “Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund” (referred to as “the Fund” elsewhere in this section); *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer amounts in the Fund to “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, and “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, only for the purposes of proceeding with a tanker acquisition program: *Provided further*, That funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers using funds provided in this section, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit a report no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter to the congressional defense committees summarizing the details of the transfer of funds from this appropriation.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8107. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to \$132,200,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111-84: *Provided*, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417: *Provided further*, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8108. (a) Of the amounts made available in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, not less than \$2,000,000, shall be made available for leveraging the Army’s Contractor Manpower Reporting Application, modified as appropriate for Service-specific requirements, for documenting the number of full-time contractor employees (or its equivalent) pursuant to United States Code title 10, section 2330a(c) and meeting the requirements of United States Code title 10, section 2330a(e) and United States Code title 10, section 235.

(b) Of the amounts made available in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be made available for leveraging the Army’s Contractor Manpower Reporting Application, modified as appropriate for Service-specific requirements, for documenting the number of full-time contractor employees (or its equivalent) pursuant to United States Code title 10 section 2330a(c) and meeting the requirements of United States Code title 10, section 2330a(e) and United States Code title 10, section 235.

(c) The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Directors of the Defense



Agencies and Field Activities (in coordination with the appropriate Principal Staff Assistant), in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall report to the congressional defense committees within 60 days of enactment of this Act their plan for documenting the number of full-time contractor employees (or its equivalent), as required by United States Code title 10, section 2330a.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8109. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated \$250,000,000, for an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", to be available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds shall only be available to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, or for transfer to the Secretary of Education, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, or supplement other Federal funds to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools: *Provided further*, That in making such funds available, the Office of Economic Adjustment or the Secretary of Education shall give priority consideration to those military installations with schools having the most serious capacity or facility condition deficiencies as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8110. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated \$300,000,000, for an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", to remain available until expended. Such funds may be available for the Office of Economic Adjustment, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for transportation infrastructure improvements associated with medical facilities related to recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

SEC. 8111. Section 310(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32; 124 Stat. 1871) is amended by striking "1 year" both places it appears and inserting "2 years".

SEC. 8112. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall not employ more Senior Executive employees than are specified in the classified annex: *Provided*, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall certify that the Office of the Director of National Intelligence selects individuals for Senior Executive positions in a manner consistent with statutes, regulations, and the requirements of other Federal agencies in making such appointments and will submit its policies and procedures related to the appointment of personnel to Senior Executive positions to the congressional intelligence oversight committees.

SEC. 8113. For all major defense acquisition programs for which the Department of Defense plans to proceed to source selection during the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall perform an assessment of the winning bidder to determine whether or not the proposed costs are realistic and reasonable with respect to proposed development and production costs. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a report of these assessments, to specifically include whether any cost assessments determined that such proposed costs were unreasonable or unrealistic, to the congressional defense committees not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act and on a quarterly basis thereafter.

SEC. 8114. (a) The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environ-

ment, in collaboration with the Secretary of Energy, shall conduct energy security pilot projects at facilities of the Department of Defense.

(b) In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$20,000,000, is appropriated to the Department of Defense for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" for energy security pilot projects under subsection (a).

SEC. 8115. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay a retired general or flag officer to serve as a senior mentor advising the Department of Defense unless such retired officer files a Standard Form 278 (or successor form concerning public financial disclosure under part 2634 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations) to the Office of Government Ethics.

SEC. 8116. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Chief of the Air Force Reserve, and the Director of the National Guard Bureau, in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the House Committee on Agriculture, the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, the House Committee on Natural Resources, and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources a report of firefighting aviation assets. The report required under this section shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the programming details necessary to obtain an appropriate mix of fixed wing and rotor wing firefighting assets needed to produce an effective aviation resource base to support the wildland fire management program into the future. Such programming details shall include the acquisition and contracting needs of the mix of aviation resources fleet, including the acquisition of up to 24 C-130Js equipped with the Mobile Airborne Fire Fighting System II (in this section referred to as "MAFFS"), to be acquired over several fiscal years starting in fiscal year 2012.

(2) The costs associated with acquisition and contracting of the aviation assets described in paragraph (1).

(3) A description of the costs of the operation, maintenance, and sustainment of a fixed and rotor wing aviation fleet, including a C-130J/MAFFS II in an Air National Guard tactical airlift unit construct of 4, 6, or 8 C-130Js per unit starting in fiscal year 2012, projected out through fiscal year 2020. Such description shall include the projected costs associated with each of the following through fiscal year 2020:

(A) Crew ratio based on 4, 6, or 8 C-130J Air National Guard unit construct and requirement for full-time equivalent crews.

(B) Associated maintenance and other support personnel and requirement for full-time equivalent positions.

(C) Yearly flying hour model and the cost for use of a fixed and rotor wing aviation fleet, including C-130J in its MAFFS capacity supporting the United States Forest Service.

(D) Yearly flying hour model and cost for use of a C-130J in its capacity supporting Air National Guard tactical airlift training.

(E) Any other costs required to conduct both the airlift and firefighting missions, including the Air National Guard unit construct for C-130Js.

(4) Proposed program management, utilization, and cost share arrangements for the aircraft described in paragraph (1) for primary support of the Forest Service and secondary support, on an as available basis, for the Department of Defense, together with any proposed statutory language needed to authorize and effectuate the same.

(5) An integrated plan for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior wildland fire management programs to operate the fire fighting air tanker assets referred to in this section.

SEC. 8117. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings from revised economic assumptions, the total amount appropriated in title II of this Act is hereby reduced by \$244,000,000, the total amount appropriated in title III of this Act is hereby reduced by \$258,000,000, and the total amount appropriated in title IV of this Act is hereby reduced by \$175,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall allocate this reduction proportionally to each budget activity, activity group, subactivity group, and each program, project, and activity, within each appropriation account.

SEC. 8118. The total amount available in this Act for pay for civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2011 shall be the amount otherwise appropriated or made available by this Act for such pay reduced by \$723,000,000.

SEC. 8119. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used for the disestablishment, closure, or realignment of the Joint Forces Command unless within 120 days of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees of the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment of the Joint Forces Command; and

(2) the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a plan for the disestablishment, closure, or realignment of the Joint Forces Command, which plan shall contain at a minimum—

(A) an explanation of the projected savings of the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment;

(B) a cost-benefit analysis of the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment;

(C) the budgetary impact of the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment;

(D) the strategic and operational consequences of the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment; and

(E) an appropriate local economic assessment of the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment, which shall include at a minimum—

(i) a list of Federal, State, and local government departments and agencies that are required by statute or regulation to provide assistance and outreach for the community affected by the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment; and

(ii) a list of the contractors and businesses affected by the proposed disestablishment, closure, or realignment.

SEC. 8120. The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House of Representatives section of the Congressional Record on or about April 6, 2011, by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a Report of the Committee on Appropriations.

SEC. 8121. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other appropriations Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8122. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), none of the funds appropriated or

otherwise made available by this Act or any other appropriations Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or effective control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity unless the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress the certification described in subsection (b) by not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary of Defense to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction. The Secretary of Defense shall notify Congress promptly upon issuance of any such order.

(b) The certification described in this subsection is a written certification made by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantanamo is to be transferred—

(1) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism or a designated foreign terrorist organization;

(2) maintains effective control over each detention facility in which an individual is to be detained if the individual is to be housed in a detention facility;

(3) is not, as of the date of the certification, facing a threat that is likely to substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual;

(4) has agreed to take effective steps to ensure that the individual cannot take action to threaten the United States, its citizens, or its allies in the future;

(5) has taken such steps as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure that the individual cannot engage or re-engage in any terrorist activity; and

(6) has agreed to share any information with the United States that—

(A) is related to the individual or any associates of the individual; and

(B) could affect the security of the United States, its citizens, or its allies.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other appropriations Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or effective control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity if there is a confirmed case of any individual who was detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, who was transferred to the foreign country or entity and subsequently engaged in any terrorist activity.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a transfer is in the national security interests of the United States and includes, as part of the certification described in subsection (b) relating to such transfer, the determination of the Secretary under this paragraph.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction. The Secretary shall notify Congress promptly upon issuance of any such order.

(d) For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "individual detained at Guantanamo" means any individual who is located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as of October 1, 2009, who—

(A) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) is—

(i) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(2) The term "foreign terrorist organization" means any organization so designated by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 8123. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other appropriations Act may be used to construct 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.

## TITLE IX

### OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY PERSONNEL

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", \$11,468,033,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy", \$1,308,719,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", \$732,920,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force", \$2,060,442,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency

requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Army", \$268,031,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Navy", \$48,912,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps", \$45,437,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force", \$27,002,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Army", \$853,022,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Air Force", \$16,860,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

##### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$59,212,782,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

##### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$8,970,724,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is

designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", \$4,008,022,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$12,989,643,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$9,276,990,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this section is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading:

(1) Not to exceed \$12,500,000 for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund, to be used in support of Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(2) Not to exceed \$1,600,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access provided to United States military operations in support of Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That such reimbursement payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, in his discretion, 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 the requirement to provide notification shall not apply with respect to a reimbursement for access based on an international agreement: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve", \$206,784,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve", \$93,559,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve", \$29,685,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve", \$203,807,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard", \$497,849,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard", \$417,983,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States the "Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund". For the "Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund", \$400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That such sums shall be available for infra-

structure projects in Afghanistan, notwithstanding any other provision of law, which shall be undertaken by the Secretary of State, unless the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense jointly decide that a specific project will be undertaken by the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the infrastructure referred to in the preceding proviso is in support of the counterinsurgency strategy, requiring funding for facility and infrastructure projects, including, but not limited to, water, power, and transportation projects and related maintenance and sustainment costs: *Provided further*, That the authority to undertake such infrastructure projects is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: *Provided further*, That any projects funded by this appropriation shall be jointly formulated and concurred in by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred to the Department of State for purposes of undertaking projects, which funds shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is in addition to any other authority available to the Department of Defense to transfer funds: *Provided further*, That any unexpended funds transferred to the Secretary of State under this authority shall be returned to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund if the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, determines that the project cannot be implemented for any reason, or that the project no longer supports the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That any funds returned to the Secretary of Defense under the previous proviso shall be available for use under this appropriation and shall be treated in the same manner as funds not transferred to the Secretary of State: *Provided further*, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein to the Secretary of State in accordance with section 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act 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, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers to or from, or obligations from the Fund, notify the appropriate committees of Congress in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That the "appropriate committees of Congress" are the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund", \$11,619,283,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services,

training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and funding: *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 up to \$15,000,000 of these funds may be available for coalition police trainer life support costs: *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 and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the "Iraq Security Forces Fund", \$1,500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, United States Forces-Iraq, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Iraq, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, and renovation: *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 and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

### PROCUREMENT

#### AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Army", \$2,720,138,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Missile Procurement, Army", \$343,828,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army", \$896,996,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Army", \$369,885,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Army", \$6,423,832,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Navy", \$1,269,549,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Weapons Procurement, Navy", \$90,502,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency re-

quirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps", \$558,024,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Navy", \$316,835,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Marine Corps", \$1,589,119,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force", \$1,991,955,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Missile Procurement, Air Force", \$56,621,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force", \$292,959,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Air Force", \$2,868,593,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on

terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Defense-Wide", \$1,262,499,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, \$850,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2013, of which \$250,000,000 shall be available only for the Army National Guard: *Provided*, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective National Guard or Reserve component: *Provided further*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTED VEHICLE FUND

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund, \$3,415,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to procure, sustain, transport, and field Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall transfer such funds only to appropriations made available in this or any other Act for operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: *Provided further*, That such transferred funds shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, not fewer than 10 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army",

\$143,234,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", \$104,781,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force", \$484,382,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide", \$222,616,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

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

For an additional amount for "Defense Working Capital Funds", \$485,384,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

##### DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Defense Health Program", \$1,422,092,000, of which \$1,398,092,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, to remain available until September 30, 2011, and of which \$24,000,000 shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense", \$440,510,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the "Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund", \$2,793,768,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *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 Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel and funds to assist United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Inspector General", \$10,529,000: *Provided*, That each amount in this paragraph is designated as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2011.

##### (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 \$4,000,000,000 between the appropriations or funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: *Provided further*, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as

the authority provided in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2011.

SEC. 9003. Supervision and administration costs associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance or the “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund” provided in this Act and executed in direct support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 9004. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for use by military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in Iraq and Afghanistan: (a) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of \$75,000 per vehicle; and (b) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed \$500,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this title under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army” may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP), for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility: *Provided*, That projects (including any ancillary or related elements in connection with such project) executed under this authority shall not exceed \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that quarter that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein: *Provided further*, That, not later than 30 days after the end of each month, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees monthly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the Commander’s Emergency Response Program in Iraq and Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein for a project with a total anticipated cost for completion of \$5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing each of the following:

(1) The location, nature and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to advance the military campaign plan for the country in which it is to be carried out.

(2) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the proposed project, including any other CERP funding that has been or is anticipated to be contributed to the completion of the project.

(3) A plan for the sustainment of the proposed project, including the agreement with either the host nation, a non-Department of Defense agency of the United States Government or a third party contributor to finance the sustainment of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies,

services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(3) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-148).

SEC. 9009. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter a report on the proposed use of all funds appropriated by this or any prior Act under each of the headings Iraq Security Forces Fund, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund, and Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund on a project-by-project basis, for which the obligation of funds is anticipated during the 3-month period from such date, including estimates for the accounts referred to in this section of the costs required to complete each such project.

(b) The report required by this subsection shall include the following:

(1) The use of all funds on a project-by-project basis for which funds appropriated under the headings referred to in subsection (a) were obligated prior to the submission of the report, including estimates for the accounts referred to in subsection (a) of the costs to complete each project.

(2) The use of all funds on a project-by-project basis for which funds were appropriated under the headings referred to in subsection (a) in prior appropriations Acts, or for which funds were made available by transfer, reprogramming, or allocation from other headings in prior appropriations Acts, including estimates for the accounts referred to in subsection (a) of the costs to complete each project.

(3) An estimated total cost to train and equip the Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan security forces, disaggregated by major program and sub-elements by force, arrayed by fiscal year.

SEC. 9010. Funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to pur-

chase items having an investment unit cost of not more than \$250,000: *Provided*, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$500,000.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9011. Of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, \$3,375,000 is available, as specified in the classified annex, for transfer to other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

SEC. 9012. (a) The Task Force for Business and Stability Operations in Afghanistan may, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, carry out projects in fiscal year 2011 to assist the commander of the United States Central Command in developing a link between United States military operations in Afghanistan under Operation Enduring Freedom and the economic elements of United States national power in order to reduce violence, enhance stability, and restore economic normalcy in Afghanistan through strategic business and economic opportunities.

(b) The projects carried out under paragraph (a) may include projects that facilitate private investment, industrial development, banking and financial system development, agricultural diversification and revitalization, and energy development in and with respect to Afghanistan.

(c) The Secretary may use up to \$150,000,000 of the funds available for overseas contingency operations in “Operation and Maintenance, Army” for additional activities to carry out projects under paragraph (a).

SEC. 9013. (a) Not more than 85 percent of the funds provided in this title for Operation and Maintenance may be available for obligation or expenditure until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report under subsection (b).

(b) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on contractor employees in the United States Central Command, including—

(1) the number of employees of a contractor awarded a contract by the Department of Defense (including subcontractor employees) who are employed at the time of the report in the area of operations of the United States Central Command, including a list of the number of such employees in each of Iraq, Afghanistan, and all other areas of operations of the United States Central Command; and

(2) for each fiscal year quarter beginning on the date of the report and ending on September 30, 2012—

(A) the number of such employees planned by the Secretary to be employed during each such period in each of Iraq, Afghanistan, and all other areas of operations of the United States Central Command; and

(B) an explanation of how the number of such employees listed under subparagraph (A) relates to the planned number of military personnel in such locations.

SEC. 9014. From funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance, up to \$129,100,000 may be used by the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to support the United States Government transition activities in Iraq by undertaking facilities renovation and construction associated with establishing Office of Security



Cooperation locations, at no more than four sites, in Iraq: *Provided*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing a detailed justification and timeline for each proposed site and the source of funds.

SEC. 9015. Any reference to “this Act” in this division shall apply solely to this division.

This division may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2011”.

#### DIVISION B—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 2011

SEC. 2001. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “April 15, 2011”; and

(2) by adding after section 294, as added by the Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011 (Public Law 112-6), the following new sections:

“SEC. 295. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Agricultural Programs—Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments’ at a rate for operations of \$262,093,000, of which \$178,812,000 shall be available for payments to the General Services Administration for rent and of which \$69,781,000 shall be for buildings operations and maintenance expenses.

“SEC. 296. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Agricultural Programs—Departmental Administration’ at a rate for operations of \$28,809,000: *Provided*, That the second proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 297. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Agricultural Programs—National Agricultural Statistics Service’ at a rate for operations of \$151,830,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$33,494,000’ for ‘\$37,908,000’.

“SEC. 298. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Agricultural Programs—National Institute of Food and Agriculture—Integrated Activities’ at a rate for operations of \$24,874,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting ‘\$15,044,000’ for ‘\$45,148,000’; by substituting ‘\$10,948,000’ for ‘\$12,649,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$14,596,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$4,388,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$1,365,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$3,054,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$5,000,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$3,000,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$732,000’; and by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$1,312,000’.

“SEC. 299. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 231, amounts are provided for ‘Agricultural Programs—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Salaries and Expenses’ at a rate for operations of \$832,543,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$45,219,000’ for ‘\$60,243,000’.

“SEC. 300. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Agricultural Programs—Farm Service Agency—Salaries and Expenses’ at a rate for operations of \$1,229,777,000.

“SEC. 301. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Conservation Programs—Natural Resources Conservation Service—Watershed Rehabilitation Program’ at a rate for operations of \$25,161,000.

“SEC. 302. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Conservation Pro-

grams—Natural Resources Conservation Service—Resource Conservation and Development’ at a rate for operations of \$24,730,000.

“SEC. 303. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Rural Development Programs—Rural Development Salaries and Expenses’ at a rate for operations of \$186,987,000.

“SEC. 304. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Rental Assistance Program’ at a rate for operations of \$956,570,000: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the amounts made available by section 101 for the liquidation of debts under such account.

“SEC. 305. Notwithstanding section 101, in connection with the ‘Rural Development Programs—Rural Business-Cooperative Service—Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account’, of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, \$102,463,000 shall not be obligated and \$102,463,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 306. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account’ at a rate for operations of \$51,230,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$17,500,000’.

“SEC. 307. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)’ at a rate for operations of \$7,052,000,000.

“SEC. 308. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Foreign Assistance and Related Programs—Foreign Agricultural Service—Food for Peace Title II Grants’ at a rate for operations of \$1,455,000,000.

“SEC. 309. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Foreign Assistance and Related Programs—Foreign Agricultural Service—McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants’ at a rate for operations of \$199,500,000: *Provided*, That the first proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 310. Section 748 of Public Law 111-80 shall not apply for fiscal year 2011.

“SEC. 311. Subsections (g)(5)(A), (h)(1)(C)(i), (h)(2)(B)(i), (j)(5)(A), and (k)(8)(A) of section 749 of Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$0’ for each of the dollar amounts specified in such subsections.

“SEC. 312. Of the unobligated balances available for the cost of broadband loans, as authorized by section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, \$39,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 313. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 117, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$942,315,000.

“SEC. 314. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 240, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Commerce—National Institute of Standards and Technology—Construction of Research Facilities’ at a rate for operations of \$80,000,000: *Provided*, That the set-aside for a competitive construction grant program under such heading in division B of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 315. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Justice—General Administration—National

Drug Intelligence Center’ at a rate for operations of \$34,023,000.

“SEC. 316. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Justice—General Administration—Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications’ at a rate for operations of \$136,143,000.

“SEC. 317. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Justice—United States Marshals Service—Construction’ at a rate for operations of \$16,625,000.

“SEC. 318. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation—Construction’ at a rate for operations of \$106,915,000.

“SEC. 319. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Justice—Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Construction’ at a rate for operations of \$0.

“SEC. 320. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Justice—Office of Justice Programs—Weed and Seed Program Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$0.

“SEC. 321. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Space Operations’ at a rate for operations of \$6,047,800,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in division B of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 322. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation’ at a rate for operations of \$408,300,000: *Provided*, That such rate shall not apply to amounts made available by section 101 from lease proceeds under such account: *Provided further*, That the first proviso under such heading in division B of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 323. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Corps of Engineers—Civil—Construction’, \$100,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 324. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 172, amounts are provided for ‘Corps of Engineers—Civil—Mississippi River and Tributaries’ at a rate for operations of \$240,000,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-85 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Corps of Engineers—Civil—Mississippi River and Tributaries’ or ‘Corps of Engineers—Civil—Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee’, \$22,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That such rescission shall be derived by cancelling unobligated balances for the Yazoo Basin, Backwater Pump, Mississippi project: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 325. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy’, \$11,243,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated

by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 326. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability’, \$2,400,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 327. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy’, \$6,300,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 328. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Fossil Energy Research and Development’, \$30,600,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 329. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves’, \$2,100,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 330. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Strategic Petroleum Reserve’ at a rate for operations of \$209,414,000: *Provided*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in Public Law 110-161, \$14,493,000 is rescinded, to be derived from amounts made available for new site land acquisition activities: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in Public Law 110-329, \$31,507,000 is rescinded, to be derived from amounts made available for new site expansion activities, beyond land acquisition: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in Public Law 111-85, \$25,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in prior appropriation Acts, in addition to the other amounts rescinded in this section, \$15,300,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 331. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Clean Coal Technology’, \$18,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 332. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Energy Information Administration’, \$400,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 333. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup’ at a rate for operations of \$225,000,000.

“SEC. 334. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$514,000,000: *Provided*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in prior appropriation Acts, \$10,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 335. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science’, \$7,200,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 336. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program’ at a rate for operations of \$9,998,000.

“SEC. 337. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Departmental Administration’, \$11,900,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 338. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in prior appropriation Acts for ‘Department of Energy—Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Naval Reactors’, \$1,200,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 339. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 182, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Office of the Administrator’ at a rate for operations of \$399,793,000: *Provided*, That the last proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-85 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in prior appropriation Acts, \$4,400,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 340. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 183, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Environmental and Other Defense Activities—Defense Environmental Cleanup’ at a rate for operations of \$5,096,000,000, of which \$33,700,000 shall be transferred to the ‘Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund’: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-85 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in prior appropriation Acts, \$11,900,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 341. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 184, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Energy—Environmental and Other Defense Activities—Other Defense Activities’ at a rate for operations of \$823,000,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-85 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in prior appropriation Acts, \$3,400,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 342. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Denali Commission’ at a rate for operations of \$10,700,000: *Provided*, That of the unobligated balances of funds made available under such heading in prior appropriation Acts, \$15,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 343. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Treasury—Departmental Offices—Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$4,000,000, and the first proviso under such heading in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 344. Of the unobligated balances available under the heading ‘Department of the Treasury—Treasury Forfeiture Fund’, \$400,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 345. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Treasury—Financial Management Service—Salaries and Expenses’ at a rate for operations of \$232,838,000.

“SEC. 346. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Treasury—Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau—Salaries and Expenses’ at a rate for operations of \$99,831,000, and the proviso under such heading in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 347. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Treasury—Bureau of the Public Debt—Administering the Public Debt’ at a rate for operations of \$184,658,000.

“SEC. 348. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 250, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Treasury—Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account’ at a rate for operations of

\$163,600,000, and the requirement to transfer funds to the Capital Magnet Fund and the funding designation of \$3,150,000 for an additional pilot project grant under such heading in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

"SEC. 349. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—Office of Management and Budget—Salaries and Expenses' at a rate for operations of \$92,500,000.

"SEC. 350. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation' at a rate for operations of \$0.

"SEC. 351. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—Office of National Drug Control Policy—Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center' at a rate for operations of \$0.

"SEC. 352. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 251, amounts are provided for 'Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—Office of National Drug Control Policy—Other Federal Drug Control Programs' at a rate for operations of \$142,400,000, of which \$85,500,000 shall be for the Drug-Free Communities Program; and amounts included under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting '\$0' for '\$1,000,000', '\$1,250,000', and '\$250,000'.

"SEC. 353. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'The Judiciary—Supreme Court of the United States—Care of the Building and Grounds' at a rate for operations of \$8,175,000.

"SEC. 354. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Fees of Jurors and Commissioners' at a rate for operations of \$52,410,000.

"SEC. 355. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts' at a rate for operations of \$244,660,000, of which \$59,000,000 shall be for capital improvements.

"SEC. 356. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment for Consolidated Laboratory Facility' at a rate for operations of \$0.

"SEC. 357. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment for Housing for the Homeless' at a rate for operations of \$10,000,000.

"SEC. 358. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment for Youth Services' at a rate for operations of \$0.

"SEC. 359. Section 814 of division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by striking 'Federal'.

"SEC. 360. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Election Assistance Commission—Salaries and Expenses' at a rate for operations of \$16,800,000, of which \$3,250,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252).

"SEC. 361. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 253, the aggregate amount of new obligatory authority provided under the heading 'General Services Administration—Real Property Activities—Federal Buildings Fund—Limitations on Availability of Revenue' for Federal buildings and courthouses and other purposes of the Fund shall be

available at a rate for operations of \$7,504,272,000, of which: (1) \$0 is for 'Construction and Acquisition'; and (2) \$284,000,000 is for 'Repairs and Alterations' for Special Emphasis Programs and Basic Repairs and Alterations.

"SEC. 362. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'General Services Administration—Federal Citizen Services Fund' at a rate for operations of \$34,689,000.

"SEC. 363. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'General Services Administration—Electronic Government Fund' at a rate for operations of \$17,000,000.

"SEC. 364. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'National Archives and Records Administration—Electronic Records Archives' at a rate for operations of \$72,000,000, of which \$52,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013.

"SEC. 365. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'National Archives and Records Administration—National Historical Publications and Records Commission—Grants Program' at a rate for operations of \$6,000,000.

"SEC. 366. The amounts included under the heading 'Office of Personnel Management—Salaries and Expenses' in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting '\$101,270,000' for '\$102,970,000' and by substituting '\$111,038,000' for '\$112,738,000'.

"SEC. 367. Notwithstanding section 156 of this Act and section 503 of Public Law 111-83, amounts made available by this Act for the Department of Homeland Security shall be available for reprogramming or transfer between and within appropriations to the extent necessary to address emergent circumstances, to meet critical operational requirements, to avoid furloughs or reduction in force, or to provide funding for critical programs and activities required by law: *Provided*, That such reprogrammings or transfers may not result in the termination or initiation of a program, project, or activity: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds.

"SEC. 368. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 186, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Office of the Under Secretary for Management' at a rate for operations of \$239,933,000.

"SEC. 369. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Office of the Chief Financial Officer' at a rate for operations of \$53,530,000.

"SEC. 370. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding' at a rate for operations of \$0.

"SEC. 371. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Automation Modernization' at a rate for operations of \$341,575,000, of which \$153,090,000 shall be for the Automated Commercial Environment.

"SEC. 372. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology' at a rate for operations of \$574,173,000.

"SEC. 373. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement' at a rate for operations of \$516,326,000.

"SEC. 374. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of

Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Automation Modernization' at a rate for operations of \$75,000,000.

"SEC. 375. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Construction' at a rate for operations of \$0.

"SEC. 376. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Transportation Security Administration—Surface Transportation Security' at a rate for operations of \$105,961,000.

"SEC. 377. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Transportation Security Administration—Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing' at a rate for operations of \$162,999,000.

"SEC. 378. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 193, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—National Protection and Programs Directorate—Infrastructure Protection and Information Security' at a rate for operations of \$859,000,000.

"SEC. 379. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—National Protection and Programs Directorate—United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology' at a rate for operations of \$334,613,000.

"SEC. 380. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 195, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency Management Agency—State and Local Programs' at a rate for operations of \$2,417,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided by this Act for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under such heading, \$50,000,000 shall be for the Driver's License Security Grant Program and \$10,000,000 shall be for the Citizen Corps Program: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided by this Act for the Citizen Corps Program under such heading shall not be subject to the requirements of subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603 et seq.): *Provided further*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: in paragraph (1), by substituting '\$788,000,000' for '\$950,000,000'; in paragraph (2), by substituting '\$788,000,000' for '\$887,000,000'; in paragraph (3), by substituting '\$17,500,000' for '\$35,000,000'; in paragraph (4), by substituting '\$35,000,000' for '\$41,000,000'; in paragraph (5), by substituting '\$0' for '\$13,000,000'; in paragraph (6), by substituting '\$260,000,000' for '\$300,000,000'; in paragraph (7), by substituting '\$260,000,000' for '\$300,000,000'; in paragraph (8), by substituting '\$5,000,000' for '\$12,000,000'; in paragraph (9), by substituting '\$0' for '\$50,000,000'; in paragraph (10), by substituting '\$0' for '\$50,000,000'; in paragraph (11), by substituting '\$0' for '\$50,000,000'; in paragraph (12), by substituting '\$20,000,000' for '\$60,000,000' and by substituting '\$0' for each subsequent amount in such paragraph; and in paragraph (13), by substituting '\$244,000,000' for '\$267,200,000': *Provided further*, That the directed obligation provisions in paragraphs 13(A), 13(B), and 13(C) under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act: *Provided further*, That 5.5 percent of the amount provided for 'Federal Emergency Management Agency—State and Local Programs' by this Act shall be transferred to the 'Federal Emergency Management Agency—Management and Administration' account for program administration.

"SEC. 381. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency

Management Agency—Flood Map Modernization Fund' at a rate for operations of \$194,000,000.

"SEC. 382. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 196, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency Management Agency—National Predisaster Mitigation Fund' at a rate for operations of \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That the directed obligation provision under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

"SEC. 383. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Federal Law Enforcement Training Center—Salaries and Expenses' at a rate for operations of \$235,919,000.

"SEC. 384. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Federal Law Enforcement Training Center—Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses' at a rate for operations of \$38,456,000.

"SEC. 385. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 197, amounts are provided for 'Department of Homeland Security—Science and Technology—Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations' at a rate for operations of \$690,000,000.

"SEC. 386. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following amounts are rescinded from the following accounts and programs:

"(1) 'Operations', \$1,692,000.

"(2) 'Violent Crime Reduction Program', \$4,871,492.

"(3) 'Office for Domestic Preparedness', \$10,568,934.

"SEC. 387. Of the unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of Public Law 111-83, the following amounts are rescinded from the following accounts:

"(1) 'Office of the Secretary and Executive Management', \$1,437,015.

"(2) 'Office of the Under Secretary for Management', \$821,104.

"(3) 'U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses', \$8,500,000.

"(4) 'U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses', \$8,500,000.

"(5) 'Transportation Security Administration—Federal Air Marshals', \$2,429,978.

"(6) 'Coast Guard—Operating Expenses', \$13,508,196.

"(7) 'Coast Guard—Reserve Training', \$3,411,505.

"(8) 'National Protection and Programs Directorate—Infrastructure Protection and Information Security', \$861,290.

"(9) 'United States Secret Service—Salaries and Expenses', \$602,956.

"(10) 'Federal Emergency Management Agency—Management and Administration', \$814,153.

"(11) 'Office of Health Affairs', \$831,400.

"(12) 'United States Citizenship and Immigration Services', \$7,945,983.

"(13) 'Federal Law Enforcement Training Center—Salaries and Expenses', \$1,010,795.

"SEC. 388. Of the unobligated balances available for the following accounts of the Department of Homeland Security, the following amounts are rescinded:

"(1) 'U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Automation Modernization', \$10,000,000.

"(2) 'U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology', \$119,000,000.

"(3) 'Federal Emergency Management Agency—National Predisaster Mitigation Fund', \$19,603,000.

"(4) 'Science and Technology—Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations', \$6,500,000.

"(5) 'Domestic Nuclear Detection Office—Research, Development, and Operations', \$15,700,000.

"(6) 'Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements', \$1,122,000.

"SEC. 389. Of the unobligated balances made available under section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, \$800,000 is rescinded.

"SEC. 390. Of the unobligated balances available for accounts under the heading 'Department of Homeland Security—Transportation Security Administration', \$15,000,000 is rescinded (in addition to amounts otherwise rescinded by this Act): *Provided*, That the Transportation Security Administration shall not rescind any unobligated balances from the following programs: explosives detection systems; checkpoint support; aviation regulation and other enforcement; and air cargo.

"SEC. 391. Of the unobligated balances available for 'Department of Homeland Security—National Protection and Programs Directorate—Infrastructure Protection and Information Security', the following amounts are rescinded:

"(1) \$6,000,000, to be derived from amounts made available for Next Generation Networks.

"(2) \$9,600,000, to be derived from amounts which shall be specified by the Secretary of Homeland Security in a report submitted not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, describing the amounts rescinded and the original purpose of such funds.

"SEC. 392. Of the unobligated balances available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9703 of title 31, United States Code, as added by section 638 of Public Law 102-393, \$22,600,000 is rescinded.

"SEC. 393. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 258, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Management of Lands and Resources' at a rate for operations of \$927,523,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting '\$927,523,000' for '\$959,571,000' the second place it appears.

"SEC. 394. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 259, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Construction' at a rate for operations of \$3,590,000.

"SEC. 395. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 260, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Land Acquisition' at a rate for operations of \$22,212,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

"SEC. 396. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 261, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management' at a rate for operations of \$1,235,052,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting '\$20,945,000' for '\$22,103,000'; and by substituting '\$10,474,000' for '\$11,632,000'.

"SEC. 397. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 262, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Construction' at a rate for operations of \$23,737,000.

"SEC. 398. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 263, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition' at a rate for operations of \$57,471,000.

"SEC. 399. Of the unobligated amounts available for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Landowner Incentive Program' from prior year appropriations, all remaining amounts are rescinded.

"SEC. 400. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund' at a rate for operations of \$63,831,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting '\$24,835,000' for '\$29,000,000'; by substituting '\$4,987,297' for '\$5,145,706'; and by substituting '\$38,996,000' for '\$56,000,000'.

"SEC. 401. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—North American Wetlands Conservation Fund' at a rate for operations of \$40,000,000.

"SEC. 402. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation' at a rate for operations of \$4,430,000.

"SEC. 403. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Multinational Species Conservation Fund' at a rate for operations of \$7,875,000.

"SEC. 404. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—State and Tribal Wildlife Grants' at a rate for operations of \$80,000,000.

"SEC. 405. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Park Partnership Project Grants' at a rate for operations of \$0: *Provided*, That all of the provisos under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

"SEC. 406. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 266, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Construction' at a rate for operations of \$210,066,000: *Provided*, That the last proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

"SEC. 407. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 267, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance' at a rate for operations of \$90,846,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting '\$31,000,000' for '\$40,000,000'; and by substituting '\$6,000,000' for '\$9,000,000'.

"SEC. 408. Of the unobligated amounts available for 'Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Urban Park and Recreation Fund', \$625,000 is rescinded.

"SEC. 409. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 268, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—United States Geological Survey—Surveys, Investigations, and Research' at a rate for operations of \$1,076,355,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting '\$53,500,000' for '\$40,150,000'.

"SEC. 410. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs—Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians' at a rate for operations of \$46,480,000, of which \$0 shall be for the matter pertaining to Public Law 109-379.

“SEC. 411. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs—Indian Land Consolidation’ at a rate for operations of \$0.

“SEC. 412. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses’ at a rate for operations of \$117,336,000.

“SEC. 413. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 270, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Insular Affairs—Assistance to Territories’ at a rate for operations of \$78,670,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$9,080,000’ for ‘\$9,280,000’.

“SEC. 414. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Insular Affairs—Compact of Free Association’ at a rate for operations of \$5,422,000, of which \$2,104,000 is for section 122 of division A of Public Law 111–88.

“SEC. 415. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of the Interior—Department-wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management’ at a rate for operations of \$919,897,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$125,000,000’: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances available under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 and prior appropriations Acts, \$150,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts in this section may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

“SEC. 416. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 271, amounts are provided for ‘Environmental Protection Agency—Science and Technology’ at a rate for operations of \$826,370,000, of which \$0 shall be for the purposes specified in ‘Research/National Priorities’ under the heading ‘Science and Technology’ in the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying Public Law 111–88 and \$51,297,000 shall be for ‘Homeland Security’ under the heading ‘Science and Technology’ in the table of detailed funding recommendations contained at the end of such joint explanatory statement.

“SEC. 417. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 272, amounts are provided for ‘Environmental Protection Agency—Environmental Programs and Management’ at a rate for operations of \$2,779,851,000: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided by this Act for such account, \$0 shall be for cap and trade technical assistance and \$0 shall be for the program specified in ‘Environmental Protection/National Priorities’ under the heading ‘Environmental Programs and Management’ in the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying Public Law 111–88: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided by this Act for such account, amounts are provided for the Geographic Programs specified in such joint explanatory statement at a rate for operations of \$424,875,000: *Provided further*, That of such amount for Geographic Programs, \$300,000,000 shall be for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided by this Act for such account, \$15,142,000 shall be for ‘Homeland Security’ under the heading ‘Environmental Programs and Management’ in the table of detailed funding recommendations contained at the end of such joint explanatory statement.

“SEC. 418. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Environmental

Protection Agency—Hazardous Substance Superfund’ at a rate for operations of \$1,293,475,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting ‘\$1,293,475,000’ for ‘\$1,306,541,000’ in the second place it appears; and by substituting ‘September 30, 2010’ for ‘September 30, 2009’: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided by this Act for such account, \$43,468,000 shall be for ‘Homeland Security’ under the heading ‘Hazardous Substance Superfund’ in the table of detailed funding recommendations contained at the end of the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying Public Law 111–88.

“SEC. 419. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 274, amounts are provided for ‘Environmental Protection Agency—State and Tribal Assistance Grants’ at a rate for operations of \$4,077,946,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting ‘\$1,700,000,000’ for ‘\$2,100,000,000’; by substituting ‘\$1,087,000,000’ for ‘\$1,387,000,000’; by substituting ‘\$14,500,000’ for ‘\$17,000,000’; by substituting ‘\$10,000,000’ for ‘\$13,000,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$156,777,000’; by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$20,000,000’; and by substituting ‘\$1,106,446,000’ for ‘\$1,116,446,000’.

“SEC. 420. Notwithstanding section 101, the amounts authorized to transfer under the heading ‘Environmental Protection Agency—Administrative Provisions, Environmental Protection Agency’ in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$300,000,000’ for ‘\$475,000,000’.

“SEC. 421. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 276, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Forest and Rangeland Research’ at a rate for operations of \$297,252,000.

“SEC. 422. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 277, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—State and Private Forestry’ at a rate for operations of \$272,797,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$52,317,000’ for ‘\$76,460,000’.

“SEC. 423. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 278, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—National Forest System’ at a rate for operations of \$1,534,089,000.

“SEC. 424. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 279, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Capital Improvement and Maintenance’ at a rate for operations of \$499,618,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$50,731,000’ for ‘\$90,000,000’.

“SEC. 425. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 281, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management’ at a rate for operations of \$2,172,387,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$75,000,000’.

“SEC. 426. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$291,000,000.

“SEC. 427. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘National Gallery of Art—Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings’ at a rate for operations of \$48,221,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of

Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘\$42,250,000’ for ‘\$40,000,000’.

“SEC. 428. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—Operations and Maintenance’ at a rate for operations of \$22,500,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 429. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—Capital Repair and Restoration’ at a rate for operations of \$13,920,000.

“SEC. 430. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Commission of Fine Arts—National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs’ at a rate for operations of \$0.

“SEC. 431. Notwithstanding sections 101, 200, and 283, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—Training and Employment Services’ at a rate for operations of \$3,636,148,000, of which \$196,661,000 shall be for national activities described in paragraph (3) under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117: *Provided*, That the amounts included for national activities under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as follows: by substituting ‘\$44,561,000’ for ‘\$93,450,000’, by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$48,889,000’, by substituting ‘\$90,000,000’ for ‘\$108,493,000’, by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$125,000,000’, and by substituting ‘\$0’ for ‘\$65,000,000’.

“SEC. 432. Of the unobligated balances available in ‘Department of Labor—Working Capital Fund’, \$3,900,000 is permanently rescinded, to be derived solely from amounts available in the Investment in Reinvention Fund (other than amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

“SEC. 433. Notwithstanding sections 101, 203, and 285, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Resources and Services’ at a rate for operations of \$6,982,520,000: *Provided*, That the eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-fifth provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 434. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 204, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Disease Control, Research, and Training’ at a rate for operations of \$6,044,273,000, of which \$750,000,000 shall be derived from funds transferred, pursuant to section 4002(c) of Public Law 111–148, from amounts appropriated by section 4002(b) of such Public Law: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, section 4002(c) of Public Law 111–148 shall be applied as if ‘, over the fiscal year 2008 level,’ were stricken from such section: *Provided further*, That the amount included before the first proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ‘0’ for ‘\$20,620,000’.

“SEC. 435. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance’ at a rate for operations of \$4,709,672,000, of which \$200,000,000 shall be for payments under section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.

“SEC. 436. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 208, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Children and Families Services Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$9,269,747,000: *Provided*, That the fifteenth proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 437. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 286, in addition to amounts otherwise made available by section 130, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$546,109,000, of which \$65,578,000 shall be for expenses necessary to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic (none of which shall be available past September 30, 2011), \$35,000,000 shall be for expenses necessary for fit-out and other costs related to a competitive lease procurement to renovate or replace the existing headquarters building for Public Health Service agencies and other components of the Department of Health and Human Services, and \$235,000,000 shall be for Hospital Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Grants.

“SEC. 438. Of the unobligated balances available for ‘Department of Education—Education for the Disadvantaged’ in division D of Public Law 111–117, \$186,500,000 is rescinded, to be derived from the amounts specified under such heading for availability under section 1502 of the ESEA.

“SEC. 439. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 212, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—School Improvement Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$5,080,695,000, of which \$3,216,244,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That of such amounts, no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 1 of part D of title II of the ESEA or part Z of title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965: *Provided further*, That the second, third, and thirteenth provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 440. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 213, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—Innovation and Improvement’ at a rate for operations of \$1,019,353,000, of which no funds shall be available for activities authorized under section 2151(c) of the ESEA, section 1504 of the ESEA, or part F of title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and \$477,047,000 shall be for part D of title V of the ESEA: *Provided*, That the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventeenth, and eighteenth provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 441. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 214, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—Safe Schools and Citizenship Education’ at a rate for operations of \$341,053,000, of which, notwithstanding section 2343(b) of the ESEA, \$2,578,000 is for the continuation costs of awards made on a competitive basis under section 2345 of the ESEA and \$207,053,000 shall be for subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the ESEA: *Provided*, That the first and third provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 442. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 216, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research’ at a rate for operations of \$3,478,026,000: *Provided*, That the second proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 443. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities—National Technical Institute for the Deaf’ at a rate for operations of \$65,677,000, of which \$240,000 shall be available for construction.

“SEC. 444. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 217, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—Career, Technical, and Adult Education’ at a rate for operations of \$1,897,541,000, of which \$1,106,541,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 and no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 4 of part D of title V of the ESEA: *Provided*, That the first, second, third, seventh, and eighth provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 445. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 219, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Education—Higher Education’ at a rate for operations of \$2,094,985,000, of which no funds shall be available for activities authorized under section 428L of part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, subpart 1 of part D of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, part H of title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, section 1543 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, or section 117 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006: *Provided*, That the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

“SEC. 446. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Railroad Retirement Board—Dual Benefits Payments Account’ at a rate for operations of \$57,000,000.

“SEC. 447. Of the funds appropriated for ‘Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses’ for fiscal years 2010 and prior years (other than funds appropriated by Public Law 111–5) for investment in information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, \$300,000,000 is rescinded (in addition to the amounts rescinded by section 288).

“SEC. 448. Of the funds made available for ‘Military Construction, Defense-Wide’ in title I of division E of Public Law 110–329, \$23,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 449. Of the funds made available for ‘Military Construction, Defense-Wide’ in title I of division E of Public Law 111–117, \$125,500,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 450. Of the funds made available for ‘Military Construction, Army’ in title I of division E of Public Law 111–117, \$160,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 451. Of the funds made available for ‘Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps’ in title I of division E of Public Law 111–117, \$34,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 452. Of the funds made available for ‘Military Construction, Air Force’ in title I of division E of Public Law 111–117, \$87,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 453. Of the unobligated balances available for ‘Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005’ from prior appropriations (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), \$200,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 454. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—Information Technology Systems’ at a rate for operations of \$3,146,898,000: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under such heading in division E of Public Law 111–117, \$147,000,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 455. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—Construction, Major Projects’ at a rate for operations of \$1,151,036,000.

“SEC. 456. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 137, amounts are provided for ‘International Security Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Foreign Military Financing Program’ at a rate for operations of \$5,385,000,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, \$1,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Egypt, and not less than \$300,000,000 shall be available for assistance for Jordan: *Provided*, That, for purposes of this Act, the dollar amount in the first paragraph of the fourth proviso under such heading in title IV of division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be deemed to be \$789,000,000.

“SEC. 457. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Civilian Stabilization Initiative’ at a rate for operations of \$40,000,000.

“SEC. 458. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘United States Agency for International Development—Funds Appropriated to the President—Civilian Stabilization Initiative’ at a rate for operations of \$10,000,000.

“SEC. 459. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$625,000,000.

“SEC. 460. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for the following accounts at a rate for operations of \$0: ‘Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Buying Power Maintenance Account’ and ‘Multilateral Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Contribution to the Asian Development Fund’.

“SEC. 461. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of State—International Organizations—Contributions to International Organizations’ at a rate for operations of \$1,545,000,000.

“SEC. 462. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of State—International Organizations—Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities’ at a rate for operations of \$2,095,000,000.

“SEC. 463. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Related Programs—United States Institute of Peace’ at a rate for operations of \$42,676,000.

“SEC. 464. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Economic Support Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$6,284,000,000.

“SEC. 465. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia’ at a rate for operations of \$716,354,000.

“SEC. 466. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Bilateral Economic Assistance—Independent Agencies—Millennium Challenge Corporation’ at a rate for operations of \$900,000,000.

“SEC. 467. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘International Security Assistance—Department of State—Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$740,000,000.

“SEC. 468. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘International Security Assistance—Department of State—Peacekeeping Operations’ at a rate for operations of \$305,000,000.



“SEC. 469. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Multilateral Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Organizations and Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$350,550,000.

“SEC. 470. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Multilateral Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Financial Institutions—Contribution to the International Development Association’ at a rate for operations of \$1,235,000,000.

“SEC. 471. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Multilateral Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Financial Institutions—Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$250,000,000.

“SEC. 472. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Multilateral Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Financial Institutions—Contribution to the African Development Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$125,000,000.

“SEC. 473. (a) Of the unobligated balances available from funds appropriated under the heading ‘Export and Investment Assistance—Export-Import Bank of the United States—Subsidy Appropriation’ in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (division H of Public Law 111-8) and under such heading in prior acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$150,000,000 is rescinded.

“(b) Of the unobligated balances from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Buying Power Maintenance Account, \$15,000,000 is rescinded.

“(c) Of the unobligated balances available for the Development Assistance account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbols 7206/111021, \$1,000,000 is rescinded.

“(d) Of the unobligated balances available for the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbols 7206/111093, 7207/121093, and 72X1093, \$11,700,000 is rescinded.

“(e) Of the unobligated balances available for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbols 11X1022, 1106/121022, and 191105/111022, \$7,183,000 is rescinded.

“SEC. 474. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Transportation Planning, Research, and Development’ at a rate for operations of \$9,800,000.

“SEC. 475. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment’ at a rate for operations of \$2,927,500,000.

“SEC. 476. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Research, Engineering, and Development’ at a rate for operations of \$187,000,000.

“SEC. 477. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Federal Railroad Administration—Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service’ at a rate for operations of \$1,000,000,000.

“SEC. 478. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Federal Railroad Administration—Railroad Research and Development’ at a rate for operations of \$35,100,000.

“SEC. 479. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Capital Investment Grants’ at a rate for operations of \$1,720,000,000.

“SEC. 480. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Research and University Research Centers’ at a rate for operations of \$64,200,000.

“SEC. 481. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Public and Indian Housing—Public Housing Operating Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$4,626,000,000.

“SEC. 482. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 226, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund’ at a rate for operations of \$4,230,068,480, of which \$0 shall be for grants for the Economic Development Initiative (EDI), \$0 shall be for neighborhood initiatives, and \$0 shall be for grants specified in the last proviso of the last paragraph under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117: *Provided*, That the second and third paragraphs under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.”

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011”.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1363 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 1363, the Department of Defense and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011.

I ask my colleagues, Madam Speaker, to support this bill so that we can avoid a government shutdown and provide the necessary time to finally complete negotiations on a final funding agreement for the rest of the 2011 fiscal year.

This bill funds government operations for 1 week while reducing spending by \$12 billion. These cuts include funding rescissions, reductions, and program terminations from nearly all areas of the government. Virtually all of these cuts were also included in H.R. 1, and many were included in the President’s budget requests, the Senate’s alternative to H.R. 1, or the recent OMB CR proposal.

Most importantly, Madam Speaker, this bill supports our troops and our national security by providing funding for our national defense for the remain-

der of this fiscal year. Our troops and their families deserve to have the financial security we promised them while we continue to work towards a final budget agreement.

After months of uncertainty, it’s high time we provide for our national security in a responsible way. This means commonsense funding that ensures the safety of our war fighters and the success of our missions abroad.

However, while this legislation points us in the right direction on security and spending cuts, what we all want right now is to wrap up these negotiations, complete the process for 2011, and move our many other important legislative items onto the table.

As I have said many times before, Madam Speaker, short-term measures like this are not the preferable way to fund the government. So while no one wants to fund the government in 1- or 2-week bursts, this short-term CR is what we must do to prevent a government shutdown and allow time to pass a smart and thoughtful bill for the rest of the year.

Madam Speaker, coming into this Congress, the Democrats left us with a financial mess: soaring deficits, unchecked spending, and no budget, not a single appropriations bill for 2011. And now that we’re 6 months into the fiscal year, the Senate Democrats have yet to produce any plan to help clean up this mess.

Despite all the roadblocks we’ve faced throughout this process, we must continue down the path to fiscal solvency, and this CR both affords us the time required to complete negotiations as well as makes the spending cuts needed to continue to help balance our budgets. We are committed to making real spending cuts like these to reduce our deficits both now and in the future. We are determined to complete this work where Democrats failed to do so.

While answering our constituents’ calls to reduce excessive government spending, this bill provides time to negotiate in an honest way to do what is only right for our constituents, our Nation, and our financial future. Let’s pass this bill and finally get this leftover work from last year behind us once and for all.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished former whip, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), who is now the assistant minority leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. I thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, my Republican friends bring to the floor today a transparent political ploy that’s an insult to our men and women in uniform and their families.

It says that the Republican majority is willing to put up the funding to arm and equip our troops fighting overseas for the remainder of the year, but they won’t find a way to fund the rest of the Federal programs that assist their

spouses, children, and parents who are making significant sacrifices keeping the home front together while their loved ones give all that they have to keep all of us safe and free.

No, they're happy to submit them, their families, to the whims of a budget debate that I'm concerned is rapidly moving toward a shutdown that many of their supporters are clamoring for and seem pleased to have happen.

This is no peace of mind for a soldier fighting in the field to defend our freedoms and interests if his or her spouse or parents are being furloughed at home or their children are being denied essential services.

Is this bill going anywhere in the Senate? I don't think so and certainly hope not. This kind of insensitivity should never be codified.

Madam Speaker, the VA's backlog is extensive and growing. Let's stop wasting time and raising anxieties. Let's get back to the negotiating table so we can avoid a government shutdown and the damage it will do to military families, working men and women, and our Nation's economy.

After all, it's two one-thousandth of 1 percent of the budget that's in dispute here.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I would point out, Madam Speaker, that this bill would prevent a shutdown. This keeps the government operating. That's one aspect of it.

I yield 3 minutes to the very distinguished chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and former chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Make no mistake about it: This is a national defense appropriations bill. This bill is based on one that was written under Chairman DICKS last year and should have been brought to this floor and passed into law last year. But for some reason, this one, along with every other appropriations bill, didn't see the light of day. This may not be the most perfect defense bill that we've ever produced here, but it is a good bill and it will keep the Defense Department functioning.

And here's the problem for those of us who work every day of our lives in national defense. We see what's happening. Under a continuing resolution, the Defense Department is getting terribly close, dangerously close, to affecting readiness, training, troops and their families. This is not something we can allow to continue.

Put away the politics. Understand the importance of taking care of our soldiers and our sailors and our airmen and our marines and their families.

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Don't make them go without a paycheck because most of them live from paycheck to paycheck. That's just not right, but that's the way it is.

Let's pass this bill, put the politics aside. Let us get the Department of De-

fense away from a continuing resolution that is having a very, very negative effect on our readiness and on our training.

I want to compliment Chairman ROGERS for the good job that he has done to get us to this point today. Let's pass this bill, and let's get on with the business of the country, and especially defending our country and defending those who defend our country.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished Democratic whip, Mr. HOYER, my good friend from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. How I miss my magic minute.

I want to say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, how often he and I have said, you know, when we have these impasses, we need a clean CR. This CR is unclean. This CR will not get us to where you say you want to get, Mr. Chairman, and that's not shutting down the government, because you know and I know the President will not sign this bill. Why? Because you put in poison pills that you know are unacceptable to him. Why? So you can get the votes on your side of the aisle to vote for your bill to keep the government open. Why is that difficult? Because so many of your folks, unless they get 100 percent, are prepared to shut down the government. You and I both know that, Mr. Chairman.

I have great respect for you. Very frankly, I think you and I could go in a room and solve this in the next 30 seconds, but you and I are not in that room. It is time, as the Speaker has said, to be adults.

Why is this viable piece of legislation on the floor? Because you think you can hold the government ransom for an additional \$12 billion. I said that I would not support, after supporting the first two—which I thought were reasonable to try to give us an opportunity to solve the differences that exist between us—that I would not vote for a third one, and I'm not going to vote for this one. It won't matter because it's dead anyway, and you all know it's dead. But you're banking on the fact that you know we don't want to shut down government. What's the proof in the pudding? We did not shut it down when we had disagreements with George Bush because we believed that reasonable people elected by a diverse community in America who had differences of opinion were expected by our public to come together, reason together, and act productively together.

Now very frankly, I don't take a back seat to anybody on this floor in my support of defense or the men and women in uniform, and Mr. YOUNG knows that, my dear friend, not a back seat to anyone. And yes, if we passed a unanimous consent request to fund at present levels, defense would continue. Should we have passed a defense bill last year? I think we should have. I'm sorry we didn't. I urged that we do it.

But the Senate, as you might recall, would not allow any bills to come to the floor, any bills—that is, the Republicans in the United States Senate would not allow that to happen.

So now we are faced with not a let's-reason-together bill but an additional \$12 billion in cuts, which means that week by week by week you think you will get to what you want, not a compromise, not an agreement, but what you want. And you will do it \$5 billion a week, \$2 billion a week—this one is \$12 billion a week. And you have no expectation that that will pass or be signed by the President, but you do it to pretend you want to keep government in operations. Newt Gingrich has said don't worry about shutting down the government, as he shut it down in 1995—and over Christmas—for 3 weeks, in '95 and '96.

Ladies and gentlemen on my side of the aisle, we ought to reject this specious political act which pretends that we want to keep the government open.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. We ought to do, Mr. Chairman, what you and I have done in the past as members of the Appropriations Committee: say we haven't reached an agreement, we will do a clean CR at present levels while we continue to negotiate on behalf of the American people to do what we all want to do.

Mr. DICKS. If the gentleman will yield on that point, if we did that, if we had a clean CR, the President would sign it into law.

Mr. HOYER. Absolutely. And that would pass the Senate as well.

I urge my colleagues to reject this CR and adopt a clean CR that will keep the government in operation and allow us to come together and reason together and pass a reasonable piece of legislation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds the Members that remarks must be addressed to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, insofar as the military is concerned, this is not a CR. This funds the Department for the balance of the year. The rest of the bill, of course, is the CR.

I yield 3 minutes to the very hard-working chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

Mr. MCKEON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of the bill before us that will fund our troops through the end of the fiscal year, cut an additional \$12 billion in Federal spending, and prevent a government shutdown.

Failure to pass this resolution would intentionally harm those who have made great sacrifices in defense of our ideals and our values. We simply cannot have our fighting forces on the

front lines in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya wondering if their families at home will be provided for. It would be a grave injustice and a gross affront to the civil-military relationship. Their pay cannot, should not be disrupted, not for a week, not for a few days, not for a second. Our men and women in uniform deserve better.

I don't even want to contemplate a government shutdown, but if it should happen, people need to know that the pay to our military would be suspended. This means we would have our troops on the front lines risking their lives with their families at home, with bills to pay and mouths to feed, and they wouldn't get their paycheck.

As Secretary Gates has said, many of our youngest sailors, soldiers, airmen, and marines live from paycheck to paycheck. While wives and husbands are off fighting to keep this Nation safe, we cannot have them left wondering what's happening to their families.

I think we are mature enough to fix this problem. But if we don't, failing to properly resource the Defense Department during the difficult trials of war could arrest the momentum that has been achieved through the blood, sweat, and tears of our troops.

The military is already overstretched, over-deployed and overworked. Should this resolution fail, they will also be underpaid. We have too much riding on these young men and women to sell them short. Let's work together to figure out this budget, but let's also get this military pay issue off the table first.

I encourage all Members to send a clear message to our military men and women by supporting this critical troop funding appropriations bill—this Congress believes in you, we support you, we honor your dedication.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), former chairman of Interior, now the ranking Democratic member of the Interior and Environment Subcommittee.

□ 1230

Mr. MORAN. I thank the very distinguished former chair of the Appropriations Committee and now ranking member of the committee as well as of Defense.

Madam Speaker, none of us want any of our soldiers to go unpaid for 1 day or for one moment—obviously, they should not—but there are also representatives of virtually every agency in the government who are working for our goals and objectives throughout the world in combat situations, many of them—in hardship situations. Much of the essential work of the government, our people in the military would be the first to say, is performed by people who don't happen to be in uniform. None of them should go without pay.

This government represents the most important nation in the world, and we are responsible for funding it. We rep-

resent the people, and they work for the people. The problem with this bill is that the decision to bring it up now is tantamount to shutting down that government.

What we should be doing is exactly what Mr. HOYER and Mr. DICKS have suggested, which is to bring up a clean continuing resolution, to let us get through the weekend, to come up with a long-term resolution for the rest of the fiscal year, and then to fight out these ideological battles in the fiscal year 2012 appropriations bills.

This is no way to run a government, Madam Speaker, but we do have some precedent. The last time the Republican Party took over the Congress back in 1995, some of my colleagues will recall, we also shut down the government on two occasions for a total of 27 days during the Christmas period. We know what happened then: 800,000 Federal Government workers were furloughed, and it cost the taxpayers more than \$1.4 billion. Let me just mention some of the things that happened then and that will happen again.

The Minerals Management Service had to shut down many of the rigs that produce oil, which power this economy. It is estimated that the companies which owned those rigs had to pay at least \$525,000. They couldn't get any oil. They were shut in. We had 200,000 U.S. applications for passports which went unprocessed. Thirty thousand applications by foreigners for visas, much of it for business that had to be done in this country, were closed down. U.S. tourist industries and airlines sustained millions of dollars in losses. That's what will happen again.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MORAN. Toxic waste cleanup was stopped at 609 sites; 2,400 Superfund workers were sent home; 368 National Park Service sites were closed down; 7 million visitors weren't able to visit the parks; there were more than 2 million visitors who couldn't go to national museums and monuments; the Smithsonian will be shut down; Federal contractors were furloughed.

Throughout this country, not just in the Federal Government, this economy took a deep hit. Jobs were lost. Money was lost. People couldn't pay their mortgages and their car payments. Don't let it happen again, Madam Speaker. Let's pass a clean CR.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a member of our committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Speaker, this past week or so ago, we had the NCOs of all the Services come in to appear before the MilCon Subcommittee. The question was asked, I believe, by my friends on the other side: What is the number one concern of the United States military, of those who are fighting our wars

today—our wars in Afghanistan, Iraq and now in Libya? What is their number one concern?

The top NCO of every Service said: Losing their paychecks and not being able to care for their families back home.

Now, the Democrats are holding our poor troops hostage so that they can have this agenda that is going to result in shutting down the government. Let's make this clear. What we are offering today is to continue the government in action for the next week but to make sure that our troops know that their pay is going to be solid because we are going to fund the Defense Department for the next 5 months.

This is intolerable. We offered in H.R. 1 to fund the entire government and to fund our troops. The Democrats rejected it. We offered again today to fund our troops—to make sure that they're going to get paid and to make sure that the contracts are met and that essential training services are there. They refused it. We have a backup bill, H.R. 1297, which will just guarantee that the troops get paid. They've refused it. Now the Commander in Chief of the military in this country has announced that he is going to veto a bill that would see to it that our soldiers get paid.

The number one worry of men and women in combat today: Will my folks back home have a paycheck?

Now, that's not me saying that. That's the highest NCOs in the Army. We need to respect that and we need to pass this.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), who is the ranking member on the Homeland Security subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this continuing resolution.

All of us know we are having this debate at a challenging and tense time. We are facing an entirely unnecessary government shutdown, a shutdown that has already been disruptive to critical governmental functions and to our communities, and which may become radically more so. But we all know—everyone in this Chamber knows—this could have been avoided. This is a politically generated crisis.

In December, this House had the opportunity to pass an omnibus appropriations bill—12 subcommittee bills, each written with bipartisan cooperation, with substantial savings relative to the President's budget request—and Republicans in the Senate refused to even consider that omnibus bill.

So, failing that, we asked, What about a yearlong continuing resolution with even more savings? Again, Republicans in the Senate said they would filibuster such a bill, so here we are. What our friends on the other side of the aisle opted for instead was a potential March shutdown that they thought they could use to leverage the tea party agenda.

Now, I and many others on this side of the aisle have been willing in recent weeks to vote for two short-term continuing resolutions to give the process of negotiation more time. We accepted additional cuts, cuts that avoided real damage to the recovering economy or to critical investments. Unfortunately, the resolution before us today breaks with that pattern. It attempts to hold the House and the country hostage to an extreme ideological position to which the Republican Conference has, unfortunately, caved in.

This resolution proposes \$12 billion in unacceptable and damaging cuts, cuts that would threaten this fragile recovery, destroy jobs, and pull back critical national investments. It takes, for example, \$200 million from the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children. It takes \$150 million from Federal law enforcement. It would take over \$200 million from the Department of Energy's environmental cleanup programs.

In the homeland security area, with which I am most familiar because of the subcommittee I chaired and on which I now serve as ranking member, it would reduce FEMA's State and local grants by 20 percent, below 2010 levels. Both the State homeland security grants and the urban area security grants would go to historically low levels.

The continuing resolution would decimate the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It would radically cut the Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds. It cuts the Centers of Excellence for veteran students. It cuts school improvement investments by \$148 million, including efforts to improve education for returning veterans. It cuts hundreds of millions from the Centers for Disease Control. It would cut \$1.5 billion from a critical national investment—high-speed rail. It would cut public housing operating funds drastically.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, these cuts are economic folly. They have the potential to damage this fragile recovery and to compromise critical national investments. Republicans may be willing to risk a governmental shutdown to appease extremist elements, but we cannot allow our country to be held hostage to their radical agenda.

□ 1240

Pass a clean Continuing Resolution and continue the discussions. But do not deliver this body blow to our economy.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 2 minutes to the chairman on our committee of the Subcommittee for Transportation and HUD, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM).

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky.

The idea that this is somehow artificially created is unbelievable. Is there any memory over on the other side here about what happened last year for the first time since the Budget Act of 1974—that you didn't even attempt to pass a budget last year? You initiated what the majority on your side, both in the House and the Senate, and the Presidency, did not pass one bill into law. That's why we're here today. You know that's not artificial.

And I'm glad they got the talking points down from Senator SCHUMER about being extreme. I tell you what's extreme is to continue to spend this country into oblivion. You're going to have our kids and grandchildren working for the Chinese if you continue this.

And that's why, Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 1363, the Troop Funding Bill. It's unfortunate that we have to be here in this way today. But we have no choice because of the inaction of the other side from last year.

This bill will provide much-needed certainty for our troops in the field and would keep the government open for another week. It also makes \$12 billion in cuts in other programs, most of which were proposed by the President and by the Democrats—the cuts that we're talking about that are so supposedly draconian out of a \$3.6 trillion budget we can't cut \$12 billion, apparently.

Now, many in the Senate would like to see the Department of Defense budget used as an offset to continue the spending binge we're on here in Washington. But we cannot allow our troops to be used as a bargaining chip in negotiation. It's time to take the Department of Defense off the table and fund our troops for the rest of this year.

Our brave men and women in the field are engaged in three different wars—one just started again by this President—around the globe and they deserve to know that they have the full support of this Congress.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. LATHAM. We owe it to those sacrificing for us both home and abroad to ensure that there is not an interruption of their pay. This measure continues to show the House Republicans' commitment to our men and women in uniform while protecting the cause of freedom around the world, as well as our commitment to fiscal sanity in cutting spending while keeping the government open.

If this is rejected by the House and Senate Democrats and the White House—and it's amazing the Commander in Chief of the military is going to veto a bill that will fund his troops. I've never heard anything more outrageous.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL), who is a former

member of the Appropriations Committee doing great things in his new job.

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans came to Washington promising to change the way Washington works. And what do they give us? This political stunt of a resolution.

They came to the majority in 1994 and shut down the government. They came back to the majority in 2010, and they want to shut down the government, and they want to blame Democrats for doing that. The American people see right through this.

They know that you demanded \$73 billion in cuts and we agreed to \$73 billion in cuts. Now you're saying you want more. They know that not only do you want more, but you want to add restrictions on a women's right to choose. They keep moving the goal posts further and further to the far, far, far right. And it is enough.

Now, I keep hearing my friends on the other side of the aisle talk about their concern about debt and deficits. And we agree. Let me remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that several weeks ago, we offered an amendment that would have reduced spending by asking the top five richest oil companies in America just to forgo this year's portion of their tax subsidy. And they said "no."

Let me remind my friends that several weeks ago, we offered to reduce spending by eliminating funding for the Bridge to Nowhere. And they said "no."

Keep spending on the top five richest, most profitable oil companies, keep spending on the Bridge to Nowhere, but privatize Medicare for senior citizens. Make them tighten their belts, make them sacrifice. But when it comes to our friends in the special interests, spend, spend, spend.

We see right through it. The American people see right through it. It's time to do what we offered to do, which is to meet you where you wanted to meet us until you moved those goal posts.

Enough, Madam Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind the Members that remarks in debate must be addressed to the Chair and not to other Members in the second person.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, may I inquire of the time remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 16½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Washington has 14½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to one of my hardworking subcommittee chairmen on Appropriations, the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. There is a way to avoid the consequences of a government shutdown that the government

from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) spoke about just a few minutes ago, and that is to pass this CR, put it on the President's desk so that he will sign it. And I believe he will sign it.

The gentleman from North Carolina said this could have been avoided. He's absolutely right. This could have been avoided. It could have been avoided when the Democrats controlled the House and the Senate and the Presidency last year by actually passing a budget or passing an appropriation bill on the floor of the House.

Guess what? That never happened. You left us with this mess. And now you complain about the way we're trying to clean it up.

The gentleman also said this is an ideological position on which the Republicans will not yield. He's right. And that ideological position is, this country is in a fiscal crisis, and we are going to get our house back in order. If that's the position that we're being criticized for, I welcome that criticism.

Mr. Speaker, nobody wants this government to be shut down. And frankly, there is absolutely no reason to close down the government. The smart thing to do would be to pass this 1-week CR that saves the taxpayers \$12 billion and addresses the dual goals of addressing the fiscal crisis that we're in and averting a government shutdown.

It also funds our troops for the rest of this year. It enables our congressional leaders and the White House to dot the I's and cross the T's on the final spending bill for 2011. That would be the smart thing to do.

Many of the spending reductions contained in this CR are spending reductions that the President has submitted to Congress in either his FY11 or FY12 budget request. Almost \$1.3 billion of the spending reductions come from my own subcommittee, the Interior and Environment Subcommittee. And these are spending reductions that will probably be in any final agreement that is made between Republicans and Democrats.

So the \$12 billion is not extreme. It will be in the final agreement, whatever that agreement is. There is absolutely no reason why the Senate cannot pass this bill and send it to the White House. I believe if you put it on the President's desk, he will sign it so that our troops are funded.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) who can explain why part of this CR is very ideologically driven and extreme.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentleman for his efforts.

I'm here to say to my good friends on the other side, it's one thing to beat up on the District of Columbia; it's another thing to drop a bomb on the city. And that's what this CR does.

It takes the route of authoritarian governments and dictatorships by dictating to a local government how it may spend its local funds. And it may force the District of Columbia govern-

ment to shut down, even though the District government had a balanced budget, passed it last spring and had it approved by the committees in this House and Senate since last summer.

□ 1250

But because the Congress can't figure out how to pass its own budget, it now threatens to close down the District of Columbia government, which doesn't have a dime in this federal budget, only local funds. My amendment could have avoided all this by allowing local funds to continue to be spent by the District of Columbia.

The other side has been engaged in many attacks on the city's right to self-government, from stripping our vote in the Committee of the Whole, approved by two Federal courts, to three riders in their H.R. 1. But the ultimate attack on a local self-government is Federal usurpation, a virtual taking of our local funds by not allowing the city to use its own money to keep its own local government running.

Worse, there is an attempt to use the District of Columbia as a bargaining chip in these negotiations. There have been no riders in prior continuing resolutions. Shamefully, here the District of Columbia is paired with a rider that no prisoners can be brought into the United States with another that says D.C.'s local funds shall be captured by keeping the city from spending its own local funds on abortion.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. NORTON. How much more contempt can you show for the citizens who live in the Nation's Capital? If the Republicans are going to require Members to cite the Constitution in introducing legislation, I ask them to stop tearing up the Constitution and throwing it in the faces of the American citizens who live in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Thank you, Mr. DICKS.

There is something we have to acknowledge, whatever side of the issue we are going to vote on: we are playing with fire. A government shutdown is going to have two consequences: one, the obvious, and that is folks that depend on governmental services are going to be enormously inconvenienced. Contractors who are owed money from the Federal Government won't be paid. Our citizens are going to be adversely hurt. And folks who work honestly and hard every day for the Federal Government are going to be out of a job. That's significant.

But what's really significant in the long term is that this is sending a signal to the world, not just America, that the American political process is fundamentally broken. If we are unable to reach an agreement on a 1-week con-

tinuing resolution to keep government going, what are the prospects for us when we face the challenge of a budget next year? What are the prospects for us when we face the challenge that looms ahead of us in May of raising the debt ceiling so that America can honor the obligation that it has to pay its bills?

When the world begins to lose confidence that America's political process can function, it is going to have a very dramatic and negative impact on the economy. Interest rates are going to go up because the cost of borrowing will go up because the anxiety about whether America meets its obligations will increase. We are playing with fire here.

The biggest problem I have with the proposals that have been made fiscally on the other side in my view is that they are designed to fail. It's not that there isn't a legitimate concern about spending and getting our fiscal house in order. You're right about that. We share that. But if we're going to get from here to there, you cannot attack 100 percent of the problem on 12 percent of the budget.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Chairman SIMPSON a moment ago referred and reminded us that we're in this mess that we're in because the other side, when they controlled the House last year, failed to pass a single appropriations bill and left the mess in our hands when we took over in January. And now they are complaining about the way we're trying to clean up their mess. It reminds me a bit of Abraham Lincoln back in Illinois when he was practicing law spoke of a man who was accused of killing his parents, and in court made a plea that he was an orphan.

I yield 2 minutes, Madam Speaker, to the chairman on the Financial Services Subcommittee on our full committee, the gentlelady from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON).

Mrs. EMERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, and really want to express, I believe the opinion of all of us, that we do not want the Federal Government to shut down because doing so means abrogating our responsibility to serve the American people from both the legislative and executive branches.

We have all talked about how a shutdown also means our men and women in uniform will face the uncertainty of serving without pay. Your phones must be ringing like mine are, because we are hearing from so many military families whom we represent. They are facing uncertainty on top of uncertainty, posted overseas or with a family member away on active duty in harm's way. They are just trying to keep their households intact. And the President would veto such a piece of legislation?

So this measure achieves two important goals. It ensures our military operations and the pay of our military

members are uninterrupted, and it provides us another week to continue negotiations. No one in this Congress should mistake this for easy work, because it isn't. We are attempting to reduce discretionary spending from historic heights, control the growth in the scope of government, and give our children a future where the necessary functions we enjoy today exist for them tomorrow. We are also attempting to endow them with a future in which they can enjoy low taxes, keep more of what they earn, and invest in new ideas and opportunities, those things that have made our Nation great.

The negotiators and staff members on both sides of this effort are working late hours, weekends; and I am convinced we all want to get this right. But it would be more helpful if we could agree to work and find consensus instead of ripping apart a 1-week bill that funds our troops. I am not the only one to notice that we began the budget process for 2012 this week at the very moment when we are trying to resolve our responsibilities for 2011.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield the gentlelady an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. EMERSON. I hope we can achieve that first goal this week so we can move onto the next order of business, y'all, serving the people we represent through the budget process, and making the difficult decisions to curtail spending we can't afford. We shouldn't borrow, and we sure don't want our children and our grandchildren to pay the bill when it comes due.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), who is the most senior woman in the House of Representatives and on the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank our distinguished ranking member, Mr. DICKS, for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, in our tender economy, where job creation should be our top priority, this flawed legislation moves us backwards. It gives no confidence to the markets that anyone here in the majority knows what they are doing. It is just more fits and starts and stops. This bill is partial, it is short term, and it is a selective bill that leaves the vast majority of budget choices off the table. It is irresponsible.

It selects only some of our valiant fighting forces—some would say “uses” them—and extends paychecks for only some through the end of September. But it leaves out the majority of Americans who expect good government out of this Congress to ensure economic growth and a continued recovery on the job front. The American people are sick and tired of political antics. Let me point out this bill is so flawed it leaves out the veterans who come home and can't get work and are lined up with their families at food banks across this country. This bill does nothing about reemploying them, nor

assuring their sustenance as employment and food commodity programs are left off the table.

□ 1300

This resolution leaves out decisions regarding food supplies to those pantries so essential to holding life together for our unemployed veterans as well as for millions of other Americans facing hard times. And what about those vets lined up to exercise their GI benefits at local community colleges? This resolution turns its back on 2011 educational funding at community colleges that are an essential reentry portal for returning veterans. So this bill is partial, selective and lopsided.

What about those vets with disabilities who are lined up across our country to get adjudication? This resolution turns its back on them and those adjudication judges that also get paychecks, some as contracted employees, from the government of the United States to do their job of serving veterans.

Let me urge the majority to do what the American people sent us here to do, and that is to govern, to govern for all, to not leave anyone out, to not leave any veterans out, to not leave the vast majority of Americans out.

I ask my colleagues to defeat this flawed resolution. Let us govern responsibly by addressing the entire budget, not just a slice of it; and let's turn the focus here to creating jobs which is what the American people really want.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 1 minute to a member of our committee, and a good one, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, passing this measure is absolutely the responsible thing to do. We are on the brink of an avoidable, potentially destructive government shutdown; and first and foremost we ensure that our troops are funded for their service to the Nation. Let's get that done.

The American people elected us to ensure the Federal Government runs effectively and efficiently, and allowing even a temporary shutdown is a failure of our most basic responsibility as Members of Congress.

Let's not forget the reason we are here today and in this predicament. It was the inability of the Democratic leadership last year to pass a budget. They didn't even try, and they failed to complete any of the appropriations bills.

In fact, Senator SCHUMER has made it quite clear that a government shutdown is in his political interest. Perhaps that's why the Senate isn't doing anything. You know, they have two paces over there: slow and glacial.

Today was a new day in the Senate. They started slowly and they're winding down from there. I wish they would get to work and pass some type of an appropriations bill.

We passed an appropriations bill; they passed nothing. We need to get

this done. It's important to fund the troops, it's important to keep the government open, and this is the right way to do it.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time remains on both sides.

Ms. FOXX. The gentleman from Washington has 8 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Kentucky has 10½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DICKS. I would invite the gentleman to go ahead with a couple of more speakers at this juncture.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to a brand-new member of our committee, and a hardworking one at that, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. AUSTRIA).

Mr. AUSTRIA. I thank the chairman for yielding and for his great leadership.

Madam Speaker, just a reminder as to why we are standing here again debating another CR on this floor is because the Democrat leadership in the last Congress did not fulfill the most basic function that we have in the United States Congress, and that is passing a budget or a single appropriations bill.

As a member of this Appropriations Committee, I am pleased that today we have a CR bill that will have another \$12 billion worth of cuts and that, as importantly, will fully fund the Department of Defense for the rest of this fiscal year.

It was 47 days ago that we passed a bill in this House that would have kept government open, that would have cut \$100 billion from the President's 2011 budget and would have fully funded our troops through the end of 2011. Any bill we pass must include full funding for our men and women serving in our military.

I represent Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, one of the largest Air Force facilities in the country, and they could be forced to furlough many of the 27,000 military, civilians, and contractors.

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

Mr. AUSTRIA. We have to pass this CR budget with the military component included.

Mr. DICKS. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to another new member of our committee and a new Member of Congress; but he is doing a great job, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. NUNNELEE).

Mr. NUNNELEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We're engaged in a budget battle for the future of our country, but we have the freedom to engage in that battle because of the brave men and women that have their lives on the line fighting for that freedom.

Have we forgotten? Only 10 years ago, there were those who would have destroyed this very building and disrupted these proceedings by an act of



terror, and we have men and women today fighting to make sure that those acts of terror are never repeated. That's their mission.

It's unconscionable that we would send men and women into harm's way and not fund their efforts. That's why we need to pass this bill, because if we do, we will have the liberty to pursue our mission while our men and women in uniform have the liberty to pursue theirs.

Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Mr. DICKS. I yield myself 15 seconds.

I would just remind the gentleman that if we had a clean CR, the troops would also be taken care of, and a clean CR would be signed into law by the President of the United States so it would be effective.

What is being proposed today will be vetoed. The President has already sent a statement.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) who is a distinguished member of this institution.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the ranking member, and I thank the Members on this floor today.

I believe that this is one of the most serious debates that we will have in the history of this Congress. It is whether or not America belongs to all people and not special interests.

Coming from the State of Texas, I can tell you that statistics will say that we probably have the highest number of men and women serving in the United States military, a large number of bases, a large number of veterans; and we well know the values of those men and women who sacrifice and leave their families and go overseas.

But I said yesterday on the floor of the House, we have values. As my colleagues have said, can we say it one more time? We will support a clean CR to pay our troops, to pay their families, to keep the doors of our hospitals open, to provide Medicare for our seniors and Medicaid and education for our children.

But, no, friends on the other side are strangled by special interests, picket signs and loud shouts about "shut it down." The President has already said he will veto this silly legislative initiative.

Why are we in the midst of a serious budget debate? By the way, the Ryan budget that has been put out by the Republicans will deny 66 percent of citizens, of seniors, off of Medicare. They will be off. We will not balance the budget under the Ryan budget until 2040. It will cause \$8 trillion more debt.

It's hard for America to understand this complicated process. It seems so confusing, but, my friends, we're talking about last year where people have already committed, making commitments to pay their bills like you would make commitments.

And then in the middle, you would be shortchanged or cut off. Where is the

heart on the other side? Yes, yesterday I said shut the government down if you have no heart because we're not going to compromise our values.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. This is wrongheaded and misdirected. I ask you to vote it down and vote with the American people.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1363, the Department of Defense and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011. While I support our men and women in the armed forces and our need to ensure our national security, I cannot with clear conscience support another continuing resolution that does not allow vital programs to be fully funded.

We must consider the consequence of passing another continuing resolution. Funding the government for a week at a time cripples agencies, rendering them unable to look to the future and focus on how to best serve the American people in the coming fiscal year.

The funding cuts in this particular continuing resolution are harmful to countless Americans and many of my constituents in the 18th Congressional District. We cannot continue to cut services for children, senior citizens, and the underserved. We cannot allow budgets to provide tax cuts to the wealthiest among us, while ignoring the needs of less advantaged citizens. This bill will cut funding that keeps Americans safe and healthy.

The Department of Health and Human Services will suffer deep funding cuts under this proposal. Programs such as hospital preparedness grants, which allocated 28 million dollars to hospitals in Texas last year, will see its budget cut by \$185 million dollars, money that could be used to prepare communities and hospitals for public health emergencies.

The Centers for Disease Control's Immunization and Respiratory Disease Center will lose \$156 million dollars. Cuts to this vital program will surely impact the millions of dollars in grant money to purchase and administer vaccines that Houston has received from the Immunization and Respiratory Disease Center. These cuts will certainly harm infants and children of low income families who rely on money appropriated for vaccinations to prevent disease and death.

The proposed cut of \$390 million from the LIHEAP contingency fund will affect the 500,000 low-income households in Houston that were receiving heating and energy discounts last year.

I urge my colleagues to consider the constituents in their home districts who would be hurt by these cuts. I urge my colleagues to consider the ramifications for the nation by cutting \$495 million dollars in FEMA First Responders grants, and the impact that cutting \$192 million from the Department of Energy's Environmental Clean Up Program will have on future generations.

My Republican colleagues who support the passage of this continuing resolution seem more concerned with placing controversial issues like the right to choose in the text of the bill. Instead of placing irrelevant ideological issues into a continuing resolution, we must take this time to pass a responsible budget that reduces spending without cutting programs essential to the well being of the American people.

This bill contains many large and dangerous cuts in its one week of CR government funding, including \$2 billion in cuts to investments in infrastructure projects that are needed for our nation's continued economic growth. The bill makes reprehensible cuts to the most needy in our elementary and secondary education system by rescinding some \$186,500,000 from funds already made available for the Department of Education's Education for the Disadvantaged program.

The bill shamelessly resorts to the use of highly offensive, inflammatory and controversial policy riders highlighted by the Red Herring issue and attack on women embodied in prohibiting the District of Columbia from using Federal funding and the District of Columbia's own funds for abortions even when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

President Obama found the one week CR and its policy riders so objectionable that he declared his clear intention to veto the bill and issued a call for Congress to work together to produce a responsible appropriations measure to fund the remainder of fiscal year 2011 and avoid a devastating government shutdown.

I join the President in his call for a responsible appropriations measure to fund the remainder of fiscal year 2011 and avoid a devastating government shutdown. By using this bill with its attached one week CR, the Republicans are engaging in a high stakes masquerade with dire stakes for the American people and business across the country that rely on having a functioning Federal government. The Republicans mask and hide their shame by putting reprehensible and destructive funding cuts in H.R. 1363 which is supposed to provide for a year of funding for our brave men and women serving in the armed services. Shame on them for doing so and shame on them for bringing this nation perilously close to a government shutdown.

Instead of this meager attempt to pass another fake, short-term CR that does not address the issues facing the American people who are counting on Congress to get this right, we need a Clean CR that does not have outrageous Draconian cuts or hold our Veterans and the men and women serving our country honorably as hostages for the sake of Partisan point scoring. I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this bill and calling for a proper CR which responsibly funds the Federal government through fiscal year 2011.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, let's remind everybody why we are here. We are here because we are trying to save our Federal Government from unsustainable budget deficits.

During the regime of NANCY PELOSI as House Speaker and majority leader over in the Senate, HARRY REID, we have had four consecutive budget deficits that average \$1.2 billion a year. Those are unsustainable. They threaten our Federal Government's solvency; we are facing a national bankruptcy.

□ 1310

And so what are we trying to do today? We are trying to protect our

troops who are in Afghanistan and Iraq so that they don't have to worry about whether their homes are going to be foreclosed on as they're off doing battle and their kids and their wives are at home.

We have people from Colony, Alabama, a lady who has two young children, aged 3, twins, and she is fighting on behalf of our country. We have soldiers that I met in Afghanistan and Iraq that are fighting on our behalf. I ask that this House and this Senate do what we should do, and that is protect our troops by funding them adequately and don't leave them in a position where they are not able to take care of their own people at home.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of the Department of Defense and Further Continuing Appropriations Act. This 1-week continuing resolution will fully fund the Department of Defense for the remainder of this fiscal year and reduce government spending by \$12 billion, and it is worthy of the support of every Member of Congress.

Look, no one wants a government shutdown. But if we don't take a stand for fiscal discipline in Washington, D.C., we're going to shut down the future for our children and grandchildren.

To be honest with you, I'm frustrated that we're here again with another stopgap measure. I'm frustrated that liberals in the Senate continue to resist efforts to accept even modest budget cuts in this year's budget. We're talking about a 2 percent reduction in this year's budget. That's unacceptable to the liberals down the hallway. It seems like liberals in the Senate would rather shut the government down than accept a 2 percent cut in the Federal budget. It seems like liberals in the Senate would rather shut the government down so they can continue to borrow money from China to fund the largest abortion provider in America.

But in this moment, I'm going to support this resolution because the troops come first. We cannot put fiscal battles ahead of support for those who are currently engaged in America's real battles. This CR reaffirms our commitment to our troops. It fully funds DOD for the balance of the year, and it reaffirms our commitment to our most cherished ally, Israel, during these uncertain days.

Now, earlier this week, Senator HARRY REID said the biggest gap in negotiations is between Republicans and Republicans. Nothing could be further from the truth. The biggest gap in these negotiations over a possible government shutdown are between liberals

here in Washington, D.C., and the American people. That's where the gaps lie. The American people want to restore fiscal discipline and provide for the common defense, and they know we can do it.

Today, Senator REID took to the floor of the Senate and called this very resolution "a surefire way to shut down the government." And, astonishingly, the Commander in Chief has threatened to veto a bill that would fund our troops at a time of war. Astonishing.

Look, we are going to pass this continuing resolution. We are going to fund our troops in harm's way and stationed all across the world and all across this Nation. And if Democrats here in Washington would rather play political games and shut down the government than support our troops, defend our Treasury and respect our values, then I say shut it down. And I'm certain the American people are going to know who to blame.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington has 5¾ minutes.

Mr. DICKS. I will yield myself 4¾ minutes.

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

Mr. DICKS. I just want to make sure that everyone has heard the Statement of Administration Policy that was issued today:

"The administration strongly opposes House passage of H.R. 1363, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes. As the President stated on April 5, 2011, if negotiations are making significant progress, the administration would support a short-term, clean continuing resolution to allow for enactment of a final bill.

"For the past several weeks, the administration has worked diligently and in good faith to find common ground on the shared goal of cutting spending. After giving the Congress more time by signing short-term extensions into law"—which, by the way, many of us voted for—"the President believes that we need to put politics aside and work out our differences for a bill that covers the rest of the fiscal year. This bill is a distraction from the real work that would bring us closer to a reasonable compromise for funding the remainder of fiscal year 2011 and avert a disruptive Federal Government shutdown that would put the Nation's economic recovery in jeopardy. The administration will continue to work with the Congress to arrive at a compromise that will fund the government for the remainder of the fiscal year in a way that does not undermine future growth and job creation and that averts a costly government shutdown. It is critical that the Congress send a final bill to the President's desk that provides cer-

tainty to our men and women in military uniform, their families, small businesses, homeowners, taxpayers, and all Americans. H.R. 1363 simply delays that critical final outcome.

"If presented with this bill, the President will veto it."

I think the President is right.

What I suggested yesterday to the Rules Committee and to our chairman was that we go forward with a clean CR, which we have done many times. It would allow the President to sign this and us to finish our work. I would much rather have preferred if the clean CR was at a point when all three—the President, the Speaker, and the Majority Leader—had all agreed and said, "We're done; we need a little more time to do the paperwork," but that is not the situation that we're in.

I also want to reiterate, with a clean CR, the troops will be paid and they will receive their checks as they should. And the defense part of this bill, I have worked on. It's a very good piece of legislation. But when you throw in the District of Columbia abortion issue, it really shows that you're not serious. That's why the American people I think believe that this is ideology and not people working together in a commonsense way to get this thing resolved.

So, again, I worry about what we're doing here in terms of economic policy, that again the magnitude of these cuts are going to have a negative effect on the economy. We need to create more jobs, to lower the deficit, and put people back to work.

I urge that we defeat this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. May I inquire of the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. DICKS. I believe that the Democratic whip may want to propound a question to the chairman, so I am not going to yield back my time until he has an opportunity to do that.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Democratic whip, my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

□ 1320

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to ask the chairman if he will yield to me for the purposes of making a unanimous consent request that we proceed with what we would call a clean CR, which would provide for the funding of the troops, provide for the funding of all other government agencies at the levels that we are currently at, which of course involve all the cuts that have been made to date in the last two CRs that we passed and for which I voted. I tell my friend, the reason I want to propound this unanimous consent, it will in fact provide for a document, an

act, to pass this House which I believe will in fact pass the Senate and will in fact be signed by the President.

As a result, we will protect our troops and we will protect all other services that government has available for the American people.

I ask my friend if he will yield to me for that purpose.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. I think I have concluded, Madam Speaker, in asking the chairman whether he would yield to me for the purposes of making that unanimous consent so that we could have an act pass this House that we know will be signed by the President and will protect the troops and will keep the government open.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, what the gentleman is asking is if we will continue the status quo. We do not and cannot accept the status quo.

Mr. HOYER. Will the chairman yield simply for me to clarify my request?

Mr. DICKS. I yield my remaining time to the gentleman from Maryland.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky controls the time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Ms. BUERKLE), a new Member of this body.

Ms. BUERKLE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, the bill to fund our troops. The last Congress failed to pass a budget, and that's why we're here. That's why we're debating these CRs.

This continuing resolution is the right outcome, not only for the American people, but for our military. This isn't a Democratic or Republican issue, this is what's best for the American people, and most importantly what's best for our troops. Give them certainty, give them what they need to keep us safe and allow us to be here today with this debate.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. GRIFFIN).

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, while we stand here debating the course of our fiscal future, brave men and women are in harm's way, taking the fight to our enemies around the world. Their families here at home are doing all they can to keep a brave face and keep their family going while their loved ones are abroad.

Sadly, because of the Senate's inaction, these families now face an even greater challenge. Unless the Senate changes course and listens to the American people, our U.S. military families will soon not receive their paychecks. From my home State of Arkansas, we have over 5,000 active duty servicemembers as well as 246 Army

National Guardsmen deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq. My district is home to Little Rock Air Force Base, where we have 5,500 airmen and over 15,000 military family members.

Think about this, ladies and gentlemen: the men and women facing our enemies every day don't know whether they will get paid. As the standard bearer for the free world, it is unacceptable and, really, just embarrassing that America can't pay its troops for their service. This is not the time for servicemembers and their families to worry about when the next check will arrive.

I support this bill.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. DICKS. I just want to summarize again: I'm urging a "no" vote on this continuing resolution. We have voted twice, many of us on this side, for reasonable continuing resolutions that have gotten us to this point. This one is unreasonable. The President has made it clear that he will veto this bill.

I believe what the gentleman from Maryland was attempting to do was the smart and pragmatic thing, and that was to go with a clean CR that would have kept the government open, that would have protected the troops, made sure that they got paid, and would have passed the Senate and been adopted by the President and signed into law. But they have chosen to put in a highly controversial rider on abortion in the District of Columbia which is ideological. This is not something that a serious appropriations committee would do in the middle of a government crisis, and I hope the American people will understand that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 2¼ minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Let's try to summarize here. The Democrats left us, when we took control of the House, in a mess. You hadn't passed a single appropriations bill. You passed a CR until March 4. We prepared and put into play and passed in the House a continuing resolution that would have funded the government entirely for the balance of the year, including the military, and sent it to the other body. And they have said nothing, and that was 2 months ago.

When that time ran out in March, this body passed a second CR for 2 weeks. Sent that to the Senate. We haven't heard from them since. That time ran out. We passed a third CR. We passed it to the Senate, not a peep. Nothing.

And now a fourth time, now a fourth CR where we are going to give the Senate another chance to come forward with what they propose in a CR. They have yet to pass anything. And I have to say this, too: The White House has

been late in coming to the aid of their party. The White House has been absent from the battle until the last few days.

And now you come to us and say, look, here's what we complain about on your cleaning up our mess. And I say to you, this bill takes care of our military, our young men and women fighting in three wars on the other side of the world. And the Commander in Chief of the military is saying I'm going to veto the bill that pays their salaries and supports their families back home. I find that inexplicable, inexplicable that the Commander in Chief would put an end to the pay of our soldiers.

The failure of the Senate to act and the failure of the White House to act when we pass this bill means a vote to shut down the government. Vote "yes."

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 8120 of Division A of H.R. 1363 as passed the House on April 7, 2011, Chairman ROGERS submits the following explanatory statement:

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE

For fiscal year 2011, the Department of Defense is directed to adhere to the definition of Program, Project and Activity, and to follow the guidance for Congressional Special Interest Items, Reprogrammings, Reprogramming Reporting Requirements, and Funding Increases, as specified in the Explanatory Statement, Division A, Department of Defense Appropriations Act Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111-118.

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

A classified annex accompanying this Act will be forwarded under separate cover.

Rescissions

Language is included that rescinds \$1,213,536,000 from the following programs:

2009 Appropriations:	
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Future Combat Systems .....	\$86,300,000
Other Procurement, Army:	
Armored Security Vehicles .....	55,000,000
Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below ..	30,600,000
Semi-trailers, Flatbed .....	62,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy:	
KC-130J .....	12,000,000
F/A-18E/F .....	14,100,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
Global Hawk excess funds .....	49,000,000
C-130 AMP .....	31,900,000
HC/MC updated pricing .....	36,000,000
2010 Appropriations:	
Aircraft Procurement, Army:	
Tactical SIGINT Payload .....	14,000,000
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Future Combat Systems spin-outs .....	19,600,000
Improved Recovery Vehicle .....	8,700,000
MK-19 Grenade Machine Gun Modifications .....	7,700,000
Missile Procurement, Army:	
GMLRS .....	9,171,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy:	
EA-18G MYP savings .....	89,120,000
F/A-18E/F MYP savings .....	72,727,000
F-18 Series ECO .....	17,000,000
E-6 Series .....	6,000,000
Joint Strike Fighter (AP) .....	100,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps:	
General Purpose Bombs .....	11,576,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy:	
DDG-51 main reduction gear savings .....	22,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
Minesweeping System Replacement .....	5,400,000
Aircraft Launch Recovery .....	3,642,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
B-2A .....	5,900,000
B-52 .....	39,300,000
C-17 Modifications .....	12,200,000
C-130J updated pricing .....	7,000,000
C-130 AP updated pricing .....	15,100,000

HC/MC-130 AP .....	46,900,000	Future Combat System—Class IV UAV Program of Record .....	12,000,000	Engine CIP .....	15,000,000
HC/MC-130 updated pricing .....	13,200,000	TUAV-TSP .....	16,300,000	JSTARS .....	14,600,000
Initial Spares—Joint Stars Re-engining .....	11,700,000	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force: .....		RQ-4 UAV .....	18,000,000
Other Procurement, Air Force:		B-2 .....	90,000,000	C-5 Airlift Squadrons .....	19,000,000
FAB-T .....	36,600,000	Classified Program .....	10,000,000	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide:	
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:		Alternative Fuels .....	10,000,000	BMD Hercules .....	10,000,000
Aircraft Avionics—JTRS AMF .....	10,200,000	Small Diameter Bomb .....	22,000,000		
HFDS .....	15,000,000				

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
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MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....		
BASIC PAY .....	6,392,861	6,392,861
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	2,088,308	2,088,308
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	1,854,718	1,854,718
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	255,925	255,925
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	97,698	97,698
SPECIAL PAYS .....	300,939	300,939
ALLOWANCES .....	198,601	198,601
SEPARATION PAY .....	61,798	61,798
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	487,469	487,469
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	11,738,317	11,738,317
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	13,682,488	13,682,488
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	4,470,859	4,470,859
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	4,395,850	4,395,850
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	102,851	102,851
SPECIAL PAYS .....	1,269,047	1,269,047
Enlistment Bonuses—Excess to Requirement .....		-40,000
Re-enlistment Bonuses—Excess to Requirement .....		-100,000
ALLOWANCES .....	806,471	806,471
SEPARATION PAY .....	255,127	255,127
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	1,046,710	1,046,710
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	26,029,403	25,889,403
BA-3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS .....		
ACADEMY CADETS .....	74,773	74,773
TOTAL, BA-3 .....	74,773	74,773
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	1,313,309	1,313,309
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	817,691	817,691
FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE .....	748	748
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	2,131,748	2,131,748
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....		
ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	202,699	202,699
TRAINING TRAVEL .....	142,749	142,749
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	494,937	494,937
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL .....	674,831	674,831
SEPARATION TRAVEL .....	198,439	198,439
TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS .....	12,137	12,137
NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE .....	12,639	12,639
TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE .....	38,931	38,931
TOTAL, BA-5 .....	1,777,362	1,777,362
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....		
APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS .....	2,233	2,233
INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS .....	648	648
DEATH GRATUITIES .....	45,500	45,500
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	188,778	188,778
EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	30,879	30,879
ADOPTION EXPENSES .....	610	610
TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY .....	8,007	8,007
PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE .....	338	338
RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) .....	138,731	138,731
JUNIOR ROTC .....	50,201	50,201
TOTAL, BA-6 .....	465,925	465,925
LESS REIMBURSABLES .....	-245,251	-245,251
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS .....	0	-789,624
Undistributed Transfer to Title IX .....		-789,624
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY .....	41,972,277	41,042,653

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....		
BASIC PAY .....	3,680,703	3,680,703
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	1,202,462	1,202,462
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	1,263,675	1,263,675
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	143,344	143,344
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	155,148	155,148
SPECIAL PAYS .....	355,821	355,821
ALLOWANCES .....	104,291	104,291
SEPARATION PAY .....	25,353	25,353
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	278,666	278,666
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	7,209,463	7,209,463
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	8,257,803	8,257,803
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	2,700,204	2,700,204
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	3,682,915	3,682,915
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	100,499	100,499
SPECIAL PAYS .....	839,787	814,787
Re-enlistment Bonuses—Excess to Requirement .....		-5,000
Enlistment Bonuses—Excess to Requirement .....		-20,000
ALLOWANCES .....	498,621	498,621
SEPARATION PAY .....	127,343	127,343
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	631,722	631,722
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	16,838,894	16,813,894
BA-3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MIDSHIPMEN .....		
MIDSHIPMEN .....	74,950	74,950
TOTAL, BA-3 .....	74,950	74,950
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	685,085	685,085
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	419,333	419,333
FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE .....	12	12
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	1,104,430	1,104,430
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....		
ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	76,220	76,220
TRAINING TRAVEL .....	71,814	71,814
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	219,685	219,685
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL .....	354,275	354,275
SEPARATION TRAVEL .....	103,806	103,806
TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS .....	39,368	39,368

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE .....	5,760	5,760
TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE .....	6,386	6,386
OTHER .....	6,406	6,406
TOTAL, BA-5 .....	883,720	883,720
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....		
APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS .....	261	261
INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS .....	1,427	1,427
DEATH GRATUITIES .....	17,700	17,700
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	88,350	88,350
EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	21,515	21,515
ADOPTION EXPENSES .....	271	271
TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY .....	8,030	8,030
PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE .....	190	190
RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) .....	27,345	27,345
JUNIOR R.O.T.C .....	14,093	14,093
TOTAL, BA-6 .....	179,182	179,182
LESS REIMBURSABLES .....	-339,690	-339,690
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	0	-13,500
Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....		-13,500
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY .....	25,950,949	25,912,449
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....		
BASIC PAY .....	1,433,200	1,433,200
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	465,072	465,072
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	462,438	462,438
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	59,613	59,613
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	50,011	50,011
SPECIAL PAYS .....	27,921	27,921
ALLOWANCES .....	34,404	34,404
SEPARATION PAY .....	13,299	13,299
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	109,014	109,014
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	2,654,972	2,654,972
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	4,910,560	4,910,560
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	1,591,322	1,591,322
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	1,660,161	1,660,161
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	9,158	9,158
SPECIAL PAYS .....	288,654	288,654
ALLOWANCES .....	278,060	278,060
SEPARATION PAY .....	65,101	65,101
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	372,411	372,411
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	9,175,427	9,175,427
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	489,789	489,789
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	324,565	324,565
FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE .....	750	750
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	815,104	815,104
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....		
ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	79,378	79,378
TRAINING TRAVEL .....	10,079	10,079
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	239,442	239,442
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL .....	115,330	115,330
SEPARATION TRAVEL .....	55,528	55,528
TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS .....	742	742
NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE .....	6,305	6,305
TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE .....	13,818	13,818
OTHER .....	2,683	2,683
TOTAL, BA-5 .....	523,305	523,305
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....		
APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS .....	1,823	1,823
INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS .....	19	19
DEATH GRATUITIES .....	17,200	17,200
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	69,359	69,359
EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	4,249	4,249
ADOPTION EXPENSES .....	159	159
TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY .....	2,853	2,853
PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE .....	278	278
JUNIOR R.O.T.C .....	5,573	5,573
TOTAL, BA-6 .....	101,513	101,513
LESS REIMBURSABLES .....	-20,160	-20,160
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	0	-40,000
Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....		-40,000
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS .....	13,250,161	13,210,161
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....		
BASIC PAY .....	4,687,593	4,687,593
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	1,522,644	1,522,644
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	1,347,403	1,347,403
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	182,253	182,253
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	239,121	239,121
SPECIAL PAYS .....	322,642	322,642
ALLOWANCES .....	128,157	128,157
SEPARATION PAY .....	64,974	64,974
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	355,711	355,711
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	8,850,498	8,850,498
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	8,540,083	8,540,083
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	2,781,402	2,781,402
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	3,038,904	3,038,904
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	36,980	36,980
SPECIAL PAYS .....	396,103	380,103
Re-enlistment Bonuses - Excess to Requirement .....		-16,000
ALLOWANCES .....	570,857	570,857
SEPARATION PAY .....	124,411	124,411
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	653,317	653,317
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	16,142,057	16,126,057
BA-3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS .....		
ACADEMY CADETS .....	75,383	75,383
TOTAL, BA-3 .....	75,383	75,383
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	872,055	872,055
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	169,924	169,924
FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE .....	37	37
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	1,042,016	1,042,016
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION .....		
ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	87,377	87,377
TRAINING TRAVEL .....	72,521	72,521

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
--- OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	296,604	296,604
--- ROTATIONAL TRAVEL .....	505,198	505,198
--- SEPARATION TRAVEL .....	176,549	176,549
--- TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS .....	23,561	23,561
--- NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE .....	40,772	40,772
--- TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE .....	28,936	28,936
--- TOTAL, BA-5 .....	1,231,518	1,231,518
--- BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....	---	---
--- APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS .....	131	131
--- INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS .....	2,179	2,179
--- DEATH GRATUITIES .....	19,900	19,900
--- UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	49,143	49,143
--- SURVIVOR BENEFITS .....	1,760	1,760
--- EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	484	484
--- ADOPTION EXPENSES .....	395	395
--- TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY .....	6,903	6,903
--- PARTIAL DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE .....	1,578	1,578
--- RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) .....	45,571	45,571
--- JUNIOR ROTC .....	16,185	16,185
--- TOTAL, BA-6 .....	144,229	144,229
--- LESS REIMBURSABLES .....	-363,946	-363,946
--- TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE .....	27,121,755	27,105,755
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY		
--- BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT .....	---	---
--- PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	1,249,133	1,249,133
--- PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY) .....	44,460	36,460
--- Projected Underexecution .....	---	-8,000
--- PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) .....	268,215	268,215
--- PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS) .....	8,830	8,830
--- MOBILIZATION TRAINING .....	21,460	10,460
--- Projected Underexecution .....	---	-11,000
--- SCHOOL TRAINING .....	177,121	177,121
--- SPECIAL TRAINING .....	293,439	283,439
--- Excessive Growth .....	---	-10,000
--- ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	2,129,646	2,129,646
--- EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	57,633	57,633
--- HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP .....	66,940	66,940
--- OTHER PROGRAMS .....	80,288	80,288
--- TOTAL, BA-1 .....	4,397,165	4,368,165
--- UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	0	-35,000
--- Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....	---	-35,000
--- TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY .....	4,397,165	4,333,165
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY		
--- BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT .....	---	---
--- PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	626,657	626,657
--- PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY) .....	9,070	9,070
--- PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) .....	45,603	45,603
--- MOBILIZATION TRAINING .....	8,434	8,434
--- SCHOOL TRAINING .....	45,930	45,930
--- SPECIAL TRAINING .....	89,647	89,647
--- ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	1,061,128	1,061,128
--- EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	3,780	3,780
--- HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP .....	53,942	53,942
--- TOTAL, BA-1 .....	1,944,191	1,944,191
--- UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	0	-4,000
--- Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....	---	-4,000
--- TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY .....	1,944,191	1,940,191
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
--- BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT .....	---	---
--- PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	196,974	196,974
--- PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY) .....	36,116	36,116
--- PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) .....	96,138	96,138
--- MOBILIZATION TRAINING .....	3,724	3,724
--- SCHOOL TRAINING .....	16,810	16,810
--- SPECIAL TRAINING .....	27,688	27,688
--- ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	216,537	216,537
--- PLATOON LEADER CLASS .....	12,256	12,256
--- EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	11,198	11,198
--- TOTAL, BA-1 .....	617,441	617,441
--- UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS .....	0	-5,250
--- Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....	---	-1,250
--- MIP Marine Corps Reserve Intelligence Program .....	---	-4,000
--- TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS .....	617,441	612,191
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
--- BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT .....	---	---
--- PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	670,341	670,341
--- PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY) .....	101,951	101,951
--- PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) .....	54,850	54,850
--- PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS) .....	50	50
--- MOBILIZATION TRAINING .....	447	447
--- SCHOOL TRAINING .....	163,272	163,272
--- SPECIAL TRAINING .....	243,233	243,233
--- ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	378,772	378,772
--- EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	18,295	18,295
--- HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP .....	51,331	51,331
--- OTHER PROGRAMS (ADMINISTRATION and SUPPORT) .....	4,255	4,255
--- TOTAL, BA-1 .....	1,686,797	1,686,797
--- UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS .....	0	-36,000
--- Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....	---	-15,000
--- Below Budgeted End Strength .....	---	-21,000
--- TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE .....	1,686,797	1,650,797
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY		
--- BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT .....	---	---
--- PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	2,010,867	1,980,867
--- Unjustified Growth .....	---	-30,000
--- PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) .....	510,859	510,859
--- PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS) .....	71,222	71,222
--- SCHOOL TRAINING .....	577,600	577,600
--- SPECIAL TRAINING .....	534,954	521,954
--- Recruiter Mandays—Excess to Requirement .....	---	-13,000
--- ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	3,788,954	3,788,954
--- EDUCATION BENEFITS .....	129,840	129,840
--- TOTAL, BA-1 .....	7,624,296	7,581,296
--- UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS .....	0	-70,000
--- Unobligated/Unexpended Balances .....	---	-70,000
--- TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY .....	7,624,296	7,511,296
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
--- BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT .....	---	---



M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
---	PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)	939,636	931,636
---	Inactive Duty Training—Unjustified Growth	---	- 8,000
---	PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS)	99,839	99,839
---	PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS)	298	298
---	SCHOOL TRAINING	209,944	209,944
---	SPECIAL TRAINING	131,226	131,226
---	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	1,692,112	1,682,112
---	Bonuses—Unjustified Requirement	---	- 10,000
---	EDUCATION BENEFITS	30,543	30,543
---	TOTAL, BA-1	3,103,598	3,085,598
---	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	- 25,500
---	Unobligated/Unexpended Balances	---	- 17,500
---	Lower than Budgeted Pay Grade Mix	---	- 8,000
---	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	3,103,598	3,060,098
---	TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL	127,668,630	126,378,756
M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
111	MANEUVER UNITS	1,087,321	1,087,321
112	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	114,448	113,790
.....	Deployment Offset	---	- 658
113	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES	773,540	769,338
.....	Deployment Offset	---	- 4,202
114	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	794,806	767,727
.....	Aircraft Lease for Casualty Evacuation Funded in fiscal year 2011 OCO	---	- 18,500
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Chemical Defense Equipment Sustainment	---	- 8,579
115	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,399,332	1,392,912
.....	Transfer to Title IX - MRAP Vehicle Sustainment at Combat Training Centers	---	- 6,420
116	AVIATION ASSETS	897,666	867,666
.....	Deployment Offset	---	- 30,000
121	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,520,995	2,314,041
.....	Unjustified Increase for Travel	---	- 91,000
.....	Removal of One-Time fiscal year 2010 Costs	---	- 35,000
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Body Armor Sustainment	---	- 71,660
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Rapid Equipping Force Readiness	---	- 9,294
122	LAND FORCES FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	596,117	574,946
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Fixed Wing Life Cycle Contract Support	---	- 21,171
123	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	890,122	950,122
.....	UH-60 A to L Conversions	---	+ 60,000
131	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,563,566	7,281,191
.....	Transfer from the Defense Health Program for Centralized Management of the Substance Abuse Program	---	+ 30,625
.....	Army Tenant Pentagon Rent Requirements	---	- 33,000
.....	Reduced Requirement for Collateral Equipment in fiscal year 2011	---	- 50,000
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Overseas Security Guards	---	- 200,000
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Senior Leader Initiative - Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program	---	- 30,000
132	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	2,500,892	2,500,892
133	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	390,004	390,004
134	COMBATANT COMMANDER'S CORE OPERATIONS	167,758	167,758
138	COMBATANT COMMANDER'S DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	464,851	464,851
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	20,161,418	19,642,559
211	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	333,266	333,266
212	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	102,240	102,240
213	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	5,736	5,736
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	441,242	441,242
311	OFFICER ACQUISITION	129,902	129,902
312	RECRUIT TRAINING	74,705	74,705
313	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	63,223	63,223
314	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	479,343	479,343
321	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,082,517	1,027,334
.....	Unjustified Growth in Supply and Equipment Purchases	---	- 40,000
.....	Transfer to Title IX - Survivability and Maneuverability Training	---	- 15,183
322	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,046,124	1,032,124
.....	Budget Justification Does not Match Summary of Price and Program Changes	---	- 14,000
323	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	163,607	163,607
324	TRAINING SUPPORT	695,200	695,200
331	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	544,014	524,014
.....	Budget Justification Does not Match Summary of Price and Program Changes	---	- 20,000
332	EXAMINING	153,091	153,091
333	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	241,170	241,170
334	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	220,771	220,771
335	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	175,347	183,347
.....	Program Increase - Junior ROTC	---	+ 8,000
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	5,069,014	4,987,831
411	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,030,355	1,030,355
421	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	587,952	557,826
.....	First Destination Transportation Cost of New Equipment is Financed in the Cost of Equipment	---	- 30,126
422	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	669,853	669,853
423	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	503,876	503,876
424	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	435,020	435,020
431	ADMINISTRATION	912,355	902,355
.....	Unjustified Growth for Headquarters Accounts	---	- 10,000
432	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,528,371	1,528,371
433	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	368,480	328,480
.....	Unsupported Request for 712 Temporary Hires	---	- 40,000
434	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	261,829	261,829
435	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,145,902	1,149,822
.....	Capitol 4th	---	+ 3,920
436	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	205,967	205,967
437	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	168,664	168,664
441	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	462,488	476,888
.....	Outfitting of NATO SOF Headquarters Building	---	+ 14,400
442	MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	19,179	16,179
.....	Information Operations	---	- 3,000
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	8,300,291	8,235,485
.....	FIVE PERCENT COST SAVINGS FOR INVESTMENT IN ENERGY AND UTILITIES PROJECTS THROUGH THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT	---	- 1,000
.....	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	33,971,965	33,306,117
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
1A1A	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,429,832	4,429,832
1A2A	FLEET AIR TRAINING	81,345	1,605,720
.....	Transfer of Fleet Air Training funding from SAG 3B2K	---	+ 958,200
.....	Unjustified Administrative Overhead Cost Growth	---	- 4,225
.....	Transfer of Chief of Naval Air Training from SAG 3B2K	---	+ 570,400
1A3A	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA AND ENGINEERING SERVICES	38,932	38,932
1A4A	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	100,485	100,485
1A4N	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	355,520	355,520
1A5A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,221,410	1,221,410

M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
1A6A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	27,448	27,448
1B1B	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,696,913	3,666,913
	Unjustified Growth in Per Diem Days		30,000
1B2B	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND TRAINING	728,983	728,983
1B4B	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,761,670	4,761,670
1B5B	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,344,844	1,338,844
	Transfer to RTE, DW per Memorandum of Agreement		-1,500
	NAVSEA Process Requirements and Improvement Office Budget Realignment and Consolidation Justified as Program Growth		-4,500
1C1C	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	615,069	550,069
	Overstatement of DISA Pricing Adjustment		-65,000
1C2C	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	89,340	89,340
1C3C	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	177,397	177,397
1C4C	WARFARE TACTICS	416,068	416,068
1C5C	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	316,525	316,525
1C6C	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,083,618	870,817
	Unjustified Growth for Naval Expeditionary Combat Command		-20,000
	Transfer to Title IX—Naval Expeditionary Combat Command Increases		-192,801
1C7C	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	165,985	165,985
1C8C	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,836	2,836
1CCH	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	208,250	208,250
1CCM	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	274,071	274,071
1D1D	CRUISE MISSILE	130,219	130,219
1D2D	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,138,418	1,138,418
1D3D	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	89,184	89,184
1D4D	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	459,561	459,561
1D7D	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	366,751	361,751
	Civilian Personnel Over-Pricing		-5,000
BSIT	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	820,507	1,031,207
	Requested Transfer from OP,N line 147 for NGEN Funding		+217,700
	Overstatement of DISA Pricing Adjustment		-7,000
BSM1	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,900,386	1,900,386
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,502,857	4,452,857
	Transfer to Title IX—Regional/Emergency Operations Center		-50,000
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	29,544,424	30,910,698
2A1F	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	424,047	424,047
2B1G	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	7,593	7,593
2B2G	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	177,482	180,682
	Program Increase—Ship Disposal Program		+3,200
2C1H	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	70,990	70,990
2C2H	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,707	2,707
2C3H	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	23,845	23,845
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	706,664	709,864
3A1J	OFFICER ACQUISITION	141,057	141,057
3A2J	RECRUIT TRAINING	10,853	10,853
3A3J	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	143,504	143,504
3B1K	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	533,004	530,004
	Transfer to Title IX—NAVSEA VSSS/EOD Training		-3,000
3B2K	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,538,171	9,571
	Transfer of Fleet Air Training funding to SAG 1A2A		-958,200
	Transfer of Chief of Naval Air Training to SAG 1A2A		-570,400
3B3K	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	162,844	162,844
3B4K	TRAINING SUPPORT	171,153	171,153
3C1L	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	261,287	261,922
	Program Increase—Naval Sea Cadet Corps		+635
3C3L	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	145,560	145,560
3C4L	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	109,865	109,865
3C5L	JUNIOR ROTC	50,369	53,369
	Program Increase—Junior ROTC		+3,000
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	3,267,667	1,739,702
4A1M	ADMINISTRATION	829,010	829,010
4A2M	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	7,632	7,632
4A3M	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	118,838	111,838
	Overstated Requirement for Other Intragovernmental Purchases		-7,000
4A4M	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	194,775	194,775
4A5M	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	282,580	282,580
4A6M	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	503,067	496,089
	Nuclear Command, Control and Communications Systems Budget Realignment and Consolidation Justified as Program Growth		-6,978
4B1N	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	230,294	230,294
4B2N	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	259,990	259,990
4B3N	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	868,069	856,069
	Civilian Personnel Over-Pricing		-12,000
4B5N	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	55,217	55,217
4B6N	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	19,053	19,053
4B7N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	77,702	77,702
4C1P	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	549,484	546,484
	Civilian Personnel Over-Pricing		-3,000
4D1Q	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	5,567	5,567
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	614,275	607,475
	Classified Adjustment		-6,800
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	4,615,553	4,579,775
	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION		-127,200
	FIVE PERCENT COST SAVINGS FOR INVESTMENT IN ENERGY AND UTILITIES PROJECTS THROUGH THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT		-3,600
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	38,134,308	37,809,239
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
1A1A	OPERATIONAL FORCES	745,678	745,678
1A2A	FIELD LOGISTICS	658,616	658,616
1A3A	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	78,891	78,891
1B1B	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	72,344	72,344
BSM1	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	594,904	594,904
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,206,137	2,198,437
	Collateral Equipment Decrease in fiscal year 2011 not Properly Accounted for in Budget Documentation		-7,700
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	4,356,570	4,348,870
3A1C	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,096	16,096
3A2C	OFFICER ACQUISITION	420	420
3B1D	SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	91,197	91,197
3B3D	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	32,379	32,379
3B4D	TRAINING SUPPORT	319,742	319,742
3C1F	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	233,663	233,663
3C2F	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	61,980	61,980
3C3F	JUNIOR ROTC	19,497	19,497
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	774,974	774,974
4A3G	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	29,569	29,569
4A4G	ADMINISTRATION	341,657	335,657
	Administrative Efficiencies		-6,000
4B3N	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	87,570	87,570
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	458,796	452,796
	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION		-34,400
	FIVE PERCENT COST SAVINGS FOR INVESTMENT IN ENERGY AND UTILITIES PROJECTS THROUGH THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT		-2,500
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	5,590,340	5,539,740

M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
011A	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,261,115	4,218,222
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/Execution		-34,408
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-8,485
011C	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,995,278	2,933,353
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-61,925
011D	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	1,573,602	1,508,352
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-13,598
	Transfer of Range Maintenance funding to SAG 011R		-33,652
	Removal of One-Time fiscal year 2010 Cost for F-35A Beddown Costs		-18,000
011M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,189,481	2,176,793
	Program Increase—Warner Robins Air Logistics Center Aircraft Depot Maintenance		+4,000
	Air Force Requested Transfer to DM,AMG for C-130s		-10,879
	Air Force Requested Transfer to DM,AFR for C-130s		-5,809
011R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,556,234	1,664,886
	Transfer of Range Maintenance from SAG 011D		+33,652
	Adjustments to Meet Life, Health, Safety and ADA Compliance Standards		+75,000
011Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,088,003	2,937,621
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/Execution		-91,675
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-58,707
012A	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,511,243	1,450,927
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-16,013
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-44,303
012C	OTHER COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	1,035,291	1,020,300
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-12,268
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-2,723
012F	TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	595,028	595,028
013A	LAUNCH FACILITIES	342,355	342,355
013C	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	811,022	811,022
015A	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	797,754	791,754
	Information Operations		-6,000
015B	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	233,021	225,865
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-7,156
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	20,989,427	20,676,478
021A	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,975,663	2,975,663
021D	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	158,647	158,647
021M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	140,286	140,286
021R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	348,231	348,231
021Z	BASE SUPPORT	683,286	635,231
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-45,577
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-2,478
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	4,306,113	4,258,058
031A	OFFICER ACQUISITION	114,403	114,403
031B	RECRUIT TRAINING	28,195	28,195
031D	RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	90,453	90,453
031R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	411,570	400,652
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-10,918
031Z	BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	902,323	845,576
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-16,216
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-40,531
032A	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	510,065	470,584
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-11,481
	Growth in Overhead Expenses not Justified by Increases to Training Metrics		-28,000
032B	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,012,816	1,012,816
032C	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	221,553	221,553
032D	TRAINING SUPPORT	126,784	123,260
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-3,524
032M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	619	619
033A	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	150,222	143,635
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-1,487
	Air Force Recruiting Information Support System - Air Force Requested Transfer to RDTE,AF		-5,100
033B	EXAMINING	409	409
033C	OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	172,643	172,643
033D	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	208,872	208,872
033E	JUNIOR ROTC	77,692	81,692
	Program Increase - Junior ROTC		+4,000
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	4,028,619	3,915,362
041A	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,110,471	1,082,427
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-28,044
041B	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	949,018	937,913
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-5,866
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-5,239
041M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	7,365	7,365
041R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	368,349	367,651
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-698
041Z	BASE SUPPORT	1,363,230	1,292,621
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-30,609
	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Fund Pricing		-40,000
042A	ADMINISTRATION	657,268	657,268
042B	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	693,379	672,562
	Unjustified Growth for Programming/ Execution		-20,817
042G	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,152,877	1,138,670
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-22,207
	Analytical Support for the Executive Agent for Space -Transfer from RDTE,AF line 216		+8,000
042I	CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION	22,848	27,048
	Civil Air Patrol Program Increase		+4,200
043A	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,159,342	1,141,160
	Unsupported Request for Civilian Personnel		-18,182
044A	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	36,206	36,206
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	7,520,353	7,360,891
	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION		-134,300
	FIVE PERCENT COST SAVINGS FOR INVESTMENT IN ENERGY AND UTILITIES PROJECTS THROUGH THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT		-13,500
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	36,844,512	36,062,989

		Budget Request	Recommendation
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	420,940	420,940
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	3,944,330	3,930,330
	Non-Standard Aviation Platforms Sustainment and Logistical Support		-5,000
	Removal of One-Time fiscal year 2010 Congressional Increases		-9,000
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	4,365,270	4,351,270
	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	145,896	145,896
	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	97,633	97,633
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	243,529	243,529
	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	156,043	164,043
	STARBASE Youth Program		+8,000
	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	143,441	143,441
	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	486,143	482,643
	Removal of One-Time fiscal year 2010 Cost for Renewing Three Year License for Software		-3,500
	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	1,593	1,593
	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,384,450	1,374,450
	Multinational Information Sharing Programs		-10,000

M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
.....	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY .....	42,404	42,404
.....	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY .....	448,043	396,395
.....	Facilities Sustainment .....		-58,848
.....	Procurement Technical Assistance Program .....		+7,200
.....	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY .....	255,878	255,878
.....	DEFENSE POW /MISSING PERSONS OFFICE .....	24,155	24,155
.....	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY .....	37,624	37,624
.....	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY .....	463,522	445,682
.....	Core Operational Support Activities - unnecessary increase .....		-17,840
.....	DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION .....	2,514,537	2,679,537
.....	Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts .....		+165,000
.....	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY .....	824,153	794,353
.....	Joint Advertising, Market Research and Studies .....		-29,800
.....	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY .....	1,112,849	1,107,849
.....	Overstatement of NSPS to GS Conversion .....		-5,000
.....	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY .....	683,853	539,369
.....	Global Train and Equip (1206) .....		-139,507
.....	Stability Operations Fellowship Program -- not authorized .....		-4,977
.....	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE .....	518,743	518,743
.....	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT .....	50,811	50,811
.....	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE .....	2,245,300	2,232,986
.....	Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System .....		-15,000
.....	Combatant Commander's Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation (CE2T2) .....		-26,500
.....	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative .....		+60,186
.....	Overstatement of Civilian Personnel Pay Requirements .....		-24,500
.....	AT&L—Integrated Acquisition Environment Internal Realignment not Properly Accounted for in Budget Documentation .....		-6,500
.....	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES .....	604,130	594,330
.....	Overstatement of Civilian Personnel Pay Requirements .....		-9,800
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	11,997,672	11,886,286
.....	OTHER PROGRAMS .....	13,977,425	13,685,725
.....	Classified Adjustments .....		-291,700
.....	IMPACT AID .....		40,000
.....	IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES .....		4,000
.....	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE .....	30,583,896	30,210,810
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE			
111	MANEUVER UNITS .....	1,282	1,282
112	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES .....	12,413	12,413
113	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES .....	460,814	460,814
114	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS .....	168,020	168,020
115	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	555,944	555,944
116	AVIATION ASSETS .....	70,378	70,378
121	FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	391,326	381,326
.....	Decrease Requested Growth for Travel .....		-10,000
122	LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS .....	108,093	108,093
123	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	136,854	136,854
131	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	577,146	567,146
.....	Unjustified Increase in Motor Pool Operations Costs .....		-10,000
132	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	234,486	234,486
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 .....	2,716,756	2,696,756
421	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	12,717	12,717
431	ADMINISTRATION .....	74,685	74,685
432	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	3,797	3,797
433	PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION .....	9,245	9,245
434	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	61,877	61,877
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	162,321	162,321
.....	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION .....		-18,650
.....	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE .....	2,879,077	2,840,427
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE			
1A1A	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	599,649	599,649
1A3A	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE .....	13,209	13,209
1A4A	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT .....	2,668	2,668
1A5A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	140,377	140,377
1A6A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	309	309
1B1B	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	65,757	62,757
.....	Mismatch of OPTEMPO and Steaming Day Performance Data .....		-3,000
1B2B	SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING .....	587	587
1B4B	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	91,054	91,054
1C1C	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS .....	15,882	15,882
1C6C	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	140,186	140,186
1D4D	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE .....	5,492	5,492
BSIT	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY .....	56,046	56,046
BSMR	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	81,407	81,407
BSSR	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	131,988	131,988
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 .....	1,344,611	1,341,611
4A1M	ADMINISTRATION .....	3,276	3,276
4A4M	MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL .....	13,698	13,698
4A6M	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	2,628	2,628
4B3N	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT .....	3,551	3,551
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	23,153	23,153
.....	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION .....		-20,500
.....	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE .....	1,367,764	1,344,264
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE			
1A1A	OPERATING FORCES .....	104,566	104,566
1A3A	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	16,392	16,392
BSM1	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	38,762	38,762
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	99,924	92,424
.....	Eliminate Growth in Administrative Costs .....		-7,500
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 .....	259,644	252,144
BSM1	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	835	835
BSS1	ADMINISTRATION .....	15,871	15,871
3A1C	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	8,884	8,884
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	25,590	25,590
.....	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION .....		-2,250
.....	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE .....	285,234	275,484
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE			
011A	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES .....	2,275,407	2,276,450
.....	Air Force Requested Transfer to OM,ANG for C-130s .....		-2,017
.....	Air Force Requested Transfer from OM,AF for C-130s .....		+3,060
011G	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....	111,742	111,742
011M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	415,687	418,436
.....	Air Force Requested Transfer from OM,AF for C-130s .....		+2,749
011R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	88,822	88,822
011Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	277,985	277,985
.....	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 .....	3,169,643	3,173,435
042A	ADMINISTRATION .....	80,526	80,526
042J	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	24,353	24,353

M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
042K	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	19,716	19,716
042L	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT .....	6,071	6,071
042M	AUDIOVISUAL .....	726	726
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	131,392	131,392
	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION .....		-13,800
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE .....	3,301,035	3,291,027
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			
111	MANEUVER UNITS .....	807,193	807,193
112	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES .....	166,474	166,474
113	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE .....	607,567	607,567
114	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS .....	249,930	249,930
115	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	35,657	35,657
116	AVIATION ASSETS .....	838,895	854,895
	Aircraft Maintenance Program Increase .....		+16,000
121	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	570,119	544,119
	Distance Learning—Transfer from OCO OM,ARNG SAG 135 .....		+9,000
	Realignment of Funding for the Organizational Clothing and Equipment Enterprise Environment not Properly Accounted for in Budget Documentation .....		-35,000
122	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS .....	121,980	121,980
123	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	380,789	380,789
131	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	933,514	853,514
	Unjustified Growth for Information Management Systems .....		-80,000
132	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	621,843	661,843
	Army National Guard Program Increase .....		+40,000
133	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS .....	540,738	549,626
	Transfer from Defense Health Program for Psychological Health—State Directors for the National Guard .....		+8,888
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 .....	5,874,699	5,833,587
421	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	17,771	17,771
431	ADMINISTRATION .....	183,781	151,463
	Pay and Benefits Mismatch Between Op-5 and Op-32 .....		-32,318
432	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	48,188	48,188
433	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT .....	8,020	8,020
434	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	440,245	440,245
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	698,005	665,687
	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION .....		-36,650
	FIVE PERCENT COST SAVINGS FOR INVESTMENT IN ENERGY AND UTILITIES PROJECTS THROUGH THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT .....		-8,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD .....	6,572,704	6,454,624
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
011F	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS .....	3,519,452	3,525,525
	Air Force Requested Transfer from OM,AFR for C-130s .....		+2,017
	Air Force Requested Transfer from OM,AF for C-130s .....		+4,056
011G	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....	762,937	762,937
011M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	598,779	605,602
	Air Force Requested Transfer from OM,AF for C-130s .....		+6,823
011R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	315,210	355,210
	Air National Guard Program Increase .....		+40,000
011Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	668,176	668,176
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 .....	5,864,554	5,917,450
042A	ADMINISTRATION .....	41,930	41,930
042J	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	34,659	34,659
	SUBTOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4 .....	76,589	76,589
	UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION DUE TO HISTORIC UNDEREXECUTION .....		-30,200
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD .....	5,941,143	5,963,839
MISCELLANEOUS			
	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER ACCOUNT .....	5,000	0
	Unjustified Request .....		-5,000
	U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES .....	14,068	14,068
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY .....	444,581	464,581
	Program Increase .....		+20,000
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY .....	304,867	304,867
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE .....	502,653	502,653
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE .....	10,744	10,744
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FUDS .....	276,546	316,546
	Program Increase .....		+40,000
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID .....	108,032	108,032
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM .....	522,512	522,512
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND .....	217,561	217,561
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	167,878,542	165,560,124

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY			
3	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP) .....	88,483	0
	Program Adjustment for Schedule Slip .....		-88,483
4	MQ-1 UAV .....	459,310	434,310
	Contract Savings .....		-25,000
5	RQ-11 (RAVEN) .....	20,152	20,152
6	BCT UNMANNED AERIAL VEH (UAVS) INCR 1 .....	44,206	26,568
	Program Reduction .....		-17,638
8	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH) .....	305,272	305,272
9	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK III .....	332,681	332,681
10	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK III (AP-CY) .....	161,150	161,150
11	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) .....	1,250,566	1,250,566
12	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY) .....	100,532	100,532
13	CH-47 HELICOPTER .....	1,101,293	1,101,293
14	CH-47 HELICOPTER (AP-CY) .....	57,756	57,756
15	HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING .....	9,383	0
	Unjustified Request .....		-9,383
17	MQ-1 PAYLOAD—UAS .....	100,413	80,413
	Tactical SIGINT Payload Schedule Adjustment .....		-20,000
18	MQ-1 WEAPONIZATION—UAS .....	14,729	14,729
19	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP) .....	29,899	25,799
	Airborne Precision Geolocation .....		-4,100
20	MULTI SENSOR AIRBORNE RECON (MIP) .....	16,981	16,981
21	AH-64 MODS .....	393,769	393,769
23	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS .....	66,207	66,207
25	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS .....	13,716	13,716
26	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS .....	814	814
27	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS .....	63,085	80,085
	UH-60 A to L conversions .....		+17,000
28	KIOWA WARRIOR .....	94,400	42,300
	Cockpit and Sensor Upgrade Program Funding Ahead of Need .....		-52,100
29	AIRBORNE AVIONICS .....	219,425	207,425
	Contract Savings .....		-12,000
30	GATM ROLLUP .....	100,862	100,862

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
31	RQ-7 UAV MODS	505,015	2,515
	Funding Ahead of Need for Installation		-5,000
	Transfer to Title IX		-497,500
34	SPARE PARTS (AIR)	7,328	9,956
	Transfer from OPA line 195 at Army request		+2,628
35	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	24,478	24,478
36	ASE INFRARED COUNTER MEASURES	174,222	163,722
	Excess to Requirement		-10,500
37	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,885	4,885
38	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	76,129	76,129
39	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	52,423	52,423
40	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	82,844	82,844
41	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,567	1,567
42	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	2,892	2,892
	<b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>	<b>5,976,867</b>	<b>5,254,791</b>
	<b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>		
1	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	480,247	613,847
	PAC-3 Launchers and Missiles—Army UFR		+133,600
2	SURFACE-LAUNCHED AMRAAM SYS SUMMARY	116,732	102,732
	Program Reduction		-14,000
4	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	31,881	31,881
5	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	163,929	163,929
6	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	30,326	24,326
	Program Adjustment for Growth in Management and Administration Costs		-6,000
7	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY (AP-CY)	48,355	0
	Excess to Requirement		-48,355
8	BCT NON LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM	350,574	0
	Program Termination		-350,574
9	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	291,041	266,041
	Program Reduction		-25,000
10	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	15,886	15,886
11	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	211,517	204,517
	Program Adjustment, Carriers Procured in fiscal year 2010		-7,000
12	PATRIOT MODS	57,170	57,170
13	ITAS/TOW MODS	13,281	13,281
14	MLRS MODS	8,217	8,217
15	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	39,371	39,371
16	HELLFIRE MODIFICATIONS	10	10
17	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	19,569	19,569
18	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	3,613	3,613
19	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MISSILES)	1,208	1,208
20	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	4,510	4,510
	<b>TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>	<b>1,887,437</b>	<b>1,570,108</b>
	<b>PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY</b>		
4	STRYKER VEHICLE	299,545	350,945
	Transfer from OPA line 9		+61,300
	Adjust Program Management Costs		-9,900
9	STRYKER (MOD)	146,352	85,052
	Transfer to OPA line 4		-61,300
10	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	31,083	31,083
11	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	215,133	204,133
	Program Reduction		-11,000
12	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	105,277	5,277
	Program Adjustment for Schedule Slip		-70,000
	Transfer to RDT&E line 116 for Paladin PIM		-30,000
13	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	69,609	69,609
14	ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE	77,930	77,930
15	M88 FOV MODS	9,157	9,157
16	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	44,133	0
	Funded Ahead of Need		-44,133
17	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	230,907	230,907
18	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	183,000	183,000
19	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	3,145	3,145
20	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119	5,575	0
	Funds Excess to Requirement		-5,575
21	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	28,179	20,479
	Pricing Correction		-7,700
22	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL	79,496	0
	Transfer to Title IX		-79,496
23	LIGHTWEIGHT .50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN	18,941	18,941
25	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)	4,465	4,465
26	MORTAR SYSTEMS	17,082	17,082
27	M107, CAL .50, SNIPER RIFLE	235	235
28	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	16,282	16,282
29	M110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)	5,159	5,159
30	M4 CARBINE	20,180	20,180
31	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS)	7,153	7,153
33	HANDGUN	3,371	0
	Program Reduction		-3,371
35	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	4,286	2,986
	Tactical Engagement Simulator Terminated		-1,300
36	M4 CARBINE MODS	14,044	14,044
38	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	5,922	5,922
39	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	15,852	15,852
40	M119 MODIFICATIONS	39,810	39,810
41	M16 RIFLE MODS	3,855	3,855
43	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	6,083	6,083
45	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	7,869	7,869
46	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	409	409
47	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	4,042	4,042
	<b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&amp;TCV, ARMY</b>	<b>1,723,561</b>	<b>1,461,086</b>
	<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b>		
1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	195,406	195,406
2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	79,622	79,622
3	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	5,377	5,377
4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	160,712	160,712
6	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	15,887	15,887
7	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	95,222	95,222
8	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	167,632	167,632
9	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	14,340	14,340
10	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	24,036	24,036
11	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES	96,335	67,735
	AFMI Unit Cost Savings		-28,600
12	CTG TANK 105MM, ALL TYPES	7,794	7,794
13	CTG, TANK 120MM, ALL TYPES	114,798	114,798
14	CTG, ARTY, 75MM, ALL TYPES	7,329	7,329
15	CTG, ARTY, 105MM, ALL TYPES	76,658	76,658
16	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES	45,752	45,752
17	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982	62,114	30,700



		Budget Request	Recommendation
P-1			
18	Exceeds Revised Requirement MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T	29,309	-31,414 21,909
19	Decrease to Reduce Backlog in MACS M232 Production ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	25,047	-7,400 15,047
20	Program Delay, Precision Guidance Kit MINES, ALL TYPES	817	-10,000 817
21	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES	8,000	8,000
22	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES	53,005	8,317
23	FRD Slipped to fiscal year 2012 INTELLIGENT MUNITIONS SYSTEM (IMS), ALL TYPES	10,246	-44,688 0
24	Program Adjustment for Schedule Slip SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	43,873	-10,246 43,873
25	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	120,628	120,628
26	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	19,824	19,824
27	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	41,803	41,803
28	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	39,472	39,472
29	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	11,389	11,389
30	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	17,499	17,499
31	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	5,266	5,266
32	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	5,322	5,322
33	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	9,768	9,768
34	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	12,721	12,721
35	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	11,786	11,786
36	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	100	100
37	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	144,368	144,368
38	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	9,504	9,504
39	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	9,025	9,025
40	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL	178,367	178,367
41	ARMS INITIATIVE	3,261	3,261
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	1,979,414	1,847,066
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	25,560	0
2	Army Requested Program Adjustment SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	38,713	-25,560 0
5	Funded Ahead of Need FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	918,195	-38,713 693,495
6	Pricing Adjustment FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	21,317	-224,700 21,317
7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	549,741	549,741
8	PALLETIZED LOAD SYS—EXTENDED SERVICE PGM	100,108	56,208
9	Program Adjustment for Schedule Slip ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	114,478	-43,900 114,478
10	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY	230,978	0
12	Transfer to Title IX TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	37,519	-230,978 21,519
13	Excess to Need HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	173,565	-16,000 173,565
15	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP Funded Ahead of Need	349,256	0 -56,300
17	Transfer to Title IX TOWING DEVICE—FIFTH WHEEL	234	-292,956 234
18	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS, OPA1	746	746
19	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	1,875	0
20	Slow Execution PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	3,323	-1,875 1,323
21	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	19,586	-2,000 19,586
23	JOINT COMBAT IDENTIFICATION MARKING SYSTEM	11,411	11,411
24	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	421,798	391,798
	Program Adjustment, Increment 2 Slow Execution		-20,000
	Program Adjustment, Area Common User System Modernization Slow Execution		-10,000
25	JCS-EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	4,690	4,690
26	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	115,744	115,744
27	SHF TERM	14,198	14,198
28	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	662	662
29	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	32,193	32,193
30	SMART-T (SPACE)	10,285	10,285
31	SCAMP (SPACE)	930	930
32	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	4,586	4,586
33	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	1,506	1,506
34	MOD-IN-SERVICE PROFILER	938	938
35	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	20,387	20,387
36	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	700	700
37	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	209,568	159,468
	Program Reduction in Small Form Factor-C Radio		-5,000
	Funded Ahead of Need		-45,100
38	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	5,796	5,796
39	SINCGARS FAMILY	14,504	12,604
	Unjustified Growth		-1,900
40	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2	3,860	3,860
41	MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATION OPERATIONS SYSTEMS	9,501	9,501
42	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	5,965	5,965
43	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	26,358	6,758
44	Army Requested Program Adjustment INTELLIGENT MUNITIONS SYSTEM REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	6,603	-19,600 0
	Funded Ahead of Need		-6,603
45	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM AND ELECTRONICS	5,125	5,125
46	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)	2,397	2,397
47	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	9,983	9,983
48	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	23,606	23,606
49	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP)	1,465	1,465
50	TSEC—ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	25,959	25,959
51	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	63,340	54,858
	Protected Information—Biometrics—Transfer to OPA line 51x		-8,482
51x	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	0	8,482
	Non-MIP Biometrics—Transfer from OPA line 51		+8,482
52	TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	137	137
53	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	28,406	28,406
54	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	11,566	11,566
55	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	201,081	201,081
56	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	6,264	6,264
57	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	178,242	178,242
58	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM	10,427	10,427
64	JTT/CBS-M (MIP)	3,321	3,321
65	PROPHET GROUND (MIP)	71,517	71,517
68	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)	441	441
70	DCGS-A (MIP)	137,424	0
	Transfer to Title IX		-137,424
71	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTGS)	9,279	9,279
72	TROJAN (MIP)	28,345	28,345
73	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	7,602	7,602
74	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)(MIP)	7,416	7,416

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
75	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MIP)	18,721	18,721
76	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	32,980	80,080
	Program Adjustment		+47,100
77	WARLOCK	24,127	16,127
	Excess to Need		-8,000
78	BCT UNATTENDED GROUND SENSOR	29,718	14,718
	Program Reduction		-15,000
79	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	1,394	1,394
80	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)	1,263	1,263
81	FORWARD AREA AIR DEFENSE—GROUND BASED SENSOR	91,467	91,467
82	SENTINEL MODS	30,976	30,976
83	SENSE THROUGH THE WALL (STTW)	24,939	24,939
84	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	70,528	70,528
85	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYS	255,641	230,641
	Excess to Need		-25,000
86	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	248,899	248,899
87	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	8,520	8,520
89	COUNTER-ROCKET, ARTILLERY & MORTAR	2,088	2,088
91	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	6,042	0
	Funded Ahead of Need		-6,042
94	PROFILER	4,408	4,408
95	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	2,843	2,843
96	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)	39,786	39,786
97	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	147	147
98	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER	65,970	65,970
99	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32	815	815
100	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	16,475	16,475
101	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	275,867	0
	Transfer to Title IX		-275,867
102	ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM	2,062	2,062
103	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	53,768	43,768
	Program Reduction		-10,000
104	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	49,077	49,077
105	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM	25,866	25,866
106	FAAD C2	42,511	32,511
	Program Reduction		-10,000
107	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	57,038	57,038
108	KNIGHT FAMILY	120,723	120,723
109	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	1,710	1,710
110	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	10,858	10,858
111	TC AIMS II	10,457	10,457
113	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER	1,594	1,594
114	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	18,492	18,492
115	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	96,162	96,162
116	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)	99,819	99,819
117	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET	15,466	15,466
119	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM	97,858	97,858
120	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	36,158	36,158
121	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	203,864	203,864
122	CSS COMMUNICATIONS	39,811	39,811
123	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	39,360	39,360
124	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (A/V)	663	663
125	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	6,467	6,467
128	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	542	542
129	BCT NETWORK	176,543	136,543
	Program Reduction		-40,000
130	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS	2,489	2,489
131	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	9,305	9,305
132	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION	180,351	180,351
133	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)	831	831
134	TACTICAL BRIDGING	62,817	62,817
135	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	105,837	105,837
136	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS	43,871	43,871
137	GROUND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM	35,002	35,002
138	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT	54,093	54,093
139	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	3,655	3,655
141	HEATERS AND ECU'S	20,610	20,610
143	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	5,416	5,416
146	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	7,813	7,813
147	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	110,524	96,024
	Program Reduction		-14,500
148	MOUNTED SOLDIER SYSTEM	38,872	38,872
149	FORCE PROVIDER	41,539	41,539
150	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	23,826	23,826
151	CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY AND PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	69,496	69,496
152	MOBILE INTEGRATED REMAINS COLLECTION SYSTEM	26,532	26,532
153	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENGINEER SUPPORT)	31,420	31,420
154	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM AND WATER	175,069	164,369
	Program Adjustment		-10,700
155	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	3,597	0
	Funded Ahead of Need		-3,597
156	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	30,365	30,365
157	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	159,285	139,985
	Unjustified Growth		-19,300
158	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ)	3,702	3,702
159	GRADER, ROAD MOTORIZED, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	48,379	48,379
160	SKID STEER LOADER (SSL) FAMILY OF SYSTEM	17,498	17,498
161	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	12,452	12,452
163	MISSION MODULES—ENGINEERING	62,111	54,111
	Unjustified Growth		-8,000
164	LOADERS	7,205	7,205
165	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	8,458	8,458
166	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	64,032	64,032
167	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	10,783	10,783
168	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS	64,959	60,959
	Unjustified Growth		-4,000
169	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ESP	11,063	11,063
170	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONSTRUCTION EQUIP)	20,565	17,565
	Unjustified Growth		-3,000
171	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	202,764	202,764
172	HARBORMASTER COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTER(HCCC)	37,683	37,683
173	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	8,052	8,052
174	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	113,573	113,573
175	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	29,460	29,460
176	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	12,936	12,936
177	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	17,352	17,352
178	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	23,400	23,400
179	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	297,200	322,200
	Training Range Upgrades		+25,000
180	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	64,912	64,912
181	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	26,120	26,120
182	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	4,964	4,964
183	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	38,778	38,778

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
184	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	104,472	104,472
185	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	19,166	18,166
	Funded Ahead of Need		-1,000
186	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	42,229	21,229
	Excess to Need		-21,000
187	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	56,195	56,195
188	BASE LEVEL COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	1,873	1,873
189	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	103,046	82,046
	Program Adjustment		-21,000
190	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	2,233	2,233
192	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	44,483	44,483
193	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	13,104	13,104
194	MA8975	3,894	3,894
195	BCT UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE	20,046	20,046
196	BCT TRAINING/LOGISTICS/MANAGEMENT	61,581	31,581
	Program Reduction		-30,000
197	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	38,707	36,079
	Transfer to AP.A line 34 at Army request		-2,628
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,560	2,560
xx	PROCUREMENT INNOVATION	0	15,000
	Procurement Innovation		+15,000
	<b>TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>	<b>9,765,808</b>	<b>8,145,665</b>
	<b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>		
1	EA-18G	1,028,801	971,241
	Multi-year Procurement Savings		-49,836
	Support Funding Carryover		-7,724
2	EA-18G (AP-CY)	55,081	55,081
3	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	1,784,894	1,684,086
	Multi-year Procurement Savings		-92,746
	Support Funding Carryover		-8,062
4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)	2,295	2,295
5	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	1,667,093	1,653,093
	Support Funding Carryover		-14,000
6	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	219,895	219,895
7	JSF STOVL	2,289,816	555,716
	Support Funding Carryover		-42,500
	Delete Two Aircraft		-391,600
	Transfer Eight Aircraft to CTOL Variant		-1,300,000
8	JSF STOVL (AP-CY)	286,326	286,326
9	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	2,121,036	2,121,036
10	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)	81,875	81,875
11	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	738,709	738,709
12	UH-1Y/AH-1Z (AP-CY)	69,360	58,560
	Unjustified Cost Growth		-10,800
13	MH-60S (MYP)	478,591	478,591
14	MH-60S (MYP) (AP-CY)	70,080	66,280
	Unexecutable EOQ		-3,800
15	MH-60R	897,933	897,933
16	MH-60R (AP-CY)	162,006	129,006
	Unexecutable EOQ		-33,000
17	P-8A POSEIDON	1,824,437	1,820,560
	Operational Flight Trainer Cost Growth		-2,155
	Weapons Tactics Trainer Cost Growth		-1,722
18	P-8A POSEIDON (ADVANCED PROCUREMENT)	166,153	147,653
	Funded Ahead of Need		-18,500
19	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	819,184	819,184
20	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP) (AP-CY)	118,619	118,619
21	C-40A		74,100
	Add One Aircraft		+74,100
22	JPATS	266,065	26,274
	Contract Delay		-234,849
	Support Funding Carryover		-4,942
26	MQ-UAV	47,484	43,984
	Support Funding Carryover		-3,500
27	STUASLO UAV	23,912	0
	Program Delay		-23,912
29	EA-6 SERIES	14,891	0
	Unjustified Request in Avionics and Structural Improvements OSIP		-8,900
	ICAP III OSIP Unjustified Request		-5,991
30	AEA SYSTEMS	33,772	29,972
	Low Band Transmitter Modification Kit Pricing		-1,400
	ECO growth		-2,400
31	AV-8 SERIES	19,386	19,386
32	F-18 SERIES	492,821	443,806
	ECP 904 Modification Kit Cost Growth		-2,310
	ECP 583R2 Installation Equipment Kit Cost Growth		-3,780
	ATFLIR Installation Equipment Kit Cost Growth		-11,745
	Mission Planning/Unique Planning Component Growth		-2,400
	OSIP 002-07 Excess ECO Funding		-9,000
	ECP6279 Radar Modification Kits Ahead of Need		-7,880
	OSIP 001-10 Integrated Logistics Support Growth		-2,500
	Unjustified Cost Growth		-9,400
33	H-46 SERIES	17,685	17,685
34	AH-1W SERIES	11,011	11,011
35	H-53 SERIES	25,871	25,871
36	SH-60 SERIES	67,779	67,779
37	H-1 SERIES	3,060	3,060
38	EP-3 SERIES	90,323	90,323
39	P-3 SERIES	221,982	186,982
	Unjustified Cost Growth		-35,000
40	E-2 SERIES	47,046	67,046
	Reliability Enhancements for E-2C		+20,000
41	TRAINER A/C SERIES	23,999	23,999
42	C-2A	16,020	16,020
43	C-130 SERIES	17,839	17,839
44	FEWSG	21,928	16,696
	AN/ALQ-167 Modification Kit Cost Growth		-5,232
45	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	16,092	16,092
46	E-6 SERIES	149,164	121,194
	Block 1 Upgrade Training Kit Cost Growth		-5,040
	Block 1 Upgrade OSIP Support Funding Growth		-3,000
	SLEP Installation Delay		-2,630
	Funded Ahead of Need		-17,300
47	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	43,443	43,443
48	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	14,679	14,679
49	T-45 SERIES	61,515	46,215
	Engine Surge OSIP Installation Funding Ahead of Need		-500
	Engine Surge OSIP Contract Delay		-2,800
	Required Avionics Modernization Program Modification Kit Cost Growth		-3,900
	Synthetic Aperture Radar OSIP Contract Delay		-8,100
50	POWER PLANT CHANGES	19,948	19,948
51	JPATS SERIES	1,831	1,831

		Budget Request	Recommendation
P-1			
52	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	8,084	2,984
	Transfer to RDTE.N line 93 for Common Mobile Aircrew Restraint System		-5,100
53	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	21,947	21,947
54	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	101,120	79,820
	CNS/ATM Installation Equipment Contract Savings		-12,400
	CNS/ATM Installation Funding Ahead of Need		-1,400
	Tactical Moving Map Capability Modifications Funding Ahead of Need		-7,500
56	ID SYSTEMS	20,397	20,397
57	RQ-7 SERIES	18,121	18,121
58	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	21,985	21,985
59	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,244,673	1,234,084
	JPATS Contract Delay		-10,589
60	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	322,063	322,063
61	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	17,998	17,998
62	WAR CONSUMABLES	25,248	25,248
63	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	7,579	7,579
64	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	45,916	45,916
65	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,752	1,752
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		18,508,613	16,170,868
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY			
1	TRIDENT II MODS	1,106,911	1,106,911
2	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,446	3,446
3	TOMAHAWK	300,178	288,278
	Production Engineering Support Growth		-1,900
	Support Funding Carryover		-10,000
4	AMRAAM	155,553	145,553
	Support Funding Carryover		-10,000
5	SIDEWINDER	52,293	52,293
6	JSOW	131,141	129,641
	Support Funding Carryover		-1,500
7	STANDARD MISSILE	295,922	248,222
	Support Funding Carryover		-5,700
	Smooth Production Ramp - SM 6		-42,000
8	RAM	74,976	68,046
	Contract Savings		-1,930
	Program Rebaselined - Milestone C Slip for Block II		-5,000
9	HELLFIRE	43,495	41,995
	Support Funding Carryover		-1,500
10	AERIAL TARGETS	43,988	42,888
	ECM/Emitter Equipment Cost Growth		-1,100
11	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	3,981	3,981
12	ESSM	48,152	45,515
	Support Funding Carryover		-2,637
13	HARM MODS	53,543	52,191
	Support Funding Carryover		-1,352
14	STANDARD MISSILES MODS	61,896	61,896
15	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,281	3,281
16	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	505,734	505,734
18	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	52,152	52,152
19	ASW TARGETS	10,123	5,197
	Contract Delay		-4,926
20	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	42,144	42,144
21	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	43,559	29,859
	Contract Delay - Funds for 15 kits and NRE		-13,700
22	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	6,090	6,090
23	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	43,766	43,766
24	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	9,557	9,557
25	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3,494	3,494
26	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	14,316	14,316
27	CIWS MODS	41,408	29,022
	Block 1B Systems Ahead of Need		-12,386
28	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	20,657	13,259
	CIWS Ahead of Need		-5,698
	MK160 Ahead of Need		-1,700
29	GUN MOUNT MODS	43,991	40,791
	Installation Funding Ahead of Need		-3,200
30	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	9,808	0
	NLOS Program Termination		-9,808
31	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS	52,426	50,626
	Support Funding Carryover		-1,800
32	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	23,007	23,007
35	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	58,806	58,806
TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		3,359,794	3,221,957
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS			
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	80,028	77,928
	Direct Attack Moving Target Capability Program Cost Growth		-2,100
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	38,721	23,171
	MK 66 Rocket Motor (Mod 4) Unit Cost Efficiencies		-6,000
	2.75 Launcher Unit Cost Efficiencies		-9,550
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	21,003	21,003
5	PRACTICE BOMBS	33,666	31,666
	Support Funding Carryover		-2,000
6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	53,667	52,167
	Program Execution Delays		-1,500
7	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	59,626	59,626
8	JATOS	2,869	2,869
9	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	34,492	33,492
	Product Improvement Growth		-1,000
10	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	37,234	37,234
11	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	36,275	36,275
12	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	46,192	46,192
13	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	11,310	10,079
	MK-62 Firing Device Contract Delay		-1,231
14	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	4,105	4,105
15	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	64,839	64,839
16	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	15,329	15,329
17	40 MM, ALL TYPES	62,835	62,835
18	60MM, ALL TYPES	17,877	17,877
19	81MM, ALL TYPES	41,053	41,053
20	120MM, ALL TYPES	6,458	6,458
21	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	2,937	2,937
22	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	9,298	8,092
	Funded Ahead of Need for Scorpion		-1,206
23	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	13,995	13,995
24	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	70,423	67,546
	Decrease to Reduce Backlog in MACS M232 Production		-2,877
25	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	19,464	19,464
26	FUZE, ALL TYPES	18,032	18,032
27	NON LETHALS	3,009	3,009
28	AMMO MODERNIZATION	8,985	8,985

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
29	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....	4,269	4,269
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS .....	817,991	790,527
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY			
1	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM .....	1,731,256	1,721,969
	Consolidated Afloat Navy Enterprise System Increment 1 .....		-2,600
	Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement .....		-4,900
	AN/JPX-29 .....		-1,787
2	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY) .....	908,313	908,313
3	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE .....	3,441,452	3,430,343
	Sonar System Hardware Cost Growth .....		-5,795
	Modular Mast Cost Growth .....		-1,430
	Propulsor Cost Growth .....		-3,884
4	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY) .....	1,691,236	1,691,236
5	CVN REFUELING OVERHAUL .....	1,255,799	1,248,999
	SSDS Program Management Excess .....		-1,800
	SSDS Software Growth .....		-2,000
	CEC Testing and Evaluation Excess .....		-3,000
6	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY) .....	408,037	408,037
9	DDG 1000 .....	186,312	77,512
	Volume Search Radar .....		-108,800
10	DDG-51 .....	2,922,190	2,868,454
	MK-12 IFF Cost Growth .....		-4,986
	CIMS Block 1B Cost Growth .....		-2,256
	Exterior Communication System Cost Growth .....		-6,294
	Main Reduction Gear Systems Engineering Growth .....		-10,200
	Main Reduction Gear Contract Savings .....		-30,000
11	DDG-51 (AP-CY) .....	47,984	47,984
12	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP .....	1,230,984	1,168,984
	Cost Savings .....		-62,000
13	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (AP-CY) .....	278,351	190,351
	Program Reduction .....		-88,000
16	LHA REPLACEMENT (AP-CY) .....	949,897	942,837
	C4ISR Cost Growth .....		-5,174
	Rolling Airframe Missile System Cost Growth .....		-1,886
18	INTRATHEATER CONNECTOR .....	180,703	180,703
19	OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIPS .....	88,561	88,561
20	OUTFITTING .....	306,640	295,570
	JHSV-1 Outfitting Funding Phasing .....		-3,426
	LPD-25 Outfitting Funding Phasing .....		-2,500
	DDG-1000 Post-Delivery Phasing .....		-1,757
	LPD-23 Post-Delivery Phasing .....		-3,387
21	SERVICE CRAFT .....	13,770	13,770
22	LCAC SLEP .....	83,035	83,035
	TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY .....	15,724,520	15,366,658
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY			
1	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE .....	12,137	10,525
	Turbine Digital Fuel Controls Cost Growth .....		-1,612
2	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE .....	14,923	14,923
4	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT .....	23,167	23,167
5	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP .....	85,619	73,559
	AN/BVS-1 Mast Tech Insertion Spares .....		-1,849
	ISIS Tech Insertion Kits Ahead of Need .....		-2,769
	Support Funding Carryover .....		-1,700
	Contractor Repair Funding Growth .....		-5,742
6	DDG MOD .....	296,691	289,691
	Multi-Mission BMD Capability Upgrade Kits Cost Growth .....		-1,000
	Engineering Services Unjustified Cost Growth .....		-6,000
7	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT .....	11,974	9,304
	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Kits Excess to Requirements .....		-1,570
	Support Funding Carryover .....		-1,100
8	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD .....	3,962	2,362
	Unjustified Request .....		-1,600
9	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT .....	25,614	25,614
10	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	7,730	7,730
11	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	132,039	130,039
	Spare Main Propulsion Shaft Ahead of Need .....		-2,000
12	SUBMARINE BATTERIES .....	44,057	31,057
	Support Funding Carryover .....		-1,500
	Excess Installation Funding .....		-11,500
13	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP .....	22,811	22,811
14	DSPP EQUIPMENT .....	3,869	3,869
15	CG-MODERNIZATION .....	356,958	350,958
	Engineering Services Unjustified Cost Growth .....		-6,000
16	LCAC .....	9,142	2,642
	Personnel Transport Module Contract Delay .....		-6,500
18	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS .....	15,908	15,908
19	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....	126,842	119,698
	LCS Waterjets Spares Ahead of Need .....		-5,296
	Voltage Regulators Ahead of Need .....		-1,848
20	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS .....	7,470	7,470
21	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM .....	13,016	13,016
22	REACTOR POWER UNITS .....	438,503	438,503
23	REACTOR COMPONENTS .....	266,469	266,469
24	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT .....	10,227	10,227
25	STANDARD BOATS .....	27,725	49,225
	Range Support Craft .....		+21,500
26	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT .....	16,094	16,094
27	OPERATING FORCES IPE .....	49,856	91,476
	Program Increase - Shipyard Capital Investment Program .....		+41,620
28	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS .....	116,829	116,829
29	LCS MODULES .....	82,951	41,369
	MCM Module Production Support Growth .....		-6,000
	Consulting Services Growth .....		-3,064
	Excess Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle Funding .....		-7,600
	Mission Package Computer Environment Units Ahead of Need .....		-2,268
	AN/AQS-20A—Ahead of Need .....		-22,650
30	LSD MIDLIFE .....	106,612	102,612
	60-ton Deck Crane Contract Delay .....		-1,000
	Boat Davit and Ballast Control System Installations Ahead of Need .....		-3,000
31	RADAR SUPPORT .....	12,030	7,000
	Periscope Detection Radar Installation Funding Ahead of Need .....		-3,500
	Excess Miscellaneous Funding .....		-1,530
32	SPO-9B RADAR .....	8,887	5,687
	Excess Antenna Funding .....		-2,200
	Support Funding Carryover .....		-1,000
33	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM .....	87,219	85,219
	Support Funding Carryover .....		-2,000
34	SSN ACOUSTICS .....	237,015	234,015

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	Installation Costs Unjustified Growth		- 3,000
35	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	29,641	27,241
	Common Data Link Modification Installation Funding Ahead of Need		- 2,400
36	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	14,056	13,056
	TR-317 Module Cost Growth		- 1,000
37	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	20,739	18,539
	Next Generation Countermeasure Funding Ahead of Need		- 2,200
38	SSTD	2,206	0
	AN/SLO-25D Ahead of Need		- 2,206
39	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	57,481	57,481
40	SURTASS	8,468	8,468
41	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER	18,586	18,586
42	AN/SLO-32	49,677	23,257
	Support Funding Carryover		- 2,000
	Block 1B3 Incremental Funding		- 7,520
	Block 2 Incremental Funding		- 16,900
43	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	105,624	105,624
44	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	1,299	1,299
45	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	71,558	70,108
	ESM Capability Insertion (CI-06) Kits Ahead of Need		- 1,450
46	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	31,091	25,691
	Planar Antenna Funding Ahead of Need		- 5,400
47	TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS)	338	338
48	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	33,358	33,358
49	ATDLS	2,273	2,273
50	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	8,920	8,920
51	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	81,441	60,710
	Remote Minehunting System (RMS)		- 5,027
	Support Funding Carryover		- 2,272
	Expendable Mine Neutralization System Funding Ahead of Need		- 12,432
	Assessment and Identification of Mine Susceptibility Growth		- 1,000
52	SHALLOW WATER MCM	9,236	1,261
	Cobra Block 1 Contract Delay		- 7,975
53	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	9,319	9,319
54	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	3,328	3,328
55	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	4,248	4,248
56	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	29,061	27,761
	COTS Obsolescence Growth		- 1,300
57	MATCALS	16,747	14,747
	ASPARCS Cost Growth		- 2,000
58	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	7,658	7,658
59	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	15,169	10,782
	AN/SPN-46 Radar Modification Kits Ahead of Need		- 4,387
60	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	17,531	17,531
61	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,851	6,851
62	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	8,551	8,551
63	ID SYSTEMS	29,572	23,122
	AN/URN-25 TACAN Upgrade Kits Ahead of Need		- 2,450
	Support Funding Carryover		- 4,000
64	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS (TAMPS)	9,098	7,798
	Support Funding Carryover		- 1,300
65	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT	8,542	8,542
66	TADIX-B	6,909	2,944
	AN/USC-151 Upgrade Kit Ahead of Need		- 3,965
67	GCES-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE	9,832	9,832
68	DCGS-N	16,634	16,634
69	CANES	34,398	10,264
	Funded Ahead of Need		- 24,134
70	RADIAC	6,104	5,197
	Air Particulate Detector Contract Delay		- 907
71	CANES-INTELL	10,432	3,140
	Ahead of Need		- 7,292
72	GPETE	5,861	5,861
73	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	4,445	4,445
74	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,737	4,737
75	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	51,048	29,307
	SPS-73 Tech Refresh/Obsolescence Growth		- 741
	SPS-48 ECO and Support Cost Growth		- 3,000
	SPS-48 Upgrade Kits Ahead of Need		- 13,600
	Installation Funding Ahead of Need		- 4,400
78	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	260,551	230,174
	Support Funding Carryover		- 1,500
	ISNS Upgrade Kits Installation Funding Ahead of Need		- 9,000
	CENTRIXS Installation Funding Ahead of Need		- 1,425
	SCI Network Installation Funding Ahead of Need		- 2,100
	ADNS Units Ahead of Need		- 16,352
79	MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS (MDA)	9,250	7,650
	CENTRIXS Modification Kit Installation Funding Ahead of Need		- 1,600
80	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M	39,846	31,169
	Battle Force Tactical Network Ahead of Need		- 8,677
82	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	59,013	55,737
	Common Submarine Radio Room Modification Kit Cost Growth		- 1,029
	CSSR Seawolf Ahead of Need		- 2,247
83	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	28,665	28,665
84	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	161,021	161,021
85	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	2,256	2,256
86	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	1,309	1,309
87	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	3,422	3,422
88	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	120,529	114,357
	SV-21 Unit Cost Growth		- 1,672
	Support Funding Carryover		- 2,000
	CND Increment 2 Ahead of Need		- 2,500
89	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	18,322	18,322
90	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	20,189	20,189
92	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	87,846	83,846
	Support Funding Carryover		- 4,000
93	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	51,742	59,700
	East Coast USWTR Support Funding Carryover		- 3,500
	East Coast USWTR Ahead of Need		- 8,542
	Training Range Upgrades		+ 20,000
94	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	8,429	8,429
95	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	11,134	11,134
96	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	37,063	28,881
	Advanced Recovery Control and Aviation Data Management and Control Systems Cost Growth		- 1,782
	Support Funding Carryover		- 1,400
	Production Engineering Unjustified Cost Growth		- 5,000
97	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	25,581	25,581
98	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	1,573	1,573
99	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	40,696	24,796
	JHMCS Ahead of Need		- 15,900
100	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	35,855	35,855
101	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT	20,662	16,382
	Units Ahead of Need		- 4,280



P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
102	PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE AIDS	12,812	10,612
	Production Support Growth		-2,200
103	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	12,018	12,018
104	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	1,086	1,086
105	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	8,076	8,076
106	NATO SEASPARROW	11,121	10,161
	ECP and Production Support Growth		-960
107	RAM GMLS	11,805	6,800
	GMLS Ordalts Contract Delay		-5,005
108	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	54,290	45,902
	Ship Self Defense System Modification Kits Ahead of Need		-8,388
109	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	162,307	82,307
	COTS Tech Refresh Growth		-3,000
	Ship Change Documentation Growth		-4,500
	Navy Requested Transfer to RDTE,DW line 84 for Ballistic Missile Defense		-72,500
110	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	88,698	88,698
111	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	5,698	5,698
112	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	184,034	159,034
	Fire Control Tech Refresh Growth		-5,000
	Contract Delays		-20,000
113	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	88,004	77,390
	TI-04 Modification Contract Savings		-2,214
	Excess TI-04 and Out Modification Installation Funding		-8,400
114	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,282	5,282
115	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,323	8,323
116	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,121	7,121
117	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	58,288	58,288
118	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	3,546	2,480
	Industrial Facilities Contract Delay		-1,066
119	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	36,588	36,588
120	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	7,337	7,337
121	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	34,519	34,519
122	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	3,719	3,719
123	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	584	584
124	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	13,935	10,435
	Contract Delays		-3,500
125	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	12,853	12,853
126	TACTICAL VEHICLES	31,741	25,241
	FMV Contract Savings		-2,300
	Energy Initiative Unjustified Requirement		-4,200
127	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	3,132	3,132
128	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	5,154	5,154
129	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION	24,770	24,770
130	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,128	1,128
131	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	15,504	14,030
	General Purpose Forklift Cost Growth		-1,474
132	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,655	6,655
133	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	6,315	6,315
134	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	66,549	66,549
135	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	11,429	11,429
137	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	47,306	37,840
	BUPERS Software Cost Growth		-2,500
	SPAWAR Hardware Items Cost Growth		-1,080
	ERP Kits Cost Growth		-900
	JFCOM National Small Unit Center		-3,075
	Future Pay and Personnel System Ahead of Need		-1,911
138	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,067	2,067
139	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,679	5,679
	Fleet Allowance List Outfitting Cost Growth		-2,000
141	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,433	1,433
143	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	12,754	12,754
144	CAISR EQUIPMENT	5,317	5,317
145	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	20,033	20,033
146	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	154,805	141,475
	Shipboard Protection System Installation Costs Excess to Need		-5,500
	Shipboard Protection System Support Cost Growth		-6,000
	Biometrics Ahead of Need		-1,830
XX	PROCUREMENT INNOVATION		15,000
	Procurement Innovation		+15,000
147	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	377,353	159,653
	Navy Requested Transfer to OM, N AGSAG BSIT for NGEN		-217,700
149	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	215,906	215,906
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	19,767	19,767
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		6,450,208	5,804,963
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS			
1	AAV7A1 PIP	7,749	7,749
2	LAV PIP	41,277	41,277
4	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	9,723	9,723
5	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	10,356	10,356
6	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	22,230	22,230
7	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION	26,091	26,091
9	MODIFICATION KITS	40,916	30,559
	Unexecutable Program - M1A1 Survivability Kits		-10,357
10	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	13,115	13,115
11	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	5,175	3,855
	Program Adjustment		-1,320
13	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	21,570	21,570
14	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM—HEAVY (AAWS-H)	20,315	20,315
15	MODIFICATION KITS	3,798	3,798
16	COMBAT OPERATIONS CENTER	10,776	10,776
17	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	25,636	25,636
18	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	32,877	32,877
20	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	3,405	3,405
21	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	67,568	67,568
22	RADAR SYSTEMS	860	860
23	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	3,906	3,906
24	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	92,377	92,377
25	RQ-11 UAV	32,490	16,490
	Program Delay - Tier 2 UAS		-16,000
26	DCGS—MC	4,582	0
	DCGS—MC Program Delay		-4,582
28	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	258,947	218,947
	Unjustified Request - MC Intranet		-40,000
29	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	33,021	33,021
30	RADIO SYSTEMS	40,551	20,051
	Program Delay - JTRS handheld		-20,500
31	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	32,279	22,279
	Execution Delay - WNS-T		-10,000
32	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	15,278	15,278
33	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	1,157	1,157
34	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	12,696	12,696
35	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	4,849	0

		Budget Request	Recommendation
	Service Requested Reduction		-4,849
36	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	5,253	5,253
37	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	11,721	11,721
38	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	133,827	133,827
39	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	19,156	19,156
40	TRAILERS	8,075	8,075
41	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	6,016	6,016
42	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	5,110	5,110
43	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	10,743	10,743
44	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	29,330	29,330
45	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	19,419	19,419
46	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	11,718	11,718
47	EDD SYSTEMS	64,093	64,093
48	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	16,419	16,419
49	GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP	10,976	10,976
50	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	24,376	24,376
51	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	2,748	2,748
52	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	6,722	6,722
53	TRAINING DEVICES	5,668	5,668
54	CONTAINER FAMILY	897	897
55	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	18,261	18,261
57	BRIDGE BOATS	12,567	12,567
58	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	4,283	4,283
59	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	7,572	7,572
60	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	13,524	13,524
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	1,344,044	1,236,436
<b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>			
1	F-35	3,729,242	4,064,442
	Air Force Requested Transfer from AP, AF line 43		+29,700
	Production Support Carryover		-60,000
	Delete Five Aircraft		-608,500
	Transfer Eight Aircraft from STOVL Variant		974,000
2	F-35 (AP-CY)	257,000	257,000
3	F-22A	158,039	158,039
5	C-17A (MYP)	14,283	48,683
	Air Force Requested Transfer from AP, AF line 88		+114,400
	Slow Execution		-80,000
6	C-130J	463,267	455,267
	Updated Pricing		-8,000
7	C-130J ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	48,000	40,000
	Updated Pricing		-8,000
8	HC-130J	349,300	307,800
	Updated Pricing		-41,500
9	HC-130J (AP-CY)	10,000	10,000
10	MC-130J	467,465	415,465
	Updated Pricing		-52,000
11	MC-130J (AP-CY)	60,000	60,000
14	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT	351,200	351,200
15	LIGHT MOBILITY AIRCRAFT	65,639	65,639
16	USFAA POWERED FLIGHT PROGRAM	4,099	4,099
18	COMM VERT LIFT SPT PLATFORM (UH-1N)	6,432	0
	Air Force Requested Transfer to RDTE, AF line 113		-6,432
19	V-22 OSPREY (AP-CY)	393,098	393,098
20	V-22 OSPREY (AP-CY)	13,621	13,621
24	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,424	2,424
25	HH-60M OPERATIONAL LOSS REPLACEMENT	104,447	104,447
27	STUASLO	3,253	3,253
28	TARGET DRONES	85,505	85,505
29	C-37A	52,000	52,000
30	RQ-4 UAV	649,629	503,029
	Air Force Requested Transfer to AP, AF line 31		-25,600
	Unjustified Cost Increase, Sensors		-11,000
	Unjustified Request, Spares		-110,000
	RQ-4 UAV (AP-CY)	90,200	72,300
31	Air Force Requested Transfer from AP, AF line 30		+25,600
	Air Force Adjustment		-43,500
32	MC 130 IN BA 04	9,932	0
	Air Force Requested Transfer to AC-130 Recap Program		-9,932
xx	AC-130 Recap		9,932
	Air Force Requested Transfer from MC-130 program		+9,932
34	MQ-9	863,595	318,131
	Spares		-167,788
	Support Equipment - Forward Funding		-42,000
	Production Support - Forward Funding		-98,376
	Funded Ahead of Need		-21,300
	Transfer 12 Aircraft to Title IX		-216,000
35	B-2A	63,371	63,371
37	B-1B	200,090	200,090
38	B-52	69,074	21,074
	CONNECT—Funded Ahead of Need		-35,000
	Transfer to RDTE, AF line 117 for Internal Weapons Bay		-13,000
39	A-10	165,361	187,361
	Program Increase—Helmet Mounting Cueing System		+22,000
40	F-15	302,235	337,041
	C/D Flight Data Recorder—Early to Need		-11,408
	E-model Flight Data Recorder—Early to Need		-11,786
	Program Reduction		-4,000
	AESA Radar for ANG F-15Cs		+62,000
41	F-16	167,188	167,188
42	F-22A	492,199	437,739
	Unjustified Request		-54,460
43	F-35 MODIFICATIONS	123,936	4,636
	Funded Ahead of Need		-82,000
	Air Force Requested Transfer to AP, AF line 1		-29,700
	Air Force Requested Transfer to RDTE, AF line 81 for Auto GCAS		-7,600
44	C-5	740,369	37,252
	Block Upgrade—Ahead of Need		-21,260
	Funded Ahead of Need		-5,400
	Transfer C-5 RERP to New AP, AF Line		-676,457
45	C-5 (AP-CY)	166,900	106,900
	Funded with fiscal year 2009 and 2010 funds		-60,000
xx	C-5 RERP		676,457
	Transfer C-5 RERP from AP, AF line 44		+676,457
46	C-9C	10	0
	Program Terminated		-10
47	C-17A	351,614	217,547
	OBIGGS Kits—Reduction of Four kits		-13,800
	Extended Range Retrofits Kits—Reduction of One Kit		-5,267
	Excess to Need		-98,000
	Funded Ahead of Need		-17,000
48	C-21	339	339
49	C-32A	12,113	12,113

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
50	C-37A	12,162	12,162
51	GLIDER MODS	120	120
52	T6	24,644	24,644
53	T-1	83	83
54	T-38	28,288	26,288
	Funded Ahead of Need		-2,000
56	KC-10A (ATCA)	13,777	11,777
	Funded Ahead of Need		-2,000
57	C-12	7,645	7,645
58	MC-12W	10,826	10,826
59	C-20 MODS	736	736
60	VC-25A MOD	13,175	13,175
61	C-40	10,697	10,697
62	C-130	257,339	296,939
	Air Force Requested Transfer from RDTE,AF line 220 for Avionics Upgrades to Special Mission Aircraft		+65,000
	Excess to Need		-25,400
63	C-130 MODS INTEL	3,963	3,963
64	C130J MODS	80,205	64,205
	Contract Slip—Crashworthy Seats		-16,000
65	C-135	44,228	37,428
	Block 45 Contract Delay		-8,400
	Low Cost Modifications		+1,600
66	COMPASS CALL MODS	176,558	101,558
	EC-130 Program Full Funding Violation		-75,000
67	DARP	105,540	105,540
68	E-3	195,163	195,163
69	E-4	37,526	37,526
70	E-8	188,504	6,397
	E-8 Reengining—Ahead of Need		-120,407
	Engine Installs—Ahead of Need		-5,000
	Funded Ahead of Need		-56,700
71	H-1	2,457	2,457
72	H-60	11,630	41,930
	Funded Ahead of Need		-1,700
	Simulators and Low Cost Modifications		+32,000
73	RQ-4 UAV MODS	119,415	116,415
	Unjustified Cost Increase—ASIP sensors		-3,000
74	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	1,944	1,944
75	OTHER AIRCRAFT	159,423	15,723
	Transfer FAB-T Funds to RDTE,AF line 180		-119,700
	Delete FAB-T Funds—Early to Need		-24,000
76	MQ-1 MODS	208,213	20,213
	Excess to Need		-188,000
77	MQ-9 MODS	108,922	0
	Contract Delay—GCS		-50,884
	Contract Delay—Reaper Retrofits		-58,038
78	MQ-9 PAYLOAD—UAS	115,383	17,000
	Transfer to Title IX		-115,383
79	CV-22 MODS	13,964	13,964
80	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	622,020	698,220
	Unjustified Request—Joint Stars Re-engining Spares		-11,700
	Program Increase—F-22 Engine Spares		+100,000
	Excess to Need		-12,100
81	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	91,701	58,301
	Underexecution		-20,000
	Funded Ahead of Need		-13,400
82	B-1	6,791	6,791
83	B-2A	26,217	26,217
84	B-52	3,443	1,743
	Funded Ahead of Need		-1,700
85	C-5	195	195
87	KC-10A (ATCA)	5,702	5,702
88	C-17A	153,347	20,947
	Air Force Requested Transfer to AP,AF line 5		-114,400
	Unjustified Funding for Shutdown Activities		-18,000
89	C-130	28,295	28,295
91	F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	21,599	17,599
	Excess to Need		-4,000
92	F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	17,838	12,738
	Excess to Need		-5,100
93	T-6	9,450	9,450
94	OTHER AIRCRAFT	53,953	53,953
96	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	24,619	24,619
97	WAR CONSUMABLES	92,939	92,939
98	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,079,742	912,372
	Funded Ahead of Need		-6,732
	Transfer to Title IX		-160,638
99	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES—MQ-1	37,500	37,500
104	DARP	19,117	19,117
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,981	12,981
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	15,366,508	13,483,739
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
1	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	60,647	60,647
2	JASSM	215,825	215,825
3	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	64,523	64,523
4	AMRAAM	355,358	348,358
	Support Funding Carryover		-7,000
5	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	44,570	44,570
6	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	134,884	119,884
	Accounting Error		-15,000
7	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POLLUTION PREVENTION	833	833
8	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	48	48
9	MM III MODIFICATIONS	123,378	133,178
	Air Force Requested Transfer from RDTE, AF line 175 for MEECN		+9,800
10	AGM-65D MAVERICK	260	260
11	AGM-88A HARM	4,079	4,079
12	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE	10,795	10,795
13	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	43,192	43,192
14	ADVANCED EHF	38,078	38,078
15	ADVANCED EHF (AP-CY)	208,520	208,520
16	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES	517,601	517,601
17	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES (AP-CY)	58,110	58,110
18	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	122,490	122,490
19	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	14,894	14,894
20	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	64,609	64,609
23	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (SPACE)	88,719	88,719
24	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (SPACE)	1,153,976	1,153,976
26	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	700,704	700,704
27	SBIR HIGH (SPACE) (AP-CY)	270,000	270,000
28	NATL POLAR-ORBITING OP ENV SATELLITE	26,308	0
	Program Termination—Early to Need		-26,308
33	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	247,584	247,584

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		893,287	893,287
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		5,463,272	5,424,764
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE			
1	ROCKETS	19,106	19,106
2	CARTRIDGES	141,049	141,049
3	PRACTICE BOMBS	34,094	23,442
	BDU-56A/B CDI Program Delay		-10,652
4	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	183,845	183,845
5	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	104,642	179,361
	Additional JDAM for War Reserve Stockpile		+74,719
6	CAD/PAD	37,016	37,016
7	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	3,383	3,383
8	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,000	1,000
9	MODIFICATIONS	1,112	1,112
10	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	5,015	5,015
11	FLARES	72,758	72,758
12	FUZES	57,337	57,337
13	SMALL ARMS	7,063	7,063
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		667,420	731,487
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
1	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLE	29,207	29,207
2	FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	45,618	37,618
	Contract Savings		-8,000
3	CAP VEHICLES	902	902
4	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (CARGO)	31,773	31,773
5	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	52,867	48,867
	Up-Armored HMMWV Unjustified Cost Growth		-4,000
6	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M	18,358	18,358
7	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	26,924	26,924
9	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	14,501	14,501
10	RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING EQUIP	25,404	25,404
11	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M	54,570	54,570
13	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	216,381	180,381
	Unjustified Growth		-36,000
14	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	1,582	0
	Undefined Requirement		-1,582
15	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	2,634	2,634
16	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	30,685	30,685
17	TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING	6,517	6,517
18	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	112,056	88,940
	Site Activation Ahead of Need		-23,116
19	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO	55,326	55,326
20	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	21,018	18,045
	OS-21 Contract Delays		-2,973
21	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	28,164	28,164
22	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	18,416	15,716
	Contract Delays		-2,700
23	TAC SIGINT SPT	377	377
25	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	74,285	74,285
26	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM	9,210	9,210
27	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	8,688	7,388
	Contract Delays		-1,300
28	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	99,281	99,281
29	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	29,637	49,637
	Training Range Enhancements		+20,000
30	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	11,112	11,112
31	GCSS-AF FOS	53,349	31,335
	ECSS Ahead of Need		-20,914
	CMOS Excess to Need		-1,100
32	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS	20,525	20,525
33	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	58,284	38,534
	Technical Refresh Unjustified Growth		-15,000
	Recurring Events Unjustified Growth		-4,750
34	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	101,993	56,993
	Unjustified Growth		-45,000
35	BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	193,830	113,830
	Unjustified Growth		-80,000
36	AFNET	151,643	91,643
	Unjustified Growth		-60,000
37	VOICE SYSTEMS	25,399	15,399
	Unjustified Growth		-10,000
38	USCENTCOM	36,020	36,020
39	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PROG SPACE	24,804	24,804
40	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	5,279	5,279
41	NUDET DETECTION SYS (NDS) SPACE	5,926	5,926
42	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	60,383	60,383
43	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	91,004	91,004
44	MILSATCOM SPACE	221,545	190,717
	FAB-T Early to Need		-7,538
	AFWET Modernization Enterprise Terminal Ahead of Need		-23,290
45	SPACE MODS SPACE	18,384	18,384
46	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	18,801	18,801
47	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	268,140	242,995
	JTC Training and Rehearsal System Ahead of Need		-25,145
48	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER	34,925	34,925
49	RADIO EQUIPMENT	14,541	7,041
	Contract Delays		-7,500
50	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	11,613	11,613
51	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	108,308	108,308
52	COMM ELECT MODS	74,356	68,538
	ILS Ahead of Need		-2,300
	BMEWS Ahead of Need		-2,000
	OS-21 Contract Delays		-1,518
53	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	20,873	14,573
	Night Vision Cueing and Display Contract Delays		-6,300
54	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000 (SAFETY)	14,292	14,292
55	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING	12,853	12,853
56	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	4,788	4,788
57	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	28,390	27,190
	Rapid Airfield Damage Assessment System Ahead of Need		-1,200
58	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	1,879	1,879
59	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	38,558	38,558
60	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (BASE SUPPORT)	4,989	4,989
62	DARP RC135	23,296	23,296
63	DISTRIBUTED GROUND SYSTEMS	271,015	264,015
	Program Reduction		-7,000
65	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	489,680	439,680
	Classified Adjustment		-50,000
66	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM	32,668	32,668
XX	PROCUREMENT INNOVATION		15,000

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
70	Procurement Innovation .....		+15,000
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....	19,046	19,046
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	14,258,508	14,396,445
	Classified Adjustment .....		+137,937
	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE .....	17,845,380	17,568,091
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE			
1	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA .....	4,000	4,000
2	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCCA, ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M .....	1,477	1,477
3	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA .....	2,052	2,052
4	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA, PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION .....	32,263	32,263
17	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY .....	14,625	14,625
18	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS .....	5,275	5,275
19	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM .....	2,803	2,803
20	TELEPORT PROGRAM .....	78,227	78,227
21	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M .....	153,288	153,288
22	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES) .....	4,391	4,391
23	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK .....	86,206	86,206
24	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE .....	1,710	1,710
27	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE .....	22,493	22,493
28	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA .....	4,846	4,846
29	COST .....	10,478	10,478
30	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA, AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS .....	1,451	1,451
31	VEHICLES .....	50	50
32	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT .....	12,007	12,007
34	TERMINAL HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE FIELDING .....	858,870	586,870
	Production Delay Due to Investigation of Failed Safety Component .....		-272,000
35	AEGIS FIELDING .....	94,080	94,080
35A	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS .....	0	205,000
	Iron Dome Program .....		+205,000
45	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP) .....	2,546	2,546
50	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD .....	124,050	124,050
51	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, INTELLIGENCE .....	20,138	20,138
53	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS .....	11,526	11,526
54	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS .....	27,179	27,179
55	SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT .....	79,840	79,840
55A	MH-47G .....	0	100,449
	SOCOM Requested Transfer from P.DW line 56 .....		+100,449
56	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM .....	107,934	7,485
	SOCOM Requested Transfer to P.DW line 55A .....		-100,449
57	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM .....	179,375	137,875
	SOCOM Requested Transfer to RDTE,DW line 268 .....		-25,100
	Quantity Reduction Due to Program Delay .....		-16,400
58	NON-STANDARD AVIATION .....	179,949	58,681
	Medium NSAV—Transfer to Title IX .....		-121,268
60	SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION .....	19,996	4,996
	Contract Delays .....		-15,000
61	SOF U-28 .....	404	404
62	RQ-11 UAV .....	2,090	2,090
63	CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION .....	124,035	124,035
64	MQ-1 UAV .....	1,948	1,948
65	MQ-9 UAV .....	1,965	1,965
66	STUASLO .....	12,148	12,148
67	C-130 MODIFICATIONS .....	22,500	9,261
	Low Cost Modifications—Execution .....		-7,039
	Aircrew Situational Awareness System .....		-6,200
68	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT .....	489	489
69X	PROCUREMENT INNOVATION .....	0	15,000
	Procurement Innovation .....		+15,000
70	MK VIII MOD 1—SEAL DELIVERY VEH .....	823	823
71	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT .....	79,608	79,608
72	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION .....	24,215	24,215
73	COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS .....	58,390	44,390
	SOF Deployable Node Delays Due to Protests .....		-14,000
74	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS .....	75,892	81,092
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+5,200
75	SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS .....	30,094	30,094
76	DCGS-SOF .....	5,225	5,225
77	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODS .....	206	206
79	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS .....	11,706	8,306
	Unvalidated Requirement—Large SFA Craft .....		-3,400
80	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....	977	977
81	TACTICAL VEHICLES .....	30,965	33,365
	Program Increase—AFSOC Unfunded Requirement .....		+2,400
82	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATIONS SYSTEMS .....	28,354	18,354
	MH-60M Simulator Modernization Program .....		-10,000
83	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS .....	20,000	20,000
84	MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT .....	102,556	102,556
88	SOF AUTOMATION SYSTEMS .....	52,353	52,353
89	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES .....	9,714	9,714
90	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE .....	30,900	30,900
91	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS .....	221	5,661
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+5,440
92	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR SYSTEM .....	18,626	18,626
93	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS .....	35,234	37,554
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+2,320
94	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT .....	804	804
96	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT .....	7,774	7,774
97	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS .....	269,182	263,182
	Program Increase—HSAC Unfunded Requirement .....		+4,000
	Program Adjustment .....		-10,000
98	PSYOP EQUIPMENT .....	25,266	25,266
99	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION .....	90,635	90,635
100	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION .....	74,686	74,686
101	DECONTAMINATION .....	21,570	21,570
102	JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM .....	19,389	10,389
	Reduction for Anthrax Vaccine Purchased by HHS .....		-9,000
103	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION .....	27,542	27,542
104	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE .....	136,114	136,114
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	682,643	681,643
	Classified Adjustment .....		-1,000
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE .....	4,280,368	4,009,321
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT			
	GALLIUM NITRIDE X-BAND MONOLITHIC MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS .....	2,000	2,000
	GALLIUM NITRIDE RADAR AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE MONOLITHIC MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS .....	8,579	8,579
	GALLIUM NITRIDE ADVANCED ELECTRONIC WARFARE MONOLITHIC MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS .....	2,000	2,000
	BERYLLIUM SUPPLY INDUSTRIAL BASE .....	6,897	6,897
	SPACE .....	770	770
	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE INDUSTRIAL AND SUPPLY BASE RISK MITIGATION PROGRAM .....	8,500	10,900
	Program Increase .....		+2,400

		Budget Request	Recommendation
P-1			
	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FROM ORGANIC SOURCES .....		3,200
	TOTAL, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT .....	28,746	34,346
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT .....	111,189,951	102,121,873
R-1			
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY		
1	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH .....	21,780	21,780
2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES .....	195,845	195,845
3	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES .....	91,161	87,561
	V72—Transfer to D55 .....		- 3,300
	D55—Transfer from V72 .....		+ 3,300
	V72—Non-Department of Defense funding .....		- 3,600
4	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS .....	98,087	98,087
5	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY .....	29,882	29,882
6	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY .....	48,929	48,929
7	TRACTOR HIP .....	14,624	14,624
8	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY .....	43,476	43,476
9	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY .....	17,330	17,330
10	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY .....	49,525	49,525
11	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY .....	18,190	18,190
12	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION .....	20,582	20,582
13	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY .....	64,740	64,740
14	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY .....	60,342	60,342
15	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY .....	5,324	10,924
	Emerging Chemical Agent Threat .....		+ 5,600
16	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM .....	7,893	7,893
17	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY .....	42,645	42,645
18	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES .....	60,859	60,859
19	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY .....	40,228	40,228
20	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS .....	19,118	19,118
21	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY .....	21,042	21,042
22	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY .....	18,364	22,364
	Research, Development and Engineering Command .....		+ 4,000
23	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY .....	25,573	25,573
24	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY .....	6,768	6,768
25	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY .....	79,189	75,184
	Joint Integrated Base Defense Program Office transfer to line 60 at request of the Army .....		- 4,005
26	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY .....	22,198	22,198
27	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY .....	27,746	27,746
28	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY .....	96,797	96,797
29	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	37,364	37,364
30	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	71,510	115,510
	Peer-Reviewed Neurotoxin Exposure Treatment Parkinsons Research Program .....		+ 20,000
	Neurofibromatosis Research .....		+ 16,000
	Military Burn Trauma Research Program .....		+ 8,000
31	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	57,454	57,454
32	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	64,438	64,438
33	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADV TECHNOLOGY .....	89,499	125,819
	Alternative Energy .....		+ 36,320
34	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADV TECH .....	8,102	8,102
35	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADV TECH .....	7,921	7,921
36	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	50,359	50,359
37	TRACTOR HIKE .....	8,015	8,015
38	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS .....	15,334	15,334
39	TRACTOR ROSE .....	12,309	12,309
41	MILITARY HIV RESEARCH .....	6,688	26,688
	HIV Research .....		+ 20,000
42	COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT .....	10,550	10,550
43	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY .....	18,350	18,350
44	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	84,553	79,053
	P 704 excessive growth without strategy .....		- 5,500
45	TRACTOR CAGE .....	9,986	9,986
46	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECH .....	26,953	26,953
47	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM .....	9,151	9,151
48	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	39,912	39,912
49	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMO .....	15,878	15,878
50	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	27,393	24,393
	Program reduction .....		- 3,000
51	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY .....	24,873	24,873
53	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION .....	11,455	11,455
54	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE) .....	27,551	27,551
56	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV .....	15,596	15,596
57	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV .....	2,425	2,425
58	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION .....	42,183	37,183
	AKE 120mm cartridge EMD Phase II contract award delay .....		- 5,000
59	ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS) .....	136,302	207,702
	S-MOD milestone B delay .....		- 57,000
	Stryker DVH .....		+ 128,400
60	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY .....	18,556	8,239
	Joint Integrated Base Defense Program Office—Transfer from line 25 at request of the Army .....		+ 4,005
	REF funded in Title IX .....		- 14,322
61	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—AD .....	17,962	12,162
	Unsustained growth .....		- 5,800
62	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT .....	0	5,159
	CSP—Transfer from line 177 at request of the Army .....		+ 5,159
63	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY .....	4,695	4,695
64	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL .....	190,903	190,903
65	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .....	5,060	5,060
66	AVIATION—ADV DEV .....	8,355	8,355
67	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV .....	80,490	65,315
	JLTV EMD contract award delay .....		- 15,175
68	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION .....	14,290	14,290
69	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV .....	28,132	28,132
70	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT .....	48,323	48,323
71	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE .....	970	970
72	ENDURANCE UAVS .....	93,000	93,000
73	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS .....	89,210	74,210
	SOSCOE Apache Block III integration change in requirements .....		- 15,000
74	ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D .....	72,550	72,550
75	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT .....	172,269	149,755
	CIRCM test and evaluation funds requested ahead of need .....		- 22,514
76	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO .....	784	784
77	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM .....	22,574	18,074
	EMD contract award delay .....		- 4,500
78	TRACTOR CAGE .....	23,194	23,194
79	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS .....	80,337	70,337
	S62— Milestone B delay .....		- 10,000
80	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES .....	3,710	3,710



R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
81	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS—SDD	5,335	5,335
82	JAVELIN	9,999	0
	Lack of acquisition strategy		-9,999
83	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	3,519	3,519
84	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	9,892	9,892
85	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	1,990	1,990
86	NON-LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM	81,247	0
	Program termination		-81,247
89	FCS SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS ENGR & PROGRAM MGMT	568,711	498,711
	Program reduction		-70,000
90	FCS RECONNAISSANCE (UAV) PLATFORMS	50,304	50,304
91	FCS UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLES	249,948	200,000
	Program reduction		-49,948
92	FCS UNATTENDED GROUND SENSORS	7,515	7,515
93	FCS SUSTAINMENT & TRAINING R&D	610,389	610,389
95	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—SDD	52,549	52,549
96	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,118	2,118
97	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—SDD	27,756	27,756
98	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE	34,209	34,209
99	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	30,291	30,291
100	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	14,041	14,041
101	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—SDD	15,547	15,547
103	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	27,670	27,670
105	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—SDD	24,345	15,345
	PGK Increment II EMD delay		-9,000
106	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—SDD	41,039	41,039
107	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—SDD	90,736	75,736
	JBC-P unsustainable growth		-15,000
108	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	34,474	34,474
109	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—SDD	95,577	49,577
	Project 016—Scorpion acceleration funded in prior approval reprogramming		-16,000
	Project 415—ASTAMIDS/GSTAMIDS lack of acquisition strategy		-30,000
110	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	26,371	26,371
111	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	29,884	3,000
	Unexecutable request		-26,884
112	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	60,970	60,970
113	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	13,576	13,576
114	FIREFINDER	24,736	24,736
115	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	20,886	20,886
116	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS	53,624	103,624
	Program Increase		+20,000
	Transfer from WTCV A line 12 for Paladin PIM		+30,000
117	PATRIOT/MEADS COMBINED AGGREGATE PROGRAM	467,139	467,139
118	NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL MONITORING SENSOR NETWORK	7,276	7,276
119	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	23,957	23,957
120	ARMY INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM (A-IMH)	100,500	60,500
	Excessive growth without acquisition strategy		-40,000
121	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	130,340	130,340
122	SLAMRAAM	23,700	23,700
123	PAC-2/MSE MISSILE	62,500	62,500
124	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	251,124	251,124
125	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	934,366	461,100
	Program adjustment		-473,266
126	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	211,500	211,500
127	TROJAN—RH12	3,697	3,697
128	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	21,571	13,571
	EW5—Unsustained growth		-8,000
129	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	26,158	26,158
130	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	8,614	8,614
131	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	42,102	42,102
132	RAND ARROYO CENTER	20,492	20,492
133	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	163,788	163,788
134	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	17,704	17,704
136	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	393,937	412,257
	Army Test Range Infrastructure unfunded requirement		+18,320
137	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	59,040	67,760
	Test and Evaluation Instrumentation unfunded requirement		+8,720
138	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	41,812	43,412
	Test and Evaluation Instrumentation unfunded requirement		+1,600
139	DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	4,710	4,710
140	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	5,055	5,055
141	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	7,185	7,185
142	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	18,078	19,278
	Test and Evaluation Instrumentation unfunded requirement		+1,200
143	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	5,460	5,460
144	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	68,191	68,191
145	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	61,450	64,090
	Test and Evaluation Instrumentation unfunded requirement		+2,640
146	SIMULATION & MODELING FOR ACQ, RQTS, & TNG (SMART)	3,926	3,926
147	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	73,685	73,685
148	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	48,309	48,309
149	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	53,338	44,042
	Project 862—155mm HE projectile underfunded new start		-9,296
150	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	3,195	3,195
151	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	16,154	16,154
153	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	51,619	25,619
	GMLRS AW EMD contract award delay		-26,000
154	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	372,493	372,493
155	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO CYBER (ISC) MIP	2,360	2,360
156	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	24,622	24,622
157	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	204,481	204,481
158	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	25,540	25,540
159	AIRCRAFT MODS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	134,999	124,856
	P430—Chinook RW crashworthy seating previously fully funded		-10,143
160	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROG	710	710
161	DIGITIZATION	6,329	6,329
162	FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	3,935	3,935
163	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	24,280	24,280
165	TRACTOR CARD	14,870	14,870
167	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	12,403	12,403
168	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	3,153	3,153
171	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	54,784	11,905
	Protected Information—Biometrics—Transfer to line 171x		-42,879
171x	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	0	42,879
	Protected Information—Biometrics—Transfer from line 171		+42,879
172	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	125,569	125,569
173	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	33,694	33,694
174	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS	13,024	13,024
177	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	54,300	49,141
	CSP—Transfer of HD IR funds to line 62 at request of the Army for execution		-5,159
178	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	103,002	103,002
179	MQ-1 SKY WARRIOR A UAV	123,156	123,156
180	RQ-11 UAV	1,599	1,599

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
181	RQ-7 UAV .....	7,805	7,805
183	BIOMETRICS ENABLED INTELLIGENCE .....	14,114	2,114
	Protected Information—Biometrics .....		-12,000
185	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES .....	61,098	61,098
xx	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION .....	0	105,000
	Research and Development Innovation .....		+105,000
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	4,447	4,447
	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY .....	10,333,392	9,710,998
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY			
1	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES .....	108,679	108,679
2	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH .....	17,979	17,979
3	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES .....	429,767	429,767
4	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH .....	98,150	98,150
5	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH .....	107,448	147,448
	Alternative Energy .....		+40,000
6	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY .....	43,776	43,776
8	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH .....	70,168	70,168
9	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH .....	113,724	113,724
10	RF SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH .....	83,902	83,902
11	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH .....	49,491	49,491
12	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH .....	6,002	6,002
13	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH .....	69,186	69,186
14	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH .....	36,833	36,833
15	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	117,908	117,908
16	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	61,877	61,877
17	COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	96,720	96,720
18	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	98,261	98,261
19	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	82,143	82,143
20	MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD) .....	115,089	115,089
21	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT .....	11,131	11,131
22	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	18,076	55,336
	C.W Bill Young Bone Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program .....		+31,500
	Program Increase—Tactical Athlete Program .....		+5,760
23	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	49,276	53,276
	Program Increase—ASW Research .....		+4,000
24	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS .....	53,177	53,177
25	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .....	21,941	21,941
xx	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION .....	0	105,000
	Research and Development Innovation .....		+105,000
26	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS .....	123,331	118,331
	JMAPS program delay .....		-5,000
27	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY .....	9,480	9,480
28	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL .....	4,275	4,275
29	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT .....	8,249	8,249
30	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE .....	6,452	6,452
31	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY .....	1,658	1,658
32	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES .....	81,347	79,247
	Unmanned Surface Sweep System program delay .....		-2,100
33	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE .....	57,796	50,796
	Milestone B delay .....		-7,000
34	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT .....	93,830	91,830
	Navy requested transfer to line 49 for Automatic Test and Re-Test .....		-2,000
35	SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT .....	51	51
36	PILOT FISH .....	81,784	81,784
37	RETRACT LARCH .....	142,858	142,858
38	RETRACT JUNIPER .....	134,497	134,497
39	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL .....	1,358	1,358
40	SURFACE ASW .....	21,673	21,673
41	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT .....	608,566	559,266
	Execution delays .....		-49,300
42	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS .....	5,590	5,590
43	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN .....	17,883	17,883
44	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES .....	1,796	1,796
45	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS .....	366,509	366,509
46	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS .....	5,459	5,459
47	CHALK EAGLE .....	447,804	447,804
48	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS) .....	226,288	189,588
	LCS-2 post shakedown availability delay .....		-15,800
	LCS-1 post shakedown availability planning funding excess .....		-500
	NLOS missile termination .....		-15,400
	Program Increase—Mine Warfare Testing Disruption .....		+4,000
	Navy requested transfer to line 49 for Automatic Test and Re-Test .....		-2,000
	Program Increase—Small Business Technology Insertion (Mine Warfare Modules) .....		+8,000
	Savings from accelerated DT .....		-15,000
49	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION .....	24,344	34,344
	Navy requested transfer from lines 34, 48, 107, 122 and 136 for Automatic Test and Re-Test .....		+10,000
50	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS .....	5,388	5,388
51	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES .....	242,765	222,765
	Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle .....		-165,000
	Termination Liability, or SDD if certified by the Secretary .....		+145,000
52	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM .....	40,505	28,505
	JLTV EMD contract award delay .....		-12,000
53	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT .....	25,873	25,873
54	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT .....	52,282	52,282
55	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT .....	13,560	13,560
56	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION .....	20,207	20,207
57	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM .....	30,403	34,403
	Program Increase—Alternative Energy from Organic Sources .....		+4,000
58	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT .....	3,746	3,746
59	CHALK CORAL .....	71,920	71,920
60	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY .....	4,139	4,139
61	RETRACT MAPLE .....	219,463	219,463
62	LINK PLUMERIA .....	58,030	58,030
63	RETRACT ELM .....	183,187	183,187
64	SHIP SELF DEFENSE .....	4,385	4,385
65	LINK EVERGREEN .....	41,433	41,433
66	SPECIAL PROCESSES .....	36,457	36,457
67	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .....	9,196	9,196
68	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY .....	905	905
69	NONLETHAL WEAPONS .....	43,272	43,272
70	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS .....	159,151	159,151
73	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS .....		8,000
	Directed Energy Development and Test .....		+8,000
74	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES .....	51,693	51,693
75	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE .....	56,542	50,242
	Program delay .....		-6,300
76	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM .....	25,121	25,121
77	SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE .....	34,793	34,793
78	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP .....	2,161	2,161
79	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS—MIP .....	4,253	4,253
80	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP .....	663	663

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
81	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	44,329	44,329
82	AV-8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	22,867	22,867
83	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	45,667	45,667
84	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	55,792	55,792
85	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	5,735	5,735
86	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	3,574	3,574
87	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	3,733	3,733
88	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	89,955	87,955
	Systems engineering growth		- 2,000
89	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	171,132	171,132
90	H-1 UPGRADES	60,498	60,498
91	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	64,834	64,834
92	V-22A	46,070	44,425
	Fuel forward funded in fiscal year 2010 supplemental		- 1,645
93	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	8,689	11,189
	Transfer from AP,N line 52 for Common Mobile Aircrew Restraint System		+2,500
94	EA-18	22,042	21,773
	Fuel forward funded in fiscal year 2010 supplemental		- 269
95	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	80,819	80,819
96	VH-71A EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	159,785	159,785
97	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	120,602	90,602
	Technology development contract delay		- 30,000
98	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	687,723	627,723
	Airborne Maritime Fixed unjustified increase		- 60,000
100	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	193,933	193,933
101	LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	1,373	1,373
102	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	44,091	24,091
	Program delay		- 20,000
103	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	96,186	96,186
104	AIRBORNE MCM	45,885	45,885
105	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL-COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENG	21,517	21,517
106	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	274,371	274,371
107	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	118,897	112,197
	Navy requested transfer to line 49 for Automatic Test and Re-Test		- 2,000
	Communications at Speed and Depth		- 4,700
108	AIR CONTROL	5,665	5,665
109	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	70,117	70,117
110	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	5,044	5,044
111	NEW DESIGN SSN	155,489	171,489
	Program Increase—Small Business Technology Insertion		+16,000
112	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	50,537	50,537
113	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&E	153,686	166,686
	Full Ship Shock Trial Alternative transfer from line 136		+13,000
114	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,443	4,443
115	MINE DEVELOPMENT	5,455	5,455
116	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	25,282	25,282
117	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	10,489	10,489
118	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	10,759	10,759
119	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	12,567	12,567
120	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	45,930	45,930
121	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	5,860	5,860
122	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	84,525	82,525
	Navy requested transfer to line 49 for Automatic Test and Re-Test		- 2,000
123	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	6,820	6,820
124	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	12,337	29,137
	Wound Care Research		+10,400
	Military Dental Research		+6,400
125	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	66,636	66,636
126	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	667,916	613,864
	Block IV capabilities funding ahead of need		- 29,052
	Underexecution of test program		- 25,000
127	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	707,791	676,806
	Block IV capabilities funding ahead of need		- 29,000
	Fuel forward funded in fiscal year 2010 supplemental		- 1,985
128	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	22,783	22,783
129	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	28,280	28,280
130	NAVY INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	27,444	15,444
	Reduction to pre-development activities		- 12,000
131	CH-53K	577,435	577,435
133	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	100,846	100,846
134	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	929,240	941,240
	Program Increase—Small Business Technology Insertion		+12,000
136	DDG-1000	549,241	534,241
	Navy requested transfer to line 49 for Automatic Test and Re-Test		- 2,000
	Full Ship Shock Trial Alternative transfer to line 113		- 13,000
137	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM—MIP	1,318	1,318
138	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION—MIP	1,415	1,415
139	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	17,019	12,387
	Execution delays		- 4,632
140	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	18,755	18,755
141	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	66,066	66,066
142	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	37,522	37,522
143	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	8,149	8,149
144	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	49,165	49,165
146	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	662	662
147	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	58,329	58,329
148	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,451	3,451
149	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	72,094	72,094
150	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	95,332	93,871
	Fuel forward funded in fiscal year 2010 supplemental		- 1,461
151	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	376,418	376,418
152	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	15,746	15,746
153	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	4,013	4,013
154	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	19,700	19,700
155	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	17,721	17,721
156	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	1,859	1,859
157	SERVICE SUPPORT TO JFCOM, JNTC	4,260	4,260
161	UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT	266,368	266,368
162	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	81,184	71,184
	Conventional Trident Modification		- 10,000
163	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,997	34,997
164	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	6,815	6,815
165	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	10,331	10,331
166	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	35,120	35,120
167	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	148,438	148,438
168	E-2 SQUADRONS	19,011	19,011
169	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	26,894	26,894
170	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	10,587	10,587
171	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	23,464	23,464
172	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	4,357	4,357
173	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	50,750	50,750
174	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,519	1,519
175	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	39,398	39,398

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
176	HARM IMPROVEMENT .....	14,207	12,207
	Systems engineering growth .....		-2,000
177	TACTICAL DATA LINKS .....	28,854	28,854
178	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION .....	32,877	36,877
	Program Increase—Small Business Technology Insertion .....		+4,000
179	MK-48 ADCAP .....	26,234	34,234
	Program Increase—Small Business Technology Insertion .....		+8,000
180	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS .....	133,611	100,890
	F-135 engine ahead of need .....		-27,000
	Multi-purpose bomb rack program delay .....		-5,721
181	NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM .....	3,535	3,535
182	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS .....	74,229	74,229
183	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS .....	245,298	232,898
	Joint Cooperative Target Identification—Ground .....		-12,400
184	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS .....	100,424	76,424
	Marine personnel carrier program delay .....		-20,000
	LAV-AT contract delay .....		-4,000
185	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT .....	19,466	19,466
186	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP) .....	20,316	20,316
187	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES .....	912	912
188	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM) .....	2,633	2,633
189	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV) .....	3,586	3,586
194	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE) .....	422,268	422,268
195	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES .....	63,563	44,563
	Increment 1 transition contract delay .....		-19,000
196	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM .....	25,934	25,934
199	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES—MIP .....	8,375	8,375
201	COBRA JUDY .....	36,527	36,527
202	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS—SPACE (METOC) .....	63,878	63,878
203	JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS .....	4,435	4,435
204	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES .....	35,212	18,912
	Marinized UAS .....		-16,300
206	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS .....		50,200
	Program increase .....		+5,200
	EP-3/SPA systems development .....		+45,000
207	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS .....	19,263	19,263
208	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE SYSTEMS .....	8,377	8,377
209	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE SYSTEMS .....	16,665	16,665
210	RQ-4 UAV .....	529,250	529,250
211	MQ-8 UAV .....	10,665	10,665
212	RQ-11 UAV .....	512	512
213	RQ-7 UAV .....	934	934
214	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO) .....	26,209	26,209
215	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO) .....	18,098	12,710
	STUAS Lite termination .....		-5,388
218	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT .....	8,158	8,158
219	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF) .....	18,649	18,649
220	AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM .....	3,250	3,250
221	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS .....	46,173	46,173
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	1,284,901	1,499,901
	Classified adjustment .....		+215,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY .....		17,693,496	17,736,303
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
1	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES .....	350,978	350,978
2	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES .....	136,297	136,297
3	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES .....	13,198	13,198
4	MATERIALS .....	137,273	137,273
5	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES .....	144,699	144,699
6	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH .....	87,452	87,452
7	AEROSPACE PROPULSION .....	207,049	204,049
	Unjustified program growth .....		-3,000
8	AEROSPACE SENSORS .....	157,497	159,897
	Program Increase—Materials for Structures, Propulsion, and Subsystems .....		+2,400
9	SPACE TECHNOLOGY .....	111,857	111,857
10	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS .....	61,330	61,330
11	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY .....	103,596	122,396
	Re-alignment of funding for ground optical imaging research and technology .....		+18,800
13	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS .....	117,283	115,783
	Transfer to line 11 .....		-1,500
14	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH .....	53,384	53,384
15	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS .....	33,414	40,414
	Transfer to line 11 .....		-1,000
	Metals Affordability Initiative .....		+8,000
16	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) .....	2,935	2,935
17	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS .....	44,677	44,677
18	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO .....	53,588	52,588
	Transfer to line 11 .....		-1,000
19	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY .....	136,135	134,135
	Transfer to line 11 .....		-2,000
21	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY .....	16,992	16,992
22	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY .....	83,705	80,115
	Transfer to line 11 .....		-3,590
23	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS) .....	5,899	5,899
24	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT .....	24,814	24,814
25	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY .....	15,755	15,755
26	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY .....	17,461	17,461
27	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM .....	39,701	47,701
	Program Increase—Best Industrial Process for Department of Defense Depots .....		+8,000
28	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION .....	32,382	32,382
30	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM .....	1,847	1,847
XX	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION .....	0	105,000
	Research and Development Innovation .....		+105,000
31	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT .....	5,019	5,019
32	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT .....	3,576	1,000
	Unjustified program request .....		-2,576
33	GPS III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT .....	0	356,867
	Operational Control Segment (OCS)—Transfer from line 212 .....		+356,867
34	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE) .....	351,817	394,817
	Program Increase—Capabilities Insertion Program .....		+43,000
35	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE) .....	164,232	164,232
36	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY .....	45,012	45,012
37	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY .....	26,172	36,172
	Program Increase—Automatic Dependent Surveillance—Broadcast .....		+10,000
38	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .....	4,372	4,372
39	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D .....	635	635
40	SPACE PROTECTION PROGRAM (SPP) .....	8,349	8,349
42	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE .....	20,580	20,580
43	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE .....	66,745	66,745
44	WIDEBAND GAPPILLER SYSTEM RDT&E (SPACE) .....	36,123	79,123
	Program Increase—Capabilities Insertion Program .....		+43,000
45	POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL) .....	2,534	2,534
46	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS .....	13,952	13,952

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
47	NEXT GENERATION BOMBER	198,957	198,957
48	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	0	12,000
	Program Increase—GMTI Radar Development		+12,000
49	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM	22,389	22,389
50	JOINT DUAL ROLE AIR DOMINANCE MISSILE	9,799	9,799
51	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	34,339	34,339
52	NEXT-GENERATION MILSATCOM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	0	20,000
	Program Increase—Acquisition Planning and Studies		+20,000
53	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	32,513	22,513
	Program delay		-10,000
54	ALTERNATIVE FUELS	24,064	24,064
55	AUTOMATED AIR-TO-AIR REFUELING	85	85
56	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	93,978	125,978
	Program Increase—Responsive Launch Capabilities		+32,000
57	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	12,260	12,260
58	NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SAT	325,505	100,000
	Program Reduction		-225,505
58A	DEFENSE WEATHER SATELLITE SYSTEM (DWSS)		75,000
	DWSS-only for defense sensor development		+75,000
59	GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE (GBS)	18,171	18,171
60	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	60,545	60,545
62	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	8,066	8,066
64	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	89,966	89,966
65	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	631	631
66	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	102,941	102,941
67	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	50	50
68	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	153,505	100,505
	SDB II—Contract Award Delay		-53,000
69	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	40,276	40,276
70	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	426,525	350,425
	SBSS Follow On		-45,100
	Space Fence		-35,000
	Integration of Missile Defense Agency radar systems into Space Surveillance Network		+4,000
71	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	25,937	25,937
72	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	530,047	530,047
74	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	6,693	6,693
75	SUBMUNITIONS	1,622	1,622
76	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	37,987	37,987
77	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	10,650	10,650
78	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	36,905	36,905
79	INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	10	10
80	INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,364	1,364
81	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	883,773	1,051,210
	Air Force requested transfer from line 135		+159,837
	Air Force requested transfer for Auto GCAS from AP,AF line 43		+7,600
82	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE	71,843	71,843
83	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	30,245	55,245
	Program Increase—EELV Common Upper Stage		+25,000
85	NEXT GENERATION AERIAL REFUELING AIRCRAFT	863,875	0
	Transfer to Tanker Transfer Fund		-863,875
86	CSAR HH-60 RECAPITALIZATION	12,584	0
	Program Termination		-12,584
86A	HH-60 RDT&E	0	1,934
	Terrain and Traffic Avoidance Systems—Transfer from line 86		+1,934
88	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	15,536	15,536
91	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP)	1,832	0
	Program termination		-1,832
92	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	57,393	57,393
94	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	26,407	26,407
95	CV-22	18,270	18,270
96	AIRBORNE SENIOR LEADER C3 (SLC3S)	15,826	7,826
	Contract award delay for SLC3S-A Communications Program (SCP)		-8,000
97	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	21,245	21,245
98	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	61,587	61,587
99	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	26,752	26,752
101	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	20,665	20,665
102	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	759,868	759,868
103	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	23,551	23,551
104	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	47,623	47,623
105	FACILITIES RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION—TEST & EVAL	46,327	46,327
106	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	27,579	27,579
107	MULTI-SERVICE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING INITIATIVE	18,901	18,901
108	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	24,968	24,968
109	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,544	1,544
111	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,764	3,764
113	COMMON VERTICAL LIFT SUPPORT PLATFORM	0	4,000
	Air Force requested transfer from AP,AF line 18		+4,000
114	AIR FORCE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	43,300	23,300
	Funding ahead of need		-20,000
115	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	42,255	42,255
117	B-52 SQUADRONS	146,096	140,896
	EHF Request—early to need		-24,700
	Program Increase to continue advanced targeting pod integration		+6,500
	Air Force requested transfer from AP,AF line 38 for Internal Weapons Bay		+13,000
118	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	3,631	3,631
119	B-1B SQUADRONS	33,234	33,234
120	B-2 SQUADRONS	260,466	276,466
	Program Increase—Mixed Loads and Other Capabilities		+16,000
121	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM	28,441	28,441
122	NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM	5,359	5,359
125	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION	23,732	23,732
126	STRATEGIC AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	15	15
127	WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRAN	10,580	10,580
128	MQ-9 UAV	125,427	125,427
129	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	15,574	15,574
130	A-10 SQUADRONS	5,661	5,661
131	F-16 SQUADRONS	129,103	129,103
132	F-15E SQUADRONS	222,677	207,677
	Contract award delays		-15,000
133	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	12,937	12,937
134	F-22 SQUADRONS	576,330	511,330
	Modernization program		-100,000
	MADL—Transfer from line 155		+35,000
135	F-35 SQUADRONS	217,561	0
	Block 4 Development		-57,724
	Air Force requested transfer to line 81		-159,837
136	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	6,040	6,040
137	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	62,922	62,922
138	JOINT HELMET MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (JHMCS)	2,407	2,407
139	COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY	944	944
140	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	2,921	2,921
141	AF TENCAP	11,648	11,648
142	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	3,017	3,017

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
143	COMPASS CALL	20,652	20,652
144	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	147,396	120,626
	F-135 Component Improvement Program—premature request		-26,770
146	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	20,000	20,000
147	AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	93,102	93,102
148	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	58,313	58,313
149	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	239,755	229,755
	Contract award and schedule delays for Block 40/45 EMD and DRAGON		-10,000
151	ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	67,532	67,532
153	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	3,310	3,310
154	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	15,170	15,170
155	FIGHTER TACTICAL DATA LINK	85,492	23,992
	MADL—Transfer to line 134		-61,500
157	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,584	1,584
158	COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONSTELLATION	24,229	24,229
159	JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	168,917	168,917
160	SEEK EAGLE	19,263	19,263
161	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	21,638	21,638
162	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	6,020	6,020
163	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	2,863	2,863
164	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	79,112	79,112
165	INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT	2,294	2,294
166	CYBER COMMAND ACTIVITIES	1,117	1,117
173	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	10,006	10,006
174	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	12,532	12,532
175	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	78,784	68,984
	MMPU Production—Air Force requested transfer to MP,AF line 9		-9,800
176	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	140,017	140,017
177	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	3,393	3,393
178	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,055	5,212
	Air Force requested transfer from line 179		+2,157
179	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	2,157	0
	Air Force requested transfer to line 178		-2,157
180	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	186,582	306,282
	FAB-T—Air Force requested transfer from AP,AF line 75		+119,700
182	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	149,268	144,268
	Program execution		-5,000
185	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	5,708	5,708
186	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,030	2,030
187	DOD CYBER CRIME CENTER	279	279
188	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	21,667	21,667
189	WEATHER SERVICE	32,373	32,373
190	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, & LANDING SYSTEM (ATC)	33,268	33,268
191	AERIAL TARGETS	63,573	58,573
	Program execution		-5,000
194	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	469	469
196	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	40	40
198	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)	165,936	165,936
199	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL)	34,471	34,471
201	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	4,572	4,572
202	SPACE WARFARE CENTER	2,929	2,929
203	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	9,933	9,933
204	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS	1,254	1,254
206	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	168,963	90,263
	Wide Area Airborne Surveillance Program of Record—ahead of need		-78,700
207	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	15,337	15,337
208	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	93,398	85,898
	Program Reduction		-7,500
209	PREDATOR UAV (JMIP)	28,913	23,913
	Program execution		-5,000
210	RC-4 UAV	251,318	220,318
	Execution adjustment		-31,000
211	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGET (TIARA)	7,267	7,267
212	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	828,171	446,304
	Operational Control Segment (OCX)—Transfer to line 33		-381,867
213	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	132,706	109,506
	JSPOC Mission System		-28,000
	Karnac		+4,800
214	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION WARFARE	5,512	5,512
215	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	72,199	72,199
216	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE OFFICE	10,630	0
	Program termination—Funding transferred to Executive Agent for Space, OM,AF		-10,630
217	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	43,838	43,838
218	INFORMATION OPS TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEVELOP	21,912	21,912
219	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	2,952	2,952
220	C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	113,107	43,472
	Air Force requested transfer to AP,AF line 61		-69,635
221	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	58,990	58,990
222	C-17 AIRCRAFT	177,212	162,212
	Contract award delays		-15,000
223	C-130J PROGRAM	26,770	26,770
224	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCIM)	17,227	17,227
225	KC-135S	20,453	20,453
226	KC-10S	56,669	41,669
	Milestone B slip		-15,000
227	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	4,988	4,988
228	C-STOL AIRCRAFT	1,283	1,283
230	SPECIAL TACTICS/COMBAT CONTROL	7,345	7,345
231	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,514	1,514
234	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	227,614	227,614
235	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,141	38,141
	Alternative energy research and integration		+32,000
235A	AIR FORCE RECRUITING INFORMATION SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	5,100
	Air Force Recruiting Information Support System—Air Force requested transfer from OM,AF		+5,100
236	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	667	667
237	JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	9	9
239	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	116	116
240	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	6,107	6,107
242	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	7,811	7,811
243	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	11,179	11,179
244	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	49,816	49,816
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,406,781	12,915,571
	Classified Adjustment		+508,790
	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	27,247,302	26,517,405
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE		
1	DTRA UNIVERSITY STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BASIC RESEARCH	47,412	47,412
2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	328,195	295,695
	Excessive growth		-32,500
5	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	109,911	94,311
	Unexecutable growth		-15,600
6	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	49,508	49,508
7	INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS—EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	22,448	20,448



R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	Excessive growth		-2,000
8	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIV (HBCU) SCIENCE	15,067	23,067
	Program Increase		+8,000
9	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	32,830	32,830
10	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	281,262	253,262
	DISCOVER contract award delays		-10,000
	Extreme Computing contract award delays		-18,000
11	COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS	90,143	90,143
12	MACHINE INTELLIGENCE	44,682	44,682
13	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	32,692	32,692
14	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	169,287	174,287
	TMTI BA 5 unexecutable funding transferred back to S&T at request of the Department		+5,000
15	JOINT DATA MANAGEMENT ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,261	0
	Duplicate effort		-3,261
16	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	10,000	5,000
	Lack of authorization		-5,000
17	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APP	9,499	7,999
	Excessive growth		-1,500
18	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	224,378	224,378
19	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	312,586	307,586
	Unsustained growth		-5,000
20	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	286,936	266,936
	Excessive growth		-20,000
21	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	212,742	212,742
22	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	26,545	36,745
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement		+15,200
	Unexecutable growth		-5,000
24	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECH INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS AD	20,556	15,556
	Unjustified growth		-5,000
25	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	44,423	44,423
26	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	85,299	85,299
27	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIF PREV & DEFEAT	295,163	295,163
28	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	132,220	92,220
	SM-3 Block IIB Development transfer to line 84, AEGIS BMD		-40,000
29	JOINT ADVANCED CONCEPTS	6,808	6,808
30	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	22,700	22,700
31	AGILE TRANSPOR FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CA	750	750
32	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	303,078	241,378
	ArcLight		-5,000
	ISIS lack of transition partner		-21,700
	MoTr program delays		-15,000
	Vulture program descope and delays		-20,000
33	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	98,130	98,130
34	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	177,113	222,713
	TMTI BA 5 unexecutable funding transferred back to S&T at request of the Department		+45,600
35	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,386	8,386
36	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	206,917	191,917
	Unjustified growth		-15,000
37	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	30,035	25,035
	Unjustified growth		-5,000
38	JOINT DATA MANAGEMENT RESEARCH	6,289	4,289
	Excessive growth		-2,000
39	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	11,416	11,416
40	CYBER SECURITY ADVANCED RESEARCH	10,000	5,000
	Lack of authorization		-5,000
41	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADV	11,510	10,510
	Excessive growth		-1,000
42	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROG	18,916	42,916
	Industrial Base Innovation Fund		+24,000
43	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS	9,943	9,943
44	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	20,542	20,542
45	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,109	29,109
46	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	68,021	64,021
	Unexecutable growth		-4,000
47	MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	26,878	26,878
48	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	10,966	10,966
49	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	197,098	197,098
52	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	200,986	240,986
	Program adjustment		+40,000
53	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	219,809	219,809
54	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	167,008	150,308
	Poor justification materials		-16,700
55	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	234,985	227,985
	Unsustained growth		-7,000
56	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	205,032	205,032
58	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,986	13,986
59	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	30,910	30,910
61	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	78,244	58,244
	Excessive growth		-13,000
	P826—Excess to Quick Reaction Fund requirements		-7,000
62	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	111,946	91,946
	Excessive growth		-20,000
63	MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	38,140	33,140
	Unexecutable growth		-5,000
64	DIRECTED ENERGY RESEARCH	98,688	123,688
	Program Increase		+25,000
65	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	97,642	97,642
66	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	23,310	17,310
	Unjustified growth		-6,000
67	SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	30,806	38,806
	SOF ACTD Programs		+8,000
68	AVIATION ENGINEERING ANALYSIS	4,234	4,234
69	SOF INFORMATION & BROADCAST SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOG	4,942	4,942
69X	INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0	124,200
	Program adjustment		+124,200
70	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	32,132	32,132
71	RETRACT LARCH	21,592	21,592
72	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	9,878	9,878
73	ADVANCE SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	18,060	18,060
74	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	30,419	30,419
75	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	436,482	431,482
	Funding no longer required for transition to Reagan Test Site		-5,000
76	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,346,181	1,311,181
	Excess Award Fee and Test and Integration Delays		-35,000
78	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	277,062	271,062
	Improved Nerve Agent Treatment System—slow obligation rate in fiscal year 2010		-5,000
	Lightweight Chemical/Biological Ensemble execution delays		-1,000
79	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	454,859	392,159
	Transfer to line 88 for Concurrent Test, Training and Operations		-35,900
	Transfer to line 88 for TPY-2 C2BMC Fielding		-13,000
	Transfer to line 88 for BMDS Radars Communications Sustainment (TPY-2)		-13,800
81	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS	1,113,425	1,008,525
	Transfer to lines 82 and 88		-94,900

R-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
.....	Funding no longer required for move to Reagan Test Site .....	-5,000
.....	Program Growth in Program Operations Systems Engineering and Systems Management .....	-5,000
82	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ENABLING PROGRAMS .....	402,769
.....	Transfer from line 81 .....	+43,500
.....	Excessive contractor support, advisory services and program growth .....	-40,000
83	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA .....	270,189
.....	Transfer to higher priority near-term MDA procurement programs .....	-25,000
84	AEGIS BMD .....	1,467,278
.....	Program growth .....	-12,000
.....	Navy requested transfer from OP,N line 109 .....	+72,500
.....	Aegis BMD Ships—Navy requested transfer from OM,N line 1B5B .....	+1,500
.....	SM-3 Block IIB Development—transfer from line 28 .....	+40,000
85	SPACE SURVEILLANCE & TRACKING SYSTEM .....	112,678
87	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS .....	10,942
88	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE C2BMC .....	342,625
.....	Transfer from line 81 for Concurrent Test, Training and Operations .....	+51,400
.....	Transfer from line 79 for Concurrent Test, Training and Operations .....	+35,900
.....	Transfer from line 79 for TPY-2 C2BMC Fielding .....	+13,000
.....	Transfer from line 79 for BMDS Radar Communications Sustainment (TPY-2) .....	+13,800
90	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT .....	68,726
.....	Duplication of effort with MDA core programs .....	-10,000
91	CENTER (MDOIC) .....	86,198
92	REGARDING TRENCH .....	7,529
93	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX) .....	153,056
98	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS .....	121,735
.....	David's Sling Weapons Program .....	+38,000
.....	Arrow System Improvement Program (ASIP) .....	+42,000
.....	Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program .....	+8,200
99	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING .....	14,735
100	COALITION WARFARE .....	13,786
101	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM .....	4,802
.....	Department of Defense Corrosion Prevention and Control Program .....	+34,700
102	DOD UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT .....	49,292
104	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RES .....	7,459
105	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JSIC) .....	19,413
106	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION & INTEROPERABILITY TEAM .....	16,637
107	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3) .....	281,378
108	AEGIS SM-3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT .....	318,800
109	PRECISION TRACKING SPACE SYSTEM RDT&E .....	66,969
.....	Transfer to higher priority near-term MDA procurement programs .....	-30,000
110	AIRBORNE INFRARED (ABIR) .....	111,671
.....	Transfer to higher priority near-term MDA procurement programs .....	-35,000
111	REDUCTION OF TOTAL OWNERSHIP COST .....	20,310
112	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM .....	4,027
113	DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP) .....	24,344
114	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT .....	7,973
115	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT .....	239,861
116	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM .....	407,162
.....	Plague Vaccine—slow obligation rate in fiscal year 2010 .....	-5,000
.....	TMTI BA 5 unexecutable funding transferred back to S&T at request of the Department .....	-65,600
.....	Bioscavenger Increment II schedule delays .....	-12,000
.....	Decontamination Family of Systems schedule delays .....	-9,000
.....	Next Generation Chemical Standoff Detection schedule delays .....	-9,000
.....	SSI NBCRS growth without acquisition strategy .....	-6,000
117	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM .....	4,155
118	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO) .....	49,364
.....	Technology Initiatives Investment Fund .....	-25,669
119	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS) .....	20,954
120	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES .....	7,307
121	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT .....	11,937
122	DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM .....	11,800
123	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY R&D ACTIVITIES .....	184,131
.....	VIPS Increment II contract award in fiscal year 2012 .....	-2,965
124	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE .....	391
125	OUS(D) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES .....	5,000
126	TRUSTED FOUNDRY .....	35,512
128	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM .....	17,842
130	WOUNDED ILL AND INJURED SENIOR OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE .....	1,590
132	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS) .....	5,113
133	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT .....	8,052
134	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT .....	162,286
135	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS .....	2,500
136	THERMAL VICAR .....	8,851
137	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC) .....	10,287
138	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS .....	49,282
139	USD(A&T)—CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT .....	4,743
140	FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION .....	95,520
141	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION .....	94,577
142	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P) .....	0
.....	Classified Program USD(P) .....	+106,000
143	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING .....	32,755
.....	Unjustified growth .....	-5,000
144	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING .....	29,824
.....	Sustainment of fiscal year 2010 level .....	+7,200
145	NUCLEAR MATTERS—PHYSICAL SECURITY .....	6,264
146	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION .....	15,091
147	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE) .....	6,227
147X	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT .....	0
.....	Program Increase—contract management services program .....	+12,000
148	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM .....	120,995
155	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE ADMINISTR .....	2,189
156	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS .....	13,858
.....	P796—Technical Grand Challenge Program .....	-2,700
157	FORCE TRANSFORMATION DIRECTORATE .....	19,701
158	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC) .....	61,054
.....	Excessive growth .....	-2,500
159	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING & EVALUATION .....	64,737
160	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION .....	18,688
.....	Sustainment of fiscal year 2010 level .....	+7,200
161	DARPA AGENCY RELOCATION .....	11,000
162	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT) .....	56,257
163	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS .....	6,099
164	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES .....	10,900
165	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT .....	23,081
.....	Growth without acquisition strategy .....	-15,000
168	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES .....	31,500
169	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION .....	5,135
170	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE .....	10,000
171	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) .....	21,272
173	WARFIGHTING AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED SUPPORT .....	845
174	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION .....	92,253
.....	P 754—Initiatives funded by Services .....	-33,315
.....	P 764—NPSUE funding without program .....	-10,250

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
175	PENTAGON RESERVATION .....	20,482	20,482
176	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS—MDA .....	29,754	29,754
177	IT SOFTWARE DEV INITIATIVES .....	278	278
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	61,577	61,577
178	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SECURITY (DISS) .....	5,522	1,000
	Unjustified program .....		-4,522
179	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH & PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE .....	2,139	2,139
180	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM .....	290	290
181	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT) .....	6,634	6,634
183	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY .....	44,139	44,139
185	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	2,288	2,288
186	CAI INTEROPERABILITY .....	74,023	74,023
188	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING .....	9,379	9,379
195	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT .....	467	467
196	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION .....	16,629	36,629
	Cyber Security Pilot Programs .....		+20,000
197	LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS) .....	9,130	9,130
198	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK .....	9,529	9,529
199	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI) .....	8,881	8,881
200	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI) .....	45,941	45,941
201	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM .....	14,077	14,077
202	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM .....	388,827	388,827
205	CAI FOR THE WARRIOR .....	2,261	2,261
206	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM .....	26,247	25,047
	Fiscal year 2012 testing .....		-1,200
207	JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER .....	20,991	20,991
208	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES) .....	3,366	3,366
209	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE .....	1,161	1,161
210	TELEPORT PROGRAM .....	6,880	6,880
211	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES .....	16,272	16,272
214	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE .....	501	501
216	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE .....	2,251	2,251
217	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE .....	10,486	10,486
221	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS .....	9,136	9,136
223	NET CENTRICITY .....	29,831	14,831
	Unjustified growth .....		-15,000
227	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS .....	1,290	1,290
230	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS .....	3,513	3,513
232	MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV .....	98	98
234	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM .....	2,988	2,988
235	INT'L INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, ADVANCEMENT .....	1,416	1,416
245	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS .....	21,798	21,798
246	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES .....	2,813	2,813
247	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JCS) .....	2,807	2,807
249	NATO AGS .....	93,885	93,885
250	MQ-9 UAV .....	98	98
252	SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT .....	68,691	68,691
253	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT .....	1,582	1,582
254	SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT .....	23,879	25,479
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+1,600
255	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS .....	62,592	63,692
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+4,000
	Program termination .....		-2,900
256	SPECIAL OPERATIONS CV-22 DEVELOPMENT .....	14,406	14,406
257	JOINT MULTI-MISSION SUBMERSIBLE .....	14,924	0
	SOCOM requested transfer to line 269 .....		-14,924
259	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS (MTPS) .....	2,915	2,915
261	MC130J SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION .....	7,624	7,624
262	SOF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS .....	1,922	922
	Execution delays .....		-1,000
263	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS .....	2,347	2,347
264	SOF WEAPONS SYSTEMS .....	479	479
265	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS .....	593	593
267	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES .....	1,994	994
	Change in requirements .....		-1,000
268	SOF ROTARY WING AVIATION .....	14,473	33,715
	SOCOM requested transfer from P.DW line 57 .....		+19,242
269	SOF UNDERWATER SYSTEMS .....	13,986	28,910
	SOCOM requested transfer from line 257 .....		+14,924
270	SOF SURFACE CRAFT .....	2,933	18,933
	Program Increase—CCM Unfunded Requirement .....		+16,000
271	SOF PSYOP .....	4,193	4,193
272	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES .....	5,135	5,135
273	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE .....	9,167	9,167
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	3,832,019	4,011,571
	Classified adjustment .....		+179,552
	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE .....	20,661,600	20,797,412
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE			
1	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION .....	59,430	59,430
2	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION .....	12,899	12,899
3	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES .....	122,581	122,581
	TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE .....	194,910	194,910
	TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION .....	76,130,700	74,957,028

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND			
	STRATEGIC SHIP ACQUISITION .....	411,202	911,202
	Additional Mobile Landing Platform .....		+500,000
	DoD MOBILIZATION ASSETS .....	158,647	158,647
	STRATEGIC SEALIFT SUPPORT .....	4,875	4,875
	SEALIFT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .....	28,012	28,012
	READY RESERVE FORCE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE .....	332,130	332,130
	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION SHIP FINANCING GUARANTEE PROGRAM .....		40,000
	TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND .....	934,866	1,474,866
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	29,915,277	29,671,764
---	IN-HOUSE CARE .....	7,781,877	7,791,077
---	Army Substance Abuse Program—Transfer to OMA line 131 .....	2,800	-2,800
---	Pain Management Task Force .....		+12,000
---	PRIVATE SECTOR CARE .....	16,034,745	15,673,745
---	TRICARE Underexecution .....		-236,000
---	Global Deployment of the Force medical research funding—DOD requested transfer to maintain full funding for the program .....		-125,000
---	CONSOLIDATED HEALTH CARE .....	2,122,483	2,085,770
---	Army Substance Abuse Program—Transfer to OMA line 131 .....	27,825	-27,825
---	Psychological Health—State Directors for the National Guard—Transfer to OM,ARNG line 133 .....		-8,888

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
---	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT/IT .....	1,452,330	1,452,330
---	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS .....	293,698	288,698
---	MHS Strategic Communications efficiencies .....	---	- 5,000
---	EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....	632,534	632,534
---	BASE OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS .....	1,597,610	1,747,610
---	Medical Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization .....	---	+150,000
---	PROCUREMENT .....	519,921	534,921
---	Procurement of Medical Equipment and IO&T - Navy .....	---	+15,000
---	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .....	499,913	1,175,513
---	ALS .....	---	+8,000
---	Armed Forces Institute of Regenerative Medicine .....	---	+4,800
---	Autism Research .....	---	+6,400
---	Bone Marrow Failure Disease Research Program .....	---	+4,000
---	Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy .....	---	+4,000
---	Global HIV/AIDS Prevention .....	---	+10,000
---	Traumatic Brain Injury and Psychological Health .....	---	+100,000
---	Global Deployment of the Force medical research funding—Department of Defense requested transfer to maintain full funding for the program .....	---	+125,000
---	Gulf War Illness Peer-Reviewed Research Program .....	---	+8,000
---	Multiple Sclerosis .....	---	+4,800
---	Peer-Reviewed Alzheimer Research .....	---	+15,000
---	Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program .....	---	+150,000
---	Peer-Reviewed Cancer Research Program .....	---	+16,000
---	Peer-Reviewed Lung Cancer Research Program .....	---	+12,800
---	Peer-Reviewed Orthopedic Research Program .....	---	+24,000
---	Peer-Reviewed Ovarian Cancer Research Program .....	---	+20,000
---	Peer Reviewed Vision research in conjunction with the DoD Vision Center of Excellence .....	---	+4,000
---	Peer-Reviewed Prostate Cancer Research Program .....	---	+80,000
---	Peer-Reviewed Spinal Cord Research Program .....	---	+12,000
---	Research in Alcohol and Substance Use Disorders .....	---	+5,200
---	SBIR to the core funded RDT&E .....	---	+1,200
---	Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC) .....	---	+6,400
---	Pain Management Task Force Research .....	---	+4,000
---	Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program .....	---	+50,000
---	TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM .....	30,935,111	31,382,198
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE			
---	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	1,067,364	1,067,364
---	PROCUREMENT .....	7,132	7,132
---	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION .....	392,811	392,811
---	TOTAL, CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE .....	1,467,307	1,467,307
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE			
PC1293	Supplies and Materials (non-fund)—NSA .....	---	- 1,000
PC1329	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases—Navy .....	---	- 2,500
PC6501	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases—OSD .....	---	- 2,000
PC9206	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases—OSD .....	---	- 4,000
PC9205	EUCOM Counter-narcotics Operations Support excessive growth .....	---	- 3,000
PC1293	International crime and narcotics analytic tools excessive growth .....	---	- 1,000
PC2360	EUCOM Tactical Analysis Team Support unauthorized new Start .....	---	- 1,500
---	FRDC cost growth and CN indicated no need .....	---	- 11,394
---	National Guard Counter-Drug Program—State Plans .....	---	+50,000
---	Young Marines—Drug Demand Reduction .....	---	+2,000
---	TOTAL, DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE .....	1,131,351	1,156,957
JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND			
4	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE .....	215,868	0
---	Transfer to Title IX .....	---	-215,868
---	TOTAL, JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND .....	215,868	0
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
---	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	282,354	305,794
---	Program Increase .....	---	+23,440
---	PROCUREMENT .....	1,000	1,000
---	TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL .....	283,354	306,794
---	TOTAL, OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS .....	34,032,991	34,313,256
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY			
---	BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....	---	---
---	BASIC PAY .....	1,237,779	1,237,779
---	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	313,278	313,278
---	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	349,839	349,839
---	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	44,752	44,752
---	INCENTIVE PAYS .....	2,835	2,835
---	SPECIAL PAYS .....	159,261	159,261
---	ALLOWANCES .....	56,632	56,632
---	SEPARATION PAY .....	1,303	1,303
---	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	94,650	94,650
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	2,260,329	2,260,329
---	BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....	---	---
---	BASIC PAY .....	2,708,271	2,708,271
---	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	693,325	693,325
---	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	1,113,877	1,113,877
---	INCENTIVE PAYS .....	6,714	6,714
---	SPECIAL PAYS .....	574,120	574,120
---	ALLOWANCES .....	241,921	241,921
---	SEPARATION PAY .....	26,276	26,276
---	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	207,174	207,174
---	TOTAL, BA-2 .....	5,571,678	5,571,678
---	BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....	---	---
---	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	329,046	329,046
---	SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	1,871,805	1,871,805
---	TOTAL, BA-4 .....	2,200,851	2,200,851
---	BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....	---	---
---	ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	45,512	45,512
---	OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	107,025	107,025
---	ROTATIONAL TRAVEL .....	45,514	45,514
---	TOTAL, BA-5 .....	198,051	198,051
---	BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....	---	---
---	INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS .....	16,102	16,102
---	DEATH GRATUITIES .....	66,220	66,220
---	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	192,223	192,223
---	RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM .....	1,895	1,895
---	SGI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS .....	171,060	171,060
---	TOTAL, BA-6 .....	447,500	447,500
---	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	---	789,624
---	Undistributed Transfer from Title I .....	---	+789,624

P-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
---	10,678,409	11,468,033
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY		
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY		
---	---	---
---	213,340	213,340
---	59,067	59,067
---	67,023	67,023
---	7,315	7,315
---	1,543	1,543
---	16,667	16,667
---	16,754	16,754
---	14	14
---	16,320	16,320
---	398,043	398,043
---	---	---
---	---	---
---	262,656	262,656
---	74,338	74,338
---	121,913	121,913
---	325	325
---	80,007	80,007
---	27,692	27,692
---	3,535	3,535
---	20,093	20,093
---	590,559	590,559
---	---	---
---	28,639	28,639
---	14,546	14,546
---	43,185	43,185
---	---	---
---	5,214	5,214
---	23,903	23,903
---	30,110	30,110
---	3,132	3,132
---	62,359	62,359
---	---	---
---	3,800	3,800
---	29,662	29,662
---	51,111	51,111
---	84,573	84,573
---	---	130,000
---	---	+110,000
---	---	+20,000
---	1,178,719	1,308,719
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
---	---	---
---	40,079	40,079
---	13,308	13,308
---	18,565	18,565
---	1,760	1,760
---	10,747	10,747
---	4,805	4,805
---	4,176	4,176
---	93,440	93,440
---	---	---
---	190,013	190,013
---	43,090	43,090
---	45,977	45,977
---	95,395	95,395
---	40,431	40,431
---	3,017	3,017
---	13,435	13,435
---	431,358	431,358
---	---	---
---	21,420	21,420
---	21,420	21,420
---	---	---
---	---	---
---	3,270	3,270
---	3,270	3,270
---	---	---
---	27,000	27,000
---	19,942	19,942
---	48,345	48,345
---	95,287	95,287
---	---	88,145
---	---	+88,145
---	644,775	732,920
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
---	---	---
---	188,334	188,334
---	45,953	45,953
---	58,889	58,889
---	7,320	7,320
---	13,613	13,613
---	5,760	5,760
---	14,408	14,408
---	334,277	334,277
---	---	---
---	---	---
---	472,896	472,896
---	115,387	115,387
---	177,545	177,545
---	49,964	49,964
---	16,254	16,254
---	36,177	36,177
---	868,223	868,223
---	---	---
---	39,090	39,090
---	61,805	61,805
---	100,895	100,895
---	---	---
---	5,957	5,957
---	5,957	5,957
---	---	---
---	2,000	2,000
---	27,978	27,978
---	67,057	67,057
---	97,035	97,035

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
---	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	---	654,055
---	Higher than Budgeted Mobilization Levels .....	---	+378,000
---	Over Budgeted End Strength .....	---	+276,055
---	TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE .....	1,406,387	2,060,442
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY			
---	BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING .....	---	---
---	PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	104,230	104,230
---	SCHOOL TRAINING .....	9,886	9,886
---	SPECIAL TRAINING .....	153,915	153,915
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	268,031	268,031
---	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY .....	268,031	268,031
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY			
---	BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING .....	---	---
---	SCHOOL TRAINING .....	7,019	7,019
---	SPECIAL TRAINING .....	38,683	38,683
---	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	3,210	3,210
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	48,912	48,912
---	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY .....	48,912	48,912
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS			
---	BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING .....	---	---
---	SCHOOL TRAINING .....	5,467	5,467
---	SPECIAL TRAINING .....	24,797	24,797
---	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	373	373
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	30,637	30,637
---	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	---	14,800
---	Over Budgeted End Strength .....	---	+14,800
---	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS .....	30,637	45,437
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE			
---	BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING .....	---	---
---	SPECIAL TRAINING .....	27,002	27,002
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	27,002	27,002
---	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE .....	27,002	27,002
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY			
---	BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING .....	---	---
---	PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) .....	231,547	231,547
---	SPECIAL TRAINING .....	550,090	550,090
---	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	46,485	46,485
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	828,122	828,122
---	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	---	24,900
---	Support to Southwest Border .....	---	+24,900
---	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY .....	828,122	853,022
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE			
---	BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING .....	---	---
---	SPECIAL TRAINING .....	21,060	11,060
---	Excess to Need .....	---	-10,000
---	TOTAL, BA-1 .....	21,060	11,060
---	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....	---	5,800
---	Support to Southwest Border .....	---	+5,800
---	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE .....	21,060	16,860
---	TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL .....	15,132,054	16,829,378
0-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
131	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	0	1,000,000
---	Increased Peacetime Base Operations Support Costs to Redeployment of Soldiers from Iraq .....	---	+1,000,000
135	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....	47,638,208	44,608,615
---	Reduced Deployment Level .....	---	-2,500,000
---	Transfer to SAG 421 for Subsistence Transportation Costs .....	---	-1,013,000
---	Transfer from Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund for Detainee Operations .....	---	+80,000
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Synchronization and Integration WTI Cell .....	---	+3,200
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Thermal Station (National IED Exploitation Facility (NIEF)) .....	---	+13,000
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Beachcomber .....	---	+3,000
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Counter Bomber .....	---	+1,500
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—CREW-SSM Universal Test Set .....	---	+3,000
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Subtle Magnetic Anomaly Detection Network Systems .....	---	+1,000
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Technical Collection Training Program .....	---	+16,400
---	Transfer from Title II—Chemical Defense Equipment Sustainment .....	---	+8,579
---	Transfer from Title II—MRAP Vehicle Sustainment at Combat Training Centers .....	---	+6,420
---	Transfer from Title II—Body Armor Sustainment .....	---	+71,660
---	Transfer from Title II—Rapid Equipping Force Readiness .....	---	+9,294
---	Transfer from Title II—Fixed Wing Life Cycle Contract Support .....	---	+21,171
---	Transfer from Title II—Overseas Security Guards .....	---	+200,000
---	Transfer from Title II—Senior Leader Initiative—Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program .....	---	+30,000
---	Transfer from Title II—Survivability and Maneuverability Training .....	---	+15,183
136	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM .....	1,300,000	500,000
---	Program reduction .....	---	-400,000
---	Transfer to Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund .....	---	-400,000
M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
137	RESET .....	7,840,211	6,261,568
---	Army-Identified Excess Reset Requirement .....	---	-1,578,643
411	SECURITY PROGRAMS .....	2,358,865	2,364,265
---	Transfer from JIEDDO—Air Vigilance .....	---	+5,400
421	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	3,465,334	4,478,334
---	Transfer from SAG 135 for Subsistence Transportation Costs .....	---	+1,013,000
---	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY .....	62,602,618	59,212,782
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
1A1A	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	1,839,918	1,839,918
1A2A	FLEET AIR TRAINING .....	3,453	3,453

M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
1A3A	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SVCS .....	1,400	1,400
1A4A	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT .....	26,837	26,837
1A4N	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	44,567	44,567
1A5A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	233,114	281,114
	Aircraft Depot Maintenance Increase .....	---	+48,000
1B1B	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	1,151,465	1,151,465
1B2B	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING .....	27,472	27,472
1B4B	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	1,266,556	1,290,556
	Ship Depot Maintenance Increase .....	---	+24,000
1C1C	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS .....	38,468	38,468
1C4C	WARFARE TACTICS .....	82,801	32,801
	Navy Identified Excess to Requirement for CENTCOM Operations .....	---	-50,000
1C5C	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY .....	24,855	24,855
1C6C	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	2,737,727	2,930,528
	Transfer from Title II—Naval Expeditionary Combat Command Increases .....	---	+192,801
1C7C	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE .....	3,677	3,677
1CCH	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS .....	7,000	7,000
1CCM	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT .....	7,455	7,455
1D3D	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	99,118	100,118
	Transfer from JIEDDO—CREW-SSM Universal Test Set .....	---	+1,000
1D4D	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE .....	82,519	82,519
1D7D	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	16,938	16,938
BSIT	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION .....	10,350	0
	ONE-NET Baseline Budget Requirement .....	---	-10,350
BSM1	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	28,250	49,250
	Continuing Operations at Guantanamo Bay—Transfer from Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund .....	---	+21,000
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	381,749	436,249
	Continuing Operations at Guantanamo Bay—Transfer from Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund .....	---	+4,000
	Transfer from JIEDDO—Counter Bomber .....	---	+500
	Transfer from Title II—Regional/Emergency Operations Center .....	---	+50,000
2A1F	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE .....	27,300	27,300
2C1H	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM .....	4,400	4,400
2C3H	COAST GUARD SUPPORT .....	254,461	0
	Transfer to Department of Homeland Security .....	---	-254,461
3B1K	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	81,454	84,454
	Transfer from Title II—NAVSEA VSSS/EOD Training .....	---	+3,000
3B4K	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	5,400	0
	Training Support Baseline Budget Requirement .....	---	-5,400
4A1M	ADMINISTRATION .....	4,265	4,265
4A2M	EXTERNAL RELATIONS .....	467	467
4A3M	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	450	450
4A4M	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	11,214	11,214
4A5M	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT .....	2,706	2,706
4A6M	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	28,671	28,671
4B1N	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	300,868	300,868
4B3N	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT .....	6,091	6,091
4B7N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS .....	2,153	2,153
4C1P	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE .....	78,464	78,464
9999	OTHER PROGRAMS .....	22,581	22,581
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY .....	8,946,634	8,970,724
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
1A1A	OPERATIONAL FORCES .....	2,448,572	2,317,572
	Excess to Requirement for Cargo UAS .....	---	-90,400
	Transfer to RDTE.N for Cargo UAS .....	---	-36,000
	Transfer to OP.N for AM-2 Matting .....	---	-4,600
1A2A	FIELD LOGISTICS .....	514,748	517,248
	Transfer from JIEDDO—Counter Bomber .....	---	+1,000
	Transfer from JIEDDO—CREW-SSM Universal Test Set .....	---	+1,000
	Transfer from JIEDDO—Subtle Magnetic Anomaly Detection Network Systems .....	---	+500
1A3A	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	523,250	523,250
1B1B	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING .....	7,808	7,808
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	55,301	55,301
3B4D	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	223,071	223,071
4A3G	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	360,000	360,000
4A4G	ADMINISTRATION .....	3,772	3,772
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS .....	4,136,522	4,008,022
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
011A	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES .....	1,896,647	1,896,647
011C	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES .....	1,954,759	1,954,759
011D	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING .....	113,948	113,948
011M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	297,623	399,983
	Weapons System Sustainment .....	---	+102,360
011R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	704,463	504,463
	Unjustified Growth from fiscal year 2010 Baseline .....	---	-200,000
011Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	1,780,052	1,780,052
012A	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING .....	128,632	128,632
012C	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS .....	397,894	397,894
013A	LAUNCH FACILITIES .....	28,975	28,975
013C	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS .....	34,091	34,091
015A	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT .....	127,861	127,861
021A	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS .....	4,403,800	4,403,800
021D	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS .....	240,394	240,394
021M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	217,023	217,023
021R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	20,360	20,360
021Z	BASE SUPPORT .....	57,362	57,362
031R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	1,948	1,948
031Z	BASE SUPPORT .....	6,088	6,088
032A	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	45,893	45,893
032B	FLIGHT TRAINING .....	20,277	20,277
032C	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION .....	1,500	1,500
032D	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	1,820	1,820
041A	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS .....	292,030	292,030
041R	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	10,500	10,500
041Z	BASE SUPPORT .....	31,985	31,985
042A	ADMINISTRATION .....	5,438	5,438
042B	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	247,149	247,149
042G	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES .....	113,082	113,082
043A	SECURITY PROGRAMS .....	305,689	305,689
	REDUCED DEPLOYMENT LEVELS .....	---	-400,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE .....	13,487,283	12,989,643
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
1PL1	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF .....	20,500	20,500
1PL2	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND .....	3,012,026	2,903,126
	Information Operations .....	---	-49,400
	Leased Aircraft—Unjustified Request .....	---	-65,500
	Transfer from JIEDDO—Wolfhound II .....	---	+6,000
ES18	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY .....	14,799	14,799
4GT6	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY .....	27,000	27,000
4GT9	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY .....	136,316	144,316



M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	Increase Afghanistan FOB Fiber Connectivity .....		+8,000
4GTJ	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY .....	74,862	74,862
4GTA	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY .....	120,469	116,969
	Overstatement of Habeas Corpus Civilian Personnel Pricing .....		-3,500
4GTJ	DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION .....	485,769	501,769
	Additional Funding for Outreach and Reintegration Services Under the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program .....		+16,000
4GTD	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY .....	2,000,000	2,000,000
4GTI	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY .....	1,218	1,218
4GTN	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE .....	188,099	173,099
	Knowledge Management .....		-15,000
9999	OTHER PROGRAMS .....	3,345,300	3,299,332
	Classified Adjustments .....		-49,168
	Transfer from JIEDDO—Synchronization and Integration WTI Cell .....		+3,200
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE .....	9,426,358	9,276,990
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE		
135	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....	286,950	206,784
	Army Reserve Identified Excess to Requirement .....		-80,166
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE .....	286,950	206,784
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE		
1A1A	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	49,089	49,089
1A3A	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE .....	400	400
1A5A	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	17,760	17,760
1B1B	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	9,395	9,395
1B4B	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	497	497
1C1C	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS .....	3,185	3,185
1C6C	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	12,169	12,169
4A4M	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	1,064	1,064
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE .....	93,559	93,559
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE		
1A1A	OPERATING FORCES .....	23,571	23,571
BSS1	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	6,114	6,114
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE .....	29,685	29,685
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE		
011M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	116,924	191,124
	Weapons System Sustainment .....		+74,200
011Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	12,683	12,683
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE .....	129,607	203,807
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
135	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....	544,349	497,849
	Distance Learning—Transfer to Baseline OM,ARNG SAG 121 .....		-9,000
	Air OPTEMPO Duplicate Request .....		-44,000
	Support to Southwest Border .....		+6,500
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD .....	544,349	497,849
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
011F	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS .....	152,896	152,896
011G	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....	57,800	59,400
	Support to Southwest Border .....		+1,600
011M	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	140,127	205,687
	Weapons System Sustainment .....		+65,560
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD .....	350,823	417,983
	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND		
	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND .....	1,551,781	0
	Transfer to OMA SAG 135 .....		-80,000
	Transfer to OM,N SAGs BSS1 and BSM1 .....		-25,000
	Unjustified Program Change .....		-1,446,781
	TOTAL, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER ACCOUNT .....	1,551,781	0
	AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND		
	Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund - Transfer from CERP .....		+400,000
	TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND .....	0	400,000
	AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND		
	Afghan National Army .....	7,467,014	7,467,014
	Infrastructure .....	1,790,933	1,790,933
	Equipment and Transportation .....	1,846,623	1,846,623
	Training and Operations .....	836,842	836,842
	Sustainment .....	2,992,616	2,992,616
	Afghan National Police .....	4,085,437	4,085,437
	Infrastructure .....	1,078,413	1,078,413
	Equipment and Transportation .....	917,966	917,966
	Training and Operations .....	990,213	990,213
	Sustainment .....	1,098,845	1,098,845
	Related Activities .....	66,832	66,832
	Detainee Operations - Sustainment .....	6,037	6,037
	Detainee Operations - Training and Operations .....	1,530	1,530
	Detainee Operations - Infrastructure .....	58,265	58,265
	COIN Activities .....	1,000	1,000
	TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND .....	11,619,283	11,619,283
	IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND		
	Defense Security Forces .....	1,656,906	1,656,906
	Equipment and Transportation .....	1,067,706	1,067,706
	Training .....	248,075	248,075
	Sustainment .....	341,125	341,125
	Interior Security Forces .....	268,094	268,094
	Equipment and Transportation .....	220,469	220,469
	Sustainment .....	47,625	47,625
	Related Activities .....	75,000	75,000
	Authorization Reduction .....		-500,000
	TOTAL, IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND .....	2,000,000	1,500,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	115,205,452	109,427,111

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
<b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>			
2	C-12 CARGO AIRPLANE (OCO)	78,060	78,060
4	MQ-1 UAV (OCO)	47,000	24,000
	Reduction to Projected Battle Losses		-23,000
5	RQ-11 (RAVEN) (OCO)	17,430	17,430
9	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK III		34,600
	War Replacement Aircraft		+34,600
11	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (OCO)	40,500	373,400
	Program Increase for Army National Guard		+80,000
	Three Combat Loss UH-60		+52,500
	Accelerate 12 Aircraft		+200,400
13	CH-47 HELICOPTER (OCO)	70,600	258,400
	Accelerate Six Aircraft		+187,800
16	C12 AIRCRAFT MODS (OCO)	122,340	122,340
17	MQ-1 PAYLOAD—UAS (OCO)	3,600	3,600
19	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP) (OCO)	30,200	6,000
	Authorization Adjustment		-24,200
20	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP) (OCO)	86,200	86,200
21	AH-64 MODS (OCO)	199,200	654,200
	AH-64A to AH-64D Conversion for the Texas and Mississippi National Guard		+455,000
23	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (OCO)	82,900	66,900
	Cargo On/Off Loading System (COOLS) ahead of need		-16,000
27	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS (OCO)	14,530	14,530
28	KIOWA WARRIOR (OCO)	187,288	160,378
	Fielded Fleet Upgrades		+20,000
	Limit Ramp Rate on Replacement Aircraft		-46,910
29	AIRBORNE AVIONICS (OCO)	24,983	24,983
31	RQ-7 UAV MODS (OCO)	97,800	546,500
	Funding Ahead of Need		-1,000
	Transfer from Title III		+497,500
	Ahead of Need		-47,800
36	ASE INFRARED CM (OCO)	197,990	182,990
	Excess to Need		15,000
38	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT (OCO)	65,627	65,627
40	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (OCO)	7,555	0
	Unjustified Request		-7,555
	<b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>	<b>1,373,803</b>	<b>2,720,138</b>
<b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>			
4	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY (OCO)	190,459	190,459
6	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY (OCO)	112,769	112,769
13	ITAS/TOW MODS (OCO)	40,600	40,600
	<b>TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>	<b>343,828</b>	<b>343,828</b>
<b>PROCUREMENT OF W&amp;TCV, ARMY</b>			
4	STRYKER VEHICLE (OCO)		545,000
	Transfer from Stryker Modifications, line 9		+445,000
	Increase for Stryker Double V Hull		+100,000
9	STRYKER VEHICLE MODS (OCO)	445,000	0
	Transfer to Stryker Vehicle, line 4		-445,000
22	MACHINE GUN, CAL 50, M2 ROLL		79,496
	Transfer from Title III		+79,496
26	MORTAR SYSTEMS (OCO)	8,600	8,600
28	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (OCO)	22,500	22,500
32	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION (OCO)	100,000	100,000
34	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T) (OCO)	62,000	62,000
36	M4 CARBINE MODS (OCO)	12,900	42,900
	Program Increase		+30,000
37	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS (OCO)	15,000	15,000
40	M119 MODIFICATIONS (OCO)	21,500	21,500
	<b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&amp;TCV, ARMY</b>	<b>687,500</b>	<b>896,996</b>
<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b>			
2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	32,604	13,000
	Per Army Request		-19,604
4	CTG, 50 CAL, ALL TYPES (OCO)	128,876	47,000
	Per Army Request		-81,876
5	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	20,056	10,500
	Per Army Request		-9,556
7	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	23,826	9,500
	Per Army Request		-14,326
8	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	62,700	25,000
	Per Army Request		-37,700
11	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES (OCO)	120,160	26,900
	APMI Unit Cost Savings		-50,100
	Per Army Request		-43,160
15	CTG, ARTY, 105MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	37,620	15,000
	Per Army Request		-22,620
16	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	37,620	15,000
	Per Army Request		-22,620
18	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYS, ALL TYPES (OCO)	15,048	6,000
	Per Army Request		-9,048
19	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES (OCO)	12,540	5,000
	Per Army Request		-7,540
24	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO)	17,556	0
	Per Army Request		-17,556
25	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES (OCO)		139,285
26	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO)	139,285	20,000
	Per Army Request		+20,000
27	GRENADES, ALL TYPES (OCO)	2,000	0
	Per Army Request		-2,000
31	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES (OCO)	15,000	0
	Per Army Request		-15,000
40	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL TYPES (OCO)	37,700	37,700
	<b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b>	<b>702,591</b>	<b>369,885</b>
<b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>			
5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV) (OCO)	516,350	398,925
	Battle Loss Replacement		+8,875
	Contract Savings		-126,300
7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO)	188,677	199,809
	Battle Loss Replacement		+11,132
9	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV) (OCO)	52,780	52,780
10	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY (OCO)	136,700	367,678
	Transfer from Title III		+230,978
14	HMMVV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM (OCO)	989,067	989,067
15	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP (OCO)	20,000	312,956
	Transfer from Title III		+292,956
24	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK (OCO)	8,163	8,163
27	SHF TERM (OCO)	62,415	62,415
29	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (OCO)	13,500	63,500

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
40	Additional DAGRs		+50,000
40	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2 (OCO)	3,946	3,946
47	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY (OCO)	78,253	78,253
48	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (OCO)	15,000	15,000
51x	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS		38,172
	Non-MIP Biometrics—Transfer from RTEA line 171		+38,172
53	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS (OCO)	70,000	47,500
	Excess to Need		-22,500
55	INFORMATION SYSTEMS (OCO)		55,000
	Program Adjustment for Tactical Local Area Network (TALAN)		+55,000
57	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD (OCO)	413,200	413,200
65	PROPHET GROUND (OCO)	18,900	18,900
70	DCGS-A (MIP) (OCO)	197,092	334,516
	Transfer from Title III		+137,424
74	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL (OCO)	52,277	47,377
	Excess to Need		-4,900
75	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MIP) (OCO)	5,400	5,400
76	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR (OCO)	25,000	10,000
	Program Decrease		-15,000
77	WARLOCK (OCO)	225,682	225,682
79	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES (OCO)	455,639	455,639
81	FAAD GBS (OCO)	167,460	167,460
84	NIGHT VISION DEVICES (OCO)	5,019	5,019
89	COUNTER-ROCKET, ARTILLERY & MORTAR (C-RAM) (OCO)	291,400	251,200
	Funded Ahead of Need		-40,200
90	BASE EXPEDITIONARY TARGETING & SURV SYS (OCO)	486,050	408,050
	Program Decrease		-78,000
95	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS) (OCO)	69,800	69,800
96	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (OCO)	135,500	135,500
98	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (OCO)	22,371	22,371
99	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32 (OCO)	1,800	1,800
101	COUNTERFIRE RADARS (OCO)	20,000	285,867
	Transfer from Title III		+275,867
	Funded Ahead of Need		-10,000
103	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS (OCO)	43,800	43,800
104	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY (OCO)	566	13,566
	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System		+13,000
105	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYS	420	420
108	KNIGHT FAMILY (OCO)	49,744	49,744
110	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY (OCO)	2,222	2,222
114	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION & SERVICE (OCO)	5,000	5,000
115	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (OCO)	60,111	60,111
121	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP (OCO)	10,500	10,500
130	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS (OCO)	5,690	5,690
135	TACTICAL BRIDGING, FLOAT RIBBON (OCO)	3,220	3,220
136	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYSTEM	0	28,000
	Transfer from JIEDDO for Proper Execution		+28,000
137	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (OCO)	191,000	191,000
141	HEATERS AND ECU'S (OCO)	8,708	8,708
149	FORCE PROVIDER (OCO)	261,599	52,499
	Excess to Need		-209,100
150	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT (OCO)	29,903	29,903
154	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER (OCO)	55,105	55,105
155	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS (OCO)	12,086	0
	Funded Ahead of Need		-12,086
156	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL (OCO)	8,680	8,680
157	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS (OCO)	41,398	41,398
159	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HUY, 6X4 (CCE) (OCO)	3,390	3,390
161	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING (OCO)	3,195	3,195
164	LOADERS (OCO)	1,157	1,157
168	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR FOS (OCO)	3,750	3,750
170	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP) (OCO)	4,140	4,140
174	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP (OCO)	37,480	37,480
175	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (OCO)	4,562	4,562
177	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM (OCO)	56,609	58,049
	Battle Loss Replacement		+1,440
179	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM (OCO)	28,624	28,624
180	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER (OCO)	8,200	0
	Funded Ahead of Need		-8,200
184	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (OCO)	622	622
186	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPT EQUIPMENT (OCO)	58,590	38,590
	Excess to Need		-20,000
187	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3) (OCO)	77,000	77,000
192	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING (OCO)	1,987	1,987
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO)	775	775
	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	5,827,274	6,423,832
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
3	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)		495,000
	Strike Fighter Shortfall Mitigation—Nine Aircraft		+495,000
11	UH-1Y/AH-1Z (OCO)	88,500	88,500
19	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)		175,000
	Program Increase—Combat Loss Replacement		+175,000
29	EA-6 SERIES (OCO)	15,000	12,700
	Install Equipment Program Adjustment		-2,300
31	AV-8 SERIES (OCO)	72,100	65,371
	Pod Upgrade Kits Cost Growth		-1,529
	GEN4 Pod Cost Growth		-5,200
32	F-18 SERIES (OCO)	43,250	43,250
34	AH-1W SERIES (OCO)	35,510	35,510
35	H-53 SERIES (OCO)	36,248	27,148
	Funded Ahead of Need		-9,100
36	SH-60 SERIES (OCO)	6,430	6,430
39	P-3 SERIES (OCO)	6,000	6,000
48	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT (OCO)	6,100	6,100
53	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT (OCO)	38,700	31,020
	Directed Infrared Countermeasures Installation Kit Cost Growth		-7,680
54	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES (OCO)	14,100	14,100
55	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM (OCO)	10,500	10,500
57	RQ-7 SERIES (OCO)	8,000	8,000
58	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY (OCO)	36,420	36,420
59	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (OCO)	3,500	208,500
	Aviation Spares		+205,000
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	420,358	1,269,549
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
5	SIDEWINDER (OCO)	2,923	0
	Non-combat Expenditures		-2,923
9	HELLFIRE (OCO)	85,504	85,504
26	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS (OCO)	4,998	4,998
	TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	93,425	90,502
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS (OCO)	6,060	0

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
3	Contract Delay		- 6,060
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES (OCO)	76,043	76,043
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION (OCO)	69,660	68,660
	20mm Linked TP, PGU-27 Cost Growth		- 1,000
7	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES (OCO)	33,632	33,632
11	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION (OCO)	455	455
12	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO (OCO)	7,757	7,757
13	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION (OCO)	1,209	1,209
15	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION (OCO)	19,498	19,498
16	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES (OCO)	4,677	4,677
17	40 MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	11,307	11,307
18	60MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	17,150	17,150
19	81MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	27,738	27,738
20	120MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	96,895	96,895
21	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES (OCO)	990	990
22	GRENADES, ALL TYPES (OCO)	6,137	6,137
23	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES (OCO)	13,543	13,543
24	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES (OCO)	137,118	137,118
25	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO)	9,296	9,296
26	FUZE, ALL TYPES (OCO)	25,888	25,888
27	NON LETHALS (OCO)	31	31
	<b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MARINE CORPS</b>	<b>565,084</b>	<b>558,024</b>
	<b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>		
25	STANDARD BOATS (OCO)	30,706	23,706
	Riverine Patrol Boats - Unjustified Request		- 7,000
57	MATCALs (OCO)	27,080	25,080
	ASPARCS - Unjustified Cost Growth		- 2,000
74	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION (OCO)	1,800	1,800
94	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS (OCO)	0	4,600
	AM-2 Matting Expeditionary Airfield - Requested Transfer from OM,MC		+4,600
99	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT (OCO)	26,024	10,024
	CSEL Excess to Need		- 16,000
117	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP (OCO)	132,386	10,386
	JCREW - Funding No Longer Required		- 122,000
122	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES (OCO)	1,234	1,234
123	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS (OCO)	420	420
124	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP (OCO)	55,474	41,474
	Contract Delays		- 14,000
126	TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO)	91,802	91,802
129	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (OCO)	26,016	26,016
131	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT (OCO)	33,659	33,659
137	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (OCO)	2,775	2,775
146	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT (OCO)	46,417	38,917
	ATFP Afloat - Ahead of Need		- 7,500
149	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (OCO)	4,942	4,942
	<b>TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>	<b>480,735</b>	<b>316,835</b>
	<b>PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS</b>		
2	LAV PIP (OCO)	152,333	37,573
	Baseline Budget Requirement		- 114,760
5	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER (OCO)	103,600	103,600
6	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (OCO)	145,533	145,533
7	WEAPONS & COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 M (OCO)	7,329	7,329
9	MODIFICATION KITS (OCO)	12,000	12,000
10	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (OCO)	18,571	18,571
16	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER (OCO)	112,424	112,424
17	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT (OCO)	15,962	38,762
	OCO Shortfall - ETMS and Obsolescence Upgrades		+22,800
19	MODIFICATION KITS (OCO)	18,545	3,345
	Unexecutable Funding - CESAS		- 15,200
20	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC) (OCO)	11,549	11,549
21	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS (OCO)	41,031	41,031
22	RADAR SYSTEMS (OCO)	5,493	10,993
	OCO Shortfall - TPS-59		+5,500
23	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (OCO)	4,710	4,710
24	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (OCO)	82,897	82,897
26	DCGS-MC (OCO)	21,789	21,789
28	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES (OCO)	29,412	29,412
29	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS (OCO)	36,256	36,256
30	RADIO SYSTEMS (OCO)	155,545	110,545
	E-LMR - Not an OCO Requirement		- 45,000
31	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS (OCO)	63,280	28,280
	Previously Funded UUNS		- 35,000
35	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP) (OCO)	12,994	0
	Service Requested Reduction		- 12,994
37	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT (OCO)	80,559	80,559
38	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP (OCO)	109,100	109,100
39	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS (OCO)	22,130	22,130
42	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT (OCO)	17,799	27,399
	OCO Shortfall - ECU and SFRS		+9,600
43	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT (OCO)	1,628	16,758
	OCO Shortfall - Tank and Pump Modules		+15,130
44	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS (OCO)	83,698	89,498
	OCO Shortfall - Liquid Fuel Storage		+5,800
45	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED (OCO)	41,536	41,536
47	EOD SYSTEMS (OCO)	213,985	188,985
	Excess to Requirement		- 25,000
48	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT (OCO)	5,200	5,200
50	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP (OCO)	58,264	58,264
53	TRAINING DEVICES (OCO)	55,864	55,864
54	CONTAINER FAMILY (OCO)	8,826	8,826
56	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEHICLE (OCO)	28,401	28,401
	<b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS</b>	<b>1,778,243</b>	<b>1,589,119</b>
	<b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>		
1	F-35 (OCO)	204,900	0
	Unjustified Request		- 204,900
19	CV-22 (OCO)		70,000
	Program Increase - Provides for One Additional Combat Loss Aircraft		+70,000
25	HH-60M OPERATIONAL LOSS REPLACEMENT (OCO)	114,000	417,400
	Program Increase (Adds 10 Aircraft, Not Less Than Four for the Air National Guard)		+303,400
26	RQ-11 (OCO)	9,380	9,380
34	MQ-9 (OCO)	216,000	376,814
	Spares		- 55,186
	Transfer 12 Aircraft from Title III		+216,000
37	B-1B (OCO)	8,500	8,500
39	A-10 (OCO)	16,500	16,500
44	C-5 (OCO)	73,400	73,400
47	C-17A (OCO)	224,450	176,450
	Program Decrease		- 48,000
56	KC-10A (ATCA) (OCO)	3,540	3,540
62	C-130 (OCO)	166,720	166,720
63	C-130 MODS INTEL (OCO)	10,900	10,900

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
66	COMPASS CALL MODS .....	10,000	10,000
72	H-60 (OCO) .....	81,000	153,200
	Excess to Need for Radars .....		-61,000
	Program Increase—Transportable Blackhawk Operation Simulators .....		+92,800
	Program Increase—Control Display Unit Mission Processors .....		+12,500
	Program Increase—GPS/Inertial Navigation Units .....		+27,900
75	OTHER AIRCRAFT (OCO) .....	61,600	61,600
78	MQ-9 PAYLOAD—UAS .....	45,000	160,383
	Transfer from Title III .....		+115,383
79	CV-22 MODS (OCO) .....	830	830
80	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS .....	10,900	10,900
98	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES (OCO) .....	57,500	218,138
	Transfer from Title III .....		+160,638
104	DARF (OCO) .....	47,300	47,300
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE .....	1,362,420	1,991,955
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
5	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE (OCO) .....	41,621	41,621
10	AGM-65D MAVERICK (OCO) .....	15,000	15,000
	TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE .....	56,621	56,621
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE			
2	CARTRIDGES (OCO) .....	30,801	30,801
4	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS (OCO) .....	53,192	53,192
5	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION (OCO) .....	147,991	147,991
11	FLARES (OCO) .....	20,486	20,486
12	FUZES (OCO) .....	24,982	24,982
13	SMALL ARMS (OCO) .....	15,507	15,507
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE .....	292,959	292,959
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
2	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE (OCO) .....	7,350	5,350
	Contract Savings .....		-2,000
5	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO) .....	15,540	13,540
	Uparmed HMMWV—Unjustified Cost Growth .....		-2,000
11	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000 (VEHICLES) (OCO) .....	690	690
16	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT (OCO) .....	1,400	1,400
19	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN .....	4,354	4,354
20	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST (OCO) .....	9,825	0
	OS-21 Contract Delays .....		-9,825
28	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM (OCO) .....	6,100	6,100
38	USCENTCOM (OCO) .....	28,784	28,784
44	MILSATCOM SPACE (OCO) .....	4,300	4,300
46	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM (OCO) .....	8,200	8,200
47	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT (OCO) .....	2,552	2,552
52	COMM ELECT MODS (OCO) .....	470	470
53	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES (OCO) .....	8,833	4,433
	NVCD-NSL Contract Delays .....		-4,400
57	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) .....	131,559	16,759
	ICONTASURY .....		-14,765
	JCREW Ahead of Need .....		-114,800
56	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT (OCO) .....	9,070	9,070
59	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT (OCO) .....	16,588	16,588
66	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG (OCO) .....	9,700	9,700
	OTHER PROGRAMS (OCO) .....	2,822,166	2,736,303
	Classified Adjustment .....		-85,863
	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE .....	3,087,481	2,868,593
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE			
5	DIA SUPT TO CENTCOM INTELLIGENCE ACT (OCO) .....	27,702	27,702
18	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS (OCO) .....	1,000	1,000
20	TELEPORT PROGRAM (OCO) .....	6,191	6,191
23	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK (OCO) .....	520	520
35	AEGIS FIELDING .....	0	189,720
	SM-3 Block IA—Additional 20 Interceptors .....		+189,720
50	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD (OCO) .....	5,700	5,700
52	UNDISTRIBUTED INTELLIGENCE .....	15,000	15,000
XX	OTHER PROGRAMS (OCO) .....	323,486	333,675
	Classified Adjustment .....		+10,189
55	ROTARY WING UPGRADES & SUSTAINMENT (OCO) .....	5,600	5,600
55A	MH-47G .....	0	28,500
	Combat Loss Replacement Aircraft .....		+28,500
56	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROG (OCO) .....	4,222	15,222
	Modifications for Combat Loss Replacement Aircraft .....		+11,000
57	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION (OCO) .....	0	7,800
	Modifications for Combat Loss Replacement Aircraft .....		+7,800
58	NON-STANDARD AVIATION .....	0	121,268
	Medium NSAV—Transfer from Title III .....		+121,268
63	CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION .....	0	15,000
	Modifications for Combat Loss Replacement Aircraft .....		+15,000
64	MQ-1 UAS (OCO) .....	8,202	8,202
65	MQ-9 UAV (OCO) .....	4,368	4,368
71	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT (OCO) .....	75,878	65,878
	Execution Delays .....		-10,000
72	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION (OCO) .....	49,776	49,776
73	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS (OCO) .....	9,417	31,817
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		22,400
74	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS (OCO) .....	149,406	81,306
	Leased Aircraft—Unjustified Request .....		-42,800
	HF-TTL Baseline Budget Requirement .....		-25,300
81	TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO) .....	36,262	91,262
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+55,000
83	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS (OCO) .....	30,000	0
	OCO Program Growth .....		-30,000
88	SOF AUTOMATION SYSTEMS (OCO) .....	1,291	1,291
90	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE (OCO) .....	25,000	25,000
92	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS & SENSORS (OCO) .....	3,200	22,700
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+19,500
93	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS (OCO) .....	3,985	3,985
96	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO) .....	5,530	5,530
97	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS (OCO) .....	79,869	95,545
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement .....		+51,376
	Requirement Addressed by Reprogramming .....		-35,700
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	2,941	2,941
	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE .....	874,546	1,262,499
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT			
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT .....	0	850,000
	Program Increase—Army Reserve .....		+140,000
	Program Increase—Navy Reserve .....		+70,000

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
.....	Program Increase—Marine Corps Reserve .....		+70,000
.....	Program Increase—Air Force Reserve .....		+70,000
.....	Program Increase—Army National Guard .....		+250,000
.....	Program Increase—Air National Guard .....		+250,000
MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTED VEHICLE FUND			
.....	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTED VEHICLE FUND .....	3,415,000	3,415,000
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT .....		21,361,868	25,316,335
R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY			
48	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY (OCO) .....	0	23,100
.....	Program increase—Aviation night and limited visibility sensor demonstration .....		+23,100
60	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY (OCO) .....	57,900	14,900
.....	HFDS—Transfer to line 75 for execution at request of the Army .....		-48,000
.....	REF—Transfer from Title IV for OCO requirement .....		+5,000
61	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV .....	0	7,800
.....	Transfer from JIEDDO—Air Vigilance .....		+7,800
75	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT (OCO) .....	5,400	48,000
.....	HFDS—Transfer from line 60 for execution at request of the Army .....		+48,000
.....	Long-term development effort .....		-5,400
77	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (OCO) .....	8,100	8,100
171	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (OCO) .....	63,306	0
.....	Protected Information—Biometrics—Transfer to line 171x .....		-25,134
.....	Transfer to OP.A line 51 at request of the Army .....		-38,172
171x	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS .....	0	25,134
.....	Non-MIP Biometrics—Transfer from line 171 .....		+25,134
178	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS (OCO) .....	16,200	16,200
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY .....		150,906	143,234
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY			
19	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY (OCO) .....	14,100	10,680
.....	Unjustified request .....		-3,420
53	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT (OCO) .....	1,000	1,000
75	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (OCO) .....	0	11,800
.....	Network Enabled EW—Transfer from JIEDDO .....		+11,800
124	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT (OCO) .....	300	300
153	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT (OCO) .....	5,200	5,200
204	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES .....	0	36,000
.....	Transfer from OM,MC for Qualitative Risk Assessment .....		+36,000
213	RQ-7 UAV (OCO) .....	6,900	6,900
999	OTHER PROGRAMS (OCO) .....	32,901	32,901
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY .....		60,401	104,781
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
17	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS .....	0	56,000
.....	Blue Devil Block 2—Transfer from JIEDDO .....		+56,000
36	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (OCO) .....	16,000	16,000
66	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE (OCO) .....	30,000	30,000
128	MQ9 UAV (OCO) .....	0	88,500
.....	VADER/DDR on MQ-9—Transfer from JIEDDO .....		+88,500
145	CSAF INNOVATION PROGRAM (OR ISR INNOVATIONS) .....	0	112,000
.....	ISR Sensor Pilot Program .....		+112,000
164	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS (OCO) .....	4,443	4,443
211	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING (OCO) .....	6,100	6,100
230	SPECIAL TACTICS/COMBAT CONTROL (OCO) .....	10,325	10,325
999	OTHER PROGRAMS (OCO) .....	199,373	161,014
.....	Classified Adjustment .....		-38,359
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE .....		266,241	484,382
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
56	DARPA SENSOR TECHNOLOGY .....	0	40,000
.....	Transfer from JIEDDO—Wide Area Surveillance Development Roadmap .....		+40,000
197	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS DCS (OCO) .....	23,125	23,125
202	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (OCO) .....	750	750
254	SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (OCO) .....	9,440	9,440
255	SOF Operational Enhancements .....	0	14,500
.....	Transfer from JIEDDO—EW Family of Systems .....		+14,500
999	OTHER PROGRAMS (OCO) .....	123,925	134,801
.....	Classified Adjustment .....		+3,376
.....	Transfer from JIEDDO—Wallaby .....		+7,500
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE .....		157,240	222,616
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION .....		634,788	955,013
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....		1,398,092	1,398,092
.....	IN-HOUSE CARE .....	709,004	709,004
.....	PRIVATE SECTOR CARE .....	538,376	538,376
.....	CONSOLIDATED HEALTH CARE .....	128,412	128,412
.....	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT/IT .....	2,286	2,286
.....	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS .....	518	518
.....	EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....	18,061	18,061
.....	BASE OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS .....	1,435	1,435
.....	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .....	0	24,000
.....	Blast Recovery Monitors—Transfer from JIEDDO .....		+8,000
.....	Body Blood Flow Monitor—Transfer from JIEDDO .....		+9,000
.....	EMF Blast Pulse Effects—Transfer from JIEDDO .....		+7,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM .....		1,398,092	1,422,092
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE			
AFGHANISTAN AIR MOBILITY .....		141,634	141,634
.....	AFGHANISTAN BORDER FACILITIES .....	5,000	5,000
.....	AFGHANISTAN BORDER POLICE EQUIP .....	19,500	19,500
.....	AFGHANISTAN BORDER TRAINING .....	20,000	20,000
.....	CENTCOM SUPPORT—AFGHANISTAN .....	3,000	3,000
.....	COUNTER NARCOTICS POLICE AFGHANISTAN FACILITIES .....	25,295	25,295
.....	COUNTER NARCOTICS POLICE AFGHANISTAN TRAINING .....	50,250	50,250
.....	COUNTER NARCOTICS POLICE AFGHANISTAN (CNP-A) EQUIPMENT .....	1,241	1,241
.....	INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGY .....	61,500	56,900
.....	Program Adjustment .....		-4,600
.....	PAKISTAN .....	49,590	49,590
.....	KAZAKHSTAN .....	7,850	7,850
.....	KYRGYZSTAN .....	27,900	27,900

		Budget Request	Recommendation
	TAJKIKISTAN .....	8,500	8,500
	TURKMENISTAN .....	10,350	10,350
	UZBEKISTAN .....	8,500	8,500
	YEMEN .....	17,000	17,000
	PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT .....		-12,000
TOTAL, DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE .....		457,110	440,510
JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND			
1	ATTACK THE NETWORK .....	1,434,400	765,200
	Transfer to Staff and Infrastructure for proper execution .....		-238,800
	Air Vigilance—outside JIEDDO mission—Transfer to RDTE,A line 61 and OM,A line 411 for proper execution .....		-13,200
	Blue Devil Block 2—Transfer to RDTE,AF line 17 for proper execution .....		-56,000
	Copperhead—program terminated .....		-125,000
	Electronic Warfare Family of Systems (EW FoS)—Transfer to SOCOM, RDTE,DW for proper execution .....		-14,500
	JUON Reserve .....		+100,000
	Solar ISE—outside JIEDDO mission .....		-7,000
	Synchronization and Integration WTI Cell—Transfer to OM,A SAG 135 and OM,DW for proper execution .....		-6,400
	Thermal Station (National IED Exploitation Facility (NIEF))—Transfer to OM,A SAG 135 for proper execution .....		-13,000
	VADER development—Transfer \$88.5 million to RDTE,AF line 128 .....		-241,800
	Wallaby—Transfer to RDTE,DW for proper execution .....		-7,500
	Wide Area Surveillance Development Roadmap (WASDP)—Transfer to DARPA for proper execution .....		-40,000
	Wolfhound II—Transfer to OM,DW for proper execution .....		-6,000
2	DEFEAT THE DEVICE .....	1,529,390	1,223,090
	ACES HY Roadmap—Program terminated .....		-28,000
	Transfer to Staff and Infrastructure for proper execution .....		-105,000
	Beachcomber—Transfer to OM,A SAG 135 for proper execution .....		-3,000
	Counter Bomber—Transfer to OM,A SAG 135, OM,N, OM,MC and OM,AF for proper execution .....		-3,000
	CREW—SSM—Universal Test Set—Transfer to OM,A SAG 135, OM,N and OM,MC for proper execution .....		-5,000
	JUON Reserve .....		-105,000
	Networked Enabled EW—Transfer to RDTE,N line 75 for proper execution .....		-11,800
	Personnel Borne IED/Vehicle Borne IED (PBIED/VBIED)—Transfer to OP,A line 136 for proper execution .....		-28,000
	Starlite Development Program—Program terminated .....		-16,000
	Transfer to OM,A SAG 135 and OM,MC for proper execution .....		-1,500
3	TRAIN THE FORCE .....	286,210	170,410
	Transfer to Staff and Infrastructure for proper execution .....		-75,400
	Blast Recovery Monitors—Transfer to DHP RDTE for proper execution .....		-8,000
	Body Blood Flow Monitor—Transfer to DHP RDTE for proper execution .....		-9,000
	EMF Blast Pulse Effects—Transfer to DHP RDTE for proper execution .....		-7,000
	Technical Collection Training Program—Transfer to OM,A SAG 135 for proper execution .....		-16,400
4	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE .....	0	635,068
	Transfer from Title VI .....		+215,868
	Transfer from Attack the Network for proper execution .....		+238,800
	Transfer from Defeat the Device for proper execution .....		+105,000
	Transfer from Train the Force for proper execution .....		+75,400
TOTAL, JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND .....		3,250,000	2,793,768
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL .....	10,529	10,529
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL .....	10,529	10,529
TOTAL, OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS .....		5,115,731	4,666,899

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, playing politics with our troops and their families is simply wrong.

We must not allow for a soldier's family to worry about making their house payment or putting groceries on the table because Congress can't pass a budget.

And while Senate Democrats and the President continue to drag their feet, we have stepped up to do the right thing: To keep military funding out of the debate.

I will not stand by and allow for this petty argument to damage those servicemembers and their families who are on the front lines defending our freedoms.

This temporary continuing resolution is just that: a temporary fix.

I am disappointed that we find ourselves in this situation.

Madam Speaker, the amount House Republicans are cutting over the next six months, while historically large, is embarrassingly small compared to the size of the deficit. I am ready to get on with this conversation and get to the real plan here. We're ready to start talking about trillions, not billions.

Yet, given the refusal to act by HARRY REID and the Administration, this is what we're faced with today.

Madam Speaker, the American people want Washington to stop the spending binge that is hurting our economy and threatening job growth without shutting down the government.

It's been 47 days since the House passed H.R. 1 and Senate Democrats still haven't passed a bill to keep the government running for the fiscal year or offered a credible plan to cut spending.

This troop funding bill will give them another week to offer a credible plan that shows

Washington is serious about addressing its spending addiction.

Mr. WEST. Madam Speaker, will we be Chamberlain or will we be Churchill?

Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom between 1937 and 1940, will forever be known for his foreign policy approach of appeasement. Prime Minister Chamberlain, even with Germany's increasing aggression in Europe, turned a blind eye to the impending danger and did not prepare his nation for war.

Winston Churchill, who saw the dark clouds approaching, was looked upon as an alarmist at the time, even though he saw the true danger. Churchill stated: "An appeaser is one who feeds a crocodile, hoping it will eat him last."

Madam Speaker: I once again will not be feeding the crocodile. I once again will not be voting for yet another Continuing Resolution. However, having spent 22 years in uniform, having served on the battlefield in defense of this nation, I will be voting for the Department of Defense Appropriations bill in order to support our men and women in uniform. Our nation is involved in two conflicts and our President has now involved us in a third. It is my constitutional responsibilities to provide funding for the service members in uniform who are defending our nation both at home and abroad.

Some would argue that comparing World War II to the debate on the budget for Fiscal Year 2011 is not an appropriate comparison. However, I would argue that Winston Churchill was prepared to lead his country courageously, in the way that would ensure England's future. Today we are also faced with the question of protecting America's future.

Since we are discussing history it is important to be clear on the facts that have led us to this point. The Democrat Majority and President Obama over the last two years have produced deficits of \$1.4 and \$1.25 trillion and the President has produced a Budget for Fiscal Year 2012 which would add another \$1.6 trillion. Our nation is faced with raising a debt limit of \$15 trillion. Three years of trillion dollar deficits America is moving onto the same path that Spain, Ireland and now Portugal are on.

The American people know that the federal government is collecting \$2.2 trillion and spending \$3.7 trillion this year. The American people know forty cents of every dollar the federal government spends is borrowed, much of it from China. The American people also know our nation is piling up new debt at the rate of \$4 billion a day.

The 111th Congress was controlled by overwhelming Democrat majorities in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate. Yet even with these enormous majorities, Congress failed to pass a budget or any of the Appropriations bills.

In November of 2010, the people of this country voted for a change. They voted for a new direction for our nation. They voted because they saw, as did Winston Churchill, the dark clouds on the horizon.

The Republican Majority passed H.R. 1 and fulfilled a promise to the American people and sent the legislation to the U.S. Senate. However, the Democrat Majority in the Senate dismissed H.R. 1 as too extreme. Since the Senate rejected the legislation the chamber has not produced any bill to bring to conference committee or even to use to negotiate. Forty-seven days and we are still waiting.

President Obama appointed Vice President BIDEN as the Administration point person on the negotiations with the Congress and instead of getting down to a serious discussion he flew off to Europe. Clearly the economy of Finland was more important than the failing economy that the President's policies have produced for the United States.

All indications are that my Democrat colleagues want to get to the point of a government shutdown in order to win political points. It seems that their goal is the hope that by shutting the federal government that the American people will see an intransigent Republican Party and return the Democrats to power in the next election.

Minority Leader NANCY PELOSI waits in the wings to take the Speaker's gavel back. Should that happen we will go back to the days of spending, taxing and regulating and embrace the policies that will put our economic and national security again at risk.

However, the Republican Party must now share in the blame of how we have arrived at this point. The Republican Leadership is approaching 100 days since taking the Majority and is now playing a game of high stakes poker with the funding for the Federal Government. The House Majority has now placed the funding for the Department of Defense and the funding for the troops down as a bargaining chip.

In the last 100 days, the House Majority could have passed at any point in time a separate stand alone Appropriations for the Department of Defense and the funding for our men and women in uniform. However, I am disgusted at the perception that Leaders in my own Party who did not move a Defense Bill earlier and are now using the men and women in uniform, the individuals who are defending our freedom, as a way to pass yet another continuing resolution.

Madam Speaker, what will another week provide with regard to these negotiations? Will it provide an opportunity for the Democrat Party and Senator SCHUMER to create more exotic synonyms for the word "extreme" or will it allow the Leadership of the Republican Party to find other essential government program to be used as vehicles to pass another Continuing Resolutions.

Once again, it is time to conclude this debate on federal spending and get our nation back on track by cutting spending for the long term economic restoration of our Republic.

I voted for the Department of Defense Appropriation bill because, at this moment in time, due to the complete failure by the Democrat Majority in the Senate this is currently the only vehicle on the table. But more importantly, my "yes" vote today was for my Brothers and Sisters in uniform. My "no" sentiment reflects a disappointment in my own leadership.

I believe today, more than ever, in the words of Winston Churchill who said "I was only the servant of my country and had I, at any moment, failed to express her unflinching resolve to fight and conquer, I should at once have been rightly cast aside."

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, it's time to stop holding the American people hostage to the ideological whims of those

who don't understand that responsible governing is the art of compromise. We are on the sixth continuing resolution in as many months for the current fiscal year. It's time to get the job done, and thankfully negotiations are underway. Yet the bill we are considering today undercuts that effort and the sincerity of the majority to avoid a shutdown. This bill perpetuates the "my way or the highway" philosophy of House Republicans. It continues their blind assault on vital services to constituents in every community in America like education, public safety, clean water and Social Security. Further exposing their lack of sincerity, this bill just puts the hard decisions off for another week. Shutting down the government is not a victory but a defeat for us, the American people and the democratic process. That's why I cannot be an enabler for a reckless, meat axe approach to funding public services. Let's reject this short-term approach in favor of a more responsible bill. We owe my constituents and the citizens we all serve no less. Let's do our jobs.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1363, the Department of Defense and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011.

I am voting today for H.R. 1363 because I do not support a government shutdown. H.R. 1363 will keep the government open. I am voting to ensure that federal employees are not pawns in a game of "shut-down chicken." I am voting to ensure that FBI agents continue on the job. I am voting to ensure that DEA agents, ATF agents, U.S. Marshals, Border Patrol Agents, and CIA agents, are on the job. I am voting to ensure that tax returns filed by mail and loans to small businesses continue to be processed. I am voting to ensure that NIH research and clinical trials continue. I am voting to ensure that veterans will be able to receive walk-in services at clinics. I am voting to ensure that the government honors signed contracts. I am voting to ensure that federal employees, who are all essential, are able to continue to do the work they do, day in and day out, to keep our nation running.

I am also voting for H.R. 1363 because it funds the Department of Defense for the rest of the fiscal year. This bill provides economic certainty to our troops and their families at a time when they are sacrificing so much to support our military operations around the world. We also need to provide that economic certainty to the entire federal workforce and the American people who expect us to be on the job working for them. We need to reach an agreement on a spending plan for the remaining five and a half months of this fiscal year and get on with the business of producing a budget for FY 2012 with a resolve to continue to take steps to reverse our nation's mounting debt and deficit spending.

I am voting for H.R. 1363 because it cuts \$12 billion in discretionary spending in one week. Twelve billion dollars. This may well be the largest one week discretionary spending cut ever passed through the House. The measure before us today is another responsible step in the right direction until a long term agreement is reached.

The House has acted. Again and again, House Republicans have voted to keep the government open by supporting continuing

resolutions until a long-term solution for the rest of the fiscal year is reached. We are continuing to work to find a solution to the unfinished business left by the leadership of the previous Congress. Passing H.R. 1363 will enable us to move forward on the fiscal oversight needed to ensure long term, fiscal solvency.

I am voting "yes" today because this measure continues our efforts to tackle the debt while keeping the government open.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, if the majority were genuinely interested in avoiding a government shutdown, they would bring a clean, one week CR to the floor to give the current negotiations time to reach a successful conclusion. But that's not what we're being asked to vote on today.

Instead, in the most cynical demonstration of bad faith, today's legislation combines funding for our troops—which every Member of this House supports, and which a clean CR would provide—with controversial cuts and ideologically extreme poison pills that the majority knows the nation doesn't want and the Senate and the President will not support.

As a result, in this moment of truth, the majority is deliberately choosing to dive headlong into a government shutdown in order to pander to its Tea Party base while the rest of America yearns for honorable compromise and adult leadership.

As Ranking Member of the Budget Committee, and someone who actually supported the last two CRs, I am willing to work in good faith with Members on both sides of the aisle to break the current impasse. But I will not participate in this kind of eleventh hour partisan gamesmanship when our federal government's operations are at stake.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 206, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

□ 1330

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HOYER. Yes, Madam Speaker, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoyer moves to recommit H.R. 1363 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:



That the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242) is further amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting "April 15, 2011".

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you, Madam Speaker, and I want to thank the chairman as well. I understand he has given me the 5 minutes, and I appreciate that.

First of all, I want to say to my friend from Kentucky—and he is my friend and we've worked together for many, many years. He told the story about a gentleman who was in court and he was in court for killing his two parents, and he pled for the mercy of the Court because he was an orphan.

I tell my friend from Kentucky, particularly appropriate because he's from Kentucky, because the mess that we have was created because some folks from Kentucky would not give some votes to put appropriation bills on the floor. To that extent I think that analogy is apt. The gentleman complains of a mess that, frankly, was of the Republican Members in the United States Senate refusing to allow bills to come to the floor.

Madam Speaker, this motion to recommit, if adopted, A, will take care of the troops; B, will keep the government open; and, C, importantly, I would presume, from all of you who have protested how you want to protect the troops, it will pass the Senate and be signed by the President. So it will become law, and it can become law by tomorrow night before 12 midnight when the government's authorization ends. So it should commend itself to all Members of this House as a viable document to protect the troops, keep the government open, and get signed.

As the great legislator Henry Clay, who was elected Speaker the first day he served in this House—Henry Clay was from where, Mr. Chairman? From your great State. And Henry Clay said this: "If you cannot compromise, you cannot govern." Henry Clay.

And let me repeat that to my friends on your side of the aisle: "If you cannot compromise, you cannot govern."

Too many of our Republican colleagues have refused to compromise. And now you bring to the floor a resolution and say, If you only do what we tell you to do, things will be fine. My, my, my, what a definition of "compromise." Then you say, If the Senate will only do what we say, we'd be fine. The first time, the second time, the third time, and now here we are on the fourth time.

Now, I supported you, as you know, on the second time and third time because I thought it was reasonable to give that opportunity, and the cuts you were asking for, yes, I thought would be included at some point in time.

The Senate, by the way, passed those two resolutions, as we indicated they would. And the President signed them, as the gentleman is telling me.

I'm getting a little help over here from the ranking member, and I appreciate it.

But now we are on the brink of bringing the government to a halt. That makes no sense, and anybody here knows that to be the case. My friend Mr. SIMPSON, for whom I have a great deal of respect, knows that it makes no sense. In fact, many of your folks who have said to shut it down in the past are now saying, We don't want to shut it down, because they know the American people think that makes no sense.

Republicans showed their priorities when they passed a spending bill that cuts billions in scientific research, kicks 200,000 children out of Head Start, and cuts college aid for millions of middle class students.

Yes, we don't agree with those priorities. They're not our priorities. We think we need to invest in growing this economy and growing jobs. We think we need to invest in young people so that they can have the educational opportunities. Ronald Reagan said Head Start worked. George Bush I said it worked. George Bush II said it worked. We don't want to cut 200,000 children out of that program. We think it's important to make sure the future of our country is secured by educating those children.

You have shown your priorities when you threatened a government shutdown over divisive social policy riders. Governor Daniels, Governor of Indiana, and a candidate for President, I understand, said, Take the social issues and consider them on another bill; let's get the finances of our country in order first.

That's what you say you want to do. We want to help you do that. We will work with you on that. We have been working with you on it. That's why I voted for the last two CRs, and the Senate passed them and the President signed them.

But, Madam Speaker, this motion to recommit will allow for our troops to be taken care of, as they should be; and, by the way, they will be taken care of even if we have a shutdown because they are critical to our national security.

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

Mr. HOYER. I urge the adoption of this motion to recommit that will be signed by the President of the United States.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I wish to speak on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, the amendment, or motion, proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. The amendment is not in order under section 3(j)(3) of

House Resolution 5, 112th Congress, which states:

"It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriations bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI."

The amendment proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill in violation of such section.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to speak on the point of order?

Mr. HOYER. I do, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, this motion to recommit speaks directly to the funding of government. The continuing resolution offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, he has repeatedly said its objective is to fund the government and keep the government open.

This is an alternative which argues for the fact that we want to pass a piece of legislation that the President of the United States says he will sign. It is simply for 1 week. It is simply a short period of time while we negotiate.

I urge the Speaker to find this motion to recommit consistent with the rules and consistent with the objectives of the legislation that is under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Kentucky makes a point of order that the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland violates section 3(j)(3) of House Resolution 5.

Section 3(j)(3) establishes a point of order against an amendment proposing a net increase in budget authority in the pending bill.

The Chair has been persuasively guided by an estimate from the chair of the Committee on the Budget that the motion proposes a net increase in budget authority in the bill. Therefore, the point of order is sustained. The motion is not in order.

□ 1340

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

#### MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I move to table the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if arising without further proceedings in recommittal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 236, nays 187, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—236

Adams	Gosar	Nunes
Aderholt	Growdy	Nunnelee
Akin	Granger	Olson
Alexander	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (MO)	Paul
Austria	Griffin (AR)	Paulsen
Bachmann	Griffith (VA)	Pearce
Bachus	Grimm	Pence
Barletta	Guinta	Petri
Bartlett	Guthrie	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Hall	Platts
Bass (NH)	Hanna	Poe (TX)
Benishkek	Harper	Pompeo
Berg	Harris	Posey
Biggert	Hartzler	Price (GA)
Bilbray	Hastings (WA)	Quayle
Bishop (UT)	Hayworth	Reed
Black	Heck	Rehberg
Blackburn	Heller	Reichert
Bonner	Hensarling	Renacci
Bono Mack	Herger	Ribble
Boustany	Herrera Beutler	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Rivera
Brooks	Huizenga (MI)	Roby
Broun (GA)	Hultgren	Roe (TN)
Buchanan	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hurt	Rogers (KY)
Buerkle	Issa	Rogers (MI)
Burgess	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Johnson (IL)	Rokita
Calvert	Johnson (OH)	Rooney
Camp	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell	Jones	Roskam
Canseco	Jordan	Ross (FL)
Cantor	Kelly	Royce
Capito	King (IA)	Runyan
Carter	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	Kingston	Scalise
Chabot	Kinzinger (IL)	Schilling
Chaffetz	Kline	Schmidt
Coble	Labrador	Schock
Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Schweikert
Cole	Lance	Scott (SC)
Conaway	Landry	Scott, Austin
Cravaack	Lankford	Sensenbrenner
Crawford	Latham	Shimkus
Crenshaw	LaTourette	Shuster
Culberson	Latta	Simpson
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
Denham	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Dent	Long	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Lucas	Southerland
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Stearns
Dold	Lummis	Stivers
Dreier	Lungren, Daniel	Stutzman
Duffy	E.	Sullivan
Duncan (SC)	Mack	Terry
Duncan (TN)	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers	Marchant	Thornberry
Emerson	Marino	Tiberi
Farenthold	McCarthy (CA)	Tipton
Fincher	McCaul	Turner
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Upton
Flake	McCotter	Walberg
Fleischmann	McHenry	Walden
Fleming	McKeon	Walsh (IL)
Flores	McKinley	Webster
Forbes	McMorris	West
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Westmoreland
Fox	Meehan	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Gallegly	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Wolf
Garrett	Miller, Gary	Womack
Gerlach	Mulvaney	Woodall
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Yoder
Gibson	Myrick	Young (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Young (IN)
Gohmert	Noem	
Goodlatte	Nugent	

NAYS—187

Ackerman	Andrews	Baldwin
Altmire	Baca	Barrow

Bass (CA)	Green, Gene	Payne
Becerra	Grijalva	Perlmutter
Berkley	Gutierrez	Peters
Berman	Hanabusa	Peterson
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (NY)	Heinrich	Polis
Blumenauer	Higgins	Price (NC)
Boren	Himes	Quigley
Boswell	Hinchey	Rahall
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Rangel
Bralley (IA)	Hirono	Reyes
Brown (FL)	Holden	Richardson
Butterfield	Holt	Richmond
Capps	Hoyer	Ross (AR)
Capuano	Inslee	Rothman (NJ)
Cardoza	Israel	Roybal-Allard
Carnahan	Jackson (IL)	Ruppersberger
Carney	Jackson Lee	Rush
Carson (IN)	(TX)	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
Chandler	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Chu	Kaptur	Sanchez, Loretta
Ciilline	Keating	Sarbanes
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schiff
Clay	Kissell	Schrader
Cleaver	Kucinich	Schwartz
Clyburn	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David
Connolly (VA)	Lee (CA)	Serrano
Cooper	Levin	Sewell
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Costello	Lipinski	Shuler
Courtesy	Loeb sack	Sires
Critz	Lofgren, Zoe	Lowey
Crowley	Lujan	Slaughter
Cuellar	Lynch	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Maloney	Speier
Davis (CA)	Markey	Stark
Davis (IL)	Matheson	Sutton
DeFazio	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	McCollum	Tierney
Deutch	McDermott	Tonko
Dicks	McGovern	Towns
Dingell	McIntyre	Tsongas
Doggett	McNerney	Van Hollen
Donnelly (IN)	Meeke	Velázquez
Doyle	Michaud	Visclosky
Edwards	Miller (NC)	Walz (MN)
Ellison	Miller, George	Wasserman
Engel	Moore	Schultz
Eshoo	Moran	Waters
Farr	Murphy (CT)	Watt
Fattah	Nadler	Waxman
Finer	Napolitano	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Neal	Welch
Fudge	Olver	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Owens	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Pallone	Wu
Green, Al	Pastor (AZ)	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1403

Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Messrs. MCNERNEY and WEINER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:  
Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 245, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Stated against:  
Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 2011 I missed rollcall vote 245. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” or “nay.”

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. OWENS. I am, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Owens moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1363 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of title VIII of division A, insert the following new section:

SEC. 8124. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amounts provided by title I of this division for the following accounts shall be as follows: “Military Personnel, Army”, \$41,042,653,000; “Military Personnel, Navy”, \$25,912,449,000; “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$13,210,161,000; “Military Personnel, Air Force”, \$27,105,755,000; “Reserve Personnel, Army”, \$4,333,165,000; “Reserve Personnel, Navy”, \$1,940,191,000; “Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$612,191,000; “Reserve Personnel, Air Force”, \$1,650,797,000; “National Guard Personnel, Army”, \$7,511,296,000; and “National Guard Personnel, Air Force”, \$3,060,098,000.

Mr. OWENS (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman’s motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

I rise in support of this motion because this motion will ensure that the members of the armed services will be paid in the event of a government shutdown. There is no group who deserves our support more than the members of the armed services. As a veteran myself, I recognize the implications of failing to pay those members of the armed services who have given their time, their energy, their blood and, in many cases, their lives in support of our freedom, the freedom that allows us to be here today and to have this heated debate over the direction of our country.

When I look around at what will happen if we fail to pass this motion, we know that the President has indicated he will veto the current underlying legislation, which means in effect we will be unable to pay our military men and women.

The economic consequences to the communities in which our military men and women reside—in my case Fort Drum, as well as many active Reserve units in my district—would be horrific. They will not buy gasoline, they will not buy groceries, they will not buy clothes. There are tremendous economic consequences to the actions that we have failed to take.

I have supported the continuing resolutions previously which have saved \$51

billion from the budget. I am not a person not in support of cutting, but we must do cutting and the decrease in the Federal budget in a responsible way—not one which injures our men and women, particularly, as I said before, those who reside at Fort Drum and in and around that community.

I think it's very important as we move forward with this discussion that we keep foremost in our minds the men and women in the military. I think we have not acted, in large measure, responsibly in this process. We need to move to a continuing resolution which is economically based, which will allow the recovery to continue, which will allow job growth to move forward and not be focused on ideology or the slashing and burning of programs which are highly inappropriate.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation is withdrawn.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, this procedural motion is nothing more than a dilatory tactic which comes at a time when we can least afford those types of things. Now is the time to act, not partake in political games.

Our debate should be not about procedure. It should be about doing our job. It should be about funding our troops, about keeping our government running, and saving the taxpayer money.

The measure before us provides the essential funds for our men and women who are in harm's way on three battlefields around the world. Those who sacrifice so much for us should not be held hostage by Washington's inaction while providing for our national defense. The measure also gives us one more week for the Senate and the White House to come to a resolution on funding the activities of the government, and it cuts \$12 billion in wasteful spending.

The American people expect us to stop the partisan bickering and get our work done. The time for idle talk is over. Enough is enough.

This motion is purely a political gesture and should be defeated. I think all Members should know, Madam Speaker, this bill is not a political tactic. The real fact is that if you vote against this bill, you are voting against the troops who are engaged in three wars.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 191, nays 236, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—191

Ackerman  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bass (CA)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Boren  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Ciilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge

Garamendi  
Gonzalez  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kind  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loebsack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowe  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oliver  
Owens

NAYS—236

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Amash  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Biggett

Pallone  
Pascroll  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Townsend  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle

NOT VOTING—5

Frelinghuysen  
Giffords

Markey  
Miller, Gary

Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southerland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

□ 1426

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 247, nays 181, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—247

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Amash  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Biggett  
Bilbray  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess

Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cansco  
Cantor  
Bonner  
Capito  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Conaway

Bartlett  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks

Broun (GA) Hayworth  
 Buchanan Heck  
 Buchanon Heller  
 Buerkle Hensarling  
 Burgess Herger  
 Burton (IN) Herrera Beutler  
 Calvert Holden  
 Camp Huelskamp  
 Campbell Huizenga (MI)  
 Canseco Hultgren  
 Cantor Hunter  
 Capito Hurt  
 Carter Issa  
 Cassidy Jenkins  
 Chabot Johnson (IL)  
 Chaffetz Johnson (OH)  
 Coble Johnson, Sam  
 Coffman (CO) Jones  
 Cole Jordan  
 Conaway Kelly  
 Cooper King (NY)  
 Cravaack Kingston  
 Crawford Kinzinger (IL)  
 Crenshaw Kissell  
 Culberson Kline  
 Davis (KY) Labrador  
 Denham Lamborn  
 Dent Lance  
 DesJarlais Landry  
 Diaz-Balart Lankford  
 Dold Latham  
 Donnelly (IN) LaTourette  
 Dreier Latta  
 Duffy Lewis (CA)  
 Duncan (SC) LoBiondo  
 Duncan (TN) Long  
 Ellmers Lucas  
 Emerson Luetkemeyer  
 Farenthold Lummis  
 Fincher Lungren, Daniel  
 Fitzpatrick E.  
 Flake Mack  
 Fleischmann Manzullo  
 Fleming Marchant  
 Flores Marino  
 Forbes Matheson  
 Fortenberry McCarthy (CA)  
 Foxx McCaul  
 Franks (AZ) McClintock  
 Gallegly McCotter  
 Gardner McHenry  
 Garrett McIntyre  
 Gerlach McKeon  
 Gibbs McKinley  
 Gibson McMorris  
 Gingrey (GA) Rodgers  
 Gohmert Meehan  
 Goodlatte Mica  
 Gosar Miller (FL)  
 Gowdy Miller (MI)  
 Granger Miller, Gary  
 Graves (GA) Murphy (PA)  
 Graves (MO) Myrick  
 Griffin (AR) Neugebauer  
 Griffith (VA) Noem  
 Grimm Nugent  
 Guinta Nunes  
 Guthrie Nunnelee  
 Hall Olson  
 Hanna Palazzo  
 Harper Paulsen  
 Harris Pearce  
 Hartzler Pence  
 Hastings (WA) Peterson

**NAYS—181**

Ackerman Castor (FL)  
 Amash Chandler  
 Andrews Chu  
 Baca Cicilline  
 Bachmann Clarke (MI)  
 Baldwin Clarke (NY)  
 Barton (TX) Clay  
 Bass (CA) Cleaver  
 Becerra Clyburn  
 Berkley Cohen  
 Berman Connolly (VA)  
 Bishop (NY) Costa  
 Blumenauer Costello  
 Brady (PA) Courtney  
 Braley (IA) Critz  
 Brown (FL) Crowley  
 Butterfield Cuellar  
 Capps Cummings  
 Capuano Davis (CA)  
 Cardoza Davis (IL)  
 Carnahan DeFazio  
 Carney DeGette  
 Carson (IN) DeLauro

Petri Higgins  
 Pitts Himes  
 Platts Hinchey  
 Hinojosa Hirono  
 Herge Israel  
 Holt Miller, George  
 Honda Moore  
 Hoyer Moran  
 Inslee Mulvaney  
 Rehberg Israel  
 Reichert Jackson (IL)  
 Renacci Jackson Lee  
 Ribble (TX)  
 Rigell Johnson (GA)  
 Rivera Johnson, E. B.  
 Roby Kaptur  
 Roe (TN) Keating  
 Rogers (AL) Kildee  
 Rogers (KY) Kind  
 Rogers (MI) King (IA)  
 Rohrabacher Kucinich  
 Rokita Langston  
 Rooney Larsen (WA)  
 Ros-Lehtinen Larson (CT)  
 Roskam Lee (CA)  
 Ross (AR) Levin  
 Ross (FL) Lewis (GA)  
 Royce Lipinski  
 Runyan Loeb sack  
 Ryan (WI) Rangel  
 Lofgren, Zoe Reyes  
 Lowey Richardson  
 Lujan Richmond  
 Lynch Rothman (NJ)  
 Maloney Roybal-Allard  
 Markey Ruppersberger  
 Matsui Rush  
 McCarthy (NY) Ryan (OH)  
 McCollum Sanchez, Linda  
 McDermott T.

NOT VOTING—4

Conyers Giffords  
 Frelinghuysen Young (AK)

□ 1434

Mr. SCHRADER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**ENERGY TAX PREVENTION ACT OF 2011**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further proceedings will resume on the bill (H.R. 910) to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

**MOTION TO RECOMMIT**

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. MCNERNEY. I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McNerney moves to recommit the bill H.R. 910 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**SEC. 5. PROTECTION OF HEALTH OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND SENIORS.**

Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the Administrator of the Environ-

mental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), as in effect on the day prior to the date of enactment of this Act, to protect the health of vulnerable children and seniors, including children with asthma and lung diseases, from the effects of air pollution by large sources that emit 75,000 tons or more of carbon air pollution per year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the motion.

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer an important motion to recommit to H.R. 910. My motion is a straightforward amendment to guarantee that America’s most vulnerable children and seniors, including children with asthma and lung diseases, can be protected from the Nation’s biggest polluters.

The Clean Air Act became law at a time when our cities were enveloped in smog. And since then, the act has stopped the most egregious polluters and improved public health. This motion is a substantial, important amendment, and if passed, the motion allows a vote to immediately proceed on final passage of H.R. 910. We can reduce air pollution in a way that will create jobs, strengthen our economy, bolster our national defense, and improve the health of our children.

I am gravely concerned that H.R. 910 will threaten the health and safety of our most vulnerable Americans. There’s a clear connection between air pollution and respiratory diseases, and the motion I’m offering makes sure that our children can lead healthy lives.

Asthma is an especially serious threat to America’s children. This problem is national in scope, but my home State is uniquely affected. I’m honored to represent part of California’s San Joaquin Valley, but, unfortunately, the air quality is a persistent challenge in our communities. In fact, as many as one in five children in the valley have been diagnosed with asthma. My own son and daughter developed the condition when they moved to an area of California’s Central Valley with hot temperatures and poor air quality. I know from personal experience how vitally important it is to make sure our kids have fresh, healthy air.

I’m confident that every Member of this body shares my desire to reduce the incidence of asthma among America’s children. Keeping our children healthy is not a partisan issue. Fighting for the health, happiness, and well-being of our children unites us as citizens, as parents, as friends, and as neighbors.

But the statistics are sobering. According to the American Lung Association, asthma affects more than 7 million children, and more than 4 million of those children suffer from an asthma attack each year. Asthma kills 5,000 people each year in the United States and causes 14 million missed school days annually.

□ 1440

Treating asthma costs our country more than \$20 billion every year. In fact, every day in America, 40,000 people miss work or school due to asthma; 30,000 people have an asthma attack; and 11 die from asthma. These are real children, real people.

That is why I am offering this simple, straightforward motion to recommit today. My proposal is a common-sense improvement that makes sure that our country preserves the ability to protect the air quality for our children and seniors. The text of the motion is very clear, and explicitly says that our goal is to protect children with asthma and lung disease from the effects of air pollution.

I also want to make one other point clear. Just as I know that every Member of this body cares about the health and well-being of America's children, I also know that we care about our country's economic recovery. Many in this Chamber feel passionately that we should do everything that we can to make sure that small businesses and family farms can grow and prosper without facing unnecessary regulatory burdens. I am proud to represent a district with a rich agricultural history, and I want everyone to know that this motion protects family farmers and small businesses. This motion is explicitly limited in scope to large facilities that emit 70,000 tons or more of carbon annually.

In closing, I ask my friends and colleagues in the majority to reflect on what this amendment says and what your vote will mean. The amendment simply says that "nothing in the act shall limit the authority of the EPA to protect the health of vulnerable children and seniors from the effects of air pollution." What can be more simple than that? I ask my colleagues to do the right thing for our children and seniors and support this motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UPTON. I would remind my colleagues, this is a procedural vote. H.R. 910 does not impact asthma. Frankly, our side would have liked to have debated this amendment. It was not offered to the Rules Committee. It was offered in committee, where it was rejected on a voice vote.

If you read the endangerment finding, you will see that asthma is mentioned one time. As to asthma, EPA's endangerment finding refers only once to the term "asthma," and then only in the context of wildfires and particulate matter which is already regulated. So it doesn't change that.

If you care about jobs, you are going to vote "yes" on the bill. If you care about not increasing gas prices beyond \$4, where they are in much of the coun-

try today, you will vote for the bill, which means you ought to vote "no" on the motion to recommit and "yes" on final passage.

The Clean Air Act regulates 188 different pollutants. H.R. 910 doesn't change one of those. So please, my colleagues, vote "no" on the motion to recommit and "yes" on final passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 251, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

AYES—175

Ackerman	Garamendi	Nadler
Andrews	Gonzalez	Napolitano
Baca	Green, Gene	Neal
Baldwin	Grijalva	Olver
Bass (CA)	Hanabusa	Owens
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Berkley	Heinrich	Pascrell
Berman	Higgins	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (NY)	Himes	Payne
Blumenauer	Hinchee	Pelosi
Boswell	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Brady (PA)	Hirono	Peters
Braley (IA)	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Brown (FL)	Honda	Polis
Butterfield	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Capps	Insee	Quigley
Capuano	Israel	Rahall
Cardoza	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Carmahan	Jackson Lee	Reyes
Carney	(TX)	Richardson
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Rothman (NJ)
Chu	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Cicilline	Keating	Ruppersberger
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Rush
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Ryan (OH)
Clay	Kissell	Sánchez, Linda T.
Cleaver	Kucinich	Sanchez, Loretta
Clyburn	Langevin	Sarbanes
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Connolly (VA)	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Schrader
Cooper	Levin	Schwartz
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Lipinski	Scott, David
Crowley	Loebsock	Serrano
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe	Sewell
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Sherman
Davis (IL)	Luján	Shuler
DeFazio	Lynch	Sires
DeGette	Maloney	Slaughter
DeLauro	Markey	Smith (WA)
Deutch	Matsui	Stark
Dicks	McCarthy (NY)	Sutton
Dingell	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Doyle	McGovern	Tierney
Edwards	McIntyre	Tonko
Ellison	McNerney	Towns
Engel	Meeks	Tsongas
Eshoo	Michaud	Van Hollen
Farr	Miller (NC)	Velázquez
Fattah	Miller, George	Visclosky
Filner	Moore	Walz (MN)
Frank (MA)	Moran	
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt

Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)

Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

NOES—251

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cansco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Costello  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs

Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Klaine  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem

Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—6

Burton (IN)  
Frelinghuysen

Giffords  
Green, Al

Gutierrez  
Young (AK)

□ 1501

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the following vote: Motion to Recommit H.R. 910 (rollcall No. 248). Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on this motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 255, nays 172, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

YEAS—255

Adams	Emerson	Latta
Aderholt	Farenthold	Lewis (CA)
Akin	Fincher	LoBiondo
Alexander	Fitzpatrick	Long
Altmire	Flake	Lucas
Amash	Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer
Austria	Fleming	Lummis
Bachmann	Flores	Lungren, Daniel
Bachus	Forbes	E.
Barletta	Fortenberry	Mack
Barrow	Fox	Manzullo
Bartlett	Franks (AZ)	Marchant
Barton (TX)	Gallagher	Marino
Bass (NH)	Gardner	Matheson
Benishek	Garrett	McCarthy (CA)
Berg	Gerlach	McCaul
Biggart	Gibbs	McClintock
Bilbray	Gibson	McCotter
Bishop (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	McHenry
Bishop (UT)	Gohmert	McIntyre
Black	Goodlatte	McKeon
Blackburn	Gosar	McKinley
Bonner	Gowdy	McMorris
Bono Mack	Granger	Rodgers
Boren	Graves (GA)	Meehan
Bowell	Graves (MO)	Mica
Boustany	Griffin (AR)	Miller (FL)
Brady (TX)	Griffith (VA)	Miller (MI)
Brooks	Grimm	Miller, Gary
Broun (GA)	Guinta	Mulvaney
Buchanan	Guthrie	Murphy (PA)
Bueshon	Hall	Myrick
Buerkle	Hanna	Neugebauer
Burton (IN)	Harper	Noem
Calvert	Harris	Nugent
Camp	Hartzler	Nunes
Campbell	Hastings (WA)	Nunnelee
Canseco	Hayworth	Olson
Cantor	Heck	Palazzo
Capito	Heller	Paul
Carter	Hensarling	Paulsen
Cassidy	Herger	Pearce
Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Chaffetz	Holden	Peterson
Chandler	Huelskamp	Petri
Coble	Huizenga (MI)	Pitts
Coffman (CO)	Hultgren	Platts
Cole	Hunter	Poe (TX)
Conaway	Hurt	Pompeo
Costa	Issa	Posey
Costello	Jenkins	Price (GA)
Cravaack	Johnson (IL)	Quayle
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Rahall
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Reed
Critz	Jones	Rehberg
Cuellar	Jordan	Reichert
Culberson	Kelly	Renacci
Davis (KY)	King (IA)	Ribble
Denham	King (NY)	Rigell
Dent	Kingston	Rivera
DesJarlais	Kinzinger (IL)	Roby
Diaz-Balart	Kline	Roe (TN)
Dold	Labrador	Rogers (AL)
Donnelly (IN)	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Dreier	Lance	Rogers (MI)
Duffy	Landry	Rohrabacher
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Rokita
Duncan (TN)	Latham	Rooney
Ellmers	LaTourette	Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam	Shimkus
Ross (AR)	Shuster
Ross (FL)	Simpson
Royce	Smith (NE)
Runyan	Smith (NJ)
Ryan (WI)	Smith (TX)
Scalise	Southerland
Schilling	Stearns
Schmidt	Stivers
Schock	Stutzman
Schrader	Sullivan
Schweikert	Terry
Scott (SC)	Thompson (PA)
Scott, Austin	Thornberry
Sensenbrenner	Tiberti
Sessions	Tipton
Sewell	Turner

NAYS—172

Ackerman	Gutierrez
Andrews	Hanabusa
Baca	Hastings (FL)
Baldwin	Heinrich
Bass (CA)	Higgins
Becerra	Himes
Berkley	Hinchey
Berman	Hinojosa
Bishop (NY)	Hirono
Blumenauer	Holt
Brady (PA)	Honda
Braley (IA)	Hoyer
Brown (FL)	Islee
Butterfield	Israel
Capps	Jackson (IL)
Capuano	Jackson Lee
Cardoza	(TX)
Carnahan	Johnson (GA)
Carney	Johnson, E. B.
Carson (IN)	Kaptur
Castor (FL)	Keating
Chu	Kildee
Cicilline	Kind
Clarke (MI)	Kissell
Clarke (NY)	Kucinich
Clay	Langevin
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)
Clyburn	Larson (CT)
Cohen	Lee (CA)
Connolly (VA)	Levin
Conyers	Lewis (GA)
Cooper	Lipinski
Courtney	Loeb sack
Crowley	Lofgren, Zoe
Cummings	Lowey
Davis (CA)	Lujan
Davis (IL)	Lynch
DeFazio	Maloney
DeGette	Markey
DeLauro	Matsui
Deutch	McCarthy (NY)
Dicks	McCollum
Dingell	McDermott
Doggett	McGovern
Doyle	McNerney
Edwards	Meeke
Ellison	Michaud
Engel	Miller (NC)
Eshoo	Miller, George
Farr	Moore
Fattah	Moran
Finer	Murphy (CT)
Frank (MA)	Nadler
Fudge	Napolitano
Garamendi	Neal
Gonzalez	Olver
Green, Al	Owens
Green, Gene	Pallone
Grijalva	Pascrell

NOT VOTING—5

Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	Young (AK)
Burgess	Giffords	

□ 1508

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Upton	Walberg
Walden	Walsh (IL)
Webster	West
Westmoreland	Whitfield
Wilson (SC)	Wittman
Wolf	Womack
Woodall	Yoder
Young (FL)	Young (IN)

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to increase pollution, endanger the public health, and not address taxes in any way."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 6 of rule XVI, the amendment is not debatable.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

—————  
HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. McHENRY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

—————  
□ 1510

AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, April is Autism Awareness Month.

Autism is a disorder that impairs an individual's social interactions and communication skills with others. Sadly, autism is one of the fastest-growing developmental disorders in our Nation. It is estimated that a child is diagnosed with autism every 15 minutes. While some autistic children will grow up to function in society, others will need some level of professional care for life.

Groups such as the Autism Society of Miami-Dade, in my congressional district, are committed to providing support and opportunities to enhance the lives of individuals within the autism spectrum, as well as their families and caregivers.

I urge all Americans to become involved in supporting families with children and adults with autism.

—————  
FUND THE MILITARY, MR. PRESIDENT

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we are engaged in a debate about out-of-control government spending, but there should never be an issue about fully funding our military. They should never worry that Congress will not provide them the resources to defend this Nation.

So this House just passed a CR that fully funds the military and also cuts \$12 billion, but the White House has issued a veto threat with no explanation. Why? Does the Commander in Chief intend to command a military with no money? Doesn't he know we are engaged in three wars?

I just received an e-mail from one of our troops. He asks, "How would the

citizens of America feel if we, the military, did not defend our Nation one day because we went on strike?—but we won't go on strike. We will live in tents, eat MREs, and hope our families can survive without pay, food and shelter."

The House has voted to support the military. The Senate needs to pass this bill. The President needs to sign up to support our troops.

Are you in, Mr. President?

And that's just the way it is.

#### RECOGNIZING THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

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

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Texas A&M University Women's Basketball team on their remarkable run in the 2011 NCAA tournament and their victory over Notre Dame to claim their first ever national championship in school history.

I have the privilege to represent both Baylor University and Texas A&M. I don't think there are many Members here in this House who have the opportunity to represent two schools that advanced to the Elite Eight of the NCAA Women's tournament. However, I do, and one of them went all the way and won the national championship. Also, as a member of the Texas Aggie Class of 1976, I am especially thrilled that the final score was 76-70.

Coaches Gary Blair and Vic Schaefer and their staff should be commended for their leadership in guiding the Texas Aggies to their sixth straight NCAA tournament and to their first ever national title. Let me add that Danielle Adams, the Aggies' all-American senior, scored 30 points, the second highest total in championship game history.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before my colleagues and say that there is no other coach, no other team nor any other fan base that deserves this more than Coach Blair, the Texas Aggie Women's Basketball team, and the loyal fans at Texas A&M University.

Gig'em Aggies and great job.

#### LACK OF LEADERSHIP

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

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, with respect to a possible shutdown, I have to say that this is a direct result of a distinct lack of leadership.

Former Speaker PELOSI showed no leadership in not even attempting to submit a 2011 budget in the 111th Congress. Senator REID has been totally unwilling to submit an alternative 2011 budget, and the President, until this week, has totally checked out of the process.

This country desperately needs leadership. Speaker BOEHNER has been providing that leadership as he has been fully engaged and has submitted a number of excellent 2011 budget proposals, but he can't do it by himself.

Mr. President and Senator REID, it is not too late to step up and provide the kind of leadership this country wants and desperately needs. Do the right thing now. Agree to this legislation that will help get this country back on sound fiscal footing.

#### STAND WITH US WHO ARE STANDING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, today this House took the unprecedented step of doing the right thing. We stood up for our men and women in our Armed Forces. However, Senator REID and the President had already announced before the vote was even taken that it was going to be "dead on arrival." Senator REID said that it's a fantasy.

Senator REID, let me give you a reality. The reality is that our men and women in our armed services, who are risking their lives for us, deserve better than the politics of usual.

Senator REID, we call on you, and we call on the President of the United States to stand with us who are standing for the American people: our men and women in the Armed Forces, our parents, grandparents, and our future generations as well. We have to not only protect our present but build for our future and have actual fiscal responsibility in this country. You can no longer be allowed to be the party of "no": no ideas, no solutions, simply saying "no" because of your bankrupt ideas.

Now is the time for action. The American people are counting on us.

#### THE BUDGET CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, thank you.

I want to turn our attention to the issues that are before us today and see if we can have a better understanding of what has taken place.

We just heard a little bit about honoring our troops. Let's be very clear about this. The Democratic Caucus in this House, the President, and the Senate will always and have always honored our troops. We are in the midst of a very serious budget crisis for this year with very, very serious issues at stake, and the Republicans chose to attach to the funding bill numerous cuts that devastate important programs that affect the well-being of every

man, woman, and child in this Nation and, indeed, around the world. Because of those cuts, as well as certain language that was added to the bill, we chose not to vote for the funding.

The President has said, Stop the games. Stop playing around. Give us a straight up and down on funding the government without all of these add-ons and games that are being played by our Republican colleagues.

The President has asked for a clean bill. We should give him a clean bill and carry on to fund the government and provide for our troops and our military families, and we will do that.

Now let's understand what is at stake. Not only in the current year's budget, which is the next 7 months, but in the year beginning on October 12, the Republicans have put together a proposal that would devastate seniors and those who are unable to care for and to provide themselves with medical services—in other words, those dependent upon the Medicaid program.

□ 1520

Very straightforward. The proposal that was put out by the Republican caucus 2 days ago would terminate and stop Medicare as we know it today. Medicare is a program in which every working American pays into it, and when they became 65, they expect to receive the Medicare health care benefits that are guaranteed or at least have been guaranteed for the last 40-some years. That's a uniform benefit package across this Nation. It is a very successful program. It's one that Americans literally live long enough to get into. And yet the Republican caucus is proposing to terminate it, to end the Medicare program. And instead, turn over the \$400 billion a year that goes into the Medicare services, turn it over to the private health insurance companies—the biggest gift ever given to the private health insurance companies.

I know those companies. I was the insurance commissioner in California for 8 years. And I spent most every day of those 8 years chasing after the health insurance companies, forcing them to pay claims and stopping them from discriminating against people who had preexisting conditions and developing programs and policies that were underfunded, underpaid, and underperformed.

That cannot happen to our seniors, but that's what the Republicans want to do. And we need to stop it. And we will because the seniors of this Nation already sense what is at hand. They already know that the Republican budget proposed would devastate one of the two pillars of the social safety net that every senior in this Nation at one time or another depends upon.

The second pillar—we've already seen the path that this is going to go on—in 2004, the Republican caucus, together with the Republican President, George W. Bush, proposed to privatize Social Security. Fortunately, the revolt that started in the Democratic caucus of



this House and carried across the Nation stopped that from happening.

We know what's coming down the train track here, and that is another effort to privatize Social Security, to take those hundreds of billions of dollars and turn them over to Wall Street so Wall Street can play additional financial games.

It will not happen, Americans will not give up Social Security and Medicare to satisfy the whims of the Republican caucus that seems determined upon destroying effective government in this Nation.

I'd like to call upon my colleague from the great State of Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO). If you will join me in this conversation and we will see where it takes us.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thank the gentleman. Certainly his extraordinary and extensive experience as an insurance commissioner ably qualifies him to comment on what's going to happen when the Republicans kill Medicare and instead force future seniors into private insurance plans presumably sold through some sort of exchange.

Now, of course the Republicans just spent the last year reviling ObamaCare, which creates exchanges for people who are uninsured. They said people who are uninsured should not be forced to go to exchanges and buy good standard policies. Well, now what they want to do is force future seniors to give up Medicare and force them to go to exchanges and buy private policies with some premium support.

Now, there are a few problems with this issue. Among the things they repeal are the reforms of the insurance industry. And one of the most critical reforms, as far as seniors or older workers or older Americans go, or Americans who've ever been ill or ever had an ill kid, is removing the condition that an insurance company can have a preexisting condition exclusion. That is, you were sick once, they won't sell you a policy. Maybe they'll sell you a policy, but they will exclude that condition and other conditions they think you might have, and they're going to charge you 4, 5, 6, 10 times as much for your policy because you're a risky person. They only want the gravy.

It also repeals another little trick of the industry. This has already stopped now. This is one of the most horrific things the insurance industry has done to people in America. Pay your premium every week. Your employer pays your premium every week.

You get sick. This happened to a woman in Texas, actually JOE BARTON's district. She had breast cancer. Needed serious treatment. The insurance industry, the insurance company she had, put a team on her case. Isn't that great. They want to help her out. No. They want to find out a way to throw her off the plan. And they found that once she had gone to a dermatologist and didn't tell them about it. And

that might have been related to her breast cancer, so they threw her out of the plan.

Now, the dermatologist wrote a letter to the insurance company and said, well, no, actually, no, this woman just kind of had a skin condition that has nothing to do with cancer, and you can't do this. And they did. And finally, to give them credit, JOE BARTON intervened, called the president of the company and said, you're getting one big black eye here. Give this woman back her health insurance. And she got it back. But quite a bit later, her cancer had advanced, and it hurt her chances for a full recovery. That's called recision.

Under the Republican proposal, recisions are back. You get sick? Your company gets to comb through your life and find out a way not to pay your policy. And oh, by the way, if you're sick now and your policy lapses at the end of the year, they won't have to renew it because they're doing away with that reform, too.

So we will take away those horrible reforms that the Democrats put on the anticompetitive insurance industry—and oh, by the way, the insurance industry is exempt from the antitrust law. So the insurance industry can and does and has discriminated in these ways. It can and does fix prices. Can and does share or divide markets to drive up their profits. All of those things are back under the Ryan proposal. Isn't that great?

Now, how is this going to serve seniors? So now, here they are. They're going to get a little premium support—that is, the Federal Government will not let them have the money; they don't even get a voucher so they could just say well, I'm going to go do something on my own. They have to buy one of the health care plans that the Republicans would dictate they can buy—presumably through an exchange—and they'll get a little premium support. The government will give the money directly to the insurance company.

Now, the insurance company can charge them whatever premium they want. So this is problematic.

Now, around here, the Republicans are a little schizophrenic. Some days they love the Congressional Budget Office—when it gives them results they like. And other days they hate the Congressional Budget Office—when it gives them answers they don't like.

So in this case the Congressional Budget Office looked at it and said well, actually, under the Ryan plan, seniors who today pay 25 percent of their health care costs in the aggregate under the Ryan plan of the future, they will pay 68 percent of their health care costs. Guess what that means? That means we are back to 1964.

Now, there's not many people around here old enough to remember '64. I certainly wasn't serving here but I know what happened then. Congress passed, Lyndon Baines Johnson signed, Medicare. Now one of the principal drivers

of that was we had a poverty rate for seniors—that is, our parents and grandparents—they were at twice the poverty rate that they are today because of medical costs.

Nobody can save enough money to provide for their medical care. And if you can't buy insurance—which most seniors can't and couldn't—and you get sick, you're bankrupt. You lose everything. And the principal thing that drove seniors into poverty and bankruptcy in those days was medical costs. So Medicare was established.

And now the greatest legacy proposed here by Mr. RYAN, the chair of the Budget Committee, is to end Medicare. And he's doing this under the guise of the path to prosperity. The question is whose prosperity? Not the seniors. Perhaps it's the insurance industry.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very much, Mr. DEFAZIO.

I heard you toss out two numbers. One number was the amount of medical, the percentage of the costs of medical care that seniors now pay. Did you say 28 percent?

Mr. DEFAZIO. It's about 25 percent on average of all of their medical costs, the ones for seniors who are eligible for Medicare.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If the Republican proposal goes forward, seniors will wind up paying how much?

Mr. DEFAZIO. Sixty-eight percent of their health care costs.

□ 1530

Mr. GARAMENDI. I see. So we are shifting the costs to the seniors; right?

Mr. DEFAZIO. Right.

If the gentleman would yield.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Of course.

Mr. DEFAZIO. We are not going to do anything about the costs of medical care or the premiums charged or the egregious practices of the insurance industry. We are just going to shift the costs onto future seniors. Many of these people, if they are 55 today, they have been paying into Social Security and Medicare for 35, 37 years, and now, suddenly, oh, sorry, can't have it.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Game's over. You can put that RIP back up.

Mr. DEFAZIO. If I could, just one other point.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Please.

Mr. DEFAZIO. The one other thing, since the Republicans seem to want to roll back the clock, are they are going to bring back the doughnut hole. Now, the doughnut hole is this bizarre construct of the Republican prescription drug benefit. Remember, instead of designing a low-cost prescription drug benefit that was uniform and available to all seniors on Medicare—we could have done that at a very, very low cost—the Republicans said let's subsidize the pharmaceutical and insurance industries and create a confusing mix of plans, and that's what we'll do for seniors. \$750 billion over 10 years to subsidize the pharmaceutical and insurance industries and give seniors the doughnut hole.



Now, last year we began to close the doughnut hole, and this year the pharmaceutical industry has to give discounted prices to seniors in the doughnut hole. Mr. RYAN would undo that. No more discounted prices for seniors in the doughnut hole. That's eating into the obscene profits of the pharmaceutical companies. So they've got a little provision in this bill. The doughnut hole is back. Make the world safe for doughnut holes. That's the Ryan path to prosperity.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I don't think so. It seems to me to be the path to poverty for seniors. And it goes way, way beyond that.

Our colleague from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, has joined us. Ms. LEE, if you would care to comment. I know this is an issue you are deeply concerned about.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Well, since, like PETER, I spent 6 or 7 hours on the floor of the House some years ago, PETER, I guess the 1990s, when we were fighting against the inevitable doughnut hole, we held the vote open—I shouldn't say "we." The Republicans held the vote open for at least 6 or 7 hours. I think we voted at 5 a.m. when the last arm was twisted. I think someone had a broken arm in order to ensure the doughnut hole was in.

We, of course, have come back, Democrats, and created the Affordable Care Act. And I tell you, every senior center I have gone through since the famous passage of the Affordable Care Act, seniors have said, "Thank you. Thank you." If anyone has an 84-year-old mother—I just lost my mother, but our conversations centered around the enormous cost of prescription drugs and how relieved she was to, at that time, to have had some relief from the doughnut hole.

Now, as we watched our friends just a few, maybe about an hour or so ago, I hope there was some camera view of the glee that was shown when there was a suggestion that we would shut the government down and, in essence, implode, if I can use that on the floor of the House, any budgeting conversation that makes sense, such as the fact that what we are doing now with the CR is dated and old, it is passe, it is cutting into funding for a present year. What it's doing tomorrow, which is what the groundwork is being laid, is literally destroying the systems as we know it. Sixty-six percent of the seniors don't like this plan.

But I want to throw something out. Let me let them understand what the plan is. The plan is block grants, block grants given to disparate State governments, of which we have no control over, to be able to manipulate and play with Medicare. What sense does that make? Block grants that will in fact be able to be used for whatever we want to use.

The State of Texas, for example, received \$3.2 billion in education funds through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act. Where is it my good

friend? It is in the rainy day fund, never used for schools. Can you imagine block grants for Medicare? Can you imagine the nursing homes that will be closed through Medicaid, and then, of course, seniors getting Medicare? And then they shout for joy not only for shutting down the government over the next 2 days, but they shout for joy for the kind of budget that they believe they will be able to—they whet their appetite that they will be able to do for 2012. They will implode this country as we know it.

We want budget cuts. We don't want to see the government shut down. But there is a morality and a character and an integrity, and there is called a heart. And I like what you are saying there. The Republican budget would destroy Medicare. And I just want to say this. We have been around this block before. I heard one Republican leadership say some years ago, "Over my cold dead body." The opposition to my President, who was a great hero of Texas, Lyndon Baines Johnson, even when he tried Medicare, there were those who said how it would destroy America, how it was going to undermine America. And look where we are today. How many lives have we saved because seniors had Medicare?

I see that there is this effort to bury this program that has kept the grandmothers and granddads of America's children alive for them to be able to see their grandchildren grow up because they have had good health care. Where is the morality?

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, we seriously question the morality of the proposal that's being put forward by the Republican caucus.

You said something that I want to focus in on. The details are important. We talked about Medicare and the end of Medicare as we know it. And basically, as Mr. DEFazio was saying, it's a program in which Medicare becomes privatized. The money is turned over to the insurance companies; our future, our seniors' future turned over to the insurance companies and their whims.

But you also raised a very, very important point. And that is all across this Nation there are millions of Americans who are in nursing homes who now depend upon the Medicaid program, Medicaid program for the payment to the nursing homes. In the budget program, there is the block granting of the Medicaid program, and therefore the likelihood that the payments to the nursing homes will be reduced or end and those people will not be able to get care in the nursing home.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

#### THE BUDGET CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California may proceed.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I would love to see what that message is. I think we got some sense of it earlier in the day. And I suspect it speaks to the issue of the continuing resolution, and it is the effectuation of the promise he made earlier in the day that should the legislation that passed here about an hour-and-a-half ago, 2 hours ago, that is the continuing resolution, should it arrive on his desk, he will veto it. I haven't seen it, but I will bet that's what's in that envelope.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. If you could yield for a moment, I want to thank the gentleman for the clarification, for separating out. I want to add something. Medicare is a program that is going to be wholly privatized and income driven without any basis in substance; meaning, plainly, if you are more wealthy, this has nothing do with how you would do Medicare today, as someone suggested that you staggered the amounts on income. This has to do with, if you can even get Medicare, it will be because you have enough money to get Medicare because it will be in that system.

Then, of course, there is some little secret backroom corner where they throw something out about a public system that is not even defined.

But you make a very good point about nursing homes, which I have a lot in my district. In fact, we are always hearing from them regarding maintaining their status. And certainly we are very keen to make sure that these nursing homes meet their own standards. But they provide refuge and rest, if you will, for not only the seniors, but the frail and the disabled.

And I just want to paint this picture for you, Mr. GARAMENDI. I just want to paint the picture for you of no room at the inn, lights out, doors wide open, and the drumbeat playing as people are being rolled out of nursing homes in wheelchairs, with crutches, some on beds. Maybe we can just imagine the tragic scenes of Hurricane Katrina, when nursing home residents were pouring out of nursing homes in the wake of the disaster of Hurricane Katrina. Well, let me tell you, we've got Hurricane Ryan, and there is a disaster coming. And, frankly, with all good intentions of our good friends on the other side of the aisle, if we had sat down at the table of compromise and projected how we can best serve America by reducing the deficit, the debt, and recognizing that we have morality and we have values that will help this country.

□ 1540

Might I just say that we are talking about seniors, but don't forget there are many, many families that take their children to pediatricians on Medicaid, and that's their primary care provider just like Medicare.

So I would just simply add this word that I am not ready to bury Medicare

now; and I believe there is a rejuvenation, there is a rebirth coming, and that is the American people saying, no, not on my watch. This is a non-starter, and I am glad to be standing with you today.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, do you think this particular gravestone here doesn't have to happen?

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I believe if we stand committed to educating the American public, it should not happen.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I am going to take this down because I know that the American public, whether they are seniors now or will be seniors in the future, understand the incredible importance of Medicare to the American society. Whether you are young or old, you know that Medicare has always been there since 1964 to provide medical services to those people 65 and over and some who are younger than 65 that have gone through terrible medical circumstances and unable to care for themselves.

So we are going to take this tombstone, and we are going to bury it, along with Mr. RYAN's proposal to terminate Medicare as we know it. So let's be aware, American public, what's at stake here with the proposal that's coming down from the Republican caucus and from Mr. RYAN.

I want to take up another subject and cover it briefly, or maybe not so briefly, and this has to do with the subject matter at hand, which is the deficit. We need to understand where the deficit came from.

The deficit didn't just get created in the last couple of years. Certainly, the Great Recession had a lot to do with it, the stimulus package, made up of two parts, one part was the bank bailout, \$700 million or more, almost all of that has now been repaid to the Treasury, so we don't have to worry about that being the big part of the deficit. A little bit remains, but most of it has been repaid.

The second part was the stimulus, some \$750 million. That was borrowed money that is part of the deficit. But that also created, or it maintained, well over 2 million jobs here in the United States. Those people that stayed at work were continuing to be employed and to pay taxes.

You can imagine what would have happened had the stimulus not been there; but, nonetheless, it is part of the deficit. But that doesn't account for all of the deficit.

Let's go back to where Ronald Reagan was President. At the end of each year, the Congressional Budget Office takes a look at status of the budget of the United States and says here's what's happening today and here's the projection for the future. They do a 10-year projection.

At the end of Ronald Reagan's term, the Congressional Budget Office, non-partisan, not Democrat, not Republican, looked at the budget, looked at the economy and said, well, the way

things are, we can project for the next 10 years that the budget will have a deficit of \$1.3 trillion.

So Ronald Reagan left office with a deficit. He was followed by George H.W. Bush. And the same projection was made every year, and every year the deficit grew so that at the end of the George H.W. Bush administration, before Bill Clinton took office, there was a projected additional deficit of about 3 trillion additional dollars.

Bill Clinton came into office, changes were made, Balanced Budget Act went into effect, PAYGO which required laws to be paid for with new taxes or with cuts—no more deficit financing for new laws—came into effect; and at the end of the Clinton administration, the normal process took place at the end of that year. What will be the deficit going forward?

Whoa. You mean, there is no deficit? Yes, the Congressional Budget Office estimated at the end of the Clinton period that there would be a \$5 trillion surplus, literally paying off the entire debt of the United States. Policies were put in place during that Presidency, Democrat, Republican votes on both sides that would, in the 10 years, 2001 to 2010, terminate the American debt.

However, in 2001, George W. Bush and the Republicans in control of the Congress and the Senate passed a massive tax cut that immediately turned that projected surplus into a projected deficit of well over a trillion dollars. The next year, the Afghan war was under way and the Iraq war was begun, two wars, the first time ever in America's history that a war was under way for which there was no way to pay for it except to borrow money.

In previous wars, World War II, World War I, the Civil War, the government raised taxes to pay for the war; but not these two wars. This was entirely borrowed, all of the cost of it. And right now the Afghanistan war is costing \$100 billion to \$120 billion a year and we just voted today, not more than an hour and a half ago, for \$157 billion for the Afghanistan, Libya and Iraq wars, \$157 billion.

Now, again, this is all on borrowed money. Despite efforts by the Democratic Caucus to raise money, raise taxes for those wars, taxes on the highest, wealthiest Americans, those votes failed.

Now, the rest of the story is this. My friend, Mr. DEFAZIO, talked about the Medicare drug doughnut hole. The Medicare drug doughnut hole was added during the Bush administration, well over \$600 million a year, again, not paid for but rather borrowed money.

And then the Great Recession of 2008 and 2009, that Great Recession added to the deficit because employment plummeted along with tax revenues, so that at the end of the George W. Bush administration, this Congressional Budget Office did what it had done every year in the past 50 years, did a projection, in the next 10 years, what will be the deficit.

Guess what the number was? \$11 trillion-plus dollars.

And so during the 2001—2010 period, an enormous growth in the American deficit, Barack Obama came into office in January of 2009. And the day he took office, he had an annual budget deficit handed to him of over \$1.3 trillion. The George W. Bush legacy was handed directly to Barack Obama the day he took office, over a trillion dollars. We have to work ourselves out of this hole.

This is a deep, dangerous hole and we have got to work our way out of it. We have to do it with wisdom, we have to do it with intelligence, and we have to always keep in mind where we need to go. Two paths: one, bring the deficit down; and, two, provide those services that are desperately needed by Americans: Medicare, Medicaid, education, services that provide people the opportunity to get jobs. Those are fundamental investments that we must make, research and the like also included.

Simultaneously, we must always achieve efficiency and effectiveness in every governmental program, wherever it happens to be. We know that the medical systems in the United States are inefficient, so the proposal put forth by our Republican colleagues to privatize, destroy Medicare, does nothing to deal with the inefficiencies of the medical system.

There are three parts to the medical system: the collection of money, the payment of claims, and the provision of services. Medicare happens to be the most efficient delivery in the collection of money, the payment of claims and the delivery of services of any of the medical services and medical systems out there.

□ 1550

The private insurance companies, however, are the least efficient, the least efficient created because of the numerous policies that they offer, confusion to the purchaser of the policy, whether it is an individual or business, and to the provider of services. Go into any hospital, and one of the biggest sections in the hospital is not the emergency room, not the operating room, not the intensive care unit. It is the administrative unit. Why? Because they have to deal with thousands of different policies, different deductibles, different copays and different policies from different companies. "Is this going to be paid?" "Who is going to pay that?" and so forth, creating the least efficient medical delivery system in the world. A full 40 percent of all of the medical costs are in administration.

Keep in mind that Medicare, on the other hand, is the most efficient, spending no more than 3 percent in collecting the money and paying the bills.

So the proposal that we have before us by the Republicans to terminate Medicare and hand it over to the insurance companies will create even additional costs and more inefficiency in

the system, less effectiveness. That is not the way to go.

We talked earlier about the dreaded doughnut hole for Medicare seniors. Why was it that the Republicans refused to allow the Federal Government to negotiate prices with the pharmaceutical companies? It is the most ineffective, inefficient and stupid thing in the world to spend tens and hundreds of billions of dollars a year on drugs and not be able to negotiate but simply to be a price taker, not a negotiator, not to use your purchasing power to negotiate.

I don't understand—well, I do understand. I know exactly what it is. It has to do with the effective lobby and contributions of the pharmaceutical industry. Wrong, wrong, wrong. We can and we must go to the medical system and seek efficiencies, and it can be done.

I have spent a lot of my time as insurance commissioner looking at how it can be done, and we will go into that at another time, but I will give you a couple of items along the way.

A doctor goes into a hospital and scribbles on a piece of paper what he believes to be wrong with the person. He writes on a piece of paper in illegible handwriting what the pharmaceutical will be. Medical errors abound. We know that, in fact, infections occur in hospitals. We know that readmissions occur in hospitals. All of those things need not exist in America. We can significantly reduce the costs of medical services by instituting electronic medical records. That can be done, and, in fact, in the health care reform bill, the Affordable Care Act, it is done. Republicans want to repeal that. Somehow they think that that is going to reduce costs. I don't think so. Nonetheless, that is what they want to do.

There are many other things that can be done. Infectious rate, readmissions, we need to be in front of illnesses. We need to have public health services. But yet in the CR, the continuing resolution that passed this House just this day not more than 2 hours ago, the clinics in America are reduced and people will be lined up in the emergency rooms. We know that is the most expensive place in this Nation to get medical care. Yet we get this kind of CR that comes through here, this continuing resolution to fund the government that reduces clinics all across this Nation.

Well, I think I need a glass of water, and I notice that my colleague from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) has arrived to join us in this moment.

Thank you for coming here.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I thank my friend from California. I hope you don't go too far for that water, because I want to express my concern about the way the Republican Party, the majority in the House, is providing for running this country. It is a pretty frightening set of circumstances that we have when this country is run on a week-to-week basis; the funding for our

troops, the funding for our transportation, the funding for Medicare, for Social Security and for health care of all kinds is on a week-to-week basis. It is very difficult for a family to operate on a week-to-week basis. It is nearly impossible for a business to operate on a week-to-week basis. But apparently for my friends on the Republican side, it is okay for the Nation to run on a week-to-week basis.

So today, in what they, I think, believe was a great accomplishment, provide for another week of funding so that the various parts of our government, whether it is education, transportation, homeland security, the military or Veterans Affairs, all those kinds of things are just operating on a one-week basis. That is no way to run a railroad or a country.

We have got to do much better than this. And there is no question that we have budgetary issues that this Nation has to confront. My friends on the Republican side of the aisle would like to take it all out, deal with the whole budget, but only in a very slim part, in effect, punish a very tiny part of the budget for the ills that I would say occurred under the Bush administration: big tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires, prosecute a couple wars without paying for them, and then allow Wall Street to run amok without any police. That's what caused the debt.

Energy efficiency didn't cause the debt in America. Preschool programs didn't cause the debt in America. The National Institutes of Health didn't cause this debt in America that we really do have to deal with today, there is no question about it. But those are the people, those are the things that they would like to blame for the debt. It is across the board. And there has got to be a shared sacrifice. Both millionaires and billionaires have to put up as part of their approach to all this. There has to be a revenue component to this as well as an expense.

And so I would say to my friend from California that this 1-week approach to managing something as big as America is crazy, and it has got to stop. We need to have a real budget and real appropriations so that people that do business with the government can have solid expectations for their contracts and people that work in the government know that they are going to get paid, people that receive benefits in one fashion or another know that next week things will keep going. Because this country is great and it is strong and it will be here a long time after any of us. But this month-to-month, day-to-day, week-to-week approach to management is just bad news for America. I hope it changes very soon.

I would return the mic to my friend from California.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Two hours ago, the Republicans in this House passed, without Democratic support, a continuing resolution for a while, and there were cuts in those. For the most part, there was no debate here on the

floor about specific cuts, but you raised these issues. I'm going to put some numbers to what you talked about. The Women, Infants, and Children program, the WIC program, is for pregnant mothers at risk during their pregnancy and then after their pregnancy so they have adequate nutrition and health care so they have a healthy baby. It saves us money. If that baby is not healthy, it is going to cost a lot of money. The Women, Infants, and Children program, the WIC program, there is a \$200 million reduction in it.

We like to fight crime; right? Well, \$149 million out of the construction account so that there can be police stations and other facilities for the police across the Nation.

You mentioned environmental issues. \$192 million from the Department of Energy's environmental cleanup. What are they cleaning up? They are cleaning up the nuclear waste material from the previous Cold War nuclear programs. We know a lot all of a sudden about nuclear contamination. Oh, good, we are going to take \$192 million out and just leave that nuclear waste out there to do what it is going to do, and it won't be good.

And also, there is another. You mentioned the banking industry. We know that between 2001 and 2008 the Bush administration and the Federal Reserve just said they will regulate themselves; we don't need to police the banks. And so we wound up with the great crash.

□ 1600

Well, we passed the Wall Street reform. We put in serious policing. We are going to police those characters. We are not going to let them get away with "greed is good" and rip off the public. We need policemen. But the Republicans don't believe in this, so they took a total of \$590 million out of the financial services programs. These are the policemen that protect America's financial future.

We got a call from CalPERS and CalSTRS, the two big California pension agencies, which came to Congress and said: Do not do this. Wall Street needs to be policed. Don't cut the police.

I'm going to do a couple more. Let's see, how about clean water and drinking water, \$700 million out of the clean water fund. This is for communities to build water systems so there is clean water. You go through this and you say: What are they thinking?

Okay, your turn. Continue on.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. And I would say to my friend, look, I wish we were not here. I wish that, going back to 2001, 2002, I wish President Bush hadn't had the country take a voluntary pay cut. We were on the road to a surplus. We were almost done getting rid of the debt. But, no, we are just the opposite right now because we took a voluntary pay cut to this country.

Then we prosecute two big wars, to the tune of a trillion dollars. And under the Bush administration, they

had those wars on a whole set of different books. They didn't really account for it as part of the debt of this country. Now, under President Obama, we have real accounting, so we know how bad the books look. And then we had this crash on Wall Street. Now those things all add up to a lot of debt. There is no doubt about it. And when the country hit the crash, the income to the country dropped and the expenses went up.

I don't think we should ever forget how we got here, but we are here, and we have to deal with it. So I respect people who want to confront this, but the values and the priorities that are being expressed by the Republican Party in how to deal with this are just so misplaced. They want to maintain the tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires. They want to maintain tax cuts that encourage people to send jobs overseas. And they want to maintain tax cuts for oil companies when we are at \$105 or \$106 a barrel, for goodness sake. You don't need much encouragement to start drilling at that high a price.

So those kinds of things have to be looked at very closely when all of a sudden you are taking it out of a number of those programs and people that you talked about: early childhood, health care, education, and transportation. We are going to have to share this sacrifice, no question about it. And as Democrats, we are prepared to do that. It isn't going to be fun. It isn't a lot of excitement when you really have to manage those expenses, but you also have to have the revenue to deal with the budget that we have in front of us.

My friends on the Republican side of the aisle would like to say, you know what, nobody really has to pay for these tax cuts, nobody really has to pay for sending jobs overseas. They are wrong. They are just flat wrong.

We have to change this. And they are in the majority. They are running the show here in the House. This one week at a time, that's a joke. Nobody can really manage, and people doing business with the government, with the country, they need to have some firm confidence in what is going on.

My friends on the Republican side of the aisle just keep undermining the confidence of people doing business in this country. So we have a lot of work to do. It really is going to take both sides of the aisle. I appreciate the President rolling up his sleeves and trying to get this done, and the Senate working on it. But there are some on the other side of the aisle who don't understand what the word "compromise" means to get to a greater goal, which is to get this budget under control.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You have raised a couple of issues, and I would like to carry them a little further. You raised the tax issue, in the proposed budget, not the CR today that funded the government for another week but rather in

the proposal for the next year and beyond. The Republicans propose to continue the Bush era tax cuts of 2001 for the super wealthy in America. Now that's about \$700 billion added to the deficit. Not only that, that tax rate is 35 percent. They are proposing to lower that tax rate to 25 percent. So for the super wealthy in America, we are talking about millionaires, people whose annual income is \$1 million and people whose annual income is \$1 billion, to give them a lower tax rate. Are we talking shared sacrifice here? I think not.

I want to turn to this chart which was handed to me by one of our colleagues who is actually on the President's deficit commission. She said the facts are pretty clear. Not pretty clear—they are crystal clear. She said between 1974 and 2009, there has been a shift in the wealth and the income of Americans. What has happened is that the rich have gotten really rich and everybody else has been treading water, not really going anywhere. So if you take a look at this, you'll see that over that 20-year period for those at the very bottom, they have seen their income go up by \$200 a year. As you move on up, as you get to the top, those in the 80 percentile, they have seen better. They have about \$100,000. But when you get to the one-tenth of 1 percent of the population, their average annual income has gone up by just under \$6 million a year, a \$5,978,870 annual increase for the top one-tenth of 1 percent.

Another chart, I don't have it with me right now, would show that for these people, the top 1 percent, they now have 25 percent of all of the wealth of America. Go back, go back to 1974, they had 7 percent of the wealth in America; 1974, the top 1 percent had 7 percent. And 2009, the top 1 percent controlled 24 percent of all of the wealth in America. An enormous shift has taken place here. The middle class has been left behind, basically stagnant, basically treading water.

Now, understanding that reality of America, the stagnation of the middle class, the struggle for not one family earner but two, wife and husband, out working, trying to keep the family together in the home with health care, the kids going off to school, that is the struggle of middle America. So what have the Republicans proposed? Their proposal will shift the tax burden away from the super rich to the middle class because they want to reduce the taxes on the super rich from 35 percent to 25 percent. And inevitably, that is going to raise the taxes for the middle class to make up the difference. We will not let that happen.

I notice that my colleague from the great Midwest has joined us. Thank you very much. I suspect you may have something to say about this.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I am watching you go through this, and I wanted to come down and take part. Last night we did the budget for next year. Demo-

crats consistently, all day and all night, offered amendments to try to correct this idea of there not being any shared sacrifice. So as we sift through, we go through the budget line item by line item, and there are millions being cut, if not billions being cut, from Head Start, early childhood programs, the Pell Grant, veterans health, all of these things that get reinvested back into our people, and the RAND Corporation and all of these studies that are done, for every dollar we invest in early childhood, we get about \$17 back into society. For every \$1 we invest in Head Start, we get \$7 to \$9 back. And all of our friends on the other side who say we ought to run government like a business should look at some of these statistics. These are critical investments that we need to make in the United States if we are going to be competitive.

We have only 300-plus million people in the United States. We are now competing against 1.3 billion in China. We are now competing against over 1 billion people in India. So we have to have all 300 million of our people on the field playing for the United States of America.

□ 1610

And you know what? That means we've got to invest in their health care to make sure those kids are healthy. We've got to make sure that they're educated. This is not the time to make college more expensive by cutting the Pell Grant from the top rate that we had, that the Democrats put in when we were here. The top Pell Grant would be 5,500 bucks. Now with the cuts that the Republican budget is going to make, if you're sending your kid to college, you're now only going to have \$2,100 as a maximum Pell Grant. To me, if we're trying to get more people into college, more people doing research, more people innovating in our economy, more entrepreneurs, we need to invest in these kinds of things.

And yesterday all of our friends on the other side of the aisle had the opportunity to come down in public with a vote, one side or the other. In each and every instance, they voted against those investments.

In fact, we even offered a few amendments, one saying if you make more than a million bucks a year, which, where I come from, is a lot of money, let's raise the taxes on those people who make a million dollars a year or more and try to offset some of these deep cuts into Head Start, into the Pell Grant, into the Medicare program.

The gentleman from California was talking about wages. We have seniors now who over the past 30 years, whether they worked in the steel industry in Youngstown, Ohio, or the rubber industry in Akron, Ohio, or throughout the industrial Midwest, in many instances they lost their pension. I remember when my grandfather retired in 1979, his pension was \$392; and when he died a few years ago, it was \$392.

So now what the new roadmap for the Republicans does is it says for these people who are 55 and in the industrial Midwest who have seen the diminishment of their wages over the last 30 years, while the top 1 percent was going up, they're saying now they want to take the Medicare program and just give some support to let the senior go out into the free market and buy their own Medicare.

So Medicare is "medi-gone." You are now going to be on your own. So now if you're a senior citizen in the United States under the Ryan roadmap—not this Ryan, the Ryan from Wisconsin—under his roadmap, the Medicare program will give you money, and it will not increase with the level of health care inflation, which is 10 to 15 percent a year. So they'll give you some money to support you to go out and get your health care. It won't keep up with inflation, and there will be nowhere else to go. These same people who over the last 20 or 30 years projected into the future, wages have been stagnant. So you're going to go into the seniors' pockets so that they have got to pay for your health care.

So we had this—

Mr. GARAMENDI. Tombstone.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Tombstone made up: "Medicare 1965–2011, created by LBJ, destroyed by the GOP."

Now is not the time for us to make these cuts and tell our seniors who have paid into this system, who have planned on this system and the people under 55 whom this will affect that they're on their own and do nothing to try to rein in the health care costs. And that's the real issue.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very much, Mr. RYAN.

I will first yield to the gentleman from Colorado, and then we are going to wrap this thing up, and I want to wrap it up on one of our major themes, that's rebuilding the great American manufacturing sector.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Thank you, Mr. GARAMENDI.

The way I would wrap it up is that, yes, we are confronted with a budgetary issue that we have got to deal with. We can't run away from it.

We can't forget how we got here: tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires, prosecute a couple of wars to the tune of a trillion dollars, and then a crash on Wall Street—all under the Bush administration. But we're here. We've got to deal with it.

I ask my friends on the Republican side of the aisle that sacrifice has got to be shared, where is that shared sacrifice? It isn't just against early childhood education. It isn't just against medical research. It isn't just against Medicare and Medicaid or education or transportation. You can't just get this budget balanced on a very narrow slice of the budget. Let's share the sacrifice. Let's get this country back on track. Things are recovering. Let's keep it going.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. If the gentleman will yield for a moment.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Because one of the amendments last night in the hearing, in the budget markup, was to implement the framework from the Debt Commission, the Bowles-Simpson Commission, which said two-thirds of the savings should be cuts and one-third should be revenue primarily from the top 1 percent of the people who have had all these benefits over the last 30 years. Every single Republican on the committee voted against implementing that framework, which was HEATH SHULER's amendment, and it is to be noted that they had an opportunity to vote for that and they shirked their responsibility.

Mr. GARAMENDI. It also speaks to the fact that the Democrats are willing to put up shared sacrifice on both sides.

I want to just wrap up with this, and every time I come to the floor I want to make it clear that we need to rebuild the American manufacturing base. Twenty years ago there were 20 million-plus Americans in manufacturing. Today there are 11 million. A lot of reasons for it. But these are the kinds of investments you were talking about, Mr. RYAN, that we need to make. We really need to make sure that our policies on trade are fair, that they don't harm our manufacturing industry.

We've been talking about taxes here. We need to make those taxes encourage growth. A couple of examples on taxes: we put out a tax bill without any Republican support last year to end the tax breaks that corporations had to offshore jobs. And we gave corporations and businesses an immediate write-up of all capital gains. So we're serious about tax policy here to encourage manufacturing.

Energy is a huge issue, and there will be a discussion on another day.

Labor policies: let's understand that it was the labor unions that built the base, and you go down through the line—education, intellectual property, research, and, again, building the great infrastructure. These are things we can do. These are critical investments in our budget. We should be doing these things.

I am going to yield to my friend from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER). You get the last word.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I would just reiterate, if we make it in America, we will make it in America.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SOMALIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112-16)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13536 of April 12, 2010, is to continue in effect beyond April 12, 2011.

The deterioration of the security situation and the persistence of violence in Somalia, and acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, which have repeatedly been the subject of United Nations Security Council resolutions, and violations of the Somalia arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to Somalia and related measures blocking the property of certain persons contributing to the conflict in Somalia.

BARACK OBAMA.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 7, 2011.

□ 1620

MARCELLUS SHALE NATURAL GAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to talk about an issue that I believe is a game changer when it comes to America's future.

As we deal with the issue of dependency on foreign energy supplies and we come up with—hopefully in this Congress—a national energy policy that once and for all will put us on a path that will lead to our independence from our dependency on foreign energy supplies across America, one issue I would like to talk about tonight in particular is the exploration and development of our natural gas supplies right here on our domestic lands.

As I come and hail from the great State of New York, we have located under our great State a formation known as the Marcellus shale natural gas formation. That natural gas formation has been identified by many experts across the field as to contain one of the world's largest supplies of natural gas. That supply of natural gas is located within our continent, within our borders, and will take off the table those risks to our future that are demonstrated by the upheavals that we see

in the Middle East that supply our energy supplies on a constant basis. So I am proud to be joined tonight with colleagues from the great State of Pennsylvania on both sides of the aisle to talk about the issue of Marcellus shale natural gas.

At this point in time, I would like to recognize my good friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) to offer some comments in regards to this issue.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of New York, where our congressional districts adjoin at that New York-Pennsylvania border. I am really proud to be with you on the floor today to talk about this game changer, as you referred to.

Mr. Speaker, we are facing critical times—record debt, \$14 trillion; skyrocketing gas prices, in some places over \$4 a gallon and climbing; energy dependence and addiction to Middle Eastern oil; and a volatile Middle East. All those things tie together. And, frankly, we're here to talk about something that is a part of the solution on how to get out from underneath each one of those critical issues that is just piling on this Nation, the United States of America, and that is the Marcellus shale natural gas. We are proud to also have Marcellus shale underneath much of Pennsylvania. We have New York and Pennsylvania, West Virginia, parts of Ohio, parts of Virginia.

The Marcellus is just a tremendous natural gas play. It's something that we have known has been there for a very, very long time, but the technology to access it is more of a recent advent, and it is just so exciting. I'm glad we are here to talk about all aspects of this tonight.

Over the last month, the development of the Marcellus shale natural gas play has been given national attention, in particular, a technical industry term known as "hydraulic fracturing," or "fracking," a process utilized in oil and gas production for almost a century and regulated now for decades. Oil and gas workers have completed nearly 1 million fracking jobs nationally, safely and without adverse environmental impact. Over the years, these technologies have been refined and improved for more efficient and environmentally safe use. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I find that the rapid increase of technology as it comes from the natural gas industry right now is just incredible. This is an industry that is literally very solid but is always looking for that new opportunity on how to do things even better.

Recently, the New York Times attempted to discredit the wealth and experience employed by the industry over the years and the successful work of government officials to properly regulate natural gas development. Through half-truths and, frankly, calculated quote shopping, the New York Times made unsubstantiated claims regarding fracking and its impact on water qual-

ity and the environment. They repackaged old stories with sensational new headlines, and they rehashed allegations against development of natural resources vital for our country's energy future.

Now immediately following these stories, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection—which has, frankly, jurisdiction over the drilling of natural gas in the Keystone State—responded, releasing tests that show that water supplies downstream of Marcellus shale gas drilling are safe. This testing has addressed misinformation related to water quality in the Commonwealth and validated with scientific data that municipal drinking water is safe.

Mr. Speaker, each day in my district there is news regarding the Marcellus shale worthy of a national headline. Through this resource and these technologies, 70 million homes and thousands of small businesses are paying the lowest gas prices in years to heat their homes. The lowest. Let me repeat that. When you have gas prices, petroleum gas prices that are at record highs, volatile highs for our vehicles, natural gas prices at the same time are at a record low. That's where they have a national headline. That is all because of one thing. Natural gas in this country is largely domestically produced. It is produced by American workers, and it doesn't have that volatility that you see when you become reliant on countries such as in the Middle East.

Thousands of jobs are being created. I have two counties in particular at the epicenter. Actually, one of them adjoins your congressional district. The lowest unemployment numbers probably in history, much lower than national and State averages. There's nothing better that you can do for a person than create an environment that provides them a good-paying job, and that is happening as a result of the natural gas industry.

Each day, the local economy in my district gets a little better, and every moment the notion of an energy secure America is easier to grasp. For me, I define "energy security" as shutting off the pipeline from the Middle East.

I recognize that the largest amount of our oil that we import is from Canada, and Canada is a good ally. I don't see any threats from Canadians other than maybe when we get around to hockey season between the teams. But when it comes to the Middle East, I think when we look at the volatility in the Middle East today, in Egypt and obviously Libya and Yemen, I mean, we should end that addiction immediately to Middle Eastern oil, and that achieves energy security.

Now, when it comes to safety, there can be no shortcuts, no loopholes, and no exceptions, but sensationalism fails to serve any good for anyone. Scare tactics are dangerous when dealing with such complicated and technical matters as this. And that is what we see with many of the headlines that we

have been reading, articles written with half-truths.

I am so very pleased that you are hosting this hour today because we can talk about facts and put the facts out there. The same goes for dealing with our Nation's energy security. We need to talk about facts. So I am pleased to be with you, and I yield back at this time.

Mr. REED. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his comments and I thank the gentleman for participating in this this evening.

When I first came to Congress back in November of last year, after we took office after our special election, one of the issues, and a priority issue to our office, is the Marcellus shale natural gas development. One of the things that I noted back in my district back at home is that there is a lot of misinformation, as the gentleman identified in his comments.

One thing that we sought to do is to establish the Marcellus Shale Caucus, a caucus of Members of Congress who represent districts that overlay the Marcellus shale formation, so that we could come together as a body, as a representative body, and bring the best scientists and bring the best data and bring the best information, not only to the floor of the House, but back to our districts.

I am pleased to be joined tonight as cochair in that caucus as we have established in this Congress, my good friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ), who I believe has some comments that he would like to share on this issue before we get into the presentation of the facts in the development of the Marcellus shale.

Mr. CRITZ. Well, thank you, Mr. REED. And, yes, serving as cochair for the Marcellus Shale Caucus is truly an honor because we do have such an opportunity before us. As Mr. REED mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker, this isn't a Democrat or a Republican issue. This is a bipartisan issue because it's about economic opportunity for all of our regions.

Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleagues to discuss the significant economic potential that the Marcellus shale natural gas play has for our country. As you may know, the Marcellus shale is the largest unconventional natural gas formation in the United States. The shale is estimated to hold almost 500 trillion cubic feet of extractable natural gas currently valued at nearly \$2 trillion.

As with most economic activity, the impacts of the natural gas affect more than just specific firms directly involved in the industry. There are also important employment and income effects on local businesses who supply the industry, such as oilfield service companies, restaurants, retailers and hotels, in addition to effects that result from employees spending their wages locally.



In Pennsylvania, 75 percent of the natural gas it uses every day is imported currently. This is just Pennsylvania. The Marcellus shale formation that runs along the Appalachian Mountains—so it goes up into New York, comes down through Pennsylvania, into Virginia and West Virginia, as G.T. THOMPSON, Mr. THOMPSON from Pennsylvania, mentioned earlier, goes into eastern Ohio and down through the Appalachian Mountains—is really an opportunity for this country. Because, as Mr. THOMPSON mentioned, as we watch the unstableness in the Middle East, we're talking about the natural gas industry, which is just booming in our region of the world.

□ 1630

It's sort of interesting because, in a conversation with some of the folks from industry about a decade ago, the natural gas industry was told that they'd better start building processing plants at ports and on the shorelines because there was going to be a need for this country to import natural gas. Well, now that equation has flipped, and this country is really on the verge of producing so much natural gas just through the Marcellus shale that we will exceed the needs of this country, and we actually could be on the verge of becoming an exporter of natural gas to foreign economies.

It's incredible. The high-paying jobs available today in the Marcellus shale gas industry are expected to multiply in the future, meeting the needs of gas companies' efforts to increase drilling and production across the region. In Pennsylvania alone, it is estimated that more than 110,000 new jobs have been created because of the development of this shale.

Mr. REED mentioned earlier and Mr. THOMPSON reiterated that this is a game-changer. As I said, this isn't a Democrat or a Republican issue. It's not a New York or a Pennsylvania issue. This is an issue for our country. This is an issue that bodes well for the future of economic development in this country. I am so excited to be co-chair with Mr. REED. I use a lot of football analogies. I think, by game-changing, what we're doing is we're moving our economic football down the field. We're making progress. There is an opportunity here, and I think we need to take care of it.

One of the things that was alluded to earlier was environmental concerns. Let me tell you that, in growing up in western Pennsylvania, we grew up with the steel industry and the coal mining industry. We had a lot of problems as those industries wound down as, in years past, there was not a lot of environmental protection. We had streams that were fouled. We had huge, what we call gob piles, of the slag that comes off of steel production. Let me tell you that, over the last 20, 25 years, Pennsylvania has done some incredible work in cleaning up those slag piles and in cleaning up the streams so that, in the

streams that had been dead for decades, you can now fish, and now we have trails throughout western Pennsylvania.

So, from a Pennsylvania standpoint, what I can say is that, in government's working with industry, working with local officials, working with people on environmental interests, we have all come together in Pennsylvania and are moving our way forward, and we do a very good job of it in Pennsylvania. This Marcellus shale has created an opportunity for us that is really second to none, which is just from a Pennsylvanian's perspective, but I can't end with saying it's just Pennsylvania, because, as we've talked about, it goes through New York.

There is so much opportunity for the future of this country and for the economic development of this country that I want to thank Mr. REED for inviting me to be his co-chair on the Marcellus Shale Caucus, because, in working together, we can get a lot done for this country. I applaud him for his efforts, and I look forward to working with him, with Mr. THOMPSON, and with the 17 other members of this caucus in making sure that we do the right thing for this country and for this country's future.

So, with that, I yield back, Mr. REED. I appreciate the time to be able to talk.

Mr. REED. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I reclaim my time.

As both of my colleagues have articulated, this is a game-changer, but at the same time it's a game-changer, I think everybody in this Chamber and everyone across the Nation realizes that the development of this precious resource needs to be done in a safe and responsible manner. Nobody I've talked with in my travels on this issue has ever expressed a desire to just drill at any cost. What we have to do is have responsible, safe drilling. That's what we're all about, and that's what this caucus is all about. It's about bringing together both sides of the aisle. In Washington here, we get chastised quite often about being partisan, about dividing, and about not coming together to solve our Nation's problems.

I see this as a game-changer for an additional reason in that we can come together on both sides of the aisle to promote this issue, to come up with a commonsense regulatory basis at the State level, to promote that at the State level, and to develop this precious resource domestically so that we can have energy that is projected to last over 90 years. There are 90 years of domestic supplies of energy coming from this natural gas formation that is located, not only in Marcellus shale, but across the Nation in various shale formations. What I'd like to do at this point in time is to just go through a little history of what we're talking about here when it comes to natural gas in America.

Many people think that oil and natural gas in America is something that's relatively new. I'll tell you that, in the

western portion of my district, I'm proud to have located there the first natural gas well that has ever been drilled. That well was located, I think it was, in the late 1800s, just outside the district in Fredonia; and then there is an oil well in the Pennsylvania area that, I believe, is located in my great colleague's district right across the Pennsylvania State border. It was located sometime in the late 1800s or in the early 1900s. Andrew Carnegie was able to generate a great amount of wealth in developing those oil fields that are right here in America.

So natural gas and oil production in America is not something that's new. It has been around for many, many years. Actually, the first commercial frac job—or the job of developing a natural gas well with the technology and concept that we call “hydraulic fracturing” and which a lot of people have said in association with the Marcellus shale formation, which is a new technology and a new venture in natural gas development—has actually been around for quite some time. The first commercial frac job occurred in Velma, Oklahoma, on March 17, 1949. As my colleague from Pennsylvania had indicated, since that time, over 1 million wells have been fracked right here in America without an identified problem. That's over 60 years of success.

What has happened with the Marcellus shale and the new shale formation development potential is that they've taken that hydraulic fracturing, and they've created an update to it. They've kind of come up with a new technology of using those existing technologies and combining them in order to come up with new techniques that combine the concepts of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing into one combined technology that makes the development of our North American shale/natural gas formations economically viable. That includes the Marcellus shale formation here in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, and across the Northeast area.

Now that we've heard about this issue, I see we are joined by another colleague from the great State of Pennsylvania. I yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ALTMIRE. I thank my friend, and I thank my neighbor from Pennsylvania as well. It's good to have a bipartisan discussion on an issue that is critical to this country—our energy independence and using our domestic reserves.

In Pennsylvania, we have a unique circumstance, as does New York, in that \$4 million is invested in producing each Marcellus shale well, and with 2,500 wells produced annually just in Pennsylvania, we're talking about \$10 billion that is invested in Marcellus shale sites. That's money that's coming right back into Pennsylvania. That's money that would be coming back into New York if the gentleman had his way, which I would support.

When we talk about natural gas—and we're going to get into the details, and we have gotten into the details of Marcellus shale, in particular, and what a great find this has been for the country—we think about ways that we can use the natural gas that results from Marcellus shale, things like natural gas-powered vehicles. We're going to have a discussion later in the year on an energy bill here in this Congress—it will be a bipartisan bill—as natural gas is going to be a critical part of our Nation's energy future.

Think about the great work that the scientists are doing on the research and development of natural gas vehicles, on the production of natural gas vehicles, on the purchasing and conversion in the country, and on finding a way to give tax credits to consumers so they can convert their vehicles into natural gas operating.

Then of course you have the chicken and the egg situation of who's going to go first. Do you have the filling station before you have the car or do you have the car before you have the filling station? We have to do both together. We have to incentivize the stations to put natural gas pumps at their stations and, of course, incentivize the conversion of the natural gas vehicle, which helps all of us. With the price of gas nearing and exceeding \$4 in many States in the country, this is only going to help with our energy future.

When you think about North America in particular, this is so exciting because gas resources are much larger, and the cost of producing gas is much lower because of the find of the Marcellus shale. If you are in a household in this country that doesn't get its electricity from natural gas, your electricity bill is still going to be lower because of the resources that we have, because of the abundance of natural gas.

□ 1640

We're talking about cheap energy because of the volume that we're talking about, unprecedented reserves that exceed the oil under Saudi Arabia, as the gentleman was discussing earlier. The ability of the United States to store natural gas has improved dramatically over the years.

So now we're in position where we can produce the gas, we can use it domestically to bring down the cost of electricity, we can store it, and we're going to export some of this gas as well. The market for natural gas around the world is increasing because of the Marcellus shale find in Pennsylvania and in New York and West Virginia and Virginia, Ohio. This is really a wonderful thing for this country.

And the total U.S. natural gas production in 2010 just last year was at its highest level ever. In 2010, the natural gas production in this country was at its highest level ever compared to oil consumption, which, since 2005, has dropped more than 5 percent, and natural gas use has risen 10 percent in that

time. Of course, that's preceding the big find with the Marcellus shale. So we're only going to see that grow and thrive.

So we're keeping energy prices low. We're making ourselves energy independent, which is critical. There's a national security issue to that. There's an economic and a jobs issue which we're seeing in Pennsylvania firsthand. And of course there's an energy issue to that, how we're going to continue to grow our energy resources.

So I congratulate the gentleman for leading the discussion tonight, and I look forward to continuing not just tonight but beyond because this has to be part of our energy future in this country. And it was the cover of "Time" magazine. So when you think about the Nation paying attention, the spotlight being on our region of the country, it truly is because this is something that's going to benefit everybody in this country.

Mr. REED. I reclaim my time.

I thank my colleague for his comments, and he's absolutely right. I agree wholeheartedly with your comments that the economic potential that we see not only with Marcellus shale but with all of the shale formations. When it comes to natural gas and oil development, it's huge. Those are real jobs.

I have had the opportunity to go to your great State and tour many of these rigs that we've seen in operation. You see the workers there. You see the people that are employed, that are being serviced by this industry that are putting food on their tables, putting money aside for their kids' college education. The prosperity.

I went back on multiple trips and stopped and toured some of your downtown areas in the locations where this development is going on. And I talked with residents and heard the success stories of how the restaurants are filled and how the hotels have "no vacancy" signs on their doors.

One thing that struck me was a family farmer who was talking about, until this came along, they were struggling with coming up with a plan to pass the family farm on to the next generation. And when I heard that story, I said, This is something, because it's continuing a way of life, a tradition of America when it comes to our farmers and, when it comes to people that we share in common in our districts, being able to pass that on because now they have the revenue from their lands that is going to allow them to preserve that way of life.

So I'm proud to be here today. Before we get into some details as to exactly what we're talking about, one of those issues as we have indicated is getting the information out to the American public so that the American public can have the correct information based on science and data. And when our elected officials at the State level deal with the regulatory oversight that goes into this process, that we have the true

science and data before them to make sure that those regulations are appropriate and they're getting the job done.

Because we all agree on both sides of the aisle that we want this resource to be developed if it can be done so in a sound and environmentally safe fashion.

So I will yield at this point in time to my colleague, Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I want to thank my good friend from New York. It's an honor to be joined by Congressman ALTMIRE from Pennsylvania as well.

Because this Marcellus natural gas is certainly a game changer for Pennsylvania. I think it's a game changer for the United States of America. And it is important that we educate. We're here to do that. And I know that's a—I think that's a vision of this caucus to make sure that we put out—get the science and the data out to people. Because there's a debate. And on most important things, most game changers you should have a debate, but it should be a debate that's based on facts and science and not on emotion and myth.

Let me share some more economic information, a couple facts relayed today.

You've heard some of this before. Certainly Marcellus contains upwards of 500 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. That is an amazing amount of natural gas. My colleague from Pennsylvania described it as it's more energy than the oil in Saudi Arabia. And it's clean energy. There's enough gas to meet this Nation's current gas demands for at least 100 years because we have the Marcellus formation, and then under that is, frankly, the Utica formation. And so there are tremendous vast resources.

According to Penn State University, a university I'm proud to not only be a graduate of but to represent within my congressional district, in 2008 natural gas production had a 2.3—I'm just saying in 2008—1 year—a \$2.3 billion direct impact on the Pennsylvania economy, adding more than 29,000 new jobs and \$240 million in State and local tax revenue. Frankly, the budget in Pennsylvania is hurting right now, the State budget. It's like here in Washington.

But in Pennsylvania, there's a blessing there with this revenue that's coming in by all of the companies and the individuals that are doing business in this natural gas industry of what they pay in taxes. Again, in just 2008, they paid \$240 million in taxes to the State and local government.

Another report also suggested in 2009: In slightly more than 10 years, the Marcellus industry could be generating nearly 175,000 jobs annually and more than \$13 billion in value added. And more recently in 2011, more recent data, facts, planned spending by Marcellus producers could generate more than \$10 billion in value added, nearly \$1 billion in State and local revenues. Now, this is just Pennsylvania.



I know that New York could use that type of tax revenue as well as West Virginia and Virginia and Ohio. The figures I'm sharing with you are really just about Pennsylvania. And more than 100,000 jobs.

This is not a short-term development. This is not a fly-by-night. This is not going to come in and leave in a matter of years, frankly. This resource means development for at least 50 years and beyond. When you start to take into account the Utica shale, it really multiplies out. The economic benefit is tremendous.

According to Penn State, the Marcellus could make Pennsylvania the second largest producer of natural gas in the United States by 2020. You know, there were pipelines that were installed decades ago and from the ports of the northeast coast because we were preparing to import natural gas from Russia, from overseas. Today, there's work to convert those pipelines so that we can export natural gas and that we, Pennsylvania in particular, can be an exporter. That's good news.

Mr. REED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. REED. I think that articulates a great potential that we see with the Marcellus shale formation in particular. Its location in the northeast area of our great Nation opens it up to development to that densely populated area around New York City, up and down the northeast coast, the manufacturing hub of yesteryear that is there.

The opportunity that this energy supply that has this infrastructure in existence and also the potential to invest in that infrastructure to deliver this energy supply to a vast number of people and to a vast number of small businesses is going to put people back to work. I think that further articulates the game-changing nature of this find in northeast America.

I yield back.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Thank you. I thank my friend for yielding back.

You had mentioned the history of drilling. I very proudly represent Titusville, Pennsylvania. It's where one of my district offices is. It's the Drake well. It was 151 years ago that Colonel Drake used a wooden drill bit, drilled down 37 feet and hit oil. So drilling is not new to Pennsylvania. As you said, the first natural gas is just within or just outside of your congressional district, natural gas well.

And in terms of Marcellus wells, I think it's important we talk about that. I think you have a great chart there that demonstrates exactly what we're talking about when we're talking about the Marcellus geological formation, which is not a shallow formation.

□ 1650

This is a deep well. This is 8,000 to 9,000 feet, well below when you think the water table in our area is normally

maybe 1,000 feet. This is 8,000 to 9,000 feet below that. And the horizontal drilling that was developed, directional drilling, there has been 1,900 of those wells already on the ground put in. So I think it may be good to take the opportunity to talk at some point about exactly how these wells work.

Mr. REED. I was just going to move onto that, but I will yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ALTMIRE. I was going to actually segue into that exact point, because I know the gentleman from New York was going to talk about the process. And it's important to keep in mind there, of course, are always going to be concerns with doing the drilling as safely as possible, limiting any impact on the drinking water. And I know we are going to talk about the process.

Consider the fact that we're talking about drilling that has been done for decades safely, thousands and thousands of wells drilled in this process without any repercussions, any negative impact all across the country, and now beginning in the Marcellus shale area. We are talking about a water table, the drinking water at approximately 500 feet. The drilling takes place a mile below that, 5,000, 6,000 feet below the water table. It has been proven in the decades and decades and thousands and thousands of wells that have been drilled that if you do it correctly, if the company is diligent, if they follow the proper procedures, they can do it without harm. It's been proven.

Now, yes, as happens in any industry, energy or otherwise, if you have bad actors and you have people that don't follow the right procedures, that cut corners, then the potential would exist for a bad outcome. But that happens in any business, in any industry. So we do need to make sure that the drillers, and by and large they have shown the ability to do this safely, continue to do that and pay attention to the rules and the regulations. But we can't in any way put a burden upon the drillers that exceeds the risk factor.

We need to make sure that we are cultivating the resources, we are doing it in the appropriate and proven safe way as we have done for decades. I turn it over to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED. I thank my good friend from Pennsylvania. I do want to get into the process. I have a chart here today on the floor of the House to kind of go over exactly what we are talking about when it comes to this—I thank my colleague for joining us this evening—to talk about what we are dealing with here, this process of tapping into the shale formations, and in particular Marcellus shale formation. Really what we are talking about is kind of the combination of the existing technologies of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing. That's kind of the game-changing combination of existing technologies that have been joined together to in an innovative way

come up with a way to tap these deep, large natural gas reserves in an environmentally safe way that will allow this gas to be recovered in an economically viable way.

So with that being said, I have got a chart here. And as many people know, there is the old traditional vertical well drilling which is represented, before we go into the horizontal role here, as straight down. The old vertical well is to punch a hole in the ground, as you said, 37 feet with a wooden bit, to one of the original finds in your district. That's what we're talking about.

But the horizontal drilling, the change in the horizontal drilling techniques that we're talking about is the ability to go down very deep into the Earth's crust. We are talking that this formation in Marcellus shale is about 6,000 to 8,000 feet below the surface. What happens is they drill from the surface down to that formation.

Then what they are able to do, and I have seen this with my own eyes, and I am sure my colleague from Pennsylvania has seen it also, they are able to turn that drilling bit, and turn the drill horizontally. So they go down vertically, and then as they get to the point where the formation is located and where the natural gas has been identified in the Marcellus shale formation, in the natural gas supply we are talking about tonight, and they turn that drill bit and they go out horizontally. And they go out thousands of feet. They go out and drill and open up that formation, that shale formation, to potential development for natural gas recovery.

After they turn that drill bit and they take that horizontal turn, they go out and then they engage in the process which is called hydraulic fracturing. Now, hydraulic fracturing has been around quite a long time. What essentially that means is that they are going in, they drill the well, and then they detonate some small explosives in order to crack the formation, in order to open up the formation, open up this shale rock that is not shale or slate that you are accustomed to on the surface of the Earth.

I held it the other day. A gentleman came into my office, had a piece of shale in the Midwest area, and it's as solid as granite. There are natural gas molecules that are trapped into that granite formation, that shale formation. What they have to do is they have to detonate small fissures and open up cracks in that formation so that the natural gas molecules have a path to go back up the bore, up the well site and be recovered at the surface.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED. I will. Please.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Those fractures, folks will sometimes be scared by that. They envision these huge caverns that are opened up under the ground. And in fact, these fractures, or fissures I think they are best described, and you have probably seen

them portrayed as spider webs. In fact, they are so small that they are held open by a grain of sand. That's the proppant that is put down into with water, and put in there to hold those fractures open. Just a grain of sand. So I think that, as we are talking about facts, so the people have a vision of what exactly we're talking about when this takes place.

Mr. REED. My colleague's exactly right. And if you can join me in this conversation, because by no means am I an expert in this technology. But what I have read and researched and what's been presented to me makes sense. Because you're absolutely right. What happens is then they take, after there is some fracturing of the formation of the shale—there is a hydraulic fracture, hence the hydraulic fracturing, the hydraulic portion of that technology name—what they do is they pump volumes of water, primarily water and sand, down the well site and into that horizontally-drilled well site and bore, and pump in water at high pressures. We are talking high pressure when we are talking about this process and this technology that not only pump into those fissures, those microscopic fissures that we're talking about that are the result of this fracturing process.

As they pump that water and sand into those fissures, when they withdraw the fracked material, those proppants as they are called, as my colleague's identified, keep those fissures open so that natural gas has the ability to have a natural, by way of pressures, ability to migrate to the well, to the bore site, to the hole, if you would, and then flow back up to the surface and be recovered and developed, and put into our pipeline systems to supply the energy that we all have become dependent upon.

Does my colleague have anything to add to that process?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Sure. Absolutely. I think that if my good friend would go ahead and put that other board that's up, because when you are talking about the fluid, there is a lot of discussion sometimes about hydrofracking fluid. And this is I think a great poster that really captures what exactly is in that hydrofracking fluid. That sometimes is called brine, sometimes it's called slick water.

Mr. REED. Will my colleague yield for a question?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. REED. That's one of the great myths. I've heard these myths throughout my travels throughout the district and down here in D.C. that the hydraulic fluid, that there is some secret, that they don't want to talk about it, they don't want to disclose it. My understanding is that that truly is a myth. And you have here today I see on this chart kind of identified the ingredients. Would you agree?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Yes. If the gentleman would yield, ab-

olutely. It's 99.5 percent is water and sand. The other half a percent is made up of basically ingredients that you would find in many household items as referenced from the chart. You know, there are some things there such as sodium, there is things that are used to reduce friction going down into the pipeline. It's the same things that you can find in water treatment or candy.

□ 1700

There is a gelling agent, also used in toothpaste, and other types of things, things that we use. The most important thing, though, this is all public record.

In Pennsylvania, the Department of Environmental Protection, which is the agency that oversees this drilling activity, requires that this list of ingredients is made available publicly; on the drilling sites they are available, standard, like any industry that uses materials. I would trust in our congressional offices somewhere we have a manual, an MSDS manual, material safety data sheets.

Because whether it's whiteout or it's some other cleaning fluid or Windex, you have to list all those things. You have to have an MSDS for them in any type of business or industry.

And so through MSDS, frankly, and requirements through agencies, oversight agencies as the Department of Environmental Protection, the ingredients that are required are available publicly. That is a great myth that has this is such a secret and people don't know what's going down into the wells.

Not all of this water comes out; that's important to recognize. Just a percentage of the waters that do come out, a lot of it actually is left 8,000–9,000 feet down. And the water that does come back, in my experience, being, observing these operations, much of it is recycled.

Mr. REED. On the chart that we have here this evening, what we are talking about is that hydraulic fluid is pumped into the horizontal area. Primarily that water is hitting that area, and it is then coming back up the well bore to a certain extent.

If you could continue as to what happens to the water that remains down there.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. It just stays with the geology down there, and this is like it's a mile below the aquifer. It's actually encased in layers of limestone, especially in Pennsylvania and in New York. That's our geology. We have this Marcellus shale, but it's really encased with what could be hundreds of yards of thick limestone on top, and certainly limestone in the bottom. And so the water stays down. The most important thing, though, is what happens to the water that comes up and especially when it passes through that area, 5, 6, 700 feet where the aquifer is, frankly, our water, fresh water comes from.

The casing that is on your poster is incredibly important to where it's en-

cased through that area. The wells are encased multiple times with both steel and with concrete, multiple layers. The safeguards are just tremendous so that you absolutely cannot get any cross-contamination with our aquifer.

Mr. REED. My understanding of the processing, correct me if I am wrong, is we are essentially dealing with a two-step process, if you would, in developing the well site. You have the surface up here; you have got the initial, where there is a drilling operation that goes through the—I forget the actual technical name—but the upper end of the well that we are tapping into.

And that's the area in the first 1,000 feet, plus or minus, that's going through the aquifer. I think we have highlighted kind of a cross-section and kind of highlighted that area because it is a legitimate concern, in my opinion. I know the regulatory agencies have identified this as a legitimate concern, and this is a critical portion of the well development that I think we need to spend a little bit more time on.

As we punch through the aquifer, what we are talking about is there are casings, there are steel casings, it's my understanding, that are pushed down the well site after it's been drilled, that are pushed down the bore, the well bore, and then going through that aquifer. And then what is happening once you get to that point that has been identified as the break-off point, or I forget the term that's in the industry, but what happens is they pump it up with a cement, with a material, that provides a barrier between the casing, the aquifer and the other formations and essentially fills in the area, if you would, between the casings and the aquifer and the other area that's kind of primarily going through that first 1,000 feet of well development. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I think the gentleman is very accurate, and it's multiple, multiple piping with cement in between each one.

Mr. REED. But it's redundancies built into the process.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. A lot of redundancy built into it because it's extremely important not to get that cross-contamination.

Mr. REED. I think that's a point that needs to be stressed is the redundancy of how the initial 1,000 feet, plus or minus, whatever the regulatory agencies say we have to have for that break-off point and that multiple protection to make sure that that aquifer is protected.

Then my understanding is the second stage of the process is where they continue to drill down deeper to reach the actual formation, which again is 6,000 to 8,000 feet below, because it's not a fluid level location throughout the Northeast, as many of us know from geology from our high school days. There are elevation changes in that formation.

That's the amazing part of the technology in my understanding is that as

that formation goes up and down, and you go from the 5,000 foot, the 6,000 foot to the deep at the 9,000 foot, the technology can actually trace into that formation. I hit those marks where the engineers have identified that this gas is located.

Essentially what they do in that second phase is they continue to drill down to the formation. As they turn the drill bit to do that horizontal drilling technique, that actually goes through that shale rock—and it is rock, I literally held it the other day, as I indicated earlier. It really feels like granite, but that gas is trapped within that rock and drills through and then reaches out thousands of feet from the well site up on the surface.

I think that's a point I would also like to articulate right now and stress that one of the things that I saw as a benefit—because I have seen vertical wells, I have seen horizontal wells. Vertical wells is one hole essentially going to the formation, and they take a shot at getting to the sweet spot, so to speak.

Then if they miss—and the general rule I believe in the industry is one out of three of those are not successful in the Northeast—and we are dealing with the Trenton rock and the Black River formation, which is a higher level formation, is my understanding. They would then have to move the well site, and they would have to disturb the surface, the area that they would have to clear in order to put the rig and the development facilities on the surface.

Now, what they are doing with this whole horizontal drilling technique is that they have six different well sites from the one platform. Is that understanding correct?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. That is my understanding, my observations, where on one site, where this drilling activity goes on, takes up to perhaps 90 days to drill and to frack one of these wells, you can put multiple, at least up to six, on one site. So in terms of not disturbing, minimizing disturbing the surface area, it's a great technology for the maximal production of a very clean and very affordable energy source for us.

Mr. REED. That's exactly what I saw in your district, in your great district as I came down and toured one of those sites. You got a real sense of the difference of having the multiple vertical locations that would talk about clearing trees and clearing the area and building roads to get access to those areas.

You would then essentially take six of those vertical sites and put them in one location where they could horizontally tap into this reserve from one location rather than six locations. I think that's a great point to put that education and that information out to people, because I think that people think this is just a one-hole operation. It's a multi-hole operation.

That's also what makes it economically viable, because this is not cheap.

I know these are millions of dollars of investment in order to tap into this resource, and that has to be recognized and respected.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I think as we are talking, the environmental record is certainly an area of concern that folks have raised.

As you have noted, or as my other colleague across the aisle from Pennsylvania noted, hydraulic fracturing was first used 60 years ago, actually in Oklahoma. Fracking has been common practice and successfully used in over a million wells across the United States.

When performed correctly, the process of hydrofracturing has not once contaminated any aquifer or drinking-water supply. In Pennsylvania, there are 11 State laws that govern oil and gas development. In Pennsylvania, drilling companies have to disclose the names of all the chemicals to be stored and used at a drilling site in the Pollution Prevention and Contingency Plan that must be submitted to the State Department of Environmental Protection as a part of the permit application process.

□ 1710

In addition to regulations used in Pennsylvania and at the State level, oil and gas production is subject to eight Federal laws. More specifically, there are five Federal laws that regulate hydrofracturing, hydraulic fracturing. This includes the Clean Water Act in various stages of the process; the Safe Drinking Water Act when discharging frac fluids; the EPCRA, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, which mandates that operators maintain material safety data sheets at every well site in America where a minimum amount of chemicals were present, which, in part, is maintained by the State.

Now, these plans contain original copies of the material safety data sheets for all chemicals, and DEP recommends to operators that a copy be kept on each well site. So that comes back to the question of: What are the ingredients? What's going into this frac fluid?

Frankly, most companies exceed the State requirements in the Pennsylvania operations, not to say that, like any other industry, there aren't some outliers, some folks who don't follow the standards. I'm proud to say that in Pennsylvania, the Department of Environmental Protection, when they find those folks, they not only have to correct their problems, but if they're chronically doing this, they are put out of business. This is something that we have the technology. We are blessed with not just this resource from God, but we are blessed with the technology to do it right, and that should be a standard that we subscribe to.

There are some here in Washington that want the Federal Government to come in to Pennsylvania to regulate this. I don't have confidence in Washington. I have confidence in Pennsylva-

nia's Department of Environmental Protection. They've been doing a great job, and they continue to look at their standards, their regulations, and I think they do a great job of making sure that we are protecting our environment and producing a great resource which is adding jobs, growing the economy and, frankly, providing us a very affordable energy resource.

Mr. REED. I would echo my colleague's comments about the State agencies being the appropriate agencies to oversee this development. In New York State, right now we are under a moratorium at the local level that has stopped any development of the Marcellus shale until our local DEC, Department of Environmental Conservation, issues its environmental impact statement to come up with the regulations that can deal with this issue in a responsible and safe manner. And to be perfectly upfront with my colleague from Pennsylvania, we've learned a great deal from what happened in your district and my other colleague's district in the State of Pennsylvania as to how to deal with these issues and make sure they are done safely and responsibly. And I think the DEC has done a good job in New York State of taking the time out and studying the issue. It's going on 3 years. I'm ready to move forward, in my opinion, to come up with regulations to unleash this game-changing opportunity for our Nation and for our areas.

I do also agree with my colleague that leaving it up to Washington to come up with a one-size-fits-all solution, to me, is just not the appropriate policy. Let our State agencies, the ones that live and breathe in our communities, the people that work in those agencies, that know our State best, let me deal with these issues and come up with the regulations that are reasonable to protect our environment and yet at the same time recognize the potential and opportunity that is located in our Marcellus shale formation. And I think that is best served in order to allow the State agencies to do that.

One thing I did want to stress as we're going through this chart, I've heard some concerns of people that, well, the fluid that remains down in the well site in the formation—because these are millions of gallons, there are millions of gallons of water that are pumped down the hole to create the pressures and to access this natural gas formation. There has been concern raised to me, and I would be interested to know what my colleague's thoughts are as to that water or that hydraulic, that slick water, that brine, as you had indicated, as it sits into the well site and into the formation, the potential risk of going back up through essentially a mile of sedimentation, of limestone, of different formations. Have you heard the same concern?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I have heard those same concerns. But when you look at the geology in where

this drilling is done and you have the layers of Marcellus, and I think you only fracture maybe 18 inches, perhaps, from that horizontal pipeline, so you haven't permeated the entire Marcellus shale, and that is encased with a layer of perhaps hundreds of yards thick, hundreds of feet thick, at a minimum, of limestone. The geology is very, very—it's almost—you never say "never," but it's impossible in order to get that what would be called migration for that fluid to move outside.

Mr. REED. I believe the chart identifies what we're talking about here. We're talking the aquifer up here within 1,000 feet of the surface. Mostly, in our area, I know the water table is at about 500 feet, maybe 200 feet, people are putting their wells into those aquifers. And we're talking 6,000 feet, 8,000 feet.

I think this chart demonstrates it fairly accurately that we've got a ton of material, literally material, that is protecting this formation and that area down there from our aquifer. And I think that that concern is a legitimate concern, but because of the oversight and the ability of our local agencies to do their job, in my opinion, I think they can handle it appropriately and that Mother Nature will protect that aquifer from the development of this.

I think the standards of how these wells go in need to be enforced, and that means that the type of cement, both the steel that's used and even, as importantly, the cement casing that's utilized to make sure that it's of a high quality and to make sure that it's put in a way and tested so that there are no air pockets, there are no quick pathways somehow for migration to occur through the casing, and that is all done in a very high quality way with a lot of quality controls. That's where the oversight is important.

In Pennsylvania, again, I come back and put a lot of trust in the Department of Environmental Protection. There's a lot of folks on the other side that would be opposed to this. And I don't like to really promote anything, especially this, but there was a film series called "GASLAND." Let me just share with you some thoughts from John Hanger.

Who is John Hanger? John Hanger used to be the head of an environmental group, and he became the secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection in Pennsylvania. And Secretary Hanger did a great job. He was concerned about the environment. He had an environmental record that was tough. He said that "GASLAND" is "fundamentally dishonest" and "deliberately false presentation for dramatic effect." He called the producer of that a propagandist because of the way the information was presented.

Again, it comes back to how we started this. This is an important thing to have a debate on. But make the debate on fact and science, not on myth and emotion.

And there were pictures of fire-spewing faucets that have been repeatedly found to be the result, frankly, of naturally occurring methane migration. People that drill their shallow wells for water, unfortunately, where they tend to drill, they sometimes drill them into methane pockets, naturally existing ones. I saw a picture yesterday of a gentleman farmer from Colorado, and it was a pretty cool picture because it showed a large flame in the middle of a river, but it was from a naturally occurring methane pocket. It had nothing to do with mining. It had nothing to do with drilling. But it was, again, naturally occurring. It had nothing to do with fracking.

The Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission reviewed the specific location of the film numerous times and remarked "dissolved methane in well water appears to be biogenic"—that is, naturally occurring in origin—"and there are no indications of oil and gas impacts to the well water."

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has confirmed that there have been no confirmed cases of threatened animal health in Pennsylvania, because, obviously, a lot of this occurs on our farms.

I would tell you that the Marcellus gas has saved more dairy farms in my district than probably anything else in the past couple years when dairy farmers were losing an average of \$100 per cow per month, based on the fact that the Federal Government prices milk, and it is such a flawed system that this really has been a blessing for our farmers. I have a few farmers running around on new John Deeres, or whatever their choice of tractors are, for the first time in their lives, actually. And so it's been a really good thing so that we don't lose our farms.

We are losing our agriculture acreage at an alarming rate even on a daily basis across this country, but in Pennsylvania, there has been a blessing that has helped to keep that land in production. There's a little bit of a disturbance, a small site for drilling, but once the rigs all go away and you have just that wellhead that you look at in the insert on the poster board there, you can farm around that.

Mr. REED. I hope we can have this conversation many more times as we go forth and bring forth science and data on these issues. The operation, when it originally comes in and the development of the well site does require some industrial-type activity. I do recognize that, and I think my colleague would recognize that. But, again, I believe you said 90 days is the estimated period of time for that development to occur.

I hear the Speaker giving us the sign that our time is up. I do thank my colleagues for joining me tonight, and I thank the Speaker for the opportunity to be here tonight.

□ 1720

#### FISCAL CHOICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSS of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to come to the floor of the House of Representatives this afternoon to join some of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the Budget Committee to talk about choices. You know, government is all about choosing. It is setting priorities, and it is choosing what we are going to spend the people's money for, how much we are going to ask the people to pay to the government, and how we are going to spend those dollars. It is all about choosing.

It is also about values. This week, this issue of choices is playing itself out in two arenas in government, one in the continuing resolution battle that took place on this floor this afternoon, the idea that we have to figure out how to fund the government for the rest of this fiscal year ending September 30, and whether or not we are willing to let the government shut down tomorrow night because of the choices that we either make or refuse to make. And it is also playing itself out now in the development of the budget for the following fiscal year, 2012.

Yesterday in the Budget Committee, we considered the budget proposal offered by Chairman RYAN and the Republicans that offered some very stark choices for the American people. They are similar to the choices that we have been debating week after week after week for the last couple of months about how we are going to fund the government for the rest of the year.

From the Democratic perspective, at least I know from my perspective, the reason I have not been willing to support the Republican versions of the continuing resolutions that have come to this floor is that they make choices which don't seem very fair to me. They don't seem to represent the values that this country has always embraced, the values of fairness and justice and the idea that we are all in this great journey together and that we are trying to create a country that works for everybody and not just for a very few.

Today, the Republicans brought to the floor a continuing resolution to fund the government for one more week. These are the choices they made as to what we should cut in order to avoid shutting the government down: they wanted to eliminate \$143 million for school lunch assistance programs; \$187 million for education for the disadvantaged programs, school improvement funds, education innovative improvement programs, and adult education. It cuts the WIC program, nutrition for low-income families, women and their children; the Office of National Drug Control Policy. They want

to cut \$495 million from FEMA's first responder program.

All these things they wanted to cut; and yet when you ask them whether they want to have other people, the wealthiest people, the big corporations, the people who have done very well in this country over the last couple of decades, if you ask them, why don't we make them share some of the burden of balancing this budget, they say: Oh, no, we can't do that. We can't do that.

Let me just illustrate with this chart one of the choices that they made in the 2012 budget proposal. They chose to include, refused to eliminate, \$800 billion in tax cuts for the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans, and instead cut \$771 billion from Medicaid over the next 10 years. This was a choice.

Do we want to make sure that our senior citizens have access to nursing homes, that our disabled population has access to assisted living facilities and home care? Our young, low-income, poor families, do we want to make sure that they have health care? Or do we want to make sure that the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans continue to have their cake and eat it, too? Their choice in the budget and in the continuing resolution is to let those wealthiest Americans have their cake and eat it, too, and let the most vulnerable segments of society pay the price of helping to balance the budget.

I am a big fan of political cartoons, and today's cartoon in *The Washington Post* I think said it all, because one of the other proposals that the Republicans made in their 2012 budget proposal was not just to maintain the tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans, but to increase them. They want to cut the maximum tax rate from 35 percent, which was the rate that it was cut to by the Bush administration, they wanted to cut it even further to 25 percent. In other words, a 10 percent additional tax cut for the wealthiest Americans.

As a matter of fact, I offered an amendment in the hearing to rescind the Bush tax cut for only those people making over \$1 million a year, only those people making over \$1 million a year. They voted it down unanimously.

But here is the cartoon by Tom Toles in *The Washington Post*. It has, and I won't name him, but a Republican member of the Budget Committee, offering a platter that says "More Tax Cuts for Wealthy." And the "Truly Rich Guy" says: "Stop!! I can't eat another bite!" And the Republican says: "Sorry, everybody has to share the pain."

This is one of the choices we have. It is stark: again, tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans, or health care, education, nutrition for the other 90 percent of the American people who have not done so well.

So as we move through this process of choosing both how we are going to fund the government until September 30 and how we're going to fund it into the future, the American people need

to know whose side the Republican majority is on and whose side the Democrats are on.

With that, I yield to my colleague, a member of the Budget Committee from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. I thank you, Representative YARMUTH, and thank you for leading the next 30 minutes of discussion here which I think are very critical to the lives of Americans, the American public and American working families across our Nation.

It is an honor to serve with you on our Budget Committee as we spent countless hours yesterday dealing with a saga of a budget for 2012. Just as we're trying to avoid a shutdown of America's government this very hour, they are also pushing through in a rather rushed format a 2012 fiscal plan that takes the pain and suffering of the 2011 plan and expands it exponentially. They grow it drastically, the pain for 2012.

As you indicated, these are choices that we have before us. I believe firmly that our budgets, whatever level—Federal, State, local—are a reflection of our values, our principles, our priorities. That's where we are now, whether we are trying to avoid a shutdown for the 2011 fiscal year which is looming over us, or whether we are putting together the 2012 fiscal plan. It is about priorities and values and principles that we hold near and dear. It is also a statement on an economic agenda.

I have before me here this chart that speaks about the 1.8 million jobs that have been added since last year, since 2010; 1.8 million private sector jobs. You can see the precipitous drop that came with the red ink of the close of the Bush recession. And then early in 2009, we began to recover. We stopped the bleeding of the recession, and it has been a slow but steady and upward and forward climb as we have introduced new jobs into the private sector arena that allows us to now work away at those 8.2 million jobs that were lost during the Bush recession.

Why we would want to stop that progress is beyond me; but those are the cuts that will be made here in the 2011 scenario, by which we are attempting to avoid a shutdown, and the 2012 budget where there are cuts to R&D and to science and technology.

I served as president and CEO of NYSERDA, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, prior to coming here a couple of years ago. I saw firsthand what science and tech means in terms of job growth and expanding the opportunities.

□ 1730

And so these cuts that are part of the 2011 plan and the 2012 budget that we're dealing with in double-dose fashion will mean tremendous pain for our middle class families.

We need to commit to a jobs agenda. The people told Democrats and Republicans alike in campaign season it's about jobs, jobs, jobs, and the econ-

omy. It's not about growing another pricetag, draining our economy with the cost of a shutdown. We need to avoid that shutdown.

One of the concerns yesterday when we were meeting on the 2012 budget format was—my concern, your concern, our concern as Democrats on that Budget Committee—to avoid the end of Medicare. This plan, introduced by our Republicans on the Budget Committee, is called the "roadmap." And I said it's a road to ruin for our middle class, for our working families. They want to end Medicare, a system that has worked for over 40 years for 46 million Americans. And what does it do? It shifts risk from government over to the senior citizen. It asks the senior citizen to dig deep into the pocket, and then every year dig deeper.

They are already suggesting that the beneficiaries' costs will more than double by the year 2022 and then more than triple by the year 2030. Is this what we're about? Are these our values? Are these our principles? Are these our priorities? I would say boldly, no, they are not. They are not. And senior citizens are already getting wind of this idea, and they are supporting our efforts to stop the end to Medicare, which is part of the format that they have introduced, part of the legislation they have introduced for their budget for 2012.

We failed in that attempt. You and I supported it—GWEN MOORE has joined us I see. We all supported that push to end their desire to end Medicare. We failed with it, and that will be coming to a vote before the full House I think next week.

So these are the things that people need to be alerted to. These are the issues that are going to be tough for middle class America to assume for the poor, the working poor, for the masses out there. And when we see the concentration of wealth and all the benefits and all the focus being in just the upper echelon, we understand what their choices are. Their choices are different than ours—they're with Big Oil, they're with big banks, they're with special interests, they're with millionaires, billionaires. They're with handouts to the oil companies that are sitting on record profits of over \$1 trillion. We're there with the middle class families, the working families, making certain that we create jobs, retain jobs, and keep this pattern of activity going.

Thank you, Representative YARMUTH, for bringing us together for what I think is an urgent, urgent dialogue that needs to reach every household in America.

Mr. YARMUTH. I appreciate the comments from the gentleman from New York and thank him for his work on the Budget Committee as well, and standing up for all Americans as we try to recover from the greatest economic crisis we've had since the Great Depression 80 years ago.

I forgot to mention one thing earlier when I was talking about the proposal to raise the taxes of people making

over \$1 million a year back to the Clinton-era tax levels. And what's interesting about those Clinton-era tax levels, when the highest rate was 39.6 percent, during that time, 20.8 million jobs were created in the United States in the private sector. Then came the Bush tax cuts and took the maximum level tax to 35 percent; 653,000 jobs lost in the private sector.

I know it seems counterintuitive because the mythology has grown out there that when you lower taxes, it stimulates economic activity. The reality is quite different: 39.6 rate, 20.8 million jobs created; cut it to 35 percent, 653,000 jobs lost.

What about annual growth rates? Again, during the Clinton years when the high rate was 39.6, 3.9 percent real GDP growth over that period. When 35 percent, 2.1 percent real GDP growth. So the reality is that lower tax rates do not necessarily equate with better growth or more jobs. What they do equate with is a continuing separation of the very wealthiest Americans from everybody else.

Over the last 30 years, the percentage of all the income earned in the country by the top 1 percent has gone from 9 percent to 33 percent; 33 percent of all the income earned in this country goes to the top 1 percent. They make more and they own more than the bottom 90 percent of the people in this country.

So all we're saying is, we know that everybody is going to have to share in this sacrifice to try and get our fiscal house in order, but we're only asking the most vulnerable people to share. The people who have been doing the best in this country, we're not asking them to even have a little bit of an inconvenience.

And someone who can speak so articulately and passionately about the wrong choice that the Republicans are making is someone who has come from that world, who lives with that world every day, who represents the great city of Milwaukee, our colleague, GWEN MOORE.

I would like to yield to her now.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you for yielding, gentleman, and thank you for putting together this Special Order.

I can tell you that it has been very distressing to watch the progress of this budget being put together for the American people. And part of the distress I think is because of the sort of psychological warfare that is being committed here. I think that the Orwellian way that the budget is being presented—it's being presented as we have got to make draconian cuts in the budget in order to heal our fledgling economy, and especially, we have to so-called "reform" our entitlements programs in order to maintain them for the future.

There has been a call for an adult conversation about this, a call for the facts and for the truth, and no accounting gimmicks and no gimmickry in this discussion of reforming entitlement programs. Democrats are admon-

ished not to scare seniors with entitlement reform and to demagogue the issue, and yet what we have seen from the Republicans are these fire engine red colorful charts warning us of the burden that the aging baby boomers will impose upon the hapless taxpayer unless we adopt the so-called austere "path to prosperity," which ends the entitlement to Medicaid, caps those benefits, which turns Medicare into a voucher—so-called "premium supports"—and which gives instruction to the Ways and Means Committee to privatize or to fix Social Security.

Now experts have told us, even though the Republican Budget Committee has told us that Medicare and Medicaid are driving the budget deficits and that they are the cause of this huge, tremendous debt, experts across the spectrum have told us that the real problem with health care costs is the growth of health care in the private market. We have seen health care costs double, in double digits, increase by double digits every single year. We have seen private health insurance premiums increase, double within the last 20 years. And so it doesn't matter whether you're a Medicaid recipient, whether you are a double recipient—a Medicare recipient who is also using Medicaid because you're in a nursing home. It doesn't matter if you're a large corporation, Harley Davidson or Xerox Corporation. It doesn't matter if you're a small business operator. It doesn't matter if you're someone who is on the individual market looking for insurance. Nobody can afford to fuel these profits for pharmaceutical companies, \$20 million annual salaries for insurance executives, and all of the other giveaways to wealthy insurance companies.

Medicare was overpaying insurance companies by 14 percent until we enacted the Affordable Care Act. We cannot afford, in Medicare part D, the prescription drug program, we simply cannot afford to have a program where Medicare pays pharmaceutical companies for a large group—like Medicare recipients—and then not negotiate the drug prices as they would with any group. I mean, there are companies, large corporations with a much smaller pool of employees that benefit from negotiating for the group, and the law that the Republicans passed, the Medicare part D, doesn't allow those negotiations. These are easy fixes. These are easy fixes that could reap us billions of dollars in savings.

Social Security. Social Security. There is some very low-hanging fruit if people would want to come to the table and negotiate in good faith to create a solvent situation for Social Security well beyond the baby boomer years. We could raise payroll taxes beyond the \$106,800 cap that is now in place.

□ 1740

But, of course, our Republican colleagues have an aversion, as the gentleman has pointed out, of shared sac-

rifice. No one who earns money and who has reaped the benefits of this great American economy should be asked to pay taxes. Who should be made to pay taxes? Those suffering working class, middle class folks.

The gentleman has shared with us earlier in his chart where they're proposing to lower the top tax rate by 10 points, down from 35 percent to 25 percent. Yet they claim that this is a budget-neutral act.

Well, come on now. You know, I don't have a degree from the Wharton School of Economics, but I can tell you that if it's budget neutral and we're still going to receive those revenues, then that must mean that somebody else is going to pay the taxes. Am I wrong about that?

I would like to ask the gentleman.

Mr. YARMUTH. You're absolutely right. If we're going to be revenue neutral and we're going to cut the taxes of some people, then other people are going to have to pay more. And, unfortunately, in this particular proposal, it's going to be the people who can afford it the least.

I thank the gentlelady for her contributions.

I want to welcome another colleague from the Budget Committee, ALLYSON SCHWARTZ from Pennsylvania, who has been instrumental in developing the Affordable Care Act as a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress and the Budget Committee and who now serves as a very prominent member of the Budget Committee.

I yield to the gentlewoman.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Thank you very much. I'm pleased to participate in their conversation, and I just want to make a few comments, and then maybe we can talk further about really what the Republicans proposed in their budget.

We sit on the Budget Committee. We went through 12 hours in what we call here in Congress a markup, but really it was a debate and a real reflection on the contrast between what the Republicans are offering to the American people and the way to tackle what are very, very serious financial problems for the country. I think we all agree that they're serious, that we have to make sure that we take seriously the deficit and bring down the deficit over time and be able to get to a balanced budget at some point and begin to pay down the national debt. We all agree on that.

The real issue here is how do we do it? What are the choices we are making? What's on the table for discussion? And we offered up a number of suggestions and ways that we might take some of the money—you've talked about this already before I got here, about the tax breaks for the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans, the tax subsidies for the five largest oil and gas companies. We're talking about literally hundreds of billions of dollars here, that instead they have chosen to



protect those subsidies and those tax breaks and instead to make real cuts in what we believe are some real priorities for us. So budgets are all about choices and priorities.

I want to particularly talk about not just the spending cuts and where else we might be able to take spending cuts. We're interested in everything being on the table and looking at the Department of Defense, for example, which some Republicans agreed with us on.

But one of the changes that they are making—and many of us refer to this as the Ryan budget, but right now it is actually the Republican budget. This is no longer your colleague from Wisconsin's ideas, but it is really the Republican budget that was passed. It was announced by the Republicans last night and will be on the floor potentially next week. And there are dramatic changes for our seniors in this country. Dramatic changes.

We have said to our seniors and our future seniors that when you get to be 65, there's going to be security for you in terms of payment for your health care. They have changed that for future seniors. There will no longer be guaranteed benefits for future seniors. They will instead be offered a voucher. It will not be the whole cost of buying private insurance. They have said that. It will be support for the premium, not the whole thing. And then seniors will have to go—and I think PAUL RYAN mentioned this yesterday—shopping in the insurance marketplace for the best insurance they can get.

When I think about that, maybe that sounds okay. You know, you go shopping. You've got a voucher in your pocket. It sounds like a coupon. You can go to the store, and you're going to be able to get 80 percent of costs paid.

However, this is health insurance, and what we already know is that the insurance industry was not inclined, before the Affordable Care Act, to cover insurance for sick people. They didn't want to cover sick kids. We had to pass a law that said you can't discriminate against children. You have to let them buy health insurance and cover that illness. And they certainly don't want to cover sick adults.

Well, when I go talk to a group of seniors, and I can be at a senior center or any number of places we've all visited as Members of Congress, and we'll have a group of 50, 100 people, and I ask, Do any of you take any medications?

And they all laugh: Of course, I take medication.

Do any of you take two prescription medications?

Of course.

Do any of you take three or four?

These are a healthy group of seniors. They look healthy to me. You know, they're out and about and they're listening to a Member of Congress. And I ask, Well, how are you going to go out and buy insurance that's going to be affordable for you?

What we know and what seniors tell us is that they know that if they go to

a voucher program and they're no longer guaranteed, they will no longer have guaranteed benefits, that their voucher will become less helpful over time as expenses go up, that there will be no controls on how their taxpayer dollars will be used.

So let me just close, if I may, by saying that seniors know that privatizing Medicare—and that's what this is, it's privatizing Medicare—will limit their benefits, will be obstacles to care and on certain reimbursements, that copayments for primary care or copayments for specialty care could be quite significant, that there could be exclusions for certain services that they need, that there could be discrimination based on income and age and illness, and there's more uncertainty if they face a serious illness going forward.

So I just wanted to show two charts that maybe we will want to talk about as we go forward. One of them is, to just follow up on what I said about choices, here we are faced with a choice that the Republicans have made, which is to give tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans. It's going to cost about \$800 billion, and instead they are going to dismantle—this is the case of Medicaid, which is really about seniors in nursing homes, frail elderly in nursing homes, costing about \$771 billion. That's a decision they've made.

We can talk more about how we've bent the cost curve, if we can use that language, on Medicare. We have already taken some serious action.

I'm happy to have further conversation with my colleagues about what this Republican budget means to seniors across this country.

Mr. YARMUTH. Thank you.

I would like to yield again to Mr. TONKO, who has another illustration he wants to give us.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative YARMUTH.

I will do this quickly because I know time is ticking away.

We all mentioned the concern about Medicare and how they're going to privatize it. Well, here it is, the end to Medicare. This is the buyer beware chart. This shows the Republican proposal in 2022 dollars and the Medicare model in 2022 dollars. And the voucher simply isn't going to cover much. They're suggesting 32 percent. So that leaves a \$12,500 price tag to be assumed by—you guessed it—the senior. Dig into your pocket. Under the current Medicare model, it leaves you with a \$6,150 price tag.

□ 1750

So it's going to more than double the commitment from the senior citizen. This is the "buyer beware" chart. The happy shopping spree isn't so happy. Representative YARMUTH, I just wanted to point that out. The bar graph shows it plain and simple: buyer beware.

This is an attack on middle class America. It's an attack on the system that has worked well for so many dec-

ades, and certainly it is a priority that is not ours. It is theirs. We are for the working families of this country, and we will continue to fight that fight.

Mr. YARMUTH. Again, a perfect illustration of the choices that we face as a country as we move forward over the next decades.

We know we have fiscal problems. We know we have very difficult choices. The Republicans have chosen to put the cost of balancing the budget on seniors, on low-income families, on working families, and to completely spare oil companies, millionaires and billionaires, hedge fund managers, and anyone else who has made the most of America, who has done the best, and who needs the least help. The Republicans leave them without any role to play.

Just in the few seconds remaining, I would like to ask Representative MOORE if she has any closing comments.

Ms. MOORE. I think that budgeting is not just about numbers and figures; it's about values.

I think that the Republicans have made it very, very clear that they want limited government. They particularly don't want government enriching the lives of individuals. You would think that they would want to protect some things that are not individual things, like clean air, clean water, food safety protection, but they are eviscerating all of these programs as well: research for cancer, the creation of green energy jobs, the Community Development Block Grant programs.

Mr. YARMUTH. I want to thank my colleagues from the Budget Committee for joining me, and thanks to the American people for paying attention to this very important process we are in now.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THE FUNDING OF U.S. ARMED FORCES IN THE FACE OF A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PEARCE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is a pleasure to address the House tonight and to talk about the issues that are burning across the country. Before I get into the economic discussions, my colleagues from across the aisle, my good friends, have brought up many things that are worthy of discussion. Before I get into that, I'd like to talk a bit about our Constitution.

I think that, if we as a Republic are not aware of the importance of the Constitution, then we tend to diminish it; we tend to walk away from it; we tend to not give it the credibility that it deserves, and that is highly risky for every one of us but especially for those people with very little or no status.

The Constitution is basically the agreement, the contract, between our government and the people. The Constitution is the only thing that limits the power of government. It is the instrument by which we, the people, have our rights guaranteed to us, and any time we begin to diminish or to say that the Constitution is not valid, then we put at risk our own freedoms.

One of the ideas of the Constitution is that it was replacing something previous to it. The Articles of Confederation were what our Founding Fathers originally came up with. Very soon, they realized it had great, deep flaws. One of the flaws that they found is that interstate commerce, going from one State to the next, did not act like it was inside the same country at all. Instead, the commerce was stopped at one State line, taxed as it went through that State, stopped at the next State line, and products became so expensive that they could not move to market because of the taxation, because of the accumulated taxation from one State to the next.

The Founding Fathers recognized that to be a problem. Almost immediately, they convened the Constitutional Convention, and one of the prime articles that they were talking about in that Constitution was the Commerce Clause. They felt it was necessary to address that in order for the country to be prosperous, for it to move forward.

James Madison later wrote in his Federalist Paper No. 56 what were to be the objects of Federal legislation. He was addressing that question of "where are we to go with legislation?" He said that those which are of most importance and which seem to require local knowledge are commerce, taxation and the militia. So he was visualizing a very limited role for government, a very strict role for the Constitution. One of the elements of that Constitution was to be the commerce between States. In article I, section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution, it is delineating the powers of the government, and one of those was to regulate. Clause 3 states that the Congress shall have the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

So that's the limit of the Commerce Clause. Early on, our Founding Fathers had actually had a very limited definition of that, but that Commerce Clause definition has been expanded over time so that, if you will Google "commerce/U.S. law abuse," you will begin to see the ways that our government has begun to extend its reach over our lives by redefining what the Commerce Clause was actually about.

Now, one of the cases that has been mentioned is that some criminal with a gun somewhere was within a couple hundred feet of a school, and that's something that should not be tolerated and shouldn't be allowed; but the government's attacking of that used the Commerce Clause to go through a cir-

cuitous route to say that the presence of that guy with a gun in his pocket, while at or near a school, affected the education of the young people and that ending the lives of the young students would affect the commerce of the United States.

So we're trying to get a guy who can't carry a gun on school property, and we're going through this tortuous explanation that somewhere down the line it's going to affect commerce. Now, there are many reasons for not allowing someone to have a gun on school grounds, but to use that sort of convoluted reasoning is one of the threats that we all face, because if the government can go through convoluted reasoning on one thing, it can go through convoluted reasoning on anything.

As we research the Constitution and as we talk to people back in our States, we begin to realize that we in Congress have been extending the powers of the different clauses. We're using them in ways that were not designated initially. We're basically doing a rewrite of the Constitution.

I submitted from my office a bill, H.R. 346, the Health Care Choice Act of 2011. In that, we visualized that it would be good for people to be able to shop for insurance across State lines. New Mexico has significantly higher-priced insurance than does Texas. I live in Hobbs, New Mexico. That's 3 miles from the Texas border. It seemed practical that we would allow people to drive to the State line and buy insurance across that State line, but it is currently prohibited, so I put a bill in that said, simply, we can go across State lines. On the surface, that seems to be good and noble. It seems to fit the parameters of competition—and competition is always good for consumers—but in closer looking, we realized that what we are doing is the same extension with our bill that we are complaining about in others, saying that the Federal Government can declare that a State's right to regulate its own insurance is improper. So it is my full intent not to pursue our bill because, after looking, I, myself, believe that it does not fit the constitutional requirement that we have.

So that is one issue that I wanted to speak about today. Next, I'd like to talk about the bill that we just passed off the floor today, which funds our troops in the face of a government shutdown.

I served in Vietnam in 1971, -2 and -3. I was there at the choice of my government. I was not a volunteer. I drew a very low draft number; ended up going through flight training, and was flying combat missions in Vietnam at a time when our Nation began to choke off the funds to the troops in combat. I can remember that the missions here in the U.S. were being choked and starved for fuel so that training could not be accomplished in the full curriculum that was established before us. Instead, we were having to divert money to fund

the troops overseas because there wasn't enough money going there.

I have a real problem with our using our soldiers as pawns in this particular case, so I voted against the last continuing resolution. I was one of 54 Republicans who voted "no." Yet, in this case, this continuing resolution said: Let's take the troops off the table. Let's have this discussion about where we're going to fund and what we're going to fund, but let's not leave soldiers in combat while we're discussing how much we're going to fund or not fund the government. That, to me, is the only thing that we should be doing.

□ 1800

Of all the people we should not hold as political pawns, the troops who are facing very difficult circumstances in Afghanistan, Iraq, and now Libya should not be asked to put their lives at risk and face declining amounts of fuel, declining amounts of ammunition, body armor or whatever.

And so the suggestion today, even though I voted against the last continuing resolution, I gladly voted for this one because I do think our negotiations here should not include them, our troops, our soldiers in combat, young men and women who are there doing the same thing that I did in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

It's my belief that the comments from the other side from the Senate, from Senator REID, who's the leader of the Senate, that they're going to summarily dismiss this bill, that they're not going to consider it, and from the White House that he wouldn't sign it if it got to his desk, is in my mind reflective of people who have not been in harm's way themselves facing declining funding. If we don't want the troops there, then get them out. But don't hold them hostage to this funding battle that we're having here on Capitol Hill.

So I voted for the continuing resolution today that would remove the troops, remove our soldiers from this discussion. I'm saddened to hear that the White House says they're not going to sign it, that they don't care. I'm sad to hear that our Senate says it does not care. If the government shuts down, then those young men and women—they're not going to be able to get out of the combat zone. It's not like we're going to withdraw them. But we're going to leave them there without being able to even pay their paycheck. And I think that's the wrong thing for us to do.

One of the things that I heard from our friends across the aisle just now was that there are many corrections for the problems that face us. And I keep this chart handy and I use it frequently to show the depth of the problems that we face.

This is basically the economic situation facing our country. We spend \$3.5 trillion in the revenues to the government, that is, the accumulated taxes that each one of us pays, or \$2.2 trillion. Now, your household could not



function like that. But there are greater and worse stories.

We're spending in excess of \$1.3 trillion this year, \$1.3 trillion more than we bring in, each year that we do that—I just draw this as a schematic where you show the deficit running over and it runs into the debt barrel. The accumulated debt of the Nation is \$15 trillion, and if you think about if we could devote all of our revenues to paying off the debt in the debt barrel, it would take 7 years to do that.

But beyond the debt barrel, we now have debt that is running over. And you see that green sludge that we've depicted on our chart, running over the edge. It's reached the top of it. And that's debt that we really owe, but we are afraid to admit to the American people. That's Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. Those three programs have an accumulated cost facing us of \$202 trillion, but we don't include that in our debt calculations. If you look on any government Web site and ask about the debt, it will acknowledge the \$15 trillion, but will not acknowledge the \$202 trillion.

Now, if this were your family, and let's say that you made \$50,000 a year, and you were believing that if I could devote the full \$50,000 a year for a hundred years and not pay off my debt, you would think that it's time to reorganize what you're doing. That's the discussion that's going on in the country: should we or should we not take on significant reform of the government? Should we look and have a forensic audit of our government to consider what things we should do and what things we should not do?

Just the idea that we owe a hundred years' worth of total tax revenues to pay off one piece of what we had promised tells us that we're in a nonsustainable capacity.

Now, the chart in the upper right hand of the poster here is the alarming piece. We all remember when Ronald Reagan was President, he came up with an idea and he was the only one worldwide who described it. I remember at his funeral in the taped presentation by Margaret Thatcher, she said, Ronnie said he could collapse the Soviet Union's economy by escalating their expenditures for defense weapons. And he could get their cost of government so high that they could never pay it, and they would collapse.

So they began to spend more than they brought in, the accumulated debt began to weigh down on their economy, and they actually collapsed.

Now, the opponents of what we're doing, the opponents of reform, say that it's us, as Republicans, making up the charges. This chart says our economy is simply going to quit in 2038—exactly like the Soviet Union did. It's going to collapse for the same purpose, that we're spending far more than we're bringing in. We have an accumulated debt. We have an accumulated unrecognized or undiscussed debt that is \$202 trillion, and our economy will

cease to function. This is coming from the Office of Management and Budget Web site.

This is the White House. They're the ones saying that what we're doing is not sustainable.

Now, our friends on the other side of the aisle said that we could do something to cure Social Security, that is, we should pass along a tax increase to those people making above \$106,000. It's interesting to hear that when our friends on the other side of the aisle had the House in their control, they had the Senate in their control with a majority that would not allow filibuster, and they had the White House, and they did not once bring up or pass a tax increase for Social Security.

I find it amazing that it's so simple now that they're not in charge for them to talk about it; and yet when they were in charge, they couldn't talk about it.

The reason that we're facing the problems that we are today with this continuing resolution is that our friends across the aisle did not last year pass a budget and did not pass the appropriating bills. And so they simply passed a continuing resolution and they could not get that passed through the end of this year. It was within their power to not have this discussion at all on a continuing resolution. All they had to do was fund the government through September 30 and everything would have been fine. We would have had no cause to change anything.

It's because they passed a bill that would only fund the government through March, through the early part of March, that we're in this situation. So I'm curious while they say that the solutions are so easy, that they're so necessary, that they didn't find it necessary before December 31.

And, in fact, as they're talking about the need to increase taxes, out the other side of the mouth they actually decreased taxes. They stopped the tax increase that was going to be automatic for American citizens.

So my feeling is that I'm hearing discussions which are not sincere, which they had within their ability to change but did not.

The idea that we are making draconian cuts in our requests, the Republican request for this continuing resolution, you hear that word often, that they're draconian cuts. I always let people decide for themselves. The cuts that we're talking about, we spend \$3.5 trillion. The Republicans have suggested cuts at a maximum of \$61 billion. And so what would that decrease \$3.5 trillion to? I think it's important to assess that in order to decide if the cuts are draconian.

Our cuts, \$61 billion, take \$3.5 trillion down to \$3.44 trillion, and I always ask people is that draconian. And I've never heard one person in any town hall say that's draconian. They're in fact alarmed that that's all that either party is able or willing to do about the accumulated debt, about a deficit that

is \$1.3 trillion, about the inflation that is now rushing our way. And they're saying it is enough, stop it, do something about it.

Do a forensic audit of the entire government and begin to defund those things that don't make sense, the things that are no longer effective, the things that are duplicative. We've got duplicative agencies across the spectrum of government. Sometimes more than 100 agencies do the same thing. That's a hundred different overheads doing the same thing.

Now, if our government was a business, it would be broke; and the truth is that our government is broke and is going to be broke worse. And, in fact, we're all seeing the effects on our personal lives.

□ 1810

You hear many times that those oil companies are driving up the price of gasoline to \$4 now. It's the evil oil companies. I believe that it's exactly opposite.

In order to fund the \$1.3 trillion deficit that we don't have the revenues to produce, we find that our Federal Reserve is printing money. It is in the printing of money that you devalue the money that is in your pockets at the current moment. If we could create Monopoly money out of thin air, then it depreciates the value of what you have in your pocket.

If only oil were going up in price, you could maybe make the argument that it's the evil oil companies. Maybe you could say it's the instability in the Middle East. Maybe you could say whatever. But when we see the price of vegetables skyrocketing, when we see the price of gold skyrocketing, the price of silver has gone up almost 30 percent in the last month, 30 percent, and you would have to say, well, is there a greater demand for silver? Is there some new manufacturing program that is now using silver that didn't before? That is, did demand drive the price up? And you say, no, silver is not used for one thing today that it wasn't used for a month ago.

When you look at all the prices across the spectrum increasing, you have to acknowledge that the problem is not that companies are driving prices up but, instead, the value of the dollar is decreasing. That's because we printed almost \$2.6 trillion in money last year. We created it out of thin air. That then depreciates the value of the currency that you have in your pocket, in your bank account. And it's that reason that we're seeing inflation begin to skyrocket. The price of gas, food, oil, everything is going up because the money in your pocket is worth less. That's going to continue as long as we do this.

Another problem with the country's economy when it spends more than it can bring in and when the accumulated debt is so high, our bankers begin to worry. The same as your bankers would worry if you were living this way personally, they would worry that you

could pay your house off. They would begin to call you in and speak with you. Our bankers for the United States Government have been primarily China, Japan, and U.S. companies buying our Treasury bills. That's the process by which we loan money to the U.S. Government.

But because of this accumulated position, the Chinese have begun to say, Wait, we're not going to buy so much of your Treasuries any more. We're going to decrease our holdings. So they have begun to sell Treasury bills rather than buy them. The Japanese have got their own problems, and so now they're not willing to buy much debt from us. This year, the largest single private buyer of U.S. Treasury bills said, No more. We think the risk is too great that we'll never get paid back. We think the risk is too great that this system is not going to work.

So this year, right now, our Federal Reserve, which is an arm of the government, which receives its money from the government, is, in fact, lending money back to the government. So we are giving money to the Federal Reserve. They are turning around and loaning it back to us with the other hand.

Now, if you were doing that, your banker would say you are having to counterfeit, you are creating value where there is no value, and I think I might call your note.

We are in the process of finding that the note is due. We see that the country has a course in front of it that simply discontinues our economy, that simply we fail exactly the way that the Soviet Union economy failed. And we're having discussions on the floor of the House about cutting this from 3.5 to 3.44. This 1.3 would go to 1.24. And we are saying that those cuts are draconian. I will tell you that we are not even approaching the cuts that need to be made.

In these programs alone, Medicare and Medicaid, we are told annually that the fraud—not the waste, but the fraud—is about 20 percent. Yet we can't find it within ourselves here to address that problem. We're afraid of what the ads might look like on TV if we actually began to take this on.

I watched "60 Minutes" a couple years ago, and the fraud was discussed by a guy from Florida. He is from Miami. He had been arrested for fraud. He was selling \$400,000 worth of medical things to Medicare patients every month. He didn't actually have any inventory. He was just billing the government, and they were paying him \$400,000 a month. No inventory. He had a storefront because he said, Oh, yeah, those guys from Medicare drive by, they see if you had a store. So I had a store. And he said, I put my name on the door. I didn't actually have any inventory. I was never open. I never actually did anything.

He said, I actually made it into a little game. He said, I charged the same woman every month for four pros-

thetics just to see. He said, I don't know if she needed any, or one, or none. He said, They never caught it. He said, I did it month after month. He said, So, yeah, you got me and you are going to put me in jail for 12 years. He said, At 400,000 a month, I can stay there awhile. He said, The main thing is I still have my mailing list, and I am going to rent my list to someone else while I am in jail, so I am going to make a lot of money in jail, too.

So even if he is going to jail, the fraud continues. That's 20 percent. That approaches \$90 billion for one program and \$60 billion for the other. We are talking about cutting a total of 61 up here.

Americans are fed up. They're afraid of the future. They're afraid of what they see being unleashed here. They're frightened that we are printing so much money to try to make the scheme work. And they're saying enough is enough.

Now, I believe that we can make cuts without cutting programs that are essential to people, and I do not think that we should do things which harm those neediest in society. But there are many, many programs where we can make the cuts and we should. The outcome if we don't is extreme. The outcome if we don't is the loss of the economic status of this Nation.

The Soviet Union broke into small pieces, small countries. You are seeing States right now nervous and anxious about the future of the Federal Government, so they are beginning to say, We are going to take that function on ourselves. We are not going to trust that the Federal Government can fix this. They, themselves, are in terrible shape.

The biggest shame of all in this is that, in a time when we're struggling to balance our budget to just make ends meet for our Nation, the government is conducting the greatest war on our jobs. The government is raising taxes high enough to push companies out of this country.

President Obama said in his State of the Union message that we must address the fact that we are overtaxing corporations. He said we are one of two of the highest in the world. And since then, Japan has decreased, so we are left alone in that.

We are overregulated. We are regulating companies out of existence. Every time we kill a job through regulation—I would point to the timber industry, which has been killed by regulation. I would point to the jobs offshore where that rig had its problems this year off the coast of Louisiana. I think that BP should be accountable, and they are paying the bill for what happened, but we should not have killed those jobs. Because every job that we kill lowers the 2.2 and it puts people on welfare and unemployment, and the 3.5 increases.

We cannot cut enough spending to get 3.5 to 2.2. We, instead, must go and re-create the jobs that our government has systematically killed and rebuild

our economy, rebuild the manufacturing base so that when we put people to work they begin to pay taxes and we begin to not have their cost in government. In that case, we're growing the economic base. We're growing the revenues of the government and, simultaneously, we're cutting the cost of the government.

The only thing that makes sense for us in rescuing our economy is for us to grow the job base. And at a time when we are alarmed at what we're seeing economically, then we find the government most hostile to new jobs.

Just recently, within the last week, we have been in discussions with the Fish and Wildlife Service, who, out of the blue, decided to list a lizard as endangered in our State. They cannot declare that it has different DNA from the lizards that are not being put on the list. In other words, it's just a variety of a lizard, not all lizards. They can't show a DNA difference. So over some small minute difference they are going to possibly shut down all of the oil and gas wells in southern New Mexico. That means more people on welfare, more people on unemployment. It means fewer people paying taxes.

Up in the northwest part of the State, the EPA recently put out a ruling that would cause three of the five generators in one generating station to shut down.

□ 1820

So at a time when we are facing rising utility costs, we are facing rolling blackouts. We are going to put three generators off-line. Since they are doing that they are going to require less coal, and now then 200 coal miners who live on the Navajo Indian reservation, making \$60,000 a year, are going to no longer be working and paying taxes. They are going to be drawing unemployment and be on Medicaid, be on welfare, TANF, and food stamps.

One would say that our government will not and cannot kill industries, and yet they killed the entire timber industry. New Mexico used to have 20,000 jobs in timber, and today it has none because of the spotted owl, a regulation that could have been done differently but instead was used to stop all the logging in every forest in New Mexico.

We believe that's wrong. We believe that we can keep the species from going extinct and create the logging jobs again. So we have submitted a bill that would do that.

I would draw our attention also to the fact that 27,000 farmers in the San Joaquin Valley in California were put out of work because of a 2-inch minnow that could have been kept alive in holding ponds and put over in the river. But an extreme decision said that it's either the jobs or the minnow, and they chose the minnow.

We are putting our economic system at risk by systematically killing industries and jobs in this country, and that's the reason you have the frustration that is expressing itself in tea parties across the Nation taking to the

streets and saying our government is too strong, it's too powerful, it's time for us to live within the restraints of the Constitution.

So as I wrap up here tonight, we again talk about the need for the Constitution to limit the government, to limit the government's ability to come in and affect your freedoms and your life.

This country has been, in the past, the destination for anyone who wanted freedom to build their dreams here. They could come and do it. We are beginning to choke off the ability for even our own citizens to find their dreams and make them come true here. We are doing it one business, one industry at a time through taxation, through regulation, but more we are doing it through the unstable currency that we are creating through the printing of money.

It is time for us to get our fiscal house in order. It is time to recognize that the future is at risk, according to the OMB and the CBO both. If we don't act now, then we will not have an economic future any stronger than the Soviet Union.

It's my hope that we will begin to act as Americans today, not as Republicans or Democrats, to look at the challenges that we face, to take them on and to address them in ways that the American people say "yes." That is an appropriate action; that is a correct action.

It's my sincere belief that our best days are ahead of us because I believe the American people are going to insist that we take care of the economic mess that we, that we in Congress, have created over the last 70 and 80 years. We can't make promises that we can't keep with money that we don't have. We must correct it.

#### CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week I came to the floor of the House to talk about the history of law and human rights, and I suggested that history is a work in progress. I believe that the law is going somewhere from the earliest civilizations with eye-for-an-eye systems of justice through today, when countries like ours lead the way toward more freedom and more human rights for all.

We began this Congress with the reading here on the floor of the redacted version of the Constitution, not the Constitution with amendments. But that redacted version leaves out the historical struggle to create today's Constitution as a more thoughtful and a more inclusive document.

Mr. Speaker, America is one big corporation. The Constitution is the bylaws. We, the people, the board of directors, have the right to change our

bylaws in the Constitution and redirect the American corporation towards our priorities.

The American Constitution is a benchmark in that living history. We have amended it from time to time to make sure that we are closer to achieving a more perfect union for all Americans.

I believe we should continue that process, and amend the Constitution in several ways, including giving all Americans the right to a high-quality education, high-quality health care, and a clean environment.

I think we need to guarantee equal rights for women. If, in fact, the Congress had adopted the Equal Rights Amendment for women many decades ago, today 51 percent of all jobs and 51 percent of all households that are headed by a woman where there is no man would provide greater stability for the work that they already do.

But tonight, Mr. Speaker, I want to put my beliefs about why the Constitution should be amended into further historical context.

This week's Time magazine makes my point in ways that I cannot muster tonight on the House floor. It has a picture of our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, crying, and it says, "Why We Are Still Fighting the Civil War."

And no American who is watching this debate on the floor of the Congress between Democrats and Republicans should be operating under any illusion that we are simply not on a battlefield, we are simply in the halls of the Congress. But we are waging one hell of a fight to build a more perfect union versus building more perfect States' rights.

I wrote about these issues extensively, Mr. Speaker, in 2001, very extensively in my book, "A More Perfect Union: Advancing New American Rights." In fact, my book's launch party was scheduled for the big Borders, World Trade Center, on September 11, 2001. Unfortunately, we had a scheduling conflict and couldn't make it.

So I want to talk tonight, Mr. Speaker, about the central conflict of American history, the debates over the role of the Federal Government between those who believe in States' rights above all and those of us who have a more national perspective and believe in creating a more perfect union. I think that's a more appropriate analogy for defining how the Congress is divided; not Democrats and Republicans, for some Democrats will vote for the continuing resolution offered by the Republicans supporting more and more cuts. It's really hard to tell where people stand.

But in Washington, either we are building a more perfect union for all of the American people, or we are building a more perfect States' rights. So, Mr. Speaker, I want to share a few quotes that I think help frame the debate.

In the early years of our Republic, Gouverneur Morris, a Pennsylvania

delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, said, "I cannot conceive of a government in which there can exist two supremes." In 1787, Mr. Speaker, Gouverneur Morris was concerned that a dual system of State and Federal control might not work very well.

In his book "Dixie Rising," Peter Applebome writes, "Think of a place that's bitterly antigovernment and fiercely individualistic, where race is a constant subtext to daily life, and God and guns run through public discourse like an electric current. Think of a place where influential scholars market theories of white supremacy, where the word 'liberal' is a negative epithet, where hang-'em-high law-and-order justice centered on the death penalty and throw-away-the-key sentencing are politically all but unstoppable. Think of a place obsessed with States' rights, as if it were the 1850s all over again and the Civil War had never been fought. Such characteristics have always described the South. Somehow, they now describe the Nation."

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it's important to note a headline from June 24, 1999, from The Washington Post that read, "In 3 Cases, High Court Shifts Power to States." Of course, in over a decade since then, we have seen case after case at the Supreme Court, bill after bill in this House, that have furthered that trend.

This afternoon I want to talk about the center of conservatism, the center of the Constitution, the legal basis by which Republicans and some Democrats stake out their anti-Federal Government agenda. Mr. Speaker, there are two central issues that have dominated this country from its beginning. The first is the relationship between the Federal Government and the States. That question has been with us since the writing of our Constitution in Philadelphia in 1787; through the Supreme Court's first major decision in 1793, *Chisholm vs. Georgia*, during the antebellum period of the 1800s through the 1860s; through the Civil War and postbellum first and second Reconstruction periods; and it remains active and very much a part of our discourse today.

□ 1830

The second issue that has plagued the U.S. is race. It is the central dilemma in our Nation's history, and it has haunted us since 1619, when the first African slaves arrived on our shores—before the Declaration of Independence, before the Constitution, before the Bill of Rights through to the current period of Second Reconstruction.

Throughout history, the question of how to properly balance the national and State governments has confronted America: Are we 50 nation-states that voluntarily participate in a national federation but can ignore or withdraw from that federation at any time—like when 11 States seceded from the Union, or when 22 States filed a lawsuit

against the health care reform bill that passed the Congress this year and the President signed it—or are we one Nation, with a national common law that is indivisible, with liberty and justice for all?

These were perplexing and troublesome questions for the Founders and for the first three-quarters of a century of our existence. They still trouble us today. In a very real sense, it was the Civil War that converted us from a federation of States to a Union. The current common belief is that we are the latter. In practice, too often, we still try to operate like the former. Clearly, the ideology and legacy of States' rights lingers and continues to disrupt and interfere with our ability to build a more perfect Union.

For some, not building a more perfect Union appears to be the goal. Downsizing the role of Federal Government, or the "revolution of devolution" ideology that Newt Gingrich brought on the scene in such a forceful way following the 1994 Republican conquest of the House and the Senate, clearly is an obstacle to achieving national goals. Not building a more perfect Union is clearly the goal of the 112th Congress.

Under the guise of the budget, deficit reduction and spending cuts, today's Republican majority, with the help of some Democrats, is trying to push through bills that would drastically shrink the size and change the scope of the Federal Government. As a result, we're on the verge of a government shutdown, and many Republicans have cheered about the possibility of a government shutdown with loud applause.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it will be impossible to build a more perfect Union until the ideology of States' rights and the legacy of devolution are politically defeated, as well as in the hearts and minds of the American people. It is currently a central part of the belief system of far too many Americans.

By decentralizing the essential decisions on economic issues such as full employment, health care, housing, public education, and justice, it simply guarantees economic injustice for workers and consumers, and it ensures inadequate health care, shelter, learning, and justice for all Americans.

Soon, millions of Americans will wake up with a shut down Federal Government and States in a fiscal meltdown. Their faith in their elected representatives and government to solve the bread-and-butter issues of their lives will be shaken, and Americans' confidence in our freedom system will be diminished.

The 50 States, acting individually or functioning merely in loose cooperation or voluntary association, simply cannot and will not adequately address policywise, administratively or financially these basic national needs. Only if these essential questions are addressed in a democratic, centralized and coordinated way can we even hope to build a better Nation.

There is no simple answer to this balance of power issue. The question of the relationship of the States to the Federal Government is an ongoing one. Times and circumstances change, and if government is to be relevant, responsive and accountable to the American public's real needs, the relationship, roles and balance of power between the Federal and State governments must adapt and adjust.

The balance of State and Federal power is not something new, and it cannot be settled "by the opinion of any one generation," wrote Woodrow Wilson in 1911. He continued, "Changes in the social and economic condition of society, in the electorate's perception of issues needing to be addressed by government, and in the prevailing political values require each successive generation to treat Federal-State relationships as 'a new question,' subject to full and searching reappraisal."

Politically, however, the reality of circumstances should not be used as an excuse to pursue an anti-Federal Government philosophy of States' rights. The guiding or dominant principle must remain true to the Preamble of our Constitution—to build a more perfect Union, not more perfect States' rights.

The idea of States' rights in the American Colonies preceded the formation of the Constitution and the United States. It rested on the idea of State sovereignty, that ultimate political power and authority resided in the States individually. A century later, States' rights became the means by which State governments defended slavery and perpetuated that peculiar institution with its elitist and perverted economic, political and social arrangements.

In fact, there is a difference between sovereign State rights and the States' rights ideology. Some matters do belong in the purview of the States. States' rights, however, come from a very different spirit and appeal, one that has historically defended injustice within the States.

During the colonial period, citizens strongly identified with and were loyal to their individual Colonies or States. For example, early frictions among the Colonies prevented them from working together to fight against French and Indian antagonists in the mid-1700s. Only their joint hatred of British domination joined them together in the Continental Congress as States in 1776 to fight and win a revolution. Even then, the hostilities among the States continued, postponing adoption of the Articles of Confederation until 1781.

Thus, internal mistrust among the States and external colonial and revolutionary experiences with England made most Americans suspicious and distrustful of undemocratic centralized Federal, central or national power. Indeed, when they drew up the Articles of Confederation in 1776 and ratified them in 1781, they made central authority so weak as to be unworkable for the idea of a union.

The Founding Fathers—women and people of color were not included—tried to correct this flaw when they drafted the Constitution in Philadelphia in 1787. Their mixed feelings and the politics surrounding "centralized," or Federal, and "decentralized," State, power led them to create a Constitution with divided powers both "within," legislative, executive and judicial branches, and "without," between Federal and State governments, that were deliberately ambiguous. It was a central issue of debate during the constitutional ratification process as well.

The new Congress quickly proposed ten amendments that secured these rights, including the 10th Amendment, which delegated to the States those powers not authorized or prohibited by the Federal Government. The 10th Amendment, powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

This has come to mean that if the Constitution specifically speaks to a right, then it is federally protected; but if the Constitution is silent on a particular issue, like slavery, it was reserved to the States, respectively. Only adding an amendment to the Constitution of the United States overcame the limitations of the 10th Amendment to guarantee freedom to the slaves.

However, if slavery, Mr. Speaker, at this time were a State right, then State rights can never be human rights in the American political context. Therefore, if succeeding generations of Americans believe in human rights, they must fight to overcome the limitations of this old amendment and the very slave system that it protected in order to provide progress.

If you believe in gay marriage, you must overcome the limitations of the 10th Amendment and not State by State, but fighting for your human rights in the context of the Constitution. If you believe in education for all, since the Constitution of the United States is silent on the question of education, you must overcome the limitations of the 10th Amendment to guarantee an equal high-quality education for all Americans. If you believe in health care for all Americans, you must overcome the limitations of the 10th Amendment, this old slave amendment, and guarantee the right to health care for all Americans in the Constitution; because the issues of slavery taught us, if slavery is a State right and if Virginia all the way around to Texas has the right to leave the Union, then States' rights can never be human rights.

The questions, Mr. Speaker, were many. And it should logically have followed exactly what this Congress is doing. If the Constitution is silent on health care, cut it. If it's silent on Medicare, Medicaid, LIHEAP, unemployment, housing, NIH funding, cut it. The Republican majority has placed it on the chopping block because they

argue it is outside the scope of Federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, what we have learned from this process and what we bring to the table is that human rights must be advanced by this Congress in order to broaden the definition of what it means to be an American.

□ 1840

Mr. Speaker, tonight I am joined by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana. I want to welcome my colleague from the great city of New Orleans whose congressional district has experienced a State that is in a difficult financial condition. He has experienced natural disasters, and he cannot just rely upon his State legislature to solve these problems. He needs a strong Federal Government to close some of the profound gaps that exist in his congressional district, just as I need a strong Federal Government to close gaps that exist in my congressional district. But it is virtually impossible, Mr. Speaker, to close those gaps unless this Congress recognizes that we have an obligation to the American people, to those who have been left behind.

While slavery was clearly the cause of the Civil War, the non-slavery rationale for the Civil War and the argument that won it broad support in the South and almost won it international recognition was Madison's and Jefferson's interpretation of States' rights as self-determination.

That's why the tea party comes running up here saying the Federal Government should be out of business, turn it over to the States. With some practical examples of the limitations of what we are confronting, I am proud to introduce to some—and I am honored that he is joining me tonight in this colloquy and this discussion—the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. CEDRIC RICHMOND.

Mr. RICHMOND. Thank you, Congressman JACKSON, for yielding to me and allowing me to participate in this conversation. And thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing us this opportunity to talk.

Congressman JACKSON, you well know that it starts back in the Second Congressional District of Louisiana when we start talking about the true and historical fight of States' rights versus the common good or what we can call a more perfect Union. Because had you left it to States' rights and the will of Governors and the legislatures of those Southern States, then Ruby Bridges, who was my constituent in New Orleans, would not have had the Federal marshals to escort her that day to Frantz School so that she could have the same education as everyone else.

So we have to remember when we talk about States' rights and the Federal Government and the fact that we are talking about a more perfect Union, we are talking about a Constitution. We are talking about a Congress, and we are talking about a court

system that should guarantee every child the same opportunity. Whether it is Louisiana, whether you are in Lake Providence, Louisiana, or whether you are in Boston, Massachusetts, you should have the same access and the same rights. So what we are talking about is a Federal Government that should insist and ensure that everyone is treated equally under the laws.

Now, the interesting thing when you talk about and you allude to States' rights, Congressman JACKSON, people talk about States' rights when it is convenient. And I come from a State in which they are talking about States' rights right now. It should be their right to offer health care as they see fit. It should be our job to cut all of the things that aren't essential.

However, I remember those days after Katrina when we were not saying States' rights. We were saying: Where is the Coast Guard? We were saying: Our levees have collapsed; we need the Corps of Engineers' help to rebuild them. And it took this Congress and actions and your vote to put \$14 billion into the Corps of Engineers' budget so that they could build the proper infrastructure around the city to protect the citizens there. Why did they do it? Because it was the common good. It was the right thing to do.

So you can't have it both ways when you talk about States' rights and when you talk about the role of the Federal Government. And now when times are difficult, we go back to the States' rights argument so that we can cut those things that the least of us need.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. How can the Federal Government or how can the States address unemployment individually? How can 50 States, one State at a time, address education? How can 50 States, one State at a time, address health care without some centralizing, unifying coordination from the Federal Government?

Mr. RICHMOND. Well, they can't do it. Part of it becomes when you take health care as a whole, when you start talking about the United States of America and health care for all, the United States of America and education for all, the United States of America and employment for all, you are talking about things that affect interstate commerce. Now you are talking about things that affect the future and well-being of this country as a whole, which directly puts it back into the powers of the Federal Government because it affects the Federal Government.

So you can't isolate it. That's what some would attempt to do now. I just don't think that it is possible to do. History dictates that you can't do it. What you will end up with is a system of unequal treatment to people based on arbitrary factors: where they live, what they look like, and all of those things.

So, Congressman JACKSON, I would just say that I think you are right on the mark when you are talking about

the role that the Federal Government should play. And you raised, just a couple of moments ago, that it is the Federal Government's role to dictate how we treat the unemployed. Now, we very well can't leave that up to States' rights.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. It may not even be a State priority to eliminate unemployment. In other words, there ought to be some national interest in making sure that 13 million Americans have a job, that they are working and they are paying taxes and that they can help reduce the deficit and the debt.

I hear from neither side, anyone come to this floor saying that we are putting forward an agenda to wipe out unemployment.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICHMOND. Well, Congressman JACKSON, my question to you was going to be: Have you seen a State react yet? Have you seen a State step up with their own jobs plan? Or have you seen a State address the inequality and the treatment of the unemployed so far?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I have not seen. I have not seen it in any coordinated way. And as if to suggest that Illinois, just because of an invisible border between Illinois and Indiana, that Indiana's economy doesn't affect the Illinois economy, or the Wisconsin economy doesn't affect the Illinois economy, or the Iowa economy, another border State, doesn't affect the Illinois economy, what I have seen are Governors now in battles, offering incentives to corporations not to leave their State and cross State lines because we are not growing the economy evenly in all States together.

The absence of Federal coordination creates a disaster amongst the States, and we become less of a Union as States begin to offer incentives in a rush to the bottom to undermine workers, to undermine the quality of life for Americans by changing laws within States to undermine the quality of benefits that workers receive who even work within States.

This is part of the ongoing revolution that has been led over the last 5 or 10 years by the right wing, both in the Democratic Party and in the Republican Party, against the idea of the central government.

My question to you: How can we be a government of, for, and by the people and then be so upset at it when it is our government? when it is us?

Mr. RICHMOND. Well, it depends. And what we see in this climate right now, you see the anger out there of a generation of people and a large population of people who are upset at the way government is working. Now, there is one particular thing they can point out, which is the debt and the deficit. One way, which is the way that is being pursued today, is to just cut. Let's cut everything that is unpopular. Let's cut those things that go to the common good; those things that promote unity; those things that will help

people lift themselves up; and those things that will create opportunity for people.

We always said in this country that education was the best way to lift yourself out of poverty. What we are doing here in this Congress right now, we are cutting Pell Grants. We are cutting early childhood education. You can't do those things and then leave it up to the States because, as you so adequately addressed a few minutes ago, it is a competition between the States.

I had the privilege to go with my Governor before over to Germany to visit Thyssenkrupp to offer them incentives so they would come to Louisiana as opposed to going to Alabama. Well, we need a referee when things like that are going on. We need somebody who can coordinate and say some competition between the States is good, but it is our role to make sure that all Americans are treated fairly and that everybody has the opportunity to succeed.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I think the lesson comes particularly from African American history, which I think is appropriate. We don't talk about it up here enough. I'm not ashamed or afraid to come and talk about it.

When African Americans were fighting against slavery and fighting from 1619 to 1865, the passage of the 13th Amendment, the legal argument that was used to justify—to justify—why slavery needed to continue was the 10th Amendment. States' rights.

Virginia said, You don't have a right, Federal Government, to come here and tell us what to do. Georgia said, you don't have a right, Federal Government, to come here and free slaves. You don't have a right, Federal Government, to come into Alabama and tell us what to do. You don't have a right, Federal Government, to come to North Carolina and tell us what to do.

□ 1850

And here we are in 2011 with an element of the Congress of the United States and a tea party outside of the Congress of the United States telling us: Federal Government, you don't have a right to come into our State and give somebody health care. You don't have a right to come into our State and end the foreclosure crisis. You don't have a right to come into our State and provide a higher quality of life for all Americans.

Oh, yes, but you do have a right to give some people a tax break. You do have a right to help these corporations. You do have a right to bail out Wall Street, but you don't have a right to bail out the individual.

So I think, Mr. RICHMOND, that we have a unique perspective around the 10th Amendment that we need to bring into this debate. I'm hoping the Black Caucus joins us in that conversation.

But let me ask you, Mr. RICHMOND. In Louisiana, if offered an opportunity by this government to receive more resources to fix schools, to fix levees, to

build infrastructure, would your State send the money back?

Mr. RICHMOND. Absolutely not. Not only would my State take it, but there's a new report out by a conservative group that shows that Louisiana receives more aid than every other State except one and for the first time our State budget has more Federal dollars in it than State dollars.

So I want to be clear about what you hear about States' rights. And this is not just in Louisiana. Right now 27 States have more Federal money in their budgets than they do their own State dollars. So they're not turning down State assistance when it comes to providing those things.

And I just want to tell you that it's so convenient, and the 10th Amendment couldn't address everything, and the Constitution could not address everything at the time, and we can't pretend that it did. What we have the responsibility to do, as Members of this Congress, is to make sure we apply common sense to what the Founders were doing.

You see no mention of the Internet in the Constitution. That's our road to now deal with it. So now that we talk about a complex program to give every American the basic right to health care, you are not going to see that in the Constitution. But what you see in the Constitution and what the overriding theme is, is a more perfect Union. And this government has the responsibility to do that.

So when we start talking about energy assistance to our seniors who can't afford it, you will not see those things in the Constitution. But when you apply common sense, which is what we were elected to do, to a living, breathing document, it would follow that we have not only the right but we have the responsibility and the obligation to do those things for the States.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. RICHMOND, I understand that my time is about to expire.

But our men and women who are fighting in Afghanistan and fighting in Iraq, they're fighting to defend that flag. They're fighting to build a more perfect Union. It's shameful that Members of this Congress aren't fighting for that flag, aren't fighting for a more perfect Union, aren't fighting to expand opportunities for our men and women when they return from Afghanistan and Iraq.

There is nothing more tragic in this current hour, Mr. Speaker, than the idea that our men and women could come home to unemployment, could come home without health care, could come home to homes that are in foreclosure, Mr. Speaker. The 112th Congress needs to do something about that.

I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for participating in this Special Order.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of surgery.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House reports that on April 6, 2011 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 4. To repeal the expansion of information reporting requirements for payments of \$600 or more to corporations, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 8, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1106. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of the List of Ports of Embarkation and Export Inspection Facilities From the Regulations [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0078] (RIN: 0579-AD25) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1107. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dichlormid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0477; FRL-8866-2] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1108. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program report of expenditures for Fiscal Year 2010, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1109. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Repeal of Restriction on Ballistic Missile Defense Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (DFARS Case 2011-D026) (RIN: 0750-AH18) received March 17, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1110. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's March 2011 Semi-Annual Report providing the progress toward destruction of the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) deadline of April 29, 2012, but not later than December 31, 2017; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1111. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's Annual Report for 2010; to the Committee on Financial Services.



1112. A letter from the Deputy to the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Assessments, Large Bank Pricing (RIN: 3064-A D66) received March 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1113. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of California; PM-10; Technical Amendment [EPA-R09-OAR-2008-0306; FRL-9284-3] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1114. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Regulation Extending the Reporting Deadline for Year 2010 Data Elements Required Under the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0191 FRL-9283-7] (RIN: 2060-AQ87) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1115. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Nebraska: Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Greenhouse Gas Permitting Authority and Tailoring Rule Revision [EPA-R07-OAR-2010-0945; FRL-9281-6] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1116. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories; State of Arizona, Maricopa County Air Quality Department; State of California, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0213; FRL-9283-4] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1117. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Hampshire; Determination of Attainment of the 1997 Ozone Standard [EPA-R01-OAR-2010-0934; A-1-FRL-9281-5] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1118. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Adoption of the Revised Lead Standards and Related Reference Conditions and Update of Appendices; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule [EPA-R03-2010-0882; FRL-9281-4] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1119. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Amendments to the Protocol Gas Verification Program and Minimum Competency Requirements for Air Emission Testing [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0837; FRL-9280-9] (RIN: 2060-AQ06) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1120. A letter from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting reports on the National Youth Anti-Drug

Media Campaign for Fiscal Year 2010, pursuant to Public Law 109-469, section 203 and 501; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1121. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTT 11-019, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1122. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 11-08, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1123. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the twelfth report on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Activities in countries described in Section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2227(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1124. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTT 10-142, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1125. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTT 10-107, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1126. A letter from the Senior Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Garnishment of Accounts Containing Federal Benefit Payments (RIN: 1505-AC20) received March 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1127. A letter from the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for FY 2010 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1128. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Additional Requirements for Market Research [FAC 2005-50; FAR Case 2008-007; Item IV; Docket 2010-0086, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL50) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1129. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Socioeconomic Program Parity [FAC 2005-50; FAR Case 2011-004; Item V; Docket 2011-0004, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL88) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1130. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Justification and Approval of Sole-Source 8(a) Contracts [FAC 2005-50; FAR Case 2009-038; Item III; Docket 2010-0095, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL55) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1131. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Requirements for Acquisitions Pursuant to Multiple-Award Contracts [FAC 2005-50; FAR Case 2007-012; Item II; Docket 2011-0081, Sequence 01] (RIN: 9000-AL93) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1132. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Proper Use and Management of Cost-Reimbursement Contracts [FAC 2005-50; FAR Case 2008-030; Item I; Docket 2011-0082, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL78) received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1133. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-50; Introduction [Docket FAR 2011-0076, Sequence 2] received March 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1134. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's annual report for FY 2010 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1135. A letter from the Executive Vice President, Postal Service, transmitting the Service's annual report for fiscal year 2010, in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1136. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Potential Unexploded Ordinance, Pier 91, Seattle, WA [Docket No.: USCG-2010-1098] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1137. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Illinois Waterway System located within the Ninth Coast Guard District; Stay (Suspension) [USCG-2011-0003] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1138. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone, Michoud Slip Position 30 degrees 0' 34.2" N, 89 degrees 55' 40.7" W to Position 30 degrees 0' 29.5" N, 89 degrees 55' 52.6" W [Docket No.: USCG-2010-1087] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1139. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; On the Waters in Kailua Bay, Oahu, HI [Docket No.: USCG-2010-1111] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1140. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; New Year's Celebration for the City of San Francisco, Fireworks Display, San Francisco, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2010-1108] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1141. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Fleet Industrial Supply Center Pier, San Diego, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2010-043] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1142. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report on the Tribal-State Road Maintenance Agreements, pursuant to Public Law 109-59, section 1119(k); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1143. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the 2010 Annual Report on the Regulatory Status of Each Recommendation on the NTSB Most Wanted List; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1144. A letter from the Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Paralympics Monthly Assistance Allowance (RIN: 2900-AN43) received March 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1145. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Civil Money Penalties for Nursing Homes [CMS-2435-F] received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

1146. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Finalizing Medicare Regulations under Section 902 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) for Calendar Year 2010"; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

1147. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicaid Program; State Allotments for Payment of Medicare Part B Premiums for Qualifying Individuals: Federal Fiscal Year 2010 and Federal Fiscal Year 2011 [CMS-2318-NJ] (RIN: 0938-AQ42) received March 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

**DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

The Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

**PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 1409. A bill to ensure and foster continued patient safety and quality of care by clarifying the application of the antitrust laws to negotiations between groups of health care professionals and health plans and health care insurance issuers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. ROYCE):

H.R. 1410. A bill to promote freedom and democracy in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 1411. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure continuation of the Metropolitan Medical Response System Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. COLE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 1412. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a reduction in the number of boutique fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WU, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 1413. A bill to provide for the designation of the Devil's Staircase Wilderness Area in the State of Oregon, to designate segments of Wasson and Franklin Creeks in the State of Oregon as wild or recreation rivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WU, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 1414. A bill to modify the boundary of the Oregon Caves National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 1415. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to make technical corrections to the segment designations for the Chetco River, Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 1416. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an offset against income tax refunds to pay for restitution and other State judicial debts that are past-due; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 1417. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to use only human-based methods for training members of the Armed Forces in the treatment of severe combat injuries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CARNAHAN):

H.R. 1418. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to provide certain credit unions with the authority to make addi-

tional member business loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan):

H.R. 1419. A bill to improve the calculation of, the reporting of, and the accountability for, secondary school graduation rates; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (for himself and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 1420. A bill to establish a commission to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BOREN (for himself and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 1421. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to clarify the role of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma with regard to the maintenance of the W.D. Mayo Lock and Dam in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOSWELL (for himself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend the suspension of the limitation on the period for which certain borrowers are eligible for guaranteed assistance; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. BOREN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. LANKFORD):

H.R. 1423. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 4th Avenue Southwest in Ardmore, Oklahoma, as the "Specialist Micheal E. Phillips Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 1424. A bill to improve the Federal Acquisition Institute; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. ELLMERS (for herself, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. WU, Mr. HALL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 1425. A bill to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Small Business, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. EMERSON (for herself and Mr. ROSS of Arkansas):

H.R. 1426. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of physical therapists in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HARPER (for himself, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. JONES, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 1427. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to reauthorize technical assistance to small public water systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.



By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 1428. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the Renewal Community program through end of 2012; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia):

H.R. 1429. A bill to provide for the compensation of furloughed Federal employees; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 1430. A bill to require regulated lending institutions, Federal agency lenders, and Government-sponsored enterprises for housing to accept flood insurance coverage provided by a private entity that otherwise meets the requirements for the mandatory purchase of flood insurance to accept such flood insurance coverage as satisfaction of such requirements; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1431. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to grant releases to terms and conditions contained in a deed under which the United States conveyed certain land to Dona Ana County, New Mexico, for airport purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 1432. A bill to require formal rule-making procedures for rules related to health care reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Ms. WATERS, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 1433. A bill to protect private property rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 1434. A bill to render inadmissible to the United States aliens who have been convicted of a sex offense against a minor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, to include disclosures made by Department of Defense contract employees to their immediate employers in the provisions providing protections against reprisals for certain disclosures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1436. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to require a nuclear power facility licensee to notify the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the State and county in which the facility is located within 24 hours of an unplanned release of radionuclides in excess of allowable limits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1437. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to make a technical correction relating to stainless steel single-piece exhaust gas manifolds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.J. Res. 55. A joint resolution to amend the War Powers Resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to

the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALSH of Illinois (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MARINO, Mr. REHBERG, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LANCE, Mr. HELLER, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. MARCHANT):

H.J. Res. 56. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. KLINE, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H. Res. 208. A resolution directing the Secretary of Defense to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of any document, record, memo, correspondence, or other communication of the Department of Defense, or any portion of such communication, that refers or relates to any consultation with Congress regarding Operation Odyssey Dawn or military actions in or against Libya; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. KLINE, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H. Res. 209. A resolution directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of any document, record, memo, correspondence, or other communication of the Department of State, or any portion of such communication, that refers or relates to any consultation with Congress regarding Operation Odyssey Dawn or military actions in or against Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, and Mr. FILNER):

H. Res. 210. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Global Youth Service Day; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PENCE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER):

H. Res. 211. A resolution expressing support for designation of the first weekend of May as Ten Commandments Weekend to recognize the significant contributions the Ten Commandments have made in shaping the principles, institutions, and national character of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H. Res. 212. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should not intervene in the civil war in the Ivory Coast; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. TONKO):

H. Res. 213. A resolution honoring the memory of Poland's President, national leaders, and cultural leaders who were killed in the tragic plane crash at Smolensk, Russia on April 10, 2010; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. RANGEL introduced a bill (H.R. 1438) for the relief of Kadiatou Diallo, Sankerala Diallo, Ibrahim Diallo, Abdoul Diallo, Mamadou Bobo Diallo, and Mamadou Pathe Diallo; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 1409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 1411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common Defense of the United States, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides Congress the power to make "all Laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying out the constitutional powers vested in the Government of the United States.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 1412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 1413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 1414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 1415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in

Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 1416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 1, 14, and 18), which grants Congress the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States; to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; and to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 1418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 1419.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

H.R. 1420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

13th 14th 15th Amendments

By Mr. BOREN:

H.R. 1421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 1422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution, section 8, clause 18

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 1423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 1424.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 1425.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, §8, cl. 2 (regulating commerce between the several states);

Art. I, §8, cl. 7 (promoting the progress of science and the useful, by for a limited time granting them exclusive rights to their works);

Art I, sec. 8, cl. 11 and 12 (raising army and navies).

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 1426.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. HARPER:

H.R. 1427.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 1428.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of this legislation lies in the power of congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises as described in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1. With further support from the Sixteenth Amendment, which provides Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 1429.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 1430.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1431.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 1432.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1433.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 1434.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1 gives Congress the authority to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1435.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution,

which grants Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.J. Res. 55.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. WALSH of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 56.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. UPTON, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 5: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 27: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 100: Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 110: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 114: Mr. UPTON, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 210: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 402: Mr. WATT.

H.R. 412: Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. ROSKAM.

H.R. 420: Mr. ROONEY and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 436: Mr. CARTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DENHAM, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 440: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 450: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H.R. 495: Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 516: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 539: Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 603: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 604: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 640: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 653: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 654: Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 672: Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 733: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 740: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 787: Mr. MANZULLO and Mr. POMPEO.

H.R. 819: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 822: Mr. JONES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MACK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 831: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 854: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DICKS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WU, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 894: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 923: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SHULER, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 942: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 966: Mr. CANSECO and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 984: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 985: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 998: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1000: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1006: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 1022: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1057: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. FALDOMAEGA, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1058: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1091: Mr. KISSELL.

H.R. 1093: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. DREIER, Mr. LATTA, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. WEST, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1154: Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 1161: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 1179: Mr. FORBES and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1195: Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 1206: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 1208: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1219: Mr. ANDREWS and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1234: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1236: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. AKIN, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1259: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 1273: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1288: Mr. COBLE and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1291: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1297: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1299: Mr. GOHMERT and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 1323: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1351: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1357: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1366: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1380: Mr. SIRES, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms.

HANABUSA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. DEFASIO, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WEINER, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BACA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. FARR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 1397: Mr. REYES.

H.J. Res. 47: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H. Res. 98: Mr. KISSELL, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. CARTER, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H. Res. 134: Mr. WOLF and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H. Res. 137: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. MCINTYRE.