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No. 55

## House of Representatives

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

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 25 minutes and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 10:50 a.m.

### HISTORIC SPENDING CUTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1473, a continuing resolution which will fund our government and, most importantly, our troops' families for the rest of the fiscal year and will help generate a better environment for job creation.

While this final agreement is far from perfect—more cuts going forward are absolutely needed—this agreement is a victory for the American people. At \$38.5 billion in cuts, H.R. 1473 represents the largest spending cut since World War II. Domestic spending will actually fall by 4 percent this year with the passage of this CR.

We accomplished this historic cut just months after President Obama asked Congress for a spending freeze. That would have meant zero, nada, nil, cuts in spending this year. In fact, our Federal Government will spend \$78.5 billion less than President Obama proposed this year with the passage of H.R. 1473.

These historic cuts would not be possible without the strong and constant

support of the American people to end the out-of-control spending in Washington. Their voices were heard loud and clear on November 2.

House Republicans were able to translate the people's call for reining in spending into the largest non-defense spending cut in history. Washington is no longer talking about if we should cut spending; we are talking about how much we should cut spending. This is the American people's victory, and they deserve the credit for providing the support and momentum to change our debate.

This bill is also a victory for my home State of Texas and for the good people of the 22nd Congressional District, whom I am honored to represent here in Washington. Importantly, H.R. 1473 repeals the Doggett amendment, a heavy-handed regulation that was forcing Texas, and only Texas, to violate its own constitution and spend education funds as the Federal Government dictated while giving every other State in the Nation the flexibility to spend their funds as they see fit.

The Doggett amendment, which was inserted in last summer's State government bailout bill, singled out Texas by attaching unconstitutional strings to \$830 million in funding. No other State faced such treatment.

Teachers across Texas have faced the threat of losing their jobs with this expected shortfall in education money. But passage of this bill will right this egregious wrong for the great State of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this measure today means we will have succeeded in reducing discretionary spending to pre-bailout stimulus levels. We will be lowering the baseline for next year's budget, which will result in hundreds of billions of dollars in savings over the next decade.

Most importantly, we are setting the stage for the real challenge that comes next: cutting trillions in spending

through the new Republican budget, the Path to Prosperity. We didn't get into this financial crisis overnight, and we are not getting out of it overnight.

But today, for the first time in years, Washington will begin to tighten its belt, just as families across America do every day. This is just the beginning of an important first step forward in changing the culture of spending the people's tax dollars with reckless abandon. America is open for business again.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1473.

### REPEAL DME COMPETITIVE BIDDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HARTZLER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALTMIRE. Madam Speaker, 4 years ago I began to express my concerns about the competitive bidding program that CMS proposed for durable medical equipment. The goal of the program was laudable—to save money and to cut waste, fraud, and abuse from the Medicare program—but the implementation of the program has been fraught with problems.

This issue is of particular importance to me because the Pittsburgh region, which I represent, was one of the first nine regions chosen by CMS to implement the competitive bidding demonstration. As I learned more about the design of the program, it became clear that CMS did not foresee the unintended consequences that could result, including the possibility that patients could lose the personal relationship they've developed with their local provider, in turn compromising their quality of care; or the possibility that small suppliers, which make up well over 90 percent of the Nation's medical equipment providers, would not be able to compete in the new market.

□ 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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I also realized that western Pennsylvania would be disproportionately impacted by competitive bidding because of our large Medicare population and the growing medical device industry that is key to the success of our region's economy.

After a poor start to the competitive bidding program in 2008, Congress intervened and passed legislation that I helped introduce to direct CMS to delay the program for 18 months. Critical flaws in the initial bidding process produced fewer competitors, fewer home care services, and a substantial decrease in the quality of care offered to seniors and individuals with disabilities. Congress also instructed CMS to redesign the program to avoid these programs when it conducted the re-bid.

Last fall, CMS launched the re-bid and this past January the program went into effect in the nine regions in the country, including western Pennsylvania. In the first few months of implementation, the worst fears expressed by patients, providers, and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle have been realized. It is clear that despite the delay and the direction from Congress, no significant improvements have been made to the program or the bidding process. Providers who have served beneficiaries for years are closing their doors, and patients have been left confused and unsure where to turn for their care.

While CMS hopes the program will ensure beneficiary access to quality medical supplies and services and improve the effectiveness of payments, the results suggest otherwise. So 2 weeks ago, CMS announced it would delay the second round of its competitive bidding program for 6 months, until the summer of 2013. Additionally, the chief Medicare expert at the Congressional Budget Office recently said the CMS competitive bidding process is "seriously flawed."

This is a good sign, but the round two delay does nothing to help the beneficiaries and small businesses that have already been negatively impacted by round one. The program continues to be a bad deal for seniors and small business owners. That's why I joined with my colleague from Pennsylvania, GLENN THOMPSON, to introduce legislation to repeal the DME competitive bidding program. Our bill would fully repeal the program in a budget-neutral manner, not adding one penny to the Federal deficit. To date, we have 75 bipartisan cosponsors and over 30 advocacy groups that have endorsed our legislation.

I cannot support the DME competitive bidding program when it has become evident the program will unravel the DME small business community and compromise quality of care for seniors and others who rely on durable medical equipment devices. I will continue to work with Congressman THOMPSON to advance this legislation, and I would ask my colleagues to join us in this effort to repeal DME competitive bidding.

□ 1010

#### SUPPORTING FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize this April as Financial Literacy Month.

Each year my good friend and fellow chair of the House Financial and Economic Literacy Caucus, Mr. HINOJOSA, and I work to bring Financial Literacy Month to Capitol Hill. In that effort we are joined by our longtime Senate allies, Senator AKAKA and Senator ENZI.

Traditionally, we have offered a resolution as a way to showcase the latest trends in financial and economic literacy. This year, however, the House is taking an understandable break from debating commemorative resolutions in order to focus attention on pressing items like the budget.

Nonetheless, I want to take a brief opportunity today to encourage my colleagues to take part in this year's Financial Literacy Month. It's a time when nonprofits, educational institutions, financial organizations, government agencies, and others work together to protect consumers and prepare our children to prosper in today's sophisticated marketplace.

For example, from April 17 through 23, America's credit unions will hold National Credit Union Youth Week, which focuses on teaching young Americans about the benefits of setting goals and saving to reach them. In a parallel effort, the American Bankers Association Education Foundation held Teach Children to Save Day on April 12. It's an annual event during which America's banking professionals have volunteered to teach money skills to 4 million young people.

Madam Speaker, this is a trend we should applaud, one that I encourage my colleagues to participate in by joining the Financial and Economic Literacy Caucus. Members and their staffs can also join us this Friday in the Cannon Caucus Room from noon to 3 for a Financial Literacy Day Fair featuring information and constituent outreach materials from 55 of the Nation's leading financial literacy organizations, including the Jump\$tart Coalition, Junior Achievement, and the Council for Economic Education.

Madam Speaker, too many Americans continue to enter the workforce unprepared to handle money, buy a home, or save for retirement. According to the Jump\$tart Coalition's most recent survey, our high school seniors are now scoring lower on financial literacy than they have during any years since 2000; and yet, according to a 2009 survey from the Council for Economic Education, only 34 States require school districts to include personal finance in their education standards for students K-12.

These are troubling numbers, and that's why we must work together to

give Americans the tools they need to prepare against economic uncertainty, recognize deceptive practices, build credit, and make dozens of other day-to-day financial decisions. These are skills that everyone must learn to prosper in today's complex marketplace, and that's what Financial Literacy Month is all about.

So I encourage my colleagues who are interested in learning more to join us this Friday from noon to 3 in the Cannon Caucus Room for our annual Financial Literacy Day Fair.

#### PUERTO RICO GAS PIPELINE

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk once again about Puerto Rico, but this time it's a little different.

I rise to note that Governor Luis Fortuño of Puerto Rico has actually said something I can agree with. Speaking about a proposed gas pipeline, the Republican Governor of Puerto Rico said, "We cannot continue to depend on fossil fuels. Gasoducto is fossil fuels."

He went on to say, "Tying us down to natural gas for 30 years would be a grave mistake."

He was referring to the construction of a natural gas pipeline on an island where beautiful beaches, mountains, and rain forests are both irreplaceable natural resources and part of the economic engine that drives tourism. A gas pipeline, that sounds like a dubious proposition. And I agree.

Mr. Fortuño spoke those words 2 years ago as a candidate. Sadly, now that he's safely in office, Governor Fortuño has changed his mind. Now he enthusiastically supports not just gas pipelines but a much bigger, environmentally disruptive, and more expensive pipeline.

And how the construction of this gigantic, supersized pipeline is being handled is another reason why I must speak out again on the civil rights crisis in Puerto Rico. The ruling party would rather people not notice that Mr. Fortuño and Governor Fortuño have opposite positions on the same gas pipeline, so they are working hard to move this project forward under the cover of night.

Every day the ruling party answers this question: If you wanted to undertake a potentially dangerous, economically dubious, environmentally disastrous, and extremely unpopular project, how would you go about doing it?

Here's the ruling party's answer: You circumvent feasibility studies. You avoid environmental impact studies. You ignore the standard permitting and licensing procedures. And you take every step possible to eliminate public hearings and public scrutiny.

But how do you proceed without these necessary safeguards and information? Well, if you're the government

of Puerto Rico and you want to build a 92-mile natural gas pipeline over mountains and through forests and lakes and rivers and across critical groundwater systems in Puerto Rico, you would amend a law designed to deal with natural resources so that you can bypass the normal permitting and public process.

What the ruling party does is declare an “energy emergency” on the island. This government’s energy emergency allows the pipeline to proceed, despite warnings from the Sierra Club, the environmental group Casa Pueblo, and even the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; despite residents’ concerns that it would be constructed near schools and churches and residential areas; despite geologists noting that it is near earthquake faults and that there have been 2,500 seismic events in the last 3 years on the island, and one just felt all over the island just 2 days ago.

The self-described “energy emergency” also helps hide the fact that you’ve given a \$10 million contract to a pal of the Governor who has no experience at constructing gas pipelines. He does, however, have experience skiing with the Governor. And maybe that’s why you run a slick, taxpayer-funded PR campaign that renames the project “The Via Verde”—“The Green Way.”

So instead of speaking to huge financial, human, and environmental costs, this Orwellian ad campaign calls a gas pipeline over mountains and through the woods and rivers a “green way.” Like a lot of people, I think it would be better to be named just “Green Away,” a magical cleanser that you apply to your forests, rivers, and lakes, and it makes them go away, along with the millions of green tax dollars.

Here’s an even more honest name for this project: “The Wrong Way.” Because it’s wrong to spend the people’s money on a project they don’t want and hasn’t been appropriately studied, as the newspaper *El Nuevo Dia* has shown in a series of reports.

Candidate Fortuño was right; Governor Fortuño is wrong. It’s time to shine some light on this matter.

I have sent Freedom of Information Act requests to every and all Federal agencies that have addressed the pipeline in Puerto Rico. I will release the results so that the people know whom their government is meeting with, what documents exist, and what studies have been done to show the need for this project. Furthermore, I have already urged the Army Corps of Engineers to deny the permit request for the pipeline until experts testify, permits are applied for, community meetings are held, and environmental impact studies are done.

Maybe the government can make the case for this project in the light of day, but they shouldn’t be asking for a verdict without presenting their facts to the people first. It’s time they stop doing things the “Via Verde” way and start doing things the right way.

The 1st of May all to Adjuntas.

#### RAMON CORTINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) for 2 minutes.

Ms. CHU. Today I want to honor a man, Ramon Cortines, for his many years serving students in our public school system.

Ramon recently announced he was retiring as superintendent of the Los Angeles Unified School District. During his distinguished 55-year career in education, he has served as superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, Pasadena, and New York City.

I had the great privilege to work with Ramon last year when the Los Angeles Unified School District passed a resolution calling for immediate passage of the DREAM Act.

But Ramon was not only a superintendent and advocate, he was a teacher in Aptos and Covina, which is in my district, and senior adviser to the U.S. Secretary of Education under President Clinton.

A lifelong educator, Ramon has taught at every level in the public school system—elementary, middle, and senior high school—and has shaped education policy as a consultant to every entity from Stanford University to the University of California.

Ramon came to the Los Angeles Unified School District at a time of great challenge; yet he was able to improve school safety, increase attendance, and reduce the dropout rate. Ramon Cortines has had an extraordinary record of service, and he changed the lives of thousands of children.

Although he will be greatly missed, we must all continue the mission he strived for during his 55-year career, and that is to ensure that every child receives a quality education.

□ 1020

#### 2012 BUDGET

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Tomorrow, my Republican colleagues will bring a 2012 budget to the floor of the House, a budget that rolls back generations of progress and, quite simply, ends Medicare as we know it.

Fifty years ago, before Medicare and Medicaid were signed into law, Americans preparing to retire faced tremendous uncertainty. Private health insurance was simply out of reach. Savings put away during years of employment could barely cover those bills, if they could cover them at all. Seniors were forced to rely on their own children, many of whom were struggling to raise families of their own, to pay for medical care.

When the financial support of family and relatives was not an option, elderly Americans found themselves with the choice of a life without the care of doctors or a life of destitution. This was

the status quo before Medicare and Medicaid were signed into law, and the American people found it unacceptable.

We believed then, as we believe now, that we have a responsibility to ensure that seniors, children, and the permanently disabled, the most vulnerable in our society, have access to quality health care. It was this sense of shared responsibility that Congress codified in 1965 through the creation of Medicare and Medicaid.

As President Lyndon B. Johnson said as he signed this historic legislation, “No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracle of modern medicine. No longer will illness crush and destroy the savings that they have so carefully put away over a lifetime so that they might enjoy dignity in their later years.”

Today, 45 million seniors depend on Medicare’s guaranteed quality benefits. Now this year, as in every year, we find ourselves in the middle of a budget debate. At times, both Republicans and Democrats can be accused of hyperbole. However, it is no exaggeration to say that the Republican budget headed to the House floor tomorrow abandons America’s seniors and does away with the concept of guaranteed Medicare benefits. It is no overstatement to say that it hands Medicare over to the private health insurance industry, and it is no lie to say that this plan ends Medicare as we know it.

This budget is no Path to Prosperity; for seniors, it is a path to the poor house. You can call it premium support; you can call it a voucher; you can call it a coupon; you can call it the golden ticket if you’d like; but changing the name won’t change the fact that this Republican plan will force America’s seniors to hand over most of their income to America’s insurers. Maybe instead of “premium support,” this plan should be called “insurance company profit assistance.”

By the time the Republican plan begins distributing coupons to seniors in 2022, most retirees will be unable to afford health care. After all, these coupons will be worth only 32 percent of the insurance bill. According to the nonpartisan analysts at the Congressional Budget Office, in less than two decades a private health insurance plan as good as Medicare will cost about \$30,000. Unfortunately, the Republican voucher that will be sent out under this budget plan will only be worth \$9,700. This means that there will be an insurance bill worth about \$21,000 sitting in the mailboxes of America’s seniors.

The Republican budget plan is no work of genius; it just shifts the burden of rising health care costs from the Federal Government to seniors and calls it a day. Through Medicare, Americans made a moral commitment as a people to ensure that seniors are not bankrupted by a hip replacement or diabetes medication. Likewise, with Medicaid, we made a moral commitment to ensure that elderly nursing

home patients, impoverished children, the permanently disabled, and the neediest in our society can afford basic care. In fact, two-thirds of all Medicaid spending goes to caring for older adults and people with disabilities. The cost of long-term care, like in rehabilitation centers and nursing homes, is prohibitive. Medicaid serves as a lifeline for these individuals. And it is not an expensive program. In fact, compared to private sector health care costs, Medicaid is cheap, growing half as fast.

The GOP plan cuts Medicaid when physicians and hospitals can barely afford to treat these patients because of such low reimbursement rates. It is no mystery why Medicaid is beginning to strain State and Federal budgets. With so many Americans out of work, enrollment in Medicaid has skyrocketed as more and more families come to rely upon this safety net.

I have said it before and I will say it again: Medicaid is not too expensive. People are too poor. That's why we should be focused on creating new jobs. One hundred days into this new Republican Congress and not a single jobs bill.

Madam Speaker, this plan is not a price that I'm willing to pay. We can do better. We will do better. America's seniors are watching.

#### FUTURE OF MEDICARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. KISSELL) for 4 minutes.

Mr. KISSELL. Madam Speaker, from the time that I first came to Congress, I have continued to be a strong supporter of our seniors' issues and standing by our seniors. Today, I rise in support of another issue that our seniors are facing today, the issue of the future of Medicare.

We must stand by those who have stood by us as they enter into their senior years, and we must be strong in making sure that Medicare stays as a solid medical safety net for our seniors.

Madam Speaker, we have heard a lot about the Greatest Generation, that generation that fought World War II and worked in industries and raised families and came back and did so much to make America the great Nation as we know today. But, Madam Speaker, America is a great Nation, has been for many years, and will be for many years to come. And there is not just one Greatest Generation; there is a continuum of great generations.

I grew up in a very small town in North Carolina, and my heroes were those people—many of whom had fought in World War II—those teachers and those storekeepers and those people in a small town that raised many of my friends and myself and looked after us, whether in the school or church or wherever it might be. As these people that took care of us become seniors and they continue this throughout the Nation for generations to come, we

must take care of those that took care of us.

I was a high school history teacher for 7 years before coming to Congress, and I always told my students that you're not studying history by looking at pages in a book or looking at old pictures or paintings or whatever it might be; you are studying about people that have a story. As we talk today about our seniors and Medicare, we cannot forget that these are the people who took care of us. They cannot become just political bargaining chips and political theories. They are real people. They have real stories.

I want to talk briefly about two people that are especially important to me—my mom and dad. My dad grew up in that same small town that I did in North Carolina, fought in World War II, won a Bronze Star, came back, worked in the post office, and was happy just to be a part of helping in those ways that I talked about before. My mom grew up in Carroll County in Huntingdon, Tennessee, and came to North Carolina as a teacher and taught many generations. She is 96 years old, her birthday being last March 18. These are the heroes. These are the stories that we know, that all of us have. Whether our parents or grandparents, great-grandparents, aunts and uncles, whatever they may be, we cannot forget about them as individuals; we cannot forget about their stories, and we cannot let them become just political bargaining chips.

The question that we must ask, Madam Speaker, is: Why did we need Medicare in the first place? What in our system didn't work, that didn't take care of our seniors, that required Medicare to come into being? We know the answer to that. And we must continue to have that guarantee of a strong support structure when our medical needs for our seniors must be met this way. We must stand by our seniors.

□ 1030

#### REPUBLICAN 2012 BUDGET PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) for 4 minutes.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to the Republican budget plan and its effects on America's seniors. I believe that we must address our national deficit, but I believe we can do it in a responsible manner that does not hinder our fragile economy and does not risk important programs.

I support the Democratic budget proposal, which makes practical cuts to reduce our Nation's deficit but without hurting America's seniors and sacrificing their health and financial security.

Madam Speaker, the Republican plan is irresponsible. It would hurt America's seniors while giving enormous tax breaks to the top 2 percent of the

wealthiest Americans. It does nothing to create jobs but gives billions in corporate loopholes and subsidies to Big Oil. Most notably, the Republican plan would literally end Medicare. And while this may be a new plan, these are not new ideas.

The Republicans' 2012 budget attempts to do to Medicare what President Bush wanted to do to Social Security in 2005—privatize it and severely cut benefits. Madam Speaker, can you imagine if we had privatized Social Security in 2005 the way the Republicans wanted to do just before the biggest financial collapse since the Great Depression? Is that what we really want to do with Medicare? We cannot afford to have Wall Street control the fate of our seniors.

The Republican plan would convert Medicare into a voucher program that forces seniors to buy costly private insurance plans. It asks seniors, half of whom have less than \$19,000 a year in total income, to pay more and get less. If this plan were put in place, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the average senior would end up paying nearly three times more out-of-pocket expenses.

Meanwhile, the health care law enacted last year is already helping to close the gap in prescription drug coverage known as the doughnut hole and provides annual exams and preventive services. But a repeal of the health care law, as the Republican budget plan calls for, would eliminate these benefits. Madam Speaker, these benefits for Medicare patients are making a real difference in the lives of my constituents.

I recently heard from a 71-year-old woman from Sacramento who requires several expensive drugs to maintain her health. In October of 2010, she was worried about her ability to pay for her medication because she fell into the coverage gap. But she was relieved to learn that she would get \$250 in 2010 and that 50 percent of her costs would be reimbursed this year and even more would be reimbursed in the future. But now Republicans want to pull the rug out from under our seniors and their families.

What is astonishing to me is that in addition to privatization of Medicare, the Republican plan also goes after Medicaid. Instead of making real reform to the Medicaid program, the Republican budget calls for converting Medicaid into a block grant program. That would sharply reduce funding for seniors and low-income Americans on Medicaid so that it would not keep up with health care costs.

Medicaid helps keep our seniors in their homes and helps them afford nursing homes if they need them, but the Republican plan would leave seniors on their own and ignores the promise that our country has made from one generation to another.

Madam Speaker, the Federal budget should reflect our American values that have been passed down for generations where seniors earn the benefits

that they have paid into and have been promised and are able to enjoy their retirement after working hard in their careers.

That is why I will continue to fight to protect the dignity of America's seniors and protect them against the devastating effects of the Republican budget proposal.

REPUBLICAN 2012 BUDGET PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for 1½ minutes.

Mr. RANGEL. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

As we're about to close this part of the legislative morning expressions of belief, I would just like to say that for decades, so many people have said that we can't tell the difference between Democrats and Republicans. Well, I think that is over, that the Republicans, in their Ryan-projected budget, have made it abundantly clear that there is a big difference.

All Americans—Democrats, Republicans, and independents—know that we have a tremendous deficit, that the interest is just blocking out programs that we have to support. While it's abundantly clear that there is an emergency that we have to deal with, the Republicans' method of doing this, through the Ryan budget, is to look for the most vulnerable people that we have—the poor that are sick, the older people that are sick, our young people that are trying to get an education.

It seems to me if we take a look at the alternative, in investing now for the future of this great country of ours, to make certain that education is a part of what we're doing, investing in our infrastructure so that as we pay off the debt we are still investing for the future, this is what the Democratic Party is all about. And, Madam Speaker, I truly believe this is what America is all about.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 11 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 36 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 11 a.m.

□ 1100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at 11 a.m.

PRAYER

Rev. Arthur Cavitt, St. Charles Lwanga Center, St. Louis, Missouri, offered the following prayer:

In times like these, we need the Almighty Good Shepherd to be with us.

Lead us, Lord, through valleys and shadows onwards to straight paths. In times like these, we need the God of the breakthrough to give us the ability to see transforming possibilities.

Guide us, Lord, through the challenges of our modern lives where sometimes hope is juxtaposed with despair. Grant that this august body will continue to move towards the common good, mindful of the inherent dignity that You, God, have placed within us.

Grant that our hearts will resound blessed are we among nations. Blessed are we who dwell in this place and claim the potential for more love, peace, and inclusion for all people to partake of the fruits of this magnificent land.

Shepherd us, Lord. The promise of Your goodness and compassion sustains our work and sustains our offering of thanksgiving this hour and evermore. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Mr. POE 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 pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WOODALL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING REV. ARTHUR CAVITT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our guest chaplain, one of my

outstanding constituents, Father Arthur Cavitt.

Father Art, as he is known in St. Louis, is a leader in religious outreach and educational development efforts within the African American Catholic community. His St. Charles Lwanga Center, located in North St. Louis City, offers Bible study, pastoral care, and conducts an outstanding youth ministry.

Father Art's spiritual leadership, through his center and as an educator at Cardinal Ritter College Preparatory, is reaching thousands of young people, changing lives, and helping to reclaim neighborhoods that have seen far too much violence, intolerance and pain.

Father Art is bringing the church's message of love, truth, tolerance, and mutual understanding to those in our community who need it most. I am very honored to salute him today as our special guest.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

THE VICTIMS OF CRIMES ACT

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Victims of Crimes Act, or VOCA, as it's called, is a wonderful idea that requires convicted criminals to pay into a fund that is used by crime victims. It is the idea that criminals pay for the system they have created. They pay rent on the courthouse, so to speak, by putting money in a fund that goes to these victims. This VOCA fund is about \$6 billion. This is not taxpayer money. It is money that belongs to victims. But Federal bureaucrats seem to want to rob this fund and pay for other Federal programs.

We cannot allow this money to be taken from victims of violent crime. This money should be placed in a lockbox so it is only used by crime victims and victim services.

During this National Crime Victims Week, our Nation must constantly be sensitive to the needs of people who have been robbed, assaulted, and harmed by criminals. We as a nation are judged not by the way we treat the rich, the powerful, and the famous, but by the way we treat the innocent, the children, the elderly, and victims of crime. And that's just the way it is.

SPEECHLESS

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

□ 1110

#### H.R. 25—THE FAIR TAX

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Tax Day. I am sure there are some folks out there who haven't quite filled out all of their forms yet, who haven't quite finished up all of that paperwork yet, but it doesn't have to be that way. There are alternatives to change the Tax Code in this country, and one of those alternatives is the Fair Tax, H.R. 25, which was introduced in this House.

The Fair Tax, H.R. 25, is the only bill in Congress to eliminate the incentive that American companies have to move American jobs overseas. The Fair Tax is the only bill in Congress to change the Tax Code so that those jobs that have moved overseas and so that those dollars that have gone overseas have an incentive to return. The Fair Tax is the only bill in Congress that abolishes the payroll tax—that 15.3 percent FICA tax, which is the highest tax that 80 percent of working American families pay.

The Fair Tax, H.R. 25, is a different way and a better way, and we can make April 15 just another spring day.

#### PRESERVE MEDICARE

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to our generations who built America. That's why we will not allow the Republicans to terminate Medicare with extreme prejudice.

We will not allow them to turn a guarantee for seniors into a voucher program for the insurance industry. We will not allow them to turn Medicare into "Medi-gone." We will not allow them to give us 6,000 reasons to vote against their hair-brained scheme because they want to put \$6,000 worth of more costs on our senior citizens.

This is a noble obligation. It should not be shredded. We should reduce medical inflation, not put this burden on senior citizens. Preserve Medicare and reject the Republican scheme.

#### OBAMA'S BUDGET GROUNDHOG DAY

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, the White House has presented its sequel budget plan for America, but this sequel looks strangely like the prequel—filled with rhetoric, flat on vision for economic growth, and heavy on new taxes for America's small business owners and job creators.

As a CPA who operated my own practice, I have filed thousands of tax returns for individuals and small busi-

nesses. I have not only met payroll myself, but I have examined the bottom line of businesses that are trying to keep their doors open. The sequel plan offered by the White House will tax those who are trying to expand and invest. It will ultimately cripple job growth and recovery in America.

Chairman PAUL RYAN has presented a plan with a vision for job growth. It supports many of the concepts that as a CPA I have long advocated for, such as simplifying the Tax Code and reducing tax levels for small businesses and families. As a CPA, I know the Ryan plan presents a path to prosperity for America, and I will support it tomorrow.

#### NATIONAL AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. SIRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Autism Awareness Month and to express my support for ongoing efforts across the Nation that are devoted to improving the treatment of those individuals with autism, and their families.

Today, one in 110 children is affected by autism, and my home State of New Jersey has the highest rate of autism in the country. With the help of treatment and support centers, the lives of individuals and families affected by autism are improving every day. I am proud that such a facility exists in my district.

The Center for Autism at The North Ward Center provides the highest quality of care to individuals and families in the greater Newark area. Under one roof, the center offers a seamless and comprehensive range of services for the lifespans of individuals with autism, treating the whole person and the whole family, focusing on strength-based interventions. The center represents a one-stop approach in relieving the burden on already stressed families dealing with autism.

The Center for Autism at The North Ward Center in Newark is only one example of how concentrated care can greatly better the lives of individuals and families affected by autism.

#### IT IS, PERHAPS, THE END OF THE BEGINNING

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

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, this day marks an historic moment for our country. The rise in Federal spending that has defined the last 3 years has ended.

The bill that we will pass in the House today contains the largest cuts in our budget since the end of World War II. This bill is by no means perfect, and I, like many Americans, want more cuts, and I believe we will get them. These cuts are just the start.

#### MONTH OF THE MILITARY CHILD

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

Ms. JENKINS. I have the honor and privilege of representing Fort Riley, home of the Big Red One; Fort Leavenworth, host to the Army Command and General Staff College; the 190th Coyotes out at Forbes Field; and nearly 12,000 National Guard and Reserve members.

With this strong military presence comes a large number of military families and children. I rise today in recognition of April as the Month of the Military Child. This is a time for all my colleagues to applaud the strength, sacrifice, heroism, and continued resilience shown by the children of our service men and women.

Kansas is proud to have more than 33,000 children with at least one parent serving in the military, and this month we recognize that when parents serve in the military, their children also serve.

I will continue to do everything I can to support not only our men and women in uniform but their children who sacrifice equally for our country.

#### RYAN REPUBLICAN MEDICARE PLAN

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1965, when Medicare was passed, only 50 percent of America's seniors could afford to buy health insurance. That was not an accident. It was because the high risk of people over age 65 made that market basically uninsurable.

I'm from Connecticut. We know a little bit about insurance in the State of Connecticut. Looking at the Ryan Republican Medicare plan which would give seniors vouchers to go out and buy insurance, all we're asking for is to repeat history, which is where this country was in 1965.

We must protect a guaranteed benefit for seniors. We learned that lesson throughout the early 1900s through 1965. The Ryan plan takes us back to a time when seniors will be paying massive out-of-pocket costs. The CBO estimates it will triple out-of-pocket costs for seniors. It is the wrong way to go. President Obama's plan that he laid out yesterday, which is a thoughtful, intelligent approach to lower health care costs but protects a guaranteed benefit for seniors, is what this country needs and what our senior citizens need.

The words of Winston Churchill, which were spoken during a different battle, echo true today. He stated, "This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end; but it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."

Mr. Speaker, it is time to move beyond last year's business and start doing the work the American people sent us here to do. Tomorrow, we will take up legislation that will save us not billions but trillions; and as this House considers addressing the debt ceiling, the Senate and the President need to know that these cuts do not represent the end—they represent our resolve to continue the fight.

**MEDICAID BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM**

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Republican plan to gut Medicaid. This plan isn't about finding cost-effective ways to improve Medicaid. It's about limiting health care for some of the most vulnerable members of our society.

It's telling seniors they no longer qualify for their nursing home care. It's taking away access to well child visits. The Medicaid program isn't just numbers on a balance sheet; it's the only access to care for millions of low-income seniors, poor children and people with disabilities.

Under the Republican proposal, there will be less access and less care, especially in times of economic stress, like what we are going through today. Medicaid rolls swell as people lose jobs and families lose income. Under the Republican block grant scheme, tough times would mean even tougher times for the newly unemployed, the frail and the young.

As a nurse, I believe a key moral measure of our society is how we treat the least among us. This irresponsible Republican proposal just doesn't measure up.

**CREATING JOBS**

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend our President for taking a mature and comprehensive approach to the problems we face.

When people have a need to lose weight, they both reduce their caloric content and they increase their exercise. It's the same thing with the deficit we have. You have to have cuts or reforms, but you also have to have more revenue.

The President's proposal yesterday about finally getting around to taxing the millionaires and the billionaires and having them contribute to the need to reduce our deficit is so impor-

tant, while at the same time reforming Medicare, not eliminating Medicare. That's what is scary: eliminating Medicare for seniors, threatening Social Security, and not providing an innovative program to create jobs. Jobs is the issue. We need to create jobs in this country, and we haven't seen it coming forth.

I praise the President for his mature approach to the situation, and I encourage others to fall in line.

**IN THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE, ONLY THE BIG DOGS EAT**

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

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my name is Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN, and I'm from the great State of Florida, the home of Claude Pepper.

Claude Pepper was the champion for senior citizens and the elderly, and he would be so appalled by the bill that the Republicans are bringing to the House floor tomorrow, which will gut and privatize Medicaid and Medicare in order to give tax cuts to the millionaires and billionaires. That's shocking—that's shocking to me—but Republicans are doing it after one hearing, which is unacceptable.

You talk about open government. Why is it that we have not had hearings where we bring in our stakeholders and talk about how this would affect senior citizens?

How can you dare to propose that people who may not even make \$6,000 a year have to pay an additional \$6,000 a year for health care insurance?

It's so sad that, in the people's House, only the big dogs eat.

□ 1120

**REPUBLICAN BUDGET ENDS MEDICARE AS WE KNOW IT**

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it's sort of ironic that today we're going to bring up a budget, the Republican budget, that would end Medicare as we know it, but at the same time seek to repeal the health care reform legislation, or at least defund it.

I don't understand how my Republican colleagues keep talking about repealing or defunding health care reform and yet have nothing to replace it with, and in this case are trying to gut or end as we know it the existing health care programs that we have for senior citizens and the disabled in the case of Medicare, and in the case of Medicaid for low-income people.

They would tell seniors, in their budget, that they're supposed to go out and buy their own health insurance, and somehow they're going to give them some help. They call it premium support from the Federal Government.

But they're now going to have to pay out of pocket to just buy their insurance more and more. So they have to pay out of pocket for the premium, they have to pay out of pocket for a deductible, and they have to pay out of pocket for the copay. Where does it end?

**THE AMERICAN DREAM**

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

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am here to talk about the American Dream.

The American Dream, that's what motivated the Asian American hotel owners to come to this country. Many of those hotel owners came here under circumstances similar to that of my dad. They came here to live the American Dream, but not just for us. By providing over half a million jobs to Americans throughout this great country, the Asian American Hotel Owners Association helped to provide the American Dream to all of us.

**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 34, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012**

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 223 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 223

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021. The first reading of the concurrent resolution shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution are waived. General debate shall not exceed four hours, with three hours confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Representative Brady of Texas and Representative Hinchey of New York or their respective designees. After general debate the concurrent resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original concurrent resolution for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the

Committee on Rules. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report are waived except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of amendments to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. After the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment and a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, the Committee shall rise and report the concurrent resolution to the House with such amendment as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the concurrent resolution or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and amendments thereto to final adoption without intervening motion except amendments offered by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to achieve mathematical consistency. The concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

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

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. House Resolution 223 provides for a structured rule for consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 34. This rule makes in order every complete substitute submitted to the Rules Committee. Continuing a bipartisan tradition, we are making in order four Democratic substitutes and one Republican substitute, providing 4 hours of general debate, with ample debate on each substitute. This will allow the House to work its will and adopt a budget blueprint for fiscal year 2012.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and the underlying bill. The underlying legislation is our budget for 2012. Our 2012 budget is our blueprint for a strong and secure future for the next generation.

Each of us is here today because those who came before us made amaz-

ing sacrifices for the next generation—us—keeping alive the American Dream. In the last century alone, our parents and grandparents have won two world wars, overcome the Great Depression, defeated communism, and created the most prosperous and vibrant society in the history of mankind.

Today it is our turn. It is our turn to take a bold and necessary step to ensure that we pass on to our children this great blessing called America, and even a stronger America than the one we received from our parents.

PAUL RYAN calls his plan The Path to Prosperity. I call it leadership. It is what our country has been thirsting for. It confronts our problems head on, and it proposes reasonable and responsible solutions to get us back on track.

Our plan creates jobs, real jobs, 1 million new jobs in America in the first year alone. It stimulates our economy, increasing our GDP by \$1.5 trillion in the next 10 years. It protects and strengthens Social Security and Medicare. Let me say that one more time because so many people are trying to demagogue the issue: Our plan strengthens and protects Social Security and Medicare for the next generation of Americans. And it also reduces job-killing government spending by \$6.2 trillion in the next 10 years.

Yesterday, our President, he got on board. Two months ago, he gave us his 2012 budget, and now we have 2012 2.0, the second time around. But the plan hasn't changed much, sir. The plan is basically the same. So let's compare our plan in the next 10 years to President Obama's plan over the next 12 years.

President Obama would add \$4 trillion to our debt, leaving us at the end of the next decade with \$26 trillion of debt, according to the CBO. Even our Democratic colleagues in the House agree, and they have presented a plan that breaks from their own President, cutting an additional \$1.2 trillion off the deficit. The Republican budget cuts \$6.2 trillion, bringing spending to under 20 percent of our economy.

The Republican plan proposes specific and responsible solutions to strengthen Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid. The President talks very vaguely about a plan to cut waste and streamline Medicare and Medicaid, proposing to create yet another unelected commission to solve all of our problems. We don't need more unelected bureaucrats in Washington, sir, enlarging the scope of government. That's not real leadership.

The President tries to tax our way out of debt, placing the burden on those earning more than \$100,000. But the problem, sir, is a simple one. If we were to tax these individuals 100 percent of their income, we still cannot cover our deficits this year alone. As a matter of fact, to tax our way out of debt, we would need to increase taxes across the board on every man, on every woman, and on every business by 60 percent. You simply cannot tax your

way out of this debt. Imagine the effects this would have on our economy.

□ 1130

The President's budget cuts \$400 billion out of our military. In the time that he has led us into Libya, in the time that we have two conflicts going on, it cuts \$400 billion away from the men and women who are fighting for freedom, dying for liberty.

I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the rule. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on the underlying resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) for yielding me the 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we all recognize the urgent need to cut the Nation's deficit. We need to have serious discussions and make tough decisions about how we prevent a fiscal crisis in our country, and certainly we are beginning those discussions.

But, sadly, today—and I must emphasize this—sadly, today this bill will end Medicare and cost shift to seniors \$6,000 more a year. And why are they doing that? They get to pay for more tax breaks for Big Oil and millionaires, who are untouched in this country. That really is strange deficit reduction to me.

Frankly, if I had my druthers, I would start by ending the war in Afghanistan. That war is costing us \$8 billion a month, and we're paying to rebuild Iraq and Afghanistan while our own infrastructure crumbles and while we feel we cannot afford to spend any of our money on those of us who live here and pay the costs.

Just yesterday, the President presented another way to solve our fiscal crisis, as he laid out a budget that will responsibly reduce the spending and that simplifies the Tax Code, which is so important, so that, as the President said, and this is critical to understand, the taxes you pay are not going to be determined by the accountant you can afford. This is good news for all Americans.

The President's budget puts us on the right track to ending the deficit crisis while investing in the long-term success of our economy and our country. Unfortunately, the thought is far too prevalent in this House that we need not invest in ourselves, that we can just shut down programs and everybody will be happy and singing in the streets. Not likely.

But despite the responsible vision the President presented yesterday, we stand here today debating a reckless Republican budget that will destroy programs like Medicare while extending the tax cuts to corporations and America's rich.

The budget starts with Medicare, eliminating the program that provides secure and affordable health care in old age. And it is eliminated. People who



are on Medicare now will be grandfathered in. In the future what they will get will be a voucher with a certain amount of Federal money that goes with it. They are then required to go to the best they can in the private market to meet their health care needs.

As we watch the cost in the private market climb, we would have to ask ourselves, Would this government help out, as Medicare would, by raising the money that the government puts in to replace it? No, it wouldn't. So under this plan a senior in the year 2021, and I hope there are a lot of them in this House who will follow me on this, will pay \$6,000 more for the private insurance than they would have under Medicare. Now, if your insurance costs more than that, you had better find a way to pay your creditors because you're going to be on your own.

Today's budget bill also threatens the future of Social Security. It includes a trigger mechanism that would allow Social Security cuts to be rushed through the Congress at a future date. This trigger is an abuse of the legislative process and puts Social Security on the chopping block for future cuts.

Furthermore, in an act that defies all logic, this bill cripples the watch dogs that we created just last year to police the big banks who created the financial crisis. Why in the world would we want to do that?

In addition to Medicare and Social Security, it cuts 70 percent of our investments in clean energy. It cuts 25 percent of our education funding. It cuts out 30 percent of our transportation funding, including significantly less money for a high-speed rail network designed to free us from foreign oil.

By stopping investments in key competitive areas, our Nation is abandoning jobs and future economic opportunities that come with clean energy, with a new transportation network, and the invaluable work of educating our children. This is the burden 90 percent of Americans are asked to share.

Meanwhile, the Republican budget would make permanent the Bush-era tax cuts that further cut taxes for corporations and America's richest individuals, including the oil companies. Do they need a Federal subsidy? I think not. Had the Bush tax cuts been allowed to expire in December, we would almost be able to cut our deficit in half within a few months from now.

The Republican majority apparently believes that the ones who have the most should sacrifice the least. Some have claimed tax cuts create jobs. We hear that a lot around here. But analysis by respected experts, such as Pulitzer Prize winner and former New York Times tax expert David Clay Johnston, have shown that tax cuts do nothing to spur the economy and create jobs; they simply pad the wallets of the wealthiest among us in times of a national need.

As we shape a budget for 2012, we must craft legislation that truly shares

the entire Nation's sacrifice, not a budget that ends Medicare while handing more tax giveaways to those who need it the least and in many cases are asking not to be given it.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule and the underlying resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield myself such time as I may consume, Mr. Speaker, and I just want to address a few points that Congresswoman SLAUGHTER brought up.

I have scoured the budget looking for this notion of a voucher system for Medicare. I've scoured the budget and simply cannot find anything that is, in fact, a voucher system. I have seen things about premium support.

But let's just talk about Medicare for a quick second. \$800 billion the President has suggested must come out of Medicare in order to pay for national health care. So we are going to take benefits from our senior citizens in an attempt to provide health care benefits for 19- and 20-year-olds. In fact, that \$800 billion is one way to actually increase the cost to every senior citizen in our country. Increasing taxes by \$2 trillion in the next 12 months is a wonderful way to make our economy stumble, and that's what the President has suggested.

Finally, you cannot increase taxes on the very job creators themselves and then ask them to continue to create jobs.

□ 1140

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are facing a crisis in the country today. Imagine back home in your family budget if for every dollar you spent, 40 cents was borrowed. Surely you would bring your entire family to the kitchen table and say, okay, what can we cut out? We cannot continue to borrow 40 cents for every dollar we spend. You would make changes in your household budget. But for some reason, many in Washington, D.C. want to stick their head in the sand and say, no, we really don't have to do this. And yet right now the national debt is 90 percent of the GDP.

We borrow billions of dollars a year from China, which is not exactly a great idea in terms of national security. I sit on the Defense Subcommittee of Appropriations. We watch China year in, year out building up their army, and yet we go to them over and over again for more money. And yet, while we do that, those in Washington, D.C., don't want to do anything.

We heard yesterday the President's mulligan budget. As you know, Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States is responsible to submit his budget to Congress each year, which the President did in February, totally

ignoring his own deficit commission's recommendations. The Simpson-Bowles language was not in there. And yet, yesterday, the President decided, oh, well, give me one more chance, I'm going to introduce another budget, which has a lot of phony numbers in there and a lot of false promises and calls for more studies and commissions. I ask my Democrat friends, is that budget going to be on the floor today? Are we going to be able to offer it?

I yield to my friend from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. If the Speaker would allow, we are going to be offering a Democratic alternative today, and everyone will have a chance to see the alternative.

Mr. KINGSTON. You will be offering the budget the President talked about yesterday? I'm going to yield back to my friend from Maryland, but I want to say this: Unlike when you guys were in charge, we are offering the Democrats opportunities to offer budgets. We think it's very important, because we want the best of your ideas, and we think the best of our ideas can be combined together for the best of America.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Will the gentleman yield for 5 seconds? Because you will have that opportunity to vote on a Democratic alternative.

Mr. KINGSTON. I am going to yield to my friend, but here's what I want to say, that we keep hearing over and over again in the last 24 hours about the President's wonderful mulligan budget that he offered yesterday, but I don't believe it's going to be offered on the floor of the House.

Now let me yield to my friend.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. As I indicated, you will have a Democratic alternative budget that we're going to put forward, and it will present a very clear choice for the Members. We will present a budget that achieves steady, predictable deficit reduction. Again, we make different choices in how we do it, and that is the center of the debate. So everyone will have an opportunity to vote on an alternative budget.

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me ask specifically, the mulligan budget that the President offered yesterday, will it be on the floor of the House today?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. The President did not offer what we call a budget. He offered what was an outline, an approach, that he wants people to look at on a bipartisan basis. That's what the President proposed yesterday.

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me thank my friend from Maryland for answering this, because I do think it's important for the Democrats to be given an opportunity to offer an alternative budget, and I'm glad that you will be, and there will be five such budgets. And I'm hoping even if your budgets don't pass, that we can still pick and choose some parts of those, and there will be some parts of our budget that you like and want to support as well.

But I want to emphasize over and over again that the President, who yesterday tried to reclaim some territory

because he did not take on the recommendations of his own deficit reduction commission, he was not offering a budget yesterday. What he did was give a speech. Now, the President is kind of becoming the Spectator in Chief or the Speaker in Chief. He's the guy who offers a budget, and then yesterday decides to give a speech. Well, the time has come and gone for speeches.

What our budget does is take on some serious changes in our spending habit. It does tackle the difficult choices that we have on Medicaid and Medicare. It does not create a voucher system; it is a supplemental system which will give seniors more choices. And it doesn't affect anybody 55 years or older, which is very important.

But we will hear from the liberals in this community the cage rattling of senior citizens over and over again, and that's why we can't make progress in this town, because we always reduce policy to politics.

The time to put policy first is now. We've got to tone down our rhetoric and say, you know what, here is a plan to save and protect and preserve Medicaid and Medicare, not for the next election, not for politicians, but for America's future seniors. The baby boomers who are under 55 years old will have a Medicare/Medicaid plan that they can count on because it will be there. If we don't change, it will not be there for them.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, later in this debate, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order Mr. TONKO's amendment to protect Medicare, TRICARE, and veterans' health care from privatization or arbitrary spending caps.

I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the ranking member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I thank the ranking member.

I'm glad my colleague raised the issue of the bipartisan fiscal commission, because the fiscal commission took a look at the Republican budget plan and said it was not balanced and not comprehensive and not a way to achieve deficit reduction in a responsible way. That was the verdict of the bipartisan commission.

Why did they say it was unbalanced? Because the Republican budget provides big tax breaks for special interests. You don't get rid of the subsidies to the big oil companies. You want to give additional tax breaks to the very wealthy, including millionaires. And what do you do for the tradeoff? You cut funding for education for kids and you do end the Medicare guarantee. We're going to have time to talk about other parts of the bill later on, but I want to talk about that now because it's going to be the subject of the previous question.

What this budget does is say to seniors, you no longer may stay in the Medicare program today; you have to

go into the private insurance market. And the way it saves money is it says, as those costs in the private insurance market continue to go up, you are not going to get premium support that will keep up with it. You're going to get something that's a relatively fixed value compared to the rapidly rising health care costs, which is why, as the President said yesterday, in the year 2022 seniors would pay more under the Republican budget plan by over \$6,300 than they do under current Medicare. And that continues to rise and rise and rise.

I want to put an end today to this other talking point we keep hearing, that somehow they're offering seniors what Members of Congress have. It's not true. What Members of Congress have is something called a fair share formula under the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan. So as premiums go up, the risk to Members of Congress and other Federal employees is fixed at a certain percentage. Not true under the Republican Medicare plan. The way it saves money in the out years is in fact to make sure that share between Medicare and the senior is not fixed, that the senior has to pick up more of the cost. That is a fact. And that is how they make money in the out years, by putting it on the backs of seniors, even while they say they're going to bring down the top tax rate by 30 percent for the wealthiest people in this country. That's the kind of choices we're facing here.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) had an amendment before the Rules Committee on exactly this issue of ending Medicare and the guarantee that it provides in saying you've got to go into the private system.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. His amendment makes the point that if you think this is a good idea, if the Republicans think this is such a good idea, why don't you apply it to veterans? Why don't you apply it to active service personnel? If it is such a great thing, why don't you turn them into voucher premium support—whatever you want—a kind of plan where they have to eat the rising cost of health care?

Members are going to have an opportunity. If you vote "no" on the previous question, you will be able to vote to say, let's not turn Medicare into a voucher premium support, let's not end the guarantee, and let's not do that for our military personnel or our veterans either.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let's just clear up a simple point here. The only specified savings in this budget are from raising taxes and cutting the military. If we really wanted to have an opportunity to make Medicare last longer, we could simply repeal ObamaCare, repeal national health care, and put the \$800 billion back into Medicare.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. The Democratic alternative says, yes, we should ask the highest income earners, the folks at the top 2 percent, to simply pay the same rate that they paid during the Clinton administration when the economy was roaring and we created 20 million jobs.

□ 1150

That's what the choices are before us, and that's exactly the point you're making. You want to end the Medicare guarantee for seniors at the same time you want to give tax breaks to folks at the very top. That's your choice. You can make it, but we don't think that's the choice the American people want to make.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Congressman, the fact is simple. We could tax those over \$100,000 a year 100 percent and we still simply could not close the deficit for this year.

The fact of the matter is people talk about this government getting smaller, and the President's original budget spent \$47 trillion in the next 10 years—an \$8.7 trillion increase in spending. We're talking about a \$2 trillion increase in spending in the next 12 months in taxes. We're not talking about reducing the size and scope of this government.

We must get ourselves on a completely different trajectory. We must bend the trajectory back towards the American people, back towards the private sector, and eliminate the disincentive for growth in our economy called taxation.

So to the extent that we can flatten the tax, spread the risk, we find ourselves in a more prosperous society with a stronger economy led by those folks in the private sector. Entrepreneurs have an opportunity to take those dollars and reinvest them in such a way to create more jobs. It is a simple formula.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank my colleague for the opportunity to speak.

Mr. Speaker, it's been roughly a hundred days since I've been here. I'm one of the new folks in Congress. I began with my very first presentation several months ago congratulating my opponents across the aisle for saying all of the right things about where we're going to go this year, about how concerned they were about cutting spending, how concerned they were about balancing the budget. And I was actually excited at that time to hear folks across the aisle using a lot of the same language that we were using. Apparently, by now, I guess I have to expose myself for being somewhat naive.

Here we are again today hearing the exact same language, that the other side is deathly serious about cutting

spending, the other side is deathly serious about balancing the budget, and I've come to realize, as I think most of America has, that the words simply don't match up to the language.

I guess, to a certain extent, I should be happy that we are here at least having this debate. We are here today discussing the 2012 budget for the first time. This will be the first time in 2 years this debate has taken place on this floor since there was no budget last year offered by my colleagues across the way.

I can simply ask them: If you are indeed serious today about balancing the budget, serious today about getting spending under control, where have you been for the last 4 years? Where were you last year when this debate was not even allowed to take place on the floor of the House of Representatives?

But let's put that behind us now. Let's move on to the 2012 budget. What are we seeing? We're seeing some wonderful language out of our colleagues on the other side. We saw the President in his State of the Union say a lot of the things that folks like me wanted to hear. And then we saw a budget that did absolutely nothing out of the White House—nothing. A budget that was decried by *The Washington Post* as actually being void of ideas and failing to lead.

So what did our side do? We led. And in our budget, we actually introduced specific proposals on how to solve the problem. Did you like them? No. Did I like all of them? No. Are we all going to like all of the proposals? No chance. But at least we offered ideas, specific ideas.

Then yesterday we heard the President was going to do the same thing, that he was going to meet us, that he wasn't going to attack us. He was actually going to put specific ideas on the table and invited my colleagues to sit in the front row while he called them un-American and again refused to give any specifics.

Mr. Speaker, you will not see the President's budget offered today or tomorrow as an amendment. You will not see the budget that the President discussed yesterday offered as an amendment because it simply does not meet the specific requirements of being a budget amendment. It doesn't even come close.

What the President talked about last night was more empty ideas and political rhetoric. The speech was introduced by his campaign manager, not by his Director of the Office of Management and Budget, not by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was a political speech. I'm extraordinarily frustrated with that.

I have an economics background. I'd love to sit and talk about the economic realities that face our Nation. It is so difficult to do when the other side, led by the President, simply wants to engage in politics.

Here again today we've seen it. We've seen talking points that somehow our

proposal is going to require seniors to pay \$6,000 out of pocket. We've looked for the last 12 hours to try and find that, Mr. Speaker, and we can't find it. What we did find, however, was the CBO report that says that the payment under our proposed system for 65-year-olds in 2020, 10 years on, would be the exact same as it would be under Medicare, that the spending per capita on seniors under our proposal 10 years on would be the same as it is under the current law.

I'm not sure where the \$6,300 is coming from. My guess is it's coming from somebody's political office and not from some economic think tank.

You heard my esteemed colleague from Maryland, whom I've enjoyed working with on the Budget Committee, talk about the fiscal commission. I think lost in a lot of the discussion yesterday about the President's speech were the comments that one of the cochairs of that committee made as he walked out of the room after the President gave his speech, and they said, "Mr. Simpson, what do you think the course of action should be from here on out?" And his answer was, "Pray."

Is that what we've come to as a Nation, that the best chance we have to balance our budget is prayer? I'm a big believer in prayer, don't get me wrong, but we need to be met on the real issues. We cannot have the other side continuing to meet our specific proposals with rhetoric.

To the extent that we will see specific proposals, I think we saw a brief introduction to it during the amendment process in the committee. Every single Democrat amendment—that's not fair. There were three or four, including one or two that I think I voted for. We did have a couple of bipartisan amendments pass. But the large majority of the Democrat proposals of amendments to this budget during the budget process were fairly simply described as increased taxes and increased spending. It was a series of increased taxes and increased spending.

My fear, Mr. Speaker, is that's what we're going to see for the next few days, and it's a tremendous loss that here we are able to discuss the budget for the first time in 2 years that the debate will be purely political.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I thank the ranking member.

If my colleague would remember, one of the first amendments that was offered was to say let's be serious about the deficit. Let's have shared sacrifice. Let's ask those folks paying over a million dollars to go back to the same tax rates that they were during the Clinton administration and put some of that money to deficit reduction.

We offered other amendments by saying let's let the big oil companies do a little less with the taxpayer subsidies and focus that on higher priorities.

The gentleman asked where the figure was that a senior would have to pay \$6,000 more in the year 2022 under the Republican proposal. That is from the CBO letter to the chairman of the Budget Committee where they did their analysis of the long-term impact. It was not a Republican outfit. It was not a Democratic outfit. In fact, the chairman of the committee has made it clear that he has used the CBO baseline for the purpose of his own budget. This is out of a CBO report. And I think we need to take it seriously, because we can all have our own arguments and opinions, but there are certain facts that we can't run away from, and that's one of them.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California, Chairman DREIER.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by expressing my appreciation not only to the gentleman from North Charleston for his superb management of this rule, but also to salute my friend from Lawrenceville, Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), who serves from the Rules Committee to the Committee on the Budget.

We actually have clearly changed the entire trajectory with the budget that we are going to consider with this rule. And I should say that, as I listened to the exchange that took place between Messrs. VAN HOLLEN and KINGSTON earlier, we've changed the debate.

In the last session of Congress, Mr. Speaker, there was not a budget considered. We didn't go through this. Yet we are going to have every single substitute—from the Congressional Progressive Caucus, the Congressional Black Caucus, Mr. COOPER, the Democratic substitute—all considered, and we're going to have a free-flowing debate today and tomorrow on that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me just say that yesterday I stood here at 1:30 just as the President was getting ready to deliver his speech, and I indicated some real hope and optimism by virtue of the fact that early indications were that the President would be talking about the need for entitlement reform. I have to say that I was more than disappointed in the fact that the speech was a little more political than I thought it could have been, and it was at best a very first step, but a little too modest for my tastes.

□ 1200

Madam Speaker, it is essential that we work in a bipartisan way to take on the burden and the cost of Medicare especially, and Social Security as well. Why? So that we can save, not abolish, Medicare and Social Security. The American people have been compelled throughout their entire lifetimes to pay the FICA tax. They in fact should have an opportunity to have what are much needed health care and retirement benefits. And the course that

we're on right now, Madam Speaker, has created a scenario whereby they will be lost. That's why we are working to save it. It can only be done, I believe, Madam Speaker, if we do it in a bipartisan way.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a former member of the Rules Committee, the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. I thank my colleague from New York, former chair of the Rules Committee, who I had the privilege of serving under, for allowing me this time.

Madam Speaker, I am here today to speak against the rule and against the Republican budget. Last year was a good year for CEOs at America's biggest companies. The average CEO got a 12 percent raise and made about \$10 million. Now the Republicans want to give that same CEO a 30 percent tax cut. That's right. While the average American family is struggling with gas prices that went up 93 cents in the last year, while working Americans tried to figure out how to afford health care or how to send their children to college, the Republicans have been busy trying to figure out how to cut taxes for CEOs by one-third.

Of course, you can't cut taxes that dramatically for the richest Americans without cutting spending somewhere else. Someone has to pay for the tax cuts. And in the Republican budget, the people who pay the price are seniors and the middle class. Under their budget, seniors will pay when Medicare as we know it is ended and replaced with a voucher system that will be a windfall for insurance companies but will double health care costs for seniors. And the middle class will pay when deductions for home mortgages or health insurance are repealed to pay for those CEO tax cuts.

Madam Speaker, Republicans simply have the wrong priorities, putting the burden of the budget on seniors and the middle class while giving big tax breaks to the wealthy and handing out handouts to insurance companies. I don't share those values. This is not a budget that serves the American people well.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to a member of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Ryan budget before the House today. I am pleased that the Rules Committee has made the submitted substitute budgets in order so that we can have a full debate on our Nation's priorities over the next several years. And in my view, the Ryan budget represents exactly the wrong priorities.

It would eliminate Medicare as we know it, forcing seniors to pay thousands of dollars more every year for their health care. It would bring back

the doughnut hole, allow insurance companies to once again discriminate based upon preexisting conditions, and kick young people off their parents' insurance plans. It would slash needed investments in education, infrastructure, medical research, environmental protection, and hunger programs. And it would still result in deficits as far as the eye can see.

And at the same time, the Ryan budget would give a massive tax cut to the wealthiest Americans. The top rate under the Ryan budget would be the lowest since 1931, which is appropriate, Madam Speaker, because this is a budget that only Herbert Hoover could love. Apparently, the Republican leadership of this House would like to reverse the last 80 years of social progress in this country.

In short, I believe this budget would represent the largest redistribution of wealth from the middle class and the poor to the wealthy in American history. Now, some have called this approach trickle-down economics on steroids. But it's worse than trickle-down, Madam Speaker; it's gusher-up. Over the last several years, working families have been struggling, struggling to find a job, struggling to pay their mortgages, to pay the utility bills and their health care bills, struggling to put food on the table and put their kids through college. To them, the Republicans would say, "Tough luck."

At the same time, the very wealthiest Americans and corporations have enjoyed record profits. And to them the Republicans would say, "You need more help." As President Obama said so eloquently yesterday, "That's not the America that I grew up in. That's not the America I want for my children and for my grandchildren."

We can and we must do better. The Democratic alternative offered by Mr. VAN HOLLEN is a sensible, practical, and, most importantly, fair way to address our long-term fiscal challenges while at the same time investing in our future. I urge my colleagues to support that alternative and to reject the Ryan budget.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee and my colleague from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Speaker, in the last week I have twice offered an amendment to protect health care for seniors, veterans, and active duty military and military families. And to my great disappointment, the Republican majority has twice blocked this effort, first in committee, where Republicans voted unanimously on a party line vote to end Medicare, and again yesterday, when the Republican leadership refused to allow this amendment to be heard, debated, and voted on in this Chamber.

I have twice asked my Republican colleagues to honor the Constitution. They must allow the democratically elected representatives of the American people to have an honest up or down vote on whether or not we support privatizing Medicare, a trend that could lead to similar privatized plans for the health coverage provided to our troops and veterans. For if they honestly believe that seniors will receive quality care at a more affordable price to the taxpayer, what's to stop them from going after TRICARE and the VA?

My amendment will protect health care provided to seniors and the disabled from being privatized or being subject to arbitrary spending caps. It would extend the same protection to health coverage for active duty military and their families, as well as veterans. This amendment would protect Medicare, TRICARE, and VA health care from being eliminated and replaced with voucher or premium support programs.

The Road to Ruin budget ends Medicare. This is a program that 46 million seniors and disabled individuals rely on for their health care. Rather than guaranteed benefits, seniors and the disabled will be left with a voucher, or so-called premium support, that by design cannot and will not keep up with rising health care costs. The private market views seniors as a risky and expensive investment. So too the disabled. So too military servicemembers and veterans who have unique health needs earned through their sacrifice in service to America.

The question before us today is not whether to reduce the deficit, but how. We have balanced the budget before without ending Medicare. We can do it again without the painful consequences that the Republican plan would initiate, where our seniors would pay 68 cents of every dollar of insurance required as compared to Congress paying 28 cents on every dollar.

Forty-six million people rely on Medicare today. Even more will depend on it in the future. Those many millions deserve a vote. That vote has been denied to them by the Republican leadership of the House.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD).

Mr. DOLD. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I think it's time that we roll up our sleeves and get to work. I am delighted that we are having this debate. We hear a lot about job creators and business owners. Well, I am a small business owner, and I know what this crushing Federal debt does to small businesses all across our Nation and to job creators as well. It reduces certainty and stability, it scares away private sector investment that leads to growth for our economy, and it crushes the hopes of job creation.

Small businesses need to be able to forecast what their expenses will be in

the long term. Small businesses are reluctant to take risks when they don't know what their costs will be in the future. And if you listen to what the President said from his speech just yesterday, he made it clear that his vision of the future includes taking money out of the pockets of small businesses and job creators by increasing taxes on these very small businesses. This is the President's plan for addressing the deficit.

Increasing taxes on small businesses will have a devastating effect on job creation in this country. Two-thirds of all net new jobs in our Nation are created by small business, and 75 percent of those small businesses file their returns as an independent return on their individual tax forms. Rather than introduce the specter of uncertainty and increased taxes on our business community, we must instead make the choice to be relentless in our effort to support small businesses and actually encourage economic growth.

Last week PAUL RYAN, the chairman of the House Budget Committee, put forward a budget that cuts \$6.2 trillion over the decade, preventing the President's proposed tax increases from going into effect and putting the Nation on a fiscally sustainable path to give job creators and entrepreneurs all across the country the confidence to grow their business, to invest, and to create jobs.

□ 1210

Federal deficits, Madam Speaker, have ballooned over the last 3 years, and this budget blueprint for fiscal year 2012 starts to repair the damage and takes the serious steps to put ourselves on a path to paying off the debt and reducing our deficits.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Speaker, we need to work together to change America, to stop borrowing so much money and jeopardizing the future of our country. We agree on that.

But it's important that we understand that it's not the way to do that to end Medicare, and here is what ending Medicare means to the seniors and disabled people of this country. Today, if a person on Medicare has a medical problem, they choose their doctor. The doctor and the patient decide what should happen next and Medicare pays the lion's share of the bill. This is a system that works for America's seniors and works for America's disabled.

How do the Republicans want to change Medicare and end Medicare? This is what they want to do.

You won't choose your doctor, the insurance company will. If a doctor decides that a certain test or procedure is necessary, he or she will have to ask the insurance company's permission to get that test done. And the bill won't

be paid by Medicare. The bill will be paid by the insurance company when they feel like it, if they feel like it, for the amount that it should.

The Congressional Budget Office has looked at this issue at the request of Chairman RYAN and concluded that by the end of the implementation of this plan, seniors will pay an extra \$6,000 a year out of pocket for health care expenses: \$6,000 a year, \$500 a month, \$125 a week, beyond what they are paying right now for health care.

We will stand for Medicare. We will not stand for this budget. We will defeat it.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. This Republican budget does offer a path to prosperity. Unfortunately, it's China's prosperity.

For America, they offer a fast track to mediocrity, a descent into economic insecurity. It's the wrong path to global competitiveness. It's not that the level of our debt or the size of our tax rates is unimportant; it's that when you have such a narrow focus that you talk about little else, you forget America's other competitive strengths, our workforce, the need to invest to ensure the strongest and best-educated workforce anywhere in the world, and our infrastructure that allows American businesses to prosper across our country. It's also about preserving a broad middle class so that more Americans share in the bounty of this country instead of going to some third-world extreme where all the wealth is concentrated at those at the top of the ladder.

Today we have to choose. Instead of eliminating \$4 billion from early education and student financial assistance so that students can achieve all of their God-given potential, why not ask General Electric to at least pay the level of taxes that the mail clerks that work for it pay?

Instead of eliminating \$3 billion from our crumbling roads and bridges, why not ask those giant corporations that currently get a \$3 billion annual deduction when they borrow money to build a factory overseas without recognizing any of the income from that factory, to begin to pay their fair share. And instead of accepting this Republican nonsense that we have to have more tax breaks for the very wealthy in our country, why not use the same money to ensure a little dignity for our seniors in nursing homes across the country?

We need to stop exporting jobs and manufacturing and stop exporting our tax revenues overseas and begin developing a more competitive workforce right here in America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield the gentleman an additional 10 seconds.

Mr. DOGGETT. I will yield my time, but I will never yield to those Republicans who don't demand any sacrifice from Wall Street and all those big-bonus recipients but do demand that the rest of us pay for balancing their budget.

Oppose this Republican budget.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

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

Mr. LANKFORD. I sit and listen to the conversation and the debate, and it is as if we are reading two entirely different documents. I feel like the Republicans are being portrayed as if they are going to have a horn grow out of their heads and immediately rush into homes and jerk out the poor and those that are on Social Security and the needy.

If you read the document, we are dealing with two central issues. The first of those issues is \$14 trillion in debt. Now, we can ignore that fact or we can begin to take it on and make serious decisions and have serious adult conversations.

The second issue that we take on is this one simple principle: Do we have a spending problem, or do we have a tax problem in America? In other words, do we need to tax a lot more, or do we need to spend less?

I think if you look at the rate of how we have been spending in America versus how we are taxing in America, you would say we have a spending issue. In our current time there are all these statements that are being made that Republicans want to protect the corporations, Republicans want to be able to give all these benefits to the wealthy.

Here's what we want to do with the tax rate: Leave it where it is now. That's not a 30 percent cut. That's not anything else. Where it is right now, that's the rate that we need to keep.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I thank my good friend from New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of the seniors in my community.

Before we enacted Medicare in 1965, almost half of all seniors in our country had no health insurance coverage. That's why the creation of Medicare was so important, and now every one of America's seniors has access to quality health care coverage.

But today their care is at risk and under assault. The America we enjoy, as the result of the lifetimes of hard work by our seniors, and as they enter their well-deserved retirements, there are those who would callously rip away the commitment this Nation made to them.

The Republican budget for fiscal year 2012 is a Path to the Past and will return us to the dark days when seniors

agonized over access to health care. The Republican budget ends the guaranteed coverage of Medicare and replaces it with a grossly inadequate voucher system, subjugating seniors once again to the whims of private insurance companies and forcing them to bear the brunt of spiraling health care costs by themselves.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said seniors in 2030 would pay three times more for coverage under the Republican plan. The Republican budget reopens the doughnut hole in Medicare part D, forcing seniors once again to pay thousands of dollars of out-of-pocket expenses for prescription drug medication.

I was proud to fix that inequity and eliminate the doughnut hole last year. But the Path to the Past brings it back, roaring back, costing seniors thousands more.

But this Republican budget isn't just a cost-shifting trick to transfer the financial burden onto seniors, though it is that. The Republicans would also repeal the important reforms prohibiting insurers from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions.

That puts every single senior with preexisting conditions at risk. Even those who can afford the increased costs of privatized care, they could find themselves denied that care in the Republican plan. The Path to the Past needs to be rejected, Madam Speaker.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to one of our new Members, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman from New York.

I rise in opposition to this rule and against this budget. This Republican budget no longer honors our commitment to our seniors and doesn't reduce our deficit. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office says that the Republican plan will add \$8 trillion to the deficit over the next decade because the proposed cuts in spending are outpaced by gigantic tax cuts for the richest Americans.

□ 1220

You also can't say you care about seniors and then fight to enact policies that hurt seniors. Under their plan, they'll slash support for seniors in nursing homes while giving away tax breaks to companies that ship our jobs overseas.

And what else? American seniors will literally be paying more for their health care and getting less in order to finance additional tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans, also reflected in this Republican budget.

A budget is more than just about dollars and cents. It's a statement of our values and our priorities as a Nation. This Republican budget does not reflect the values of our great Nation. My friends on the other side of the aisle would rather cut benefits to sen-

iors than cut subsidies to big oil companies and big corporations that ship our jobs overseas.

They can quarrel with that argument, but these are the choices made in this budget. It ends Medicare as we know it. It slashes funding for nursing homes. It preserves tax cuts for the richest Americans and makes it even more generous. And it increases our debt. We have a responsibility to honor our commitment to our seniors. I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if we can't protect our Greatest Generation and keep our promise to them, what is next?

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL).

Mr. WOODALL. I thank my colleague from the Rules Committee for yielding.

We've got a good freshman class up there on the Rules Committee. And what we've been able to do under the leadership of Chairman DREIER is bring open processes to the floor. Can you imagine, we've got a multitude of budgets down here on the floor. If you want to look at the Congressional Black Caucus budget, you can vote for that today. If you want to vote for the Republican Study Committee budget, you can vote for that today. If you want to vote for Mr. VAN HOLLEN's budget, you can vote for that today. You have your choices today about what your priorities are and about what your vision for America's future is.

And when we have that conversation—and we've had it in the Budget Committee. I'm proud to be able to serve on both the Rules Committee and the Budget Committee—we've had that on the Budget Committee, an honest back and forth. So it pains me to come to the floor today and hear what can only be described as nonsense. Nonsense.

Have you heard anybody on the House floor today say that the Republican budget would change things for seniors? Have you heard that today? I believe you have because I've heard it over and over again. The truth of the matter is the Republican budget changes nothing, nothing for seniors. It says you don't even have to be a senior. If you're age 55 or older, we change nothing in Medicare for you. Nothing.

Yet my colleagues on the left are scaring today's seniors, scaring the folks who have the fewest number of choices in our society, scaring them into believing that folks are coming for them. Not true.

Our colleagues on the left would say \$6,000 is what we're going to charge additional to seniors. Well, two things: Number one, again, we're not doing anything for seniors. You've got to be 55 or younger. You've got to be my age to even begin to have a program change.

And more importantly, that \$6,000 figure comes from a CBO report looking at things 12 years down the road,

which is 2 years after the Medicare program has gone bankrupt entirely. Hear that. Hear that misinformation: \$6,000 per beneficiary, a number that comes from a report looking at the program 2 years after our trustees tell us it's going to go bankrupt entirely.

Folks, this is about choices. This is about your vision for America. You have to put forward your plan. I applaud Mr. VAN HOLLEN for putting a plan forward. He could have said, no, I don't have any ideas. That's what the White House has chosen to do. Mr. VAN HOLLEN did better. The Congressional Black Caucus did better. The Republican Study Committee did better.

Look at these budgets. Look at the open process. Make the choice for you about what you believe a better America would look like. The Wall Street Journal talked about the Path to Prosperity and called it the most serious attempt at reforming government in a generation. It absolutely is. I applaud Chairman RYAN for getting that done.

I thank my friend from South Carolina for the time, and I appreciate the Rules Committee giving us this open process that we have today.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am pleased, Madam Speaker, to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. I want to thank my colleague from New York for allowing me to speak.

The gentleman before me was correct: we have lots of options today, and that's great. We have the Republican budget, we have a Democratic budget, we have a Black Caucus budget and we have a Progressive Caucus budget. We have lots of options.

I'm going to talk about the Republican budget.

The Republican proposal we're debating today is reckless and misguided. It slashes taxes for the wealthy and pays for them by gutting Medicare. Let me explain that. It cuts over \$30 billion in the first 10 years and will end Medicare by forcing seniors into private health insurance plans after 2022. They're right, if you're 54 years old now and you have high blood pressure and you're diabetic or prediabetic, you won't get Medicare. You'll get a voucher. And insurance companies don't want to cover those of us that may be diabetic or prediabetic or have high blood pressure. They're waiting to get on Medicare. They're not waiting to get a voucher.

It gradually excludes seniors and eventually raises the age to 67 for Medicare. The CBO says that in 2022, the Republican's proposal will more than double the cost paid by Medicare enrollees. We are throwing seniors out of Medicare and into the uncertainty of the private insurance market while providing tax breaks to the wealthy. And it doesn't make sense.

I also represent the Port of Houston, the 10th busiest port in the world. The

port is facing a dredging crisis. Ensuring dredging means ensuring jobs. But the Republican budget contains deep cuts in programs like the Army Corps of Engineers. Dredging cannot be funded privately. It has to come from the Corps and the Federal Government. Hundreds of thousands of jobs not only in our Port of Houston but also across the country under this plan will be put at risk.

There's one high point in the budget, and I commend Chairman RYAN for including language to put NASA on track with the authorization bill Congress passed last year and provide for an immediate transition for our next generation of human space flight program once the shuttle missions are concluded.

Despite that, I'm unable to support the plan that allows massive cuts for the wealthiest Americans and pays for them by ending Medicare while neglecting our ports.

This budget proposal makes over \$30 billion in cuts to Medicare over 10 years, seeks to eliminate Medicare, and shifts all seniors over to private insurance plans after 2022.

Beginning in 2022, Congressman RYAN's budget proposal would convert the current Medicare system to a system of premium support payments. Individuals, when they turn 65 and Disability Insurance beneficiaries who become eligible for Medicare in 2022 or later, would not enroll in the current Medicare program but would receive vouchers to purchase private insurance plans. In addition, the proposal would increase the age of eligibility for Medicare for 2 months per year until it reaches 67 in 2033.

According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Ryan budget proposal would more than double Medicare beneficiary costs in 2022, from \$5,538 to \$12,513, which is an increase of nearly \$7,000 per year in beneficiary premiums and co-insurance. Not one dollar of that increase in beneficiary costs goes to reducing the deficit—it all goes to cover the higher costs of private plans that the Republicans would force seniors to join. Additionally, the average 65-year-old in 2030 would have to pay about 68 percent of their health care costs (through premiums and co-payments), compared with 25 percent under current rules.

This is not the type of system we want for our seniors. Shifting individuals from a program like Medicare that works to private insurance plans that are only interested in making a profit is no way to reduce government spending and our deficit. In fact, the Ryan proposal once again shifts the burden of reducing the deficit onto the taxpayer and our seniors.

I represent the Port of Houston, the busiest port in the United States in terms of foreign tonnage, second-busiest in the United States in terms of overall tonnage, and tenth-busiest in the world. Unfortunately, the Port of Houston, like many Ports in this country, is facing a dredging crisis.

In my district, ensuring dredging means ensuring jobs. By maintaining our shipping channel we lower the cost of importing and exporting. We move more commerce through our city and into communities across the country. Workers at distribution centers, longshoremen, truck drivers, tug boat operators, and many other professions rely on a functional port.

The Port has identified over \$80 million in dredging needs and they were only receiving \$20 million of that in the President's budget request. The Republican Budget contains deep cuts, beyond the President's Budget, to programs like the Army Corps of Engineers. No other entity can fund these dredging projects but the Corps. Hundreds of thousands of jobs rely on the Port of Houston being one of the busiest in the world. Our oil and gas industry relies on a well-maintained, functioning port. It is critical to our economy and our Nation's strategic interests to maintain this port in the best condition possible, but under this plan, the budget will be cut.

We have heard a lot from the Republican side about freeing our private sector to create jobs, but now we see their budget, and we find out this just isn't the case.

While I am disappointed with nearly the Republicans' entire budget, I am pleased with one portion of it. I commend Chairman RYAN for including language that would put NASA on track to follow the Authorization bill Congress passed last year.

The plan in the authorization, and reaffirmed in this budget, would provide for an immediate transition to our next generation human space flight program.

If NASA follows its own plan, human space flight will be put into limbo once the Space Shuttle missions conclude.

By incorporating the compromise of the NASA authorization bill, we can use the valuable work accomplished during the Constellation program for the next generation of human space flight.

We can maximize cost-savings and offer the best value by leveraging tax payer dollars that have already been spent for the biggest benefit. These are goals that we must pursue during such difficult fiscal times.

If we do not effectively guide NASA backward a plan that is within the confines of the law, it will result in significant duplicative costs and unnecessary job losses.

Local economies, like my own in Houston, home of Johnson Space Center, will be hit hard when we have just begun to recover.

It is estimated by the Human Space Flight industry that at least 10,000 employees will be laid off under the more expensive, less effective, NASA budget proposal.

A failure to maintain preeminence in human space flight will have ripple effects that damage our education system, our technology industry's ability to innovate, and could handicap our global competitiveness for years to come.

We spend so much time talking about the importance of inspiring our students to pursue science, technology, engineering, and math disciplines. NASA serves as the single biggest catalyst for this inspiration.

Under the NASA budget proposal, there will be no new jobs for our STEM students. We must change the trajectory at NASA. The plan in the authorization bill costs less, does more, and will allow our Nation to maintain its role as the leader in space.

Despite this, I am unable to support any plan that allows massive tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans and pays for them by ending Medicare while also neglecting maintaining our Ports, which are critical national interests.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the

gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman.

Republicans say their budget is a "Path to Prosperity." But it's really a "Path to More Prosperity for the Already Prosperous." The Republican budget picks high-rolling oil executives over low-income families. It favors CEOs over senior citizens. It helps the wealthy over the working class.

How do Republicans pay for this gigantic goodie bag for the rich? Well, they eviscerate Medicare, turning it into an underfunded voucher program. Medicare becomes "Medicare-less." And to help seniors to pay for their medicines, GOP stands for "Grandma's Out of Prescriptions."

This budget is the same tired tune Republicans have been trotting out for decades. It's "Play It Again, Uncle Sam." In the 1980s, Ronald Reagan tried to slash the social safety net programs. In 2005, President Bush tried to privatize Social Security. And today, the same Republicans are trying to shred the social safety net they've opposed since it was created. It is not just déjà vu all over again. It's déjà voodoo economics all over again.

Vote down this misguided budget so that we can protect Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security now and into the future. Do not let Medicare become "Medicare-less." We don't want these people who always opposed Medicare, always opposed Social Security, opposed Medicaid as we put it on the books, to now come back and say, we're very courageous, we want to end those programs as we know it. But, by the way, where their courage has to be shown, they show none. They will not tax the rich. They only want to harm the poor.

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

Madam Speaker, the Republicans have shown with their budget proposal that they're intent on using the deficit as a pretense to end Medicare. Democrats proposed an amendment in the Budget Committee to protect Medicare, TRICARE for the military and VA health care from privatization or arbitrary spending caps. The Republicans all voted against it. Democrats tried again in the Rules Committee last night, but this rule does not allow the amendment to be brought to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order Mr. TONKO's amendment to protect Medicare, TRICARE and veterans' health care from privatization or arbitrary spending caps.

□ 1230

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 New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question so we can put every Member of the House on record as to where they stand on health care and if they want to end Medicare or not.

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

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, finally, the Democrats do get it. What they get is, if they do not find a way to scare our senior citizens, they have no chance. When you cover the expenses of running this government and when you think about the fact that what the Democrats have proposed and what President Obama has proposed in his original budget is an increase of \$8.7 trillion of new spending and \$47 trillion of new spending in the next 10 years, the Democrats have finally found a way to cover their tracks, and it is on the backs of our senior citizens.

There is no doubt that the 2012 budget plan that we have proposed has no impact, not only on our senior citizens who are receiving benefits today, but on those over the age of 55.

Not only are the Democrats willing to scare our seniors based on nothing, but they want to go to 2 years after Medicare is bankrupt and then start having a conversation about numbers when Medicare would not exist under their plan.

What we do under our plan is a simple thing. We strengthen and preserve Social Security and Medicare for the next generation. We understand that it is time to roll up our sleeves and to get serious about preserving the American Dream for the next generation. Our budget does that by cutting \$6.2 trillion out of the deficit in the next 10 years and by creating more than 1 million jobs in the next 12 months—but we go further. We simply say that you do not create more disincentives or higher taxes in order to improve our economy.

Let us do exactly what the previous generation, the Greatest Generation, has done for us—pass on the American Dream in its entirety. We have a responsibility to the next generation in taking the tough road today in order to make the American Dream stronger tomorrow.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SLAUGHTER is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 223 OFFERED BY  
MS. SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK

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

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution or the adoption of an amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules, it shall be in order to consider the amendment specified in section 3 as though printed as the last amendment in part B if offered by Representative Tonko of New York or a designee. That amendment shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question

in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 3. The amendment referred to in section 2 is as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. — SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SAVING HEALTH CARE FOR SENIORS, MILITARY, AND VETERANS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health security; and

(2) active duty military servicemembers and their families value the high-quality health care they receive through Tricare and other programs run by the Department of Defense, and veterans rely on the health service network run by the Department of Veterans Affairs to address their unique health needs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the Congress should reject legislation that—

(A) protects tax cuts for the wealthy and special interests while shifting health care costs onto seniors through a policy to replace Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance; or

(B) damages the excellent care provided to the men and women who are serving and who have served the country in uniform; and

(2) any future health care legislation that eliminates quality Federal health care programs and—

(A) replaces them with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance; or

(B) sets caps on Federal health care spending,

should exclude programs for seniors, military servicemembers and their families, and veterans.

(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.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. 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.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam 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 223, if ordered; and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 183, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 265]

YEAS—238

Adams	Bass (NH)	Boustany
Aderholt	Benishak	Brady (TX)
Akin	Berg	Brooks
Alexander	Biggart	Brown (GA)
Amash	Bilbray	Buchanan
Austria	Bilirakis	Bucshon
Bachmann	Bishop (UT)	Buerkle
Bachus	Black	Burgess
Barletta	Blackburn	Burton (IN)
Bartlett	Bonner	Calvert
Barton (TX)	Bono Mack	Camp



Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Platts	Jackson (IL)	Miller (NC)	Schakowsky	Culberson	Jones	Reed
Canseco	Huelskamp	Poe (TX)	Jackson Lee	Miller, George	Schiff	Davis (KY)	Jordan	Rehberg
Cantor	Huizenga (MI)	Pompeo	(TX)	Moran	Schrader	Denham	Kelly	Renacci
Capito	Hultgren	Posey	Johnson (GA)	Murphy (CT)	Schwartz	Dent	King (IA)	Ribble
Carter	Hunter	Price (GA)	Johnson, E. B.	Nader	Scott (VA)	DesJarlais	King (NY)	Rigell
Chabot	Hurt	Quayle	Kaptur	Napolitano	Scott, David	Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Rivera
Chaffetz	Issa	Reed	Keating	Neal	Serrano	Dold	Kinzinger (IL)	Roby
Cleaver	Jenkins	Rehberg	Kildee	Owens	Sherman	Dreier	Kline	Roe (TN)
Coble	Johnson (IL)	Renacci	Kind	Pallone	Sires	Duffy	Labrador	Rogers (AL)
Coffman (CO)	Johnson (OH)	Ribble	Kissell	Pascrell	Slaughter	Duncan (SC)	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Cole	Johnson, Sam	Rigell	Kucinich	Pastor (AZ)	Smith (WA)	Duncan (TN)	Lance	Rogers (MI)
Conaway	Jones	Rivera	Langevin	Payne	Speier	Ellmers	Landry	Rohrabacher
Cravaack	Jordan	Roby	Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Stark	Emerson	Lankford	Rokita
Crawford	Kelly	Roe (TN)	Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Sutton	Farenthold	Latham	Rooney
Crenshaw	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)	Lee (CA)	Peters	Thompson (CA)	Fincher	LaTourette	Ros-Lehtinen
Culberson	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Levin	Peterson	Thompson (MS)	Fitzpatrick	Latta	Roskam
Davis (KY)	Kingston	Rogers (MI)	Lewis (GA)	Pingree (ME)	Tierney	Flake	Lewis (CA)	Ross (FL)
Denham	Kinzinger (IL)	Rohrabacher	Lipinski	Polis	Tonko	Fleischmann	LoBiondo	Royce
Dent	Kline	Rokita	Loeb	Price (NC)	Tsongas	Fleming	Long	Runyan
DesJarlais	Labrador	Rooney	Lofgren, Zoe	Quigley	Van Hollen	Flores	Lucas	Ryan (WI)
Dold	Lamborn	Ros-Lehtinen	Lowey	Rahall	Velazquez	Forbes	Luetkemeyer	Scalise
Dreier	Lance	Roskam	Lujan	Rangel	Viscosky	Fortenberry	Lummis	Schilling
Duffy	Landry	Ross (FL)	Lynch	Reyes	Walz (MN)	Foxx	Lungren, Daniel	Schmidt
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Royce	Maloney	Richardson	Wasserman	Franks (AZ)	E.	Schock
Duncan (TN)	Latham	Runyan	Markey	Ross (AR)	Schultz	Frelinghuysen	Mack	Schweikert
Ellmers	LaTourette	Ryan (WI)	Matheson	Rothman (NJ)	Waters	Gallegly	Manzullo	Scott (SC)
Emerson	Latta	Scalise	Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Watt	Gardner	Marchant	Scott, Austin
Farenthold	Lewis (CA)	Schilling	McCarthy (NY)	Ruppersberger	Waxman	Gerlach	Marino	Sensenbrenner
Fincher	LoBiondo	Schmidt	McCollum	Rush	Weiner	Gibbs	Matheson	Sessions
Fitzpatrick	Long	Schweikert	McDermott	Ryan (OH)	Welch	Gibson	McCarthy (CA)	Sessions
Flake	Lucas	Scott (SC)	McGovern	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (FL)	Gingrey (GA)	McCaul	Shimkus
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	McIntyre	T.	Woolsey	Gohmert	McClintock	Shuler
Fleming	Lummis	Sensenbrenner	McNeerney	Sanchez, Loretta	Wu	Goodlatte	McCotter	Shuster
Flores	Lungren, Daniel	Sessions	Michaud	Sarbanes	Yarmuth	Gosar	McHenry	Simpson
Forbes	E.	Shimkus				Gowdy	McKeon	Smith (NE)
Fortenberry	Mack	Shuler				Granger	McKinley	Smith (NJ)
Foxx	Manzullo	Shuster	Cassidy	Moore	Schock	Graves (GA)	McMorris	Smith (TX)
Franks (AZ)	Marchant	Simpson	Diaz-Balart	Olver	Sewell	Graves (MO)	Rodgers	Southerland
Frelinghuysen	Marino	Smith (NE)	Giffords	Reichert	Towns	Griffin (AR)	Meehan	Stearns
Gallegly	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (NJ)	Meeks	Richmond		Griffith (VA)	Mica	Stivers
Gardner	McCaul	Smith (TX)				Grimm	Miller (FL)	Stutzman
Garrett	McClintock	Southerland				Guinta	Miller (MI)	Sullivan
Gerlach	McCotter	Stearns				Guthrie	Miller, Gary	Terry
Gibbs	McHenry	Stivers				Hall	Mulvaney	Thompson (PA)
Gibson	McKeon	Stutzman				Hanna	Murphy (PA)	Thornberry
Gingrey (GA)	McKinley	Sullivan				Harper	Myrick	Tiberi
Gohmert	McMorris	Terry				Harris	Neugebauer	Tipton
Goodlatte	Rodgers	Thompson (PA)				Hartzler	Noem	Turner
Gosar	Meehan	Thornberry				Hastings (WA)	Nugent	Upton
Gowdy	Mica	Tiberi				Hayworth	Nunes	Walberg
Granger	Miller (FL)	Tipton				Heck	Nunnelee	Walden
Graves (GA)	Miller (MI)	Turner				Heller	Olson	Walsh (IL)
Graves (MO)	Miller, Gary	Upton				Hensarling	Palazzo	Webster
Griffin (AR)	Mulvaney	Walberg				Herger	Paul	West
Griffith (VA)	Murphy (PA)	Walden				Herrera Beutler	Paulsen	Westmoreland
Grimm	Myrick	Walsh (IL)				Huelskamp	Pearce	Whitfield
Guinta	Neugebauer	Webster				Huizenga (MI)	Pence	Wilson (SC)
Guthrie	Noem	West				Hultgren	Petri	Wittman
Hall	Nugent	Westmoreland				Hunter	Pitts	Wolf
Hanna	Nunes	Whitfield				Hurt	Platts	Womack
Harper	Nunnelee	Wilson (SC)				Issa	Poe (TX)	Woodall
Harris	Olson	Wittman				Jenkins	Pompeo	Yoder
Hartzler	Palazzo	Wolf				Johnson (IL)	Posey	Young (AK)
Hastings (WA)	Paul	Womack				Johnson (OH)	Price (GA)	Young (FL)
Hayworth	Paulsen	Woodall				Johnson, Sam	Quayle	Young (IN)
Heck	Pearce	Yoder						
Heller	Pence	Young (AK)						
Hensarling	Petri	Young (FL)						
Herger	Pitts	Young (IN)						

NAYS—183

Ackerman	Cicilline	Ellison
Altmire	Clarke (MI)	Engel
Andrews	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Baca	Clay	Farr
Baldwin	Clyburn	Fattah
Barrow	Cohen	Filner
Bass (CA)	Connolly (VA)	Frank (MA)
Becerra	Conyers	Fudge
Berkley	Cooper	Garamendi
Berman	Costa	Gonzalez
Bishop (GA)	Costello	Green, Al
Bishop (NY)	Courtney	Green, Gene
Blumenauer	Critz	Grijalva
Boren	Crowley	Gutierrez
Boswell	Cuellar	Hanabusa
Brady (PA)	Cummings	Hastings (FL)
Brale (IA)	Davis (CA)	Heinrich
Brown (FL)	Davis (IL)	Higgins
Butterfield	DeFazio	Himes
Capps	DeGette	Hinchee
Capuano	DeLauro	Hinojosa
Cardoza	Deuth	Hirono
Carnahan	Dicks	Holden
Carney	Dingell	Holt
Carson (IN)	Doggett	Honda
Castor (FL)	Donnelly (IN)	Hoyer
Chandler	Doyle	Inslee
Chu	Edwards	Israel

NOT VOTING—11

Cassidy	Moore	Schock
Diaz-Balart	Olver	Sewell
Giffords	Reichert	Towns
Meeks	Richmond	

□ 1256

Mr. SERRANO changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. FORBES changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

Stated for:

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 265, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Stated against:

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 265, 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 yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 181, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 266]

YEAS—243

Adams	Bishop (UT)	Canseco
Aderholt	Black	Cantor
Akin	Blackburn	Capito
Alexander	Bonner	Carney
Amash	Bono Mack	Carter
Austria	Boustany	Cassidy
Bachmann	Brady (TX)	Chabot
Bachus	Brooks	Chaffetz
Barletta	Brown (GA)	Coble
Bartlett	Buchanan	Coffman (CO)
Barton (TX)	Bucshon	Cole
Bass (NH)	Buerkle	Conaway
Benishek	Burgess	Cooper
Berg	Burton (IN)	Costa
Biggert	Calvert	Cravaack
Bilbray	Camp	Crawford
Bilirakis	Campbell	Crenshaw

NAYS—181

Ackerman	Clyburn	Green, Gene
Altmire	Connolly (VA)	Grijalva
Andrews	Conyers	Gutierrez
Baca	Costello	Hanabusa
Baldwin	Courtney	Hastings (FL)
Barrow	Critz	Heinrich
Bass (CA)	Crowley	Higgins
Becerra	Cuellar	Himes
Berkley	Cummings	Hinchee
Berman	Davis (CA)	Hinojosa
Bishop (GA)	Davis (IL)	Hirono
Bishop (NY)	DeFazio	Holden
Blumenauer	Blumenauer	Holt
Boren	Boren	DeGette
Boswell	Boswell	DeLauro
Brady (PA)	Brady (PA)	Deuth
Brale (IA)	Brale (IA)	Dicks
Brown (FL)	Brown (FL)	Dingell
Butterfield	Butterfield	Doggett
Capps	Capps	Donnelly (IN)
Capuano	Capuano	Doyle
Cardoza	Cardoza	Edwards
Carnahan	Carnahan	Ellison
Carson (IN)	Carson (IN)	Engel
Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Eshoo
Chandler	Chandler	Farr
Chu	Chu	Fattah
Cicilline	Cicilline	Filner
Clarke (MI)	Clarke (MI)	Frank (MA)
Clarke (NY)	Clarke (NY)	Fudge
Clay	Clay	Garamendi
Cleaver	Cleaver	Gonzalez
		Green, Al

Levin	Payne	Serrano	Clarke (MI)	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)	Gerlach	Latta	Rooney
Lewis (GA)	Pelosi	Sewell	Clarke (NY)	Johnson, Sam	Quayle	Gibson	Lee (CA)	Rothman (NJ)
Lipinski	Perlmutter	Sherman	Clay	Jones	Quigley	Graves (MO)	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Loeback	Peters	Sires	Cleaver	Jordan	Rangel	Green, Gene	LoBiondo	Sánchez, Linda
Lofgren, Zoe	Peterson	Slaughter	Coffman (CO)	Kaptur	Rehberg	Griffith (VA)	Maloney	T.
Lowey	Pingree (ME)	Smith (WA)	Cohen	Kelly	Reyes	Grimm	Marchant	Sarbanes
Luján	Polis	Speier	Cole	Kildee	Ribble	Gutierrez	Markey	Schakowsky
Lynch	Price (NC)	Stark	Conaway	Kind	Richardson	Hanna	McCotter	Schock
Maloney	Quigley	Sutton	Connolly (VA)	King (IA)	Rigell	Harris	McDermott	Schwartz
Markey	Rahall	Thompson (CA)	Cooper	King (NY)	Rivera	Hastings (FL)	McGovern	Serrano
Matsui	Rangel	Thompson (MS)	Costa	Kingston	Roby	Heck	McKinley	Sires
McCarthy (NY)	Reyes	Tierney	Costello	Kinzinger (IL)	Roe (TN)	Heller	Meehan	Slaughter
McCollum	Richardson	Tonko	Courtney	Kissell	Rogers (AL)	Herrera Beutler	Miller, George	Stivers
McDermott	Richmond	Tsongas	Crawford	Klaine	Rogers (KY)	Hinchev	Moore	Terry
McGovern	Ross (AR)	Van Hollen	Labrador	Labrador	Rogers (MI)	Honda	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Rothman (NJ)	Velázquez	Lamborn	Lamborn	Rohrabacher	Hoyer	Nugent	Thompson (MS)
McNerney	Roybal-Allard	Ruppertsberger	Lance	Lance	Rokita	Inslee	Pallone	Tiberi
Michaud	Rush	Wasserman	Culberson	Lankford	Ros-Lehtinen	Israel	Pastor (AZ)	Tipton
Miller (NC)	Ryan (OH)	Schultz	Walz (MN)	Larsen (WA)	Roskam	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi	Velázquez
Miller, George	Sánchez, Linda	Watt	Davis (KY)	Larson (CT)	Ross (AR)	Jackson Lee	Peters	Visclosky
Moore	T.	Waxman	DeGette	Latham	Ross (FL)	(TX)	Peterson	Walberg
Moran	Sanchez, Loretta	Weiner	DeLauro	LaTourrette	Roybal-Allard	Johnson (OH)	Poe (TX)	Walden
Murphy (CT)	Sarbanes	Welch	Denham	Levin	Royce	Keating	Rahall	Waters
Nadler	Schakowsky	Wilson (FL)	DesJarlais	Lewis (CA)	Runyan	Kucinich	Reed	Weiner
Napolitano	Schiff	Woolsey	Deutch	Lipinski	Ruppertsberger	Landry	Renacci	Wu
Neal	Schrader	Wu	Diaz-Balart	Loeback	Rush	Langevin	Richmond	Young (AK)
Owens	Schwartz	Yarmuth	Dicks	Lofgren, Zoe	Ryan (WI)			
Pallone	Scott (VA)		Dingell	Long	Sanchez, Loretta			
Pascrell	Scott, David		Doggett	Lowe	Scalise			
Pastor (AZ)			Doyle	Lucas	Schiff	Amash	Gohmert	
			Dreier	Luetkemeyer	Schilling			
			Duncan (SC)	Luján	Schmidt			
			Duncan (TN)	Lummis	Schrader			
			Edwards	Lungren, Daniel	Schweikert			
			Ellmers	E.	Scott (SC)			
			Emerson	Lynch	Scott, Austin			
			Engel	Mack	Scott, David			
			Eshoo	Manzullo	Sensenbrenner			
			Farenthold	Marino	Sessions			
			Farr	Matheson	Sewell			
			Fattah	Matsui	Sherman			
			Flake	McCarthy (CA)	Shimkus			
			Fleischmann	McCarthy (NY)	Shuler			
			Fleming	McCaul	Shuster			
			Flores	McClintock	Simpson			
			Fortenberry	McCollum	Smith (NE)			
			Frank (MA)	McHenry	Smith (NJ)			
			Franks (AZ)	McIntyre	Smith (TX)			
			Frelinghuysen	McKeon	Smith (WA)			
			Galleghy	McMorris	Southerland			
			Garamendi	Rodgers	Speier			
			Garrett	McNerney	Stark			
			Gibbs	Mica	Stearns			
			Gingrey (GA)	Michaud	Stutzman			
			Gonzalez	Miller (FL)	Sullivan			
			Goodlatte	Miller (MI)	Sutton			
			Gosar	Miller (NC)	Thompson (PA)			
			Gowdy	Miller, Gary	Thornberry			
			Granger	Moran	Tierney			
			Graves (GA)	Mulvaney	Tonko			
			Green, Al	Murphy (CT)	Tsongas			
			Griffin (AR)	Murphy (PA)	Turner			
			Guinta	Myrick	Upton			
			Guthrie	Nadler	Van Hollen			
			Hall	Neugebauer	Walsh (IL)			
			Hanabusa	Noem	Walz (MN)			
			Harper	Nunes	Wasserman			
			Hartzler	Nunnelee	Schultz			
			Hastings (WA)	Olson	Watt			
			Hayworth	Owens	Waxman			
			Heinrich	Palazzo	Webster			
			Hensarling	Pascrell	Welch			
			Hergert	Paul	West			
			Higgins	Paulsen	Westmoreland			
			Himes	Payne	Whitfield			
			Hinojosa	Pearce	Wilson (FL)			
			Hirono	Pence	Wilson (SC)			
			Holden	Perlmutter	Wittman			
			Holt	Petri	Wolf			
			Huelskamp	Pingree (ME)	Womack			
			Huizenga (MI)	Hultgren	Woodall			
			Hunter	Issa	Woolsey			
			Issa	Jenkins	Yarmuth			
			Jenkins	Johnson (GA)	Yoder			
			Johnson (IL)	Johnson (IL)	Young (FL)			
					Young (IN)			

NOT VOTING—8

Cohen	Meeks	Towns
Garrett	Olver	Waters
Giffords	Reichert	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1305

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.

THE JOURNAL

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, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 311, nays 106, answered "present" 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 267]

YEAS—311

Ackerman	Berman	Bucshon
Adams	Biggart	Buerkle
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Burton (IN)
Akin	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Alexander	Bishop (UT)	Calvert
Austria	Black	Camp
Baca	Blackburn	Campbell
Bachmann	Blumenauer	Canseco
Bachus	Bonner	Cantor
Barletta	Bono Mack	Cardoza
Barrow	Boren	Carnahan
Bartlett	Boustany	Carney
Barton (TX)	Brady (TX)	Carter
Bass (NH)	Braley (IA)	Cassidy
Becerra	Brooks	Chabot
Benishek	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz
Berg	Brown (FL)	Chandler
Berkley	Buchanan	Cicilline

Altmire	Chu	Donnelly (IN)
Andrews	Clyburn	Duffy
Baldwin	Conyers	Ellison
Bass (CA)	Cravaack	Filner
Bibray	Cuellar	Fincher
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Fitzpatrick
Boswell	Davis (IL)	Forbes
Brady (PA)	DeFazio	Foxx
Capuano	Dent	Fudge
Carson (IN)	Dold	Gardner

NAYS—106

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Amash	Gohmert
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NOT VOTING—13

Burgess	Giffords	Reichert
Capito	Grijalva	Scott (VA)
Capps	Hurt	Towns
Castor (FL)	Meeks	
Coble	Olver	

□ 1313

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

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 43

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, April 15, 2011, or Saturday, April 16, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, May 2, 2011, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, April 14, 2011, through Friday, April 29, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, May 2, 2011, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.*

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011**

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 218, I call up the bill (H.R. 1473) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government 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. Pursuant to House Resolution 218, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1473

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011”.

**SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Division A—Department of Defense Appropriations, 2011
- Division B—Full-Year Continuing Appropriations, 2011
- Division C—Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act

**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, \$41,403,653,000.

**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 else-

where), 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; pro-

urement 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 elsewhere in this Act.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, \$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 prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$16,170,868,000, 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;  
LCAE Service Life Extension Program,  
\$83,035,000;

Service Craft, \$13,770,000; and  
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: *Pro-  
vided*, That additional obligations may be in-  
curred after September 30, 2015, for engineer-  
ing services, tests, evaluations, and other  
such budgeted work that must be performed  
in the final stage of ship construction: *Pro-  
vided further*, That none of the funds provided  
under this heading for the construction or  
conversion of any naval vessel to be con-  
structed 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 mod-  
ernization of support equipment and materi-  
als not otherwise provided for, Navy ordn-  
ance (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 pub-  
lic and private plants, including the land  
necessary therefor, and such lands and inter-  
ests therein, may be acquired, and construc-  
tion 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 equip-  
ment layaway, \$5,804,963,000, to remain avail-  
able 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 other-  
wise 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 ac-  
count to which transferred.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procure-  
ment, manufacture, and modification of mis-  
siles, armament, military equipment, spare  
parts, and accessories therefor; plant equip-  
ment, appliances, and machine tools, and in-  
stallation thereof in public and private  
plants; reserve plant and Government and  
contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehi-  
cles for the Marine Corps, including the pur-  
chase of passenger motor vehicles for re-  
placement only; and expansion of public and  
private plants, including land necessary  
therefor, and such lands and interests there-  
in, may be acquired, and construction pro-  
secuted thereon prior to approval of title,  
\$1,236,436,000, to remain available for obli-  
gation until September 30, 2013.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modifi-  
cation of aircraft and equipment, including  
armor and armament, specialized ground  
handling equipment, and training devices,  
spare parts, and accessories therefor; special-  
ized equipment; expansion of public and pri-  
vate plants, Government-owned equipment

and installation thereof in such plants, erec-  
tion 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 ap-  
proval of title; reserve plant and Govern-  
ment and contractor-owned equipment lay-  
away; and other expenses necessary for the  
foregoing purposes including rents and trans-  
portation of things, \$13,483,739,000, to remain  
available for obligation until September 30,  
2013: *Provided*, That none of the funds pro-  
vided in this Act for modification of C-17 air-  
craft, 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 un-  
less the Secretary of the Air Force certifies  
in writing to the congressional defense com-  
mittees that each such obligation is nec-  
essary to meet the needs of a warfighting re-  
quirement 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 Sec-  
retary of the Air Force shall expand the cur-  
rent HH-60 Operational Loss Replacement  
program to meet the approved HH-60 Recapi-  
talization program requirements.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modifi-  
cation of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and  
related equipment, including spare parts and  
accessories therefor, ground handling equip-  
ment, and training devices; expansion of pub-  
lic and private plants, Government-owned  
equipment and installation thereof in such  
plants, erection of structures, and acquisi-  
tion of land, for the foregoing purposes, and  
such lands and interests therein, may be ac-  
quired, and construction prosecuted thereon  
prior to approval of title; reserve plant and  
Government and contractor-owned equip-  
ment 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 Sep-  
tember 30, 2013.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, produc-  
tion, and modification of ammunition, and  
accessories therefor; specialized equipment  
and training devices; expansion of public and  
private plants, including ammunition facili-  
ties, 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 ac-  
quired, 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 pur-  
chase of passenger motor vehicles for re-  
placement only, and the purchase of two ve-  
hicles required for physical security of per-  
sonnel, 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 equip-  
ment 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 Gov-  
ernment and contractor-owned equipment  
layaway, \$17,568,091,000, to remain available  
for obligation until September 30, 2013: *Pro-  
vided*, That of the funds made available in  
this paragraph, \$15,000,000 shall be made  
available to procure equipment, not other-  
wise 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 ac-  
count 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 procure-  
ment, production, and modification of equip-  
ment, supplies, materials, and spare parts  
therefor, not otherwise provided for; the pur-  
chase of passenger motor vehicles for re-  
placement only; expansion of public and pri-  
vate plants, equipment, and installation  
thereof in such plants, erection of struc-  
tures, and acquisition of land for the fore-  
going purposes, and such lands and interests  
therein, may be acquired, and construction  
prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title;  
reserve plant and Government and contrac-  
tor-owned equipment layaway,  
\$4,009,321,000, to remain available for obli-  
gation until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That  
of the funds made available in this para-  
graph, \$15,000,000 shall be made available to  
procure equipment, not otherwise provided  
for, and may be transferred to other procure-  
ment 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 De-  
fense 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 ex-  
pended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and ap-  
plied scientific research, development, test  
and evaluation, including maintenance, re-  
habilitation, lease, and operation of facili-  
ties 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 ap-  
plied scientific research, development, test  
and evaluation, including maintenance, re-  
habilitation, lease, and operation of facili-  
ties 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 appro-  
priated in this paragraph shall be available for  
the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and ap-  
plied 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 "Aircraft 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 appropria-

tion 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", \$387,700,000.
- "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", \$464,847,000.
- "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", \$340,600,000.
- "Other Procurement, Air Force, 2010/2012", \$36,600,000.
- "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2010/2011", \$163,400,000.
- "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2010/2011", \$198,600,000.
- "Other Procurement, Army, 2010/2012", \$50,000,000.
- "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 timely 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 cur-

rent 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 au-

thorities 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 \$1,983,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds, as follows: (1) From "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$700,000,000; and (2) From "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$1,283,000,000.

(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 Defense 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”, “Air-craft 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 \$50,000,000, 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, regula-

tions, 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 Environment, 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 \$532,000,000, the total amount appropriated in title III of this Act is hereby reduced by \$564,000,000, and the total amount appropriated in title IV of this Act is hereby reduced by \$381,000,000: *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 13, 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.

#### TITLE IX

### OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY PERSONNEL

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", \$11,107,033,000: *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", \$1,843,442,000: *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: *Pro-*

*vided*, 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", \$59,162,782,000: *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", \$12,969,643,000: *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”, \$188,807,000: *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”, \$402,983,000: *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 infrastructure 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 au-

thority 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.

PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the “Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund”, \$800,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary’s designee, to provide assistance to Pakistan’s security forces; including program management and the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, and funds; and facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction to build the counterinsurgency capability of Pakistan’s military and Frontier Corps: *Provided further*, That the authority to provide assistance under this provision is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to appropriations for operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; defense working capital funds; and to the Department of State, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to accomplish the purpose provided herein: *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 funds so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation account, notify the Committees on Appropriations 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.

**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", \$6,401,832,000, 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", \$1,169,549,000, 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 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, 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 nec-

essary 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 purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than \$250,000: *Provided*, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$500,000.

#### (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—FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 2011

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, namely:

#### TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at the level specified in subsection (c) and under the authority and conditions provided in applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2010, for projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-80).

(2) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-85).

(3) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83).

(4) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of Public Law 111-88).

(5) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of Public Law 111-68).

(6) The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117).

(7) Section 102(c) (except the last proviso relating to waiver of fees) of chapter 1 of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-212) that addresses guaranteed loans in the rural housing insurance fund.

(b) For purposes of this division, the term "level" means an amount.

(c) The level referred to in subsection (a) shall be the amounts appropriated in the appropriations Acts referred to in such subsection, including transfers and obligation limitations, except that—

(1) such level shall not include any amount previously designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to sections 403(a) and 423(b) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010; and

(2) such level shall be calculated without regard to any rescission or cancellation of funds or contract authority.

SEC. 1102. Appropriations made by section 1101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 1103. Appropriations provided by this division that, in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2010, carried a multiple-year or no-year period of availability shall retain a comparable period of availability.

SEC. 1104. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this division, the requirements, authorities, conditions, limitations, and other provisions of the appropriations Acts referred to in section 1101(a) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 1106.

SEC. 1105. No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 1101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were specifically prohibited during fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 1106. Unless otherwise provided for in this division or in the applicable appropriations Act, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this division shall be available through September 30, 2011.

SEC. 1107. Expenditures made pursuant to the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242), shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization provided by this division.

SEC. 1108. Funds appropriated by this division may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)).

SEC. 1109. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2010, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, the levels established by section 1101 shall be the amounts necessary to maintain program levels under current law and under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2010.

(b) In addition to the amounts otherwise provided by section 1101, the following amounts shall be available for the following accounts for advance payments for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012:

(1) "Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners", for benefit payments under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, \$41,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) "Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Grants to States for Medicaid", for payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act, \$86,445,289,000, to remain available until expended.

(3) "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs", for payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), \$1,200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(4) "Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for Foster Care and Permanency", for payments to States or other non-Federal entities under

title IV-E of the Social Security Act, \$1,850,000,000.

(5) "Social Security Administration, Supplemental Security Income Program", for benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act, \$13,400,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1110. Amounts incorporated by reference in this division that were previously designated as available for overseas deployments and other activities pursuant to S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, are 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.

SEC. 1111. Any language specifying an earmark in an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2010, or in a committee report or joint explanatory statement accompanying such an Act, shall have no legal effect with respect to funds appropriated by this division. For purposes of this section, the term "earmark" means a congressional earmark or congressionally directed spending item, as defined in clause 9(e) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and paragraph 5(a) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 1112. Notwithstanding section 1101, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this division or any other Act (including division A of this 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. 1113. (a)(1) Notwithstanding section 1101, except as provided in paragraph (2), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this division or any other Act (including division A of this 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 sub-

stantially 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 in this division or any other Act (including division A of this 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. 1114. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division or any other Act (including division A of this 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.

SEC. 1115. Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for “September 30, 2010”.

SEC. 1116. (a) Section 1115(d) of Public Law 111-32 shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for “October 1, 2010”.

(b) Section 824(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064(g)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for “October 1, 2010” in paragraph (2).

(c) Section 61(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2733(a)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for “October 1, 2010” in paragraph (2).

(d) Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for “October 1, 2010” in subparagraph (B).

SEC. 1117. The authority provided by section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) shall remain in effect through the date specified in section 1106 of this division.

SEC. 1118. With respect to any discretionary account for which advance appropriations were provided for fiscal year 2011 or 2012 in an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2010, in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act, advance appropriations are provided in the same amount for fiscal year 2012 or 2013, respectively, with a comparable period of availability.

SEC. 1119. (a) ACROSS-THE-BOARD RESCISSIONS.—There is hereby rescinded an amount equal to 0.2 percent of—

(1) the budget authority provided for fiscal year 2011 for any discretionary account of this division; and

(2) the budget authority provided in any advance appropriation for fiscal year 2011 for any discretionary account in any prior fiscal year appropriation Act.

(b) PROPORTIONATE APPLICATION.—Any rescission made by subsection (a) shall be applied proportionately—

(1) to each discretionary account and each item of budget authority described in such subsection; and

(2) within each such account and item, to each program, project, and activity (with programs, projects, and activities as delineated in the appropriation Act or accompanying reports referenced in section 1101 covering such account or item).

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to—

(1) discretionary authority appropriated or otherwise made available by division A of this Act; or

(2) discretionary authority appropriated or otherwise made available by division B of this Act and 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.

(d) OMB REPORT.—Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on

Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the account and amount of each rescission made pursuant to this section.

#### TITLE II—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1201. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of the Secretary” shall be \$5,061,000.

SEC. 1202. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of Tribal Relations” shall be \$499,000.

SEC. 1203. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Executive Operations, Office of Chief Economist” shall be \$12,032,000.

SEC. 1204. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Executive Operations, National Appeals Division” shall be \$14,254,000.

SEC. 1205. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Executive Operations, Office of Homeland Security” shall be \$1,499,000.

SEC. 1206. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of Advocacy and Outreach” shall be \$1,425,000.

SEC. 1207. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of the Chief Information Officer” shall be \$40,000,000.

SEC. 1208. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of the Chief Financial Officer” shall be \$6,260,000.

SEC. 1209. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of Civil Rights” shall be \$22,737,000.

SEC. 1210. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments” shall be \$246,970,000, of which \$178,470,000 shall be available for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; of which \$13,500,000 shall be for payment to the Department of Homeland Security for building and security activities; and of which \$55,000,000 shall be for buildings operations and maintenance expenses.

SEC. 1211. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Hazardous Materials Management” shall be \$4,000,000.

SEC. 1212. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Departmental Administration” shall be \$29,706,000.

SEC. 1213. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations” shall be \$3,877,000.

SEC. 1214. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of Communications” shall be \$9,499,000.

SEC. 1215. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Office of the General Counsel” shall be \$41,499,000.

SEC. 1216. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Economic Research Service” shall be \$81,978,000.

SEC. 1217. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, National Agricultural Statistics Service” shall be \$156,761,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$33,139,000” for “\$37,908,000”.

SEC. 1218. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Research Service, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$1,135,501,000.

SEC. 1219. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1220. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Research and Education Activities” shall be \$700,140,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$236,808,000” for “\$215,000,000”; by substituting “\$33,000,000” for “\$29,000,000”; by substituting “\$51,000,000” for “\$48,500,000”; by substituting “\$265,000,000” for “\$262,482,000”; by substituting “\$2,844,000” for “\$89,029,000”; by substituting “\$19,375,000” for “\$18,250,000”; and by substituting “\$11,253,000” for “\$45,122,000”.

SEC. 1221. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities” shall be \$480,092,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$294,500,000” for “\$297,500,000” and by substituting “\$8,565,000” for “\$20,396,000”.

SEC. 1222. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities” shall be “\$37,000,000”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$29,000,000” for “\$45,148,000”; by substituting “\$9,000,000” for “\$12,649,000”; by substituting “\$11,000,000” for “\$14,596,000”; by substituting “\$3,000,000” for “\$4,096,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$4,388,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,365,000”; by substituting “\$2,000,000” for “\$3,054,000”; by substituting “\$4,000,000” for “\$5,000,000”; by substituting “\$1,000,000” for “\$3,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$732,000”; by substituting “\$1,000,000” for “\$1,312,000”; and by substituting “\$6,000,000” for “\$9,830,000”.

SEC. 1223. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$865,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$40,000,000” for “\$60,243,000” and by substituting “\$21,000,000” for “\$23,390,000”.

SEC. 1224. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Buildings and Facilities” shall be \$3,536,000.

SEC. 1225. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services” shall be \$86,711,000.

SEC. 1226. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Limitation on Administrative Expenses” shall be \$60,947,000 (from fees collected).

SEC. 1227. The amounts included under the heading “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply (Section 32)” in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$10,000,000”.

SEC. 1228. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$40,342,000.

SEC. 1229. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses” shall be \$47,500,000 (from fees collected).

SEC. 1230. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Food

Safety and Inspection Service” shall be \$1,008,520,000: *Provided*, That the Food Safety and Inspection Service shall continue implementation of section 11016 of Public Law 110-246.

SEC. 1231. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$1,210,711,000.

SEC. 1232. Notwithstanding Section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Farm Service Agency, State Mediation Grants” shall be \$4,185,000.

SEC. 1233. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Farm Service Agency, Grassroots Source Water Protection Program” shall be \$4,250,000.

SEC. 1234. The amounts included under the heading “Agricultural Programs, Farm Service Agency, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account” in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$1,975,000,000” for “\$2,150,000,000”; by substituting “\$475,000,000” for “\$650,000,000”; by substituting “\$2,572,343,000” for “\$2,670,000,000”; by substituting “\$122,343,000” for “\$170,000,000”; by substituting “\$950,000,000” for “\$1,000,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$150,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$75,000,000” the first and second place it appears; by substituting “\$0” for “\$10,000,000”; by substituting “\$38,570,000” for “\$32,070,000”; by substituting “\$32,870,000” for “\$26,520,000”; by substituting “\$5,700,000” for “\$5,550,000”; by substituting “\$109,410,000” for “\$106,402,000”; by substituting “\$57,540,000” for “\$47,400,000”; by substituting “\$34,950,000” for “\$35,100,000”; by substituting “\$16,920,000” for “\$23,902,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,065,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,343,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$278,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$793,000”; by substituting “\$313,508,000” for “\$321,093,000”; and by substituting “\$305,588,000” for “\$313,173,000”. Funds appropriated by this division to such heading for farm ownership, operating, direct and guaranteed loans may be transferred among these programs: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 1235. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Agricultural Programs, Risk Management Agency” shall be \$79,000,000.

SEC. 1236. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Conservation Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations” shall be \$872,247,000.

SEC. 1237. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Conservation Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1238. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Conservation Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Watershed Rehabilitation Program” shall be \$18,000,000.

SEC. 1239. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Conservation Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation and Development” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1240. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$191,987,000.

SEC. 1241. The amounts included under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account” in Public Law 111-80 for gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this

division by substituting “\$25,121,406,000” for “\$13,121,488,000”; by substituting “\$1,121,406,000” for “\$1,121,488,000”; by substituting “\$24,000,000,000” for “\$12,000,000,000”; by substituting “\$23,360,000” for “\$34,412,000”; by substituting “\$30,960,000” for “\$129,090,000”; by substituting “\$5,052,000” for “\$5,045,000”; and by substituting “\$4,966,000” for “\$4,970,000”.

SEC. 1242. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account” for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, authorized by section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949 shall be \$70,200,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included for such costs under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$70,200,000” for “\$40,710,000” in the case of direct loans and by substituting “\$0” for “\$172,800,000” in the case of unsubsidized guaranteed loans.

SEC. 1243. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account” for the cost of repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of rental housing authorized by section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949 shall be \$23,446,000.

SEC. 1244. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account” for the cost of multi-family housing guaranteed loans authorized by section 538 of the Housing Act of 1949 shall be \$3,000,000.

SEC. 1245. In addition to amounts otherwise appropriated or made available by this division, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture \$288,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans authorized by section 523 of the Housing Act of 1949 and \$294,000 for site development loans authorized by section 524 of such Act.

SEC. 1246. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account” for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs shall be \$454,383,000.

SEC. 1247. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rental Assistance Program” shall be \$955,635,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$5,958,000”; and by substituting “\$3,000,000” for “\$3,400,000”.

SEC. 1248. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program Account” shall be \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$14,000,000” for “\$16,400,000”; by substituting “\$15,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”; and by substituting “\$1,000,000” for “\$1,791,000”.

SEC. 1249. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants” shall be \$37,000,000.

SEC. 1250. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Assistance Grants” shall be \$40,400,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by substituting “\$0” for “\$4,000,000”.

SEC. 1251. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Community

Facilities Program Account” shall be \$41,462,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$5,000,000” for “\$6,256,000”; and by substituting “\$7,000,000” for “\$13,902,000”.

SEC. 1252. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Business Program Account” shall be \$85,451,000.

SEC. 1253. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account” for the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by Rural Development Loan Fund shall be \$19,181,000; and for the cost of direct loans, \$7,400,000.

SEC. 1254. Notwithstanding section 1101, 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, \$207,000,000 shall not be obligated and \$207,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1255. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Cooperative Development Grants” shall be \$30,254,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$300,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$2,800,000”; and by substituting “\$18,867,000” for “\$20,367,000”.

SEC. 1256. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Microenterprise Investment Program Account” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1257. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Energy for America Program” shall be \$5,000,000.

SEC. 1258. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Utilities Service, Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” shall be \$529,002,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$12,000,000” for “\$17,500,000”.

SEC. 1259. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Utilities Service, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account” for the cost of guaranteed underwriting loans pursuant to section 313A shall be \$700,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 6106(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, a guaranteed underwriting loan may not be issued until the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate that the regulations governing the program fully implement the requirements of section 6106(a) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008.

SEC. 1260. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Utilities Service, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account” for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs shall be \$38,374,000.

SEC. 1261. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development Programs, Rural Utilities Service, Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program” for the cost of grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq. shall be \$32,500,000.



SEC. 1262. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Rural Development, Rural Utilities Service, Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program” for the cost of broadband loans, as authorized by section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act shall be \$22,320,000. In addition, \$13,406,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant program to finance broadband transmission in rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa.

SEC. 1263. Notwithstanding the section 1101, the level for “Domestic Food Programs, Food and Nutrition Service, Child Nutrition Programs” in Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,000,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$5,000,000”, and shall be applied to funds made available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) by substituting “\$5,277,574,000” for “\$6,747,877,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$242,022,000”.

SEC. 1264. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Domestic Food Programs, Food and Nutrition Service, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)” shall be \$6,747,522,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$35,000,000” for “\$60,000,000”.

SEC. 1265. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Domestic Food Programs, Food and Nutrition Service, Commodity Assistance Program”, shall be \$246,619,000, of which \$176,049,000 shall be for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$6,000,000”.

SEC. 1266. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Foreign Assistance and Related Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$186,000,000.

SEC. 1267. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Foreign Assistance and Related Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace Title II Grants” shall be \$1,500,000,000.

SEC. 1268. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Foreign Assistance and Related Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants” shall be \$199,500,000.

SEC. 1269. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration, Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$3,655,687,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$667,057,000 shall be derived from prescription drug user fees authorized by section 736 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379h), shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended, and shall not include any fees pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 736(a) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 379h(a)(2) and (a)(3)) assessed for fiscal year 2012 but collected in fiscal year 2011; \$61,860,000 shall be derived from medical device user fees authorized by section 738 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 379j), and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$19,448,000 shall be derived from animal drug user fees authorized by section 740 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12), and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$5,397,000 shall be derived from animal generic drug user fees authorized by section 741 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 379f), and shall be credited to this account and shall remain available until ex-

ended; and \$450,000,000 shall be derived from tobacco product user fees authorized by section 919 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 387s) and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That in addition and notwithstanding any other provision under this heading, amounts collected for prescription drug user fees that exceed the fiscal year 2011 limitation are appropriated and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That fees derived from prescription drug, medical device, animal drug, animal generic drug, and tobacco product assessments for fiscal year 2011 received during fiscal year 2011, including any such fees assessed prior to fiscal year 2011 but credited for fiscal year 2011, shall be subject to the fiscal year 2011 limitations: *Provided further*, That none of these funds shall be used to develop, establish, or operate any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading: (1) \$837,358,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) \$957,116,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) \$325,647,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) \$161,730,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) \$359,781,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) \$60,664,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) \$421,463,000 shall be for the Center for Tobacco Products and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (8) not to exceed \$136,239,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, of which \$41,951,000 is for White Oak Consolidation, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration for rent; (9) not to exceed \$183,048,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; and (10) \$212,642,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs; the Office of Foods; the Office of the Chief Scientist; the Office of Policy, Planning and Budget; the Office of International Programs; the Office of Administration; and central services for these offices: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used to transfer funds under section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd): *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount provided under this heading shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Commissioner: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, mammography user fees authorized by 42 U.S.C. 263b, export certification user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 381, and priority review user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360n may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, food and feed recall user fees, food reinspection user fees, and voluntary qualified importer program user fees authorized by section 743 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by Public Law 111–353, may be credited to this account in an amount not to exceed the amount determined under subsection (b) of such section 743, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1270. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Food and Drug Administra-

tion, Buildings and Facilities” shall be \$10,000,000.

SEC. 1271. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration, Independent Agencies, Farm Credit Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses” shall be \$59,400,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation).

SEC. 1272. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following set-asides included in Public Law 111–80 for “Congressional Designated Projects” in the following accounts for the corresponding amounts shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division:

(1) “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Research Service, Salaries and Expenses”, \$44,138,000.

(2) “Agricultural Programs, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Research and Education Activities”, \$120,054,000.

(3) “Agricultural Programs, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities”, \$11,831,000.

(4) “Agricultural Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses”, \$24,410,000.

(5) “Conservation Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations”, \$37,382,000.

SEC. 1273. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following provisions included in Public Law 111–80 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division:

(1) The first proviso under the heading “Agricultural Programs, Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments”.

(2) The second proviso under the heading “Departmental Administration”.

(3) The second proviso under the heading “Conservation Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations”.

(4) The second proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Utilities Service, Rural Water and Waste Disposal Account”.

(5) The first proviso under the heading “Domestic Food Programs, Food and Nutrition Service, Commodity Assistance Program”.

(6) The first proviso under the heading “Foreign Assistance and Related Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants”.

SEC. 1274. Sections 718, 723, 727, 728, and 738 of Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting \$0 for the dollar amounts included in those sections.

SEC. 1275. Section 741 of Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$2,000,000” for “\$2,600,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$3,000,000”.

SEC. 1276. Sections 716, 721(2), 721(3), 724, 725, 726, 729, 735, 743, and 748 of Public Law 111–80 shall not apply for fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 1277. Sections 730, 734, 737, 740, 745, 747, and 749 of Public Law 111–80 authorized or required certain actions that have been performed before the date of the enactment of this division and need not reoccur.

SEC. 1278. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture made available in fiscal year 2005 to carry out section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb) for the cost of direct loans shall remain available until expended to disburse valid obligations made in fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007.

SEC. 1279. In the case of each program established or amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), other than by title I or subtitle A of

title III of such Act, or programs for which indefinite amounts were provided in that Act that is authorized or required to be carried out using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation: (1) such funds shall be available for salaries and related administrative expenses, including technical assistance, associated with the implementation of the program, without regard to the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i); and (2) the use of such funds for such purpose shall not be considered to be a fund transfer or allotment for purposes of applying the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in such section.

SEC. 1280. With respect to any loan or loan guarantee program administered by the Secretary of Agriculture that has a negative credit subsidy score for fiscal year 2011, the program level for the loan or loan guarantee program, for the purposes of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, shall be the program level established pursuant to such Act for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 1281. Section 721(1) of Public Law 111–80 (123 Stat. 2122) is amended by striking “\$1,180,000,000” and inserting “\$1,238,000,000”.

SEC. 1282. Section 742 of Public Law 111–80 (123 Stat. 2128) is amended by striking “\$11,000,000” and inserting “\$15,000,000”.

SEC. 1283. The following provisions of Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “2010”, “2011”, and “2012” for “2009”, “2010”, and “2011”, respectively, in each instance that such terms appear:

(1) The second paragraph under the heading “Agricultural Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses”.

(2) The second proviso under the heading “Agricultural Programs, Food Safety and Inspection Service”.

(3) The first proviso in the second paragraph under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account”.

(4) The fifth proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rental Assistance Program”.

(5) The proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants”.

(6) The first proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Housing Assistance Grants”.

(7) The seventh proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rural Community Facilities Program Account”.

(8) The third proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business—Cooperative Service, Rural Business Program Account”.

(9) The four availability of funds clauses under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Business—Cooperative Service, Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account”.

(10) The fifth proviso under the heading “Rural Development Programs, Rural Utilities Service, Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account”.

(11) Sections 713, 717, and 732.

(12) The paragraph under the heading “Food and Nutrition Service, Child Nutrition Programs”.

(13) The third proviso under the heading “Food and Nutrition Service, Commodity Assistance Program”.

SEC. 1284. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division or any other Act shall be used to pay the sal-

aries and expenses of personnel to carry out the Wetlands Reserve Program authorized by sections 1237–1237F of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3837–3837f) to enroll in excess of 202,218 acres in fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 1285. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the Conservation Stewardship Program authorized by sections 1238D–1238G of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838d–3838g) in excess of \$649,000,000.

SEC. 1286. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the program authorized by section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1012).

SEC. 1287. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of \$1,098,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses to carry out section 19(i)(1)(D) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of \$33,000,000, including the transfer of funds under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246, until October 1, 2011: *Provided further*, That \$117,000,000 made available on October 1, 2011, to carry out section 19(i)(1)(D) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 shall be excluded from the limitation described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(iv) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246.

SEC. 1288. None of the funds appropriated or made available by this division or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the Biomass Crop Assistance Program authorized by section 9011 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8111) in excess of \$112,000,000.

SEC. 1289. Of the unobligated balances available for “Agricultural Programs, Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities” \$229,582,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1290. 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. 1291. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for mohair under section 1201 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8731).

SEC. 1292. The unobligated balances available for the Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X0601, are rescinded; for the Rural Community Advancement Program, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X0400, are rescinded; for the Payments to States program, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund symbol 12X2501, are rescinded; for the Common Computing Environment account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X0113, \$3,111,000 are rescinded; for Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X0117, \$45,000,000 are rescinded; and for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Buildings and Facilities account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X1601, \$629,000

are rescinded. In addition, from prior year unobligated balances of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Salaries and Expenses account \$10,887,000 are rescinded as follows: Sudden Oak Death, \$295,000; Sirex Woodwasp, \$408,000; Avian Influenza, \$8,000,000; Information Technology Infrastructure, \$86,000; Screwworm, \$1,000,000; HUB Relocation, \$98,000; and Contingency Funds, \$1,000,000.

SEC. 1293. Of the unobligated balances available for Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Buildings and Facilities, \$1,037,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1294. The unobligated balances available for the wildlife habitat incentives program under section 1240N of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-1), as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X3322, are rescinded; for the program under the Water Bank Act (16 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X3320; and for the wetlands reserve program under section 1237 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3837), as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol 12X1080, are rescinded.

SEC. 1295. Of the unobligated balances available for the broadband grant program for rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa, \$25,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1296. Of the unobligated balances available for the Export Credit Guarantee Program under section 101 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-501), \$331,000,000 are hereby permanently canceled.

SEC. 1297. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be used to carry out section 508(d)(3) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508 (d)(3)) to provide a performance-based premium discount in the crop insurance program.

SEC. 1298. Section 739 of Public Law 111–80 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$640,000” for “\$800,000”.

#### TITLE III—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1301. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Operations and Administration” shall be \$450,989,000.

SEC. 1302. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs” shall be \$246,000,000.

SEC. 1303. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency, Minority Business Development” shall be \$30,400,000.

SEC. 1304. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$40,649,000.

SEC. 1305. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services” shall be \$508,000,000.

SEC. 1306. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Industrial Technology Services” shall be \$173,600,000.

SEC. 1307. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, General Administration, National Drug Intelligence Center” shall be \$34,023,000.

SEC. 1308. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, General Administration, Justice Information Sharing Technology” shall be \$60,285,000.

SEC. 1309. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, General Administration, Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications” shall be \$100,000,000.

SEC. 1310. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, General Administration, Detention Trustee” shall be \$1,518,663,000.

SEC. 1311. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities” shall be \$865,097,000.

SEC. 1312. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, United States Marshals Service, Construction” shall be \$16,625,000.

SEC. 1313. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$7,834,622,000.

SEC. 1314. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Construction” shall be \$107,310,000.

SEC. 1315. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$6,295,000,000.

SEC. 1316. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Office of Science and Technology Policy” shall be \$6,660,000.

SEC. 1317. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities” shall be \$5,575,025,000.

SEC. 1318. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Science Foundation, Education and Human Resources” shall be \$862,760,000.

SEC. 1319. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Periodic Censuses and Programs” shall be \$893,000,000.

SEC. 1320. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be \$0: “Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction”; “Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Construction”; and “Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Weed and Seed Program Fund”.

SEC. 1321. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following set-asides included in division B of Public Law 111-117 for projects specified in the explanatory statement accompanying that Act in the following accounts for the corresponding amounts shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division: (1) “Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Operations and Administration”, \$5,215,000; (2) “Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency, Minority Business Development”, \$1,100,000; (3) “Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services”, \$10,500,000; (4) “Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Construction of Research Facilities”, \$47,000,000; (5) “Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities”, \$99,295,000; (6) “Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, \$18,000,000; (7) “Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, \$185,268,000; (8) “Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Programs”, \$91,095,000; (9) “Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services”, \$25,385,000; (10) “Department

of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services”, \$168,723,000; and (11) “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cross Agency Support”, \$63,000,000.

SEC. 1322. The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation are directed to submit spending plans, signed by the respective department or agency head, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of enactment of this division.

SEC. 1323. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the set-aside included in division B of Public Law 111-117 under the heading “Department of Commerce, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses” for policy studies related to activities of United Nations Specialized Agencies related to international protection of intellectual property rights shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1324. Of the amount provided by section 1306 for “National Institute of Standards and Technology, Industrial Technology Services”, \$44,900,000 shall be for the Technology Innovation Program, and \$128,700,000 shall be for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.

SEC. 1325. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Construction of Research Facilities” shall be \$70,000,000.

(b) The set-asides included in division B of Public Law 111-117 under the heading “Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Construction of Research Facilities” for a competitive construction grant program for research science buildings and for projects specified in the explanatory statement accompanying that Act shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1326. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities” shall be \$3,185,883,000.

(b) The set-aside included in division B of Public Law 111-117 under the heading “Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities” for projects specified in the explanatory statement accompanying that Act shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1327. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction” shall be \$1,335,353,000.

(b) The set-aside included in division B of Public Law 111-117 under the heading “Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction” for projects specified in the explanatory statement accompanying that Act shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1328. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, Departmental Management, Herbert C. Hoover Building Renovation and Modernization” shall be \$15,000,000.

SEC. 1329. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Commerce, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$2,090,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections assessed and collected pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376 are received during fiscal year 2011, so as to result in a fiscal year 2011 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2011, should

the total amount of offsetting fee collections be less than \$2,090,000,000, this amount shall be reduced accordingly.

SEC. 1330. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$187,000,000.

SEC. 1331. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance” shall be \$1,120,085,000.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Programs” shall be \$275,975,000.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services” shall be \$495,925,000.

(2) Amounts included under the heading “Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services” in division B of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$15,000,000” for “\$40,385,000” and “\$1,500,000” for “\$170,223,000”.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in section 1321, each set-aside included in an account, the level of which is established by subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section, shall be reduced proportionately to reflect the level provided in the respective subsection for each account.

SEC. 1332. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 20109(a), in subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709(a)), shall not apply to amounts made available by this division.

SEC. 1333. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Exploration” shall be \$3,808,300,000.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 1104 and 1105, the provisos under the heading “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Exploration” in division B of Public Law 111-117, as amended, shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) Of the amounts appropriated by this division for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Exploration”, not less than \$1,200,000,000 shall be for the multipurpose crew vehicle to continue existing vehicle development activities to meet the requirements described in paragraph (a)(1) of section 303 of Public Law 111-267, and not less than \$1,800,000,000 shall be for the heavy lift launch vehicle system which shall have a lift capability not less than 130 tons and which shall have an upper stage and other core elements developed simultaneously.

SEC. 1334. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Space Operations” shall be \$5,508,500,000.

(b) The proviso specifying amounts under the heading “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Space Operations” in division B of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1335. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Science” shall be \$4,945,300,000.

SEC. 1336. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Aeronautics” shall be \$535,000,000.

SEC. 1337. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Education” shall be \$145,800,000.

SEC. 1338. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cross Agency Support” shall be \$3,111,400,000.

(b) The provisos specifying amounts under the heading “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cross Agency Support” in division B of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1339. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation” shall be \$394,300,000.

(b) This level shall not include amounts made available by section 1101 from lease proceeds under such account.

(c) The first proviso under the heading “National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation” in division B of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1340. (a) None of the funds made available by this division may be used for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company unless such activities are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this division.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall also apply to any funds used to effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at facilities belonging to or utilized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SEC. 1341. Notwithstanding section 1101, amounts are provided for “Legal Services Corporation, Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” in division B of Public Law 111–117 in the manner authorized in Public Law 111–117 for fiscal year 2010, except that for fiscal year 2011 the amounts specified in division B of Public Law 111–117 shall be modified by substituting—

- (1) “\$405,000,000” for “\$420,000,000”; and
- (2) “\$379,400,000” for “\$394,400,000”.

SEC. 1342. Section 505(a)(1) of division B of Public Law 111–117 is amended by inserting “, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds” before the semicolon.

SEC. 1343. Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice from prior appropriations, the following funds are rescinded, not later than September 30, 2011, from the following accounts in the specified amounts: (1) “Office of Justice Programs”, \$42,000,000; (2) “Community Oriented Policing Services”, \$10,200,000; and (3) “Legal Activities, Assets Forfeiture Fund”, \$495,000,000.

SEC. 1344. Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice for the “Working Capital Fund”, \$26,000,000 is hereby permanently rescinded.

SEC. 1345. Of the unobligated balances available to the Bureau of the Census for the Census Working Capital Fund, \$50,000,000 is hereby permanently rescinded.

SEC. 1346. Of the unobligated balances available to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for reimbursable spectrum management activities, \$4,800,000 is hereby rescinded.

SEC. 1347. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 2012 and thereafter payments for costs described in subsection (a) of section 404 of Public Law 107–42, as amended, shall be considered to be, and included in, payments for compensation for the purposes of sections 406(b) and (d)(1) of such Act.

SEC. 1348. None of the funds made available by this division may be used to implement,

establish, or create a NOAA Climate Service as described in the “Draft NOAA Climate Service Strategic Vision and Framework” published at 75 Federal Register 57739 (September 22, 2010) and updated on December 20, 2010: *Provided*, That this limitation shall expire on September 30, 2011.

SEC. 1349. None of the funds made available by this division may be used to approve a new limited access privilege program (as that term is used in section 303A of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1853a)) for any fishery under the jurisdiction of the South Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, New England, or Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Councils in fiscal year 2011: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent development activities related to limited access privilege programs.

#### TITLE IV—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1401. All of the provisos under the heading “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Construction” in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1402. The proviso under the heading “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Mississippi River and Tributaries” in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1403. The fifth proviso (regarding the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund), seventh proviso (regarding the Milk River Project) and eighth proviso (regarding the Departmental Irrigation Drainage program) under the heading “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources” in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1404. All of the provisos under the heading “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1405. All of the provisos under the heading “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1406. The proviso under the heading “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Nuclear Energy” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1407. All of the provisos under the heading “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Fossil Energy Research and Development” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1408. All of the provisos under the heading “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Science” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1409. The thirteenth proviso (regarding Commission funding) under the heading

“Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Nuclear Waste Disposal” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1410. All of the provisos under the heading “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1411. The proviso under the heading “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1412. All of the provisos under the heading “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of the Administrator” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1413. The proviso under the heading “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Defense Environmental Cleanup” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1414. The proviso under the heading “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Other Defense Activities” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1415. The fifth proviso under the heading “Department of Energy, Power Marketing Administrations, Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration” in title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1416. Sections 105, 106, 107, 110 through 125, 205 through 211, 502, and 506 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85), to the extent the sections direct funds, shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1417. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this division, \$180,000,000 is appropriated for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy”.

SEC. 1418. No appropriation, funds, or authority made available pursuant to section 1101 for the Department of Energy or Corps of Engineers, Civil shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project or activity or to initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project or activity if the program, project or activity has not been funded by Congress, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 1419. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Appalachian Regional Commission” shall be \$68,400,000.

SEC. 1420. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Delta Regional Authority” shall be \$11,700,000.

SEC. 1421. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Denali Commission” shall be \$10,700,000.

SEC. 1422. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board” shall be \$23,250,000.

SEC. 1423. Notwithstanding section 1101, for the “Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Salaries and Expenses”, for necessary expenses in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including official representation expenses (not to exceed \$25,000), \$1,043,483,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated herein, \$10,000,000 shall be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$906,220,000 in fiscal year 2011 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2011 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2011 appropriation estimated at not more than \$137,263,000: *Provided further*, That the last proviso under such heading in title IV of Public Law 111–85 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1424. Section 15751(b) of title 40, United States Code, shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1425. Notwithstanding section 1101, and subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, commitments to guarantee loans for renewable energy or efficient end-use energy technologies under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall not exceed a total principal amount of \$1,183,000,000, to remain available until committed: *Provided*, That, in addition to the amounts above, for the cost of loan guarantees for renewable energy or efficient end-use energy technologies under section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, \$170,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided in this section are in addition to those provided in any other Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 1703(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, funds appropriated for the cost of loan guarantees and loan guarantee authority provided by this section are also available for projects for which an application has been submitted to the Department of Energy prior to February 24, 2011, in whole or in part, for a loan guarantee under section 1705 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005: *Provided further*, That of the authority provided for commitments to guarantee loans for renewable and/or energy efficient systems and manufacturing, and distributed energy generation, transmission and distribution projects under the heading “Department of Energy, Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Authority Loan Program”, in title III of division C of Public Law 111–8, \$18,183,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That for amounts collected pursuant to section 1702(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the source of such payment received from borrowers may not be a loan or other debt obligation that is guaranteed by the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That none of such loan guarantee authority made available by this division shall be available for commitments to guarantee loans for any projects where funds, personnel, or property (tangible or intangible) of any Federal agency, instrumentality, personnel, or affiliated entity are expected be

used (directly or indirectly) through acquisitions, contracts, demonstrations, exchanges, grants, incentives, leases, procurements, sales, other transaction authority, or other arrangements, to support the project or to obtain goods or services from the project: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not be interpreted as precluding the use of the loan guarantee authority by this division for commitments to guarantee loans for (1) projects as a result of such projects benefitting from otherwise allowable Federal income tax benefits; (2) projects as a result of such projects benefitting from being located on Federal land pursuant to a lease or right-of-way agreement for which all consideration for all uses is (A) paid exclusively in cash, (B) deposited in the Treasury as offsetting receipts, and (C) equal to the fair market value as determined by the head of the relevant Federal agency; (3) projects as a result of such projects benefitting from Federal insurance programs, including under section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2210; commonly known as the “Price-Anderson Act”); or (4) electric generation projects using transmission facilities owned or operated by a Federal Power Marketing Administration or the Tennessee Valley Authority that have been authorized, approved, and financed independent of the project receiving the guarantee: *Provided further*, That none of the loan guarantee authority made available by this division shall be available for any project unless the Director of the Office of Management and Budget has certified in advance in writing that the loan guarantee and the project comply with the provisions under this section: *Provided further*, That an additional amount for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee program, \$58,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That \$58,000,000 of the fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account to cover administrative expenses and shall remain available until expended, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2011 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

SEC. 1426. Of the unobligated balances available for “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Mississippi River and Tributaries”, \$22,000,000 is rescinded, to be derived by cancelling unobligated balances for the Yazoo Basin, Backwater Pump, Mississippi project.

SEC. 1427. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Investigations” shall be \$127,000,000.

SEC. 1428. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Construction” shall be \$1,793,409,000.

SEC. 1429. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Mississippi River and Tributaries” shall be \$264,435,000.

SEC. 1430. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Operation and Maintenance” shall be \$2,370,500,000.

SEC. 1431. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program” shall be \$130,000,000.

SEC. 1432. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Central Utah Project, Central Utah Project Completion Account” shall be \$32,004,000.

SEC. 1433. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources” shall be \$913,500,000.

SEC. 1434. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project Restoration Fund” shall be \$49,915,000.

SEC. 1435. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy” shall be \$1,835,000,000.

SEC. 1436. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability” shall be \$145,000,000.

SEC. 1437. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Nuclear Energy” shall be \$737,092,000.

SEC. 1438. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Fossil Energy Research and Development” shall be \$586,000,000.

SEC. 1439. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves” shall be \$23,000,000.

SEC. 1440. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Strategic Petroleum Reserve” shall be \$209,861,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in Public Law 110–161 under this heading for new site land acquisition activities, \$14,493,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated in Public Law 110–329 under this heading for new site expansion activities, beyond land acquisition, \$31,507,000 is rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated in Public Law 111–85 under this heading, \$25,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1441. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve” shall be \$11,000,000.

SEC. 1442. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Information Administration” shall be \$95,600,000.

SEC. 1443. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup” shall be \$225,200,000.

SEC. 1444. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund” shall be \$509,000,000.

SEC. 1445. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Science” shall be \$4,884,000,000.

SEC. 1446. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Nuclear Waste Disposal” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1447. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Departmental Administration” shall be \$268,640,000: *Provided*, That miscellaneous revenues under this appropriation may be \$119,740,000 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2011 appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$148,900,000.

SEC. 1448. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program” shall be \$9,998,000.

SEC. 1449. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Office of the Inspector General” shall be \$42,850,000.

SEC. 1450. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities” shall be \$6,993,419,000.

SEC. 1451. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear

Security Administration, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation" shall be \$2,326,000,000.

SEC. 1452. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Naval Reactors" shall be \$967,000,000.

SEC. 1453. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of the Administrator" shall be \$399,793,000.

SEC. 1454. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Energy, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Defense Environmental Cleanup" shall be \$5,016,041,000, of which \$33,700,000 shall be transferred to the "Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund".

SEC. 1455. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Energy, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Other Defense Activities" shall be \$790,000,000.

SEC. 1456. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Energy, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1457. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Construction", \$100,000,000 is rescinded, to be derived from the Continuing Authorities Program: *Provided*, That of the unobligated balances made available for accounts under the heading "Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army" in Public Law 110-161 or any appropriation Act prior to such Act, \$76,000,000 is rescinded (in addition to funds rescinded in the previous proviso).

SEC. 1458. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy", \$30,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1459. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability", \$3,700,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1460. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Nuclear Energy", \$6,300,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1461. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Fossil Energy Research and Development", \$140,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1462. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves", \$2,100,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1463. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Clean Coal Technology", \$16,500,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1464. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Strategic Petroleum Reserve", \$15,300,000 is rescinded in addition to funds rescinded elsewhere in this division.

SEC. 1465. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Energy Information Administration", \$400,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1466. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup", \$900,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1467. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Ura-

nium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund", \$9,900,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1468. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Science", \$15,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1469. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Nuclear Waste Disposal", \$2,800,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1470. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Energy Programs, Departmental Administration", \$81,900,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1471. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities", \$50,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1472. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation", \$45,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1473. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Naval Reactors", \$1,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1474. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of the Administrator", \$5,700,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1475. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Defense Environmental Cleanup", \$11,900,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1476. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Department of Energy, Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Other Defense Activities", \$3,400,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1477. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available for "Independent Agencies, Denali Commission", \$15,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1478. Within 30 days of enactment of this division, the Department of Energy; Corps of Engineers, Civil; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and Bureau of Reclamation shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending, expenditure, or operating plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level.

SEC. 1479. No rescission made in this title shall apply to any amount previously 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. 1480. None of the funds made available by this division or prior appropriation Acts (other than Public Law 111-5) for Energy and Water Development may be used to pay the costs of employment (such as pay and benefits), or termination (such as severance pay), of any employee or contractor of the Department of Energy who is appointed, employed, or retained under the authority of, or using funds provided by, Public Law 111-5, or whose functions or operations (including programmatic responsibilities) are substantially or entirely funded under Public Law 111-5: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any employee or contractor of the Department of Energy whose functions or operations are primarily or wholly to provide oversight for funds provided by Public Law 111-5.

SEC. 1481. None of the funds made available by this division may be used for the study of

the Missouri River Projects authorized in section 108 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (division C of Public Law 111-8).

SEC. 1482. Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels made available by this division for the following accounts of the Department of Energy are reduced by the following amounts, to reflect savings resulting from the contractor pay freeze instituted by the Department: "Energy Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy", \$5,700,000; "Energy Programs, Nuclear Energy", \$3,500,000; "Energy Programs, Fossil Energy Research and Development", \$300,000; "Energy Programs, Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup", \$400,000; "Energy Programs, Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund", \$1,000,000; "Energy Programs, Science", \$16,600,000; "Energy Programs, Departmental Administration", \$18,000,000; "Environmental and Other Defense Activities, Defense Environmental Cleanup", \$14,400,000; "Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities", \$33,100,000; "Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation", \$2,700,000; and "Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Naval Reactors", \$4,900,000.

#### TITLE V—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

SEC. 1501. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$307,002,000, of which \$100,000,000 shall be for terrorism and financial intelligence activities; and the requirement under this heading to transfer funds to the National Academy of Sciences for a carbon audit of the tax code and the funding designations related to executive direction program activities, economic policies and program activities, financial policies and program activities, Treasury-wide management policies and program activities, and administration program activities shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division; and funding under this heading is available for international representation commitments of the Secretary, and for contribution to the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.

SEC. 1502. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs" shall be \$4,000,000, and the first proviso under such heading shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1503. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$36,300,000.

SEC. 1504. Of the unobligated balances available for "Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund", \$400,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1505. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$233,253,000.

SEC. 1506. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$101,000,000, and the first proviso under such heading shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1507. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Public Debt, Administering the Public Debt" shall be \$184,985,000.

SEC. 1508. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Treasury,

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account” shall be \$227,000,000 for financial assistance, technical assistance, training outreach programs, and administrative expenses, of which \$22,000,000 shall be for the Bank Enterprise Award program; and under such heading the requirement to transfer funds to the Capital Magnet Fund and the funding designations for pilot project grants and administration shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1509. Notwithstanding section 1101, the funding designations for tax enforcement under the heading “Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support” shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1510. Notwithstanding section 1101, section 105 of division C of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1511. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, The White House, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$58,552,000.

SEC. 1512. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Executive Residence at the White House, Operating Expenses” shall be \$13,700,000.

SEC. 1513. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, White House Repair and Restoration” shall be \$2,005,000.

SEC. 1514. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, National Security Council, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$13,074,000.

SEC. 1515. The amounts included under the heading “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Office of Administration, Salaries and Expenses” in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$12,777,000” for “\$16,768,000”.

SEC. 1516. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Office of Management and Budget, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$91,934,000.

SEC. 1517. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$27,138,000.

SEC. 1518. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1519. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Other Federal Drug Control Programs” shall be \$140,900,000, of which \$9,000,000 shall be for anti-doping activities; of which \$35,000,000 shall be for a national media campaign; and the amounts included under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$10,000,000”, “\$1,000,000”, “\$1,250,000”, and “\$250,000”.

SEC. 1520. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1521. Of the unobligated balances available for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation”, \$5,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1522. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Special Assistance to the President, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$4,558,000.

SEC. 1523. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Official Residence of the Vice President, Operating Expenses” shall be \$327,000.

SEC. 1524. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “The Judiciary, Supreme Court of the United States, Care of the Building and Grounds” shall be \$8,175,000.

SEC. 1525. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “The Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$5,013,583,000.

SEC. 1526. The amount included in the second paragraph under the heading “The Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Salaries and Expenses” in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$4,785,000” for “\$5,428,000”.

SEC. 1527. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “The Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services” shall be \$1,027,748,000.

SEC. 1528. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “The Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners” shall be \$52,410,000.

SEC. 1529. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “The Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Court Security” shall be \$467,607,000.

SEC. 1530. Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended—

(1) in the third sentence (relating to the District of Kansas) by striking “19 years” and inserting “20 years”; and

(2) in the seventh sentence (relating to the District of Hawaii) by striking “16 years” and inserting “17 years”.

SEC. 1531. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts” shall be \$243,420,000, of which \$57,760,000 shall be for capital improvements.

SEC. 1532. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority” shall be \$11,499,000.

SEC. 1533. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council” shall be \$1,800,000.

SEC. 1534. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1535. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment for School Improvement” shall be \$77,700,000 and shall remain available until expended, of which \$42,200,000 shall be for the District of Columbia Public Schools, \$20,000,000 shall be to expand quality public charter schools, and \$15,500,000 shall be for opportunity scholarships, and the second reference to “\$1,000,000” under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0”.

(b) The authority and conditions provided in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117; 123 Stat. 3181) under the heading described in subsection (a)

shall apply with respect to the funds made available under this division, with the following modifications:

(1) The first proviso under such heading shall not apply.

(2) Notwithstanding the second proviso under such heading, the funds may be made available for scholarships to students, without regard to whether any student received a scholarship in any prior school year.

(3) The fourth proviso under such heading shall not apply.

(4) Notwithstanding the fifth proviso under such heading, the Secretary of Education shall ensure that site inspections of participating schools are conducted annually.

SEC. 1536. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment for Consolidated Laboratory Facility” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1537. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment for Housing for the Homeless” shall be \$10,000,000.

SEC. 1538. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment for Youth Services” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1539. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, except section 1106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds for programs and activities under the heading “District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under title IV of S. 3677 (111th Congress), as reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, at the rate set forth under “District of Columbia Funds” as included in the Fiscal Year 2011 Budget Request Act (D.C. Act 18-448), as modified as of the date of the enactment of this division.

SEC. 1540. Section 805(b) of division C of Public Law 111-117 is amended by striking “November 1, 2010” and inserting “November 1, 2011”.

SEC. 1541. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Administrative Conference of the United States, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$2,750,000.

SEC. 1542. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$500,000.

SEC. 1543. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration, Independent Agencies, Commodity Futures Trading Commission” shall be \$202,675,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in Public Law 111-80 shall not apply to funds provided by this division: *Provided further*, That not less than \$37,200,000 shall be for the highest priority information technology activities of the Commission.

SEC. 1544. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$115,018,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2012 for the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act grant program.

SEC. 1545. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Election Assistance Commission, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$16,300,000, 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. 1546. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Independent Agencies, Election Assistance Commission, Election Reform Programs” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1547. Any expenses incurred by the Election Assistance Commission using

amounts appropriated under the heading "Election Assistance Commission, Election Reform Programs" in the Transportation, Treasury, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-199; 118 Stat. 327) for any program or activity which the Commission is authorized to carry out under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 shall be considered to have been incurred for the programs and activities described under such heading.

SEC. 1548. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of the Inspector General" shall be \$42,942,000.

SEC. 1549. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the aggregate amount of new obligational authority provided under the heading "Independent Agencies, 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 \$7,597,540,000, of which: (1) \$82,000,000 is for "Construction and Acquisition"; and (2) \$280,000,000 is for "Repairs and Alterations".

(b) The General Services Administration shall submit a detailed plan, by project, regarding the use of funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days of enactment of this section and will provide notification to the Committees within 15 days prior to any changes regarding the use of these funds.

SEC. 1550. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, General Services Administration, General Activities, Government-Wide Policy" shall be \$66,621,000.

SEC. 1551. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, General Services Administration, General Activities, Operating Expenses" shall be \$70,022,000, and matters pertaining to the amount of \$1,000,000 under such heading shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1552. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, General Services Administration, General Activities, Electronic Government Fund" shall be \$8,000,000.

SEC. 1553. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, General Services Administration, General Activities, Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents" shall be \$3,800,000.

SEC. 1554. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, General Services Administration, General Activities, Federal Citizen Services Fund" shall be \$34,184,000.

SEC. 1555. Of the unobligated balances available under the heading "Independent Agencies, General Services Administration, Real Property Activities, Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue", \$25,000,000 are rescinded and shall be returned to the General Fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 1556. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$750,000.

SEC. 1557. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Inspector General" shall be \$4,250,000.

SEC. 1558. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, National Archives and Records Administration, Electronic Records Archives" shall be \$72,000,000, of which \$52,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013.

SEC. 1559. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, National Archives and Records Administration, Repairs and Restoration" shall be \$11,848,000.

SEC. 1560. Of the unobligated balances available under the heading "Independent Agencies, National Archives and Records Administration, Repairs and Restoration", \$3,198,000 are rescinded, which shall be derived from amounts made available for a new regional archives and records facility in Anchorage, Alaska.

SEC. 1561. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, National Archives and Records Administration, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Grants Program" shall be \$7,000,000.

SEC. 1562. The amounts included under the heading "Independent Agencies, Office of Personnel Management, Salaries and Expenses" in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$97,970,000" for "\$102,970,000".

SEC. 1563. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$1,000,000.

SEC. 1564. Of the unobligated balances available for "Independent Agencies, Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, Salaries and Expenses", \$1,500,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1565. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, Securities and Exchange Commission, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$1,185,000,000, and the proviso under such heading pertaining to prior year unobligated balances shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1566. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level provided under section 523 of division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be \$0.

SEC. 1567. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, Small Business Administration, Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1568. The amounts included under the heading "Independent Agencies, Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account" in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows:

- (1) By substituting "\$0" for "\$1,690,000".
- (2) By substituting "\$0" for "\$352,357".
- (3) By substituting "\$0" for "\$1,337,643".
- (4) By substituting "\$45,463,000" for "\$76,588,200".
- (5) By substituting "\$35,463,000" for "\$65,278,200".
- (6) By substituting "\$0" for "\$1,310,000".

SEC. 1569. Notwithstanding section 1118, the amounts included under the heading "Independent Agencies, United States Postal Service, Payment to the Postal Service Fund" in division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows:

- (1) By substituting "\$86,705,000" for "\$118,328,000".
- (2) By substituting "\$74,905,000" for "\$89,328,000".
- (3) By substituting "2011" for "2010".

SEC. 1570. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Independent Agencies, United States Tax Court, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$52,093,000, of which \$2,852,000 shall be for security improvements.

SEC. 1571. Section 617 of Public Law 111-117 is amended by striking "December 31, 2009" and inserting "December 31, 2010".

SEC. 1572. Section 814 of division C of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by striking "Federal".

SEC. 1573. (a) The Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 is amended by adding after section 1016 the following new sections: "**SEC. 1016A. ANNUAL AUDITS.**

"(a) ANNUAL INDEPENDENT AUDIT.—The Bureau shall order an annual independent audit of the operations and budget of the Bureau.

"(b) ANNUAL GAO AUDIT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an annual audit of the Bureau's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted government accounting standards.

"**SEC. 1016B. GAO STUDY OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.**

"(a) STUDY.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of financial services regulations, including activities of the Bureau. Such study shall include an analysis of—

"(1) the impact of regulation on the financial marketplace, including the effects on the safety and soundness of regulated entities, cost and availability of credit, savings realized by consumers, reductions in consumer paperwork burden, changes in personal and small business bankruptcy filings, and costs of compliance with rules, including whether relevant Federal agencies are applying sound cost-benefit analysis in promulgating rules;

"(2) efforts to avoid duplicative or conflicting rulemakings, including an evaluation of the consultative process under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 1022(b)(2), information requests, and examinations; and

"(3) other matters related to the operations of financial services regulations deemed by the Comptroller General to be appropriate.

"(b) REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 30-day period following the completion of a study conducted pursuant to subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall issue a report to the Congress containing a detailed description of all findings and conclusions made by the Comptroller General in carrying out such study, together with such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Comptroller General may determine to be appropriate."

(b) The table of contents for the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1016 the following new items:

"Sec. 1016A. Annual audits.  
"Sec. 1016B. GAO study of financial regulations."

(c) The initial audits described under section 1016A of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 shall be completed not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1574. The Government Accountability Office is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the data collected by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) under section 6A of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2055a) within 180 days of enactment of this division. This study shall include an analysis of:

(1) Whether the information submitted is required to be from first-hand knowledge.

(2) Whether the information required for submission of a complaint is sufficient to enable the CPSC, where appropriate, to investigate the facts surrounding the incident and determine the material accuracy of the report.

(3) Whether the information submitted to the database with respect to a product is sufficient to enable consumers, the CPSC, and manufacturers to identify such product.

(4) Whether the length of time before posting complaints is a reasonable timeframe for adjudicating pending claims of material inaccuracy.

SEC. 1575. Notwithstanding section 1101, the limits set forth in section 702 of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to any vehicle



that is a commercial item and which operates on emerging motor vehicle technology, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

SEC. 1576. (a) Section 1403(8) of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8002(8)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of eligibility for the grants authorized under section 1405, such term shall also include any political subdivision of a State."

(b) Section 1405(e) of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8004 (e)) is amended by striking "2010" and inserting "2011".

#### TITLE VI—HOMELAND SECURITY

SEC. 1601. Within 24 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan for fiscal year 2011 that displays the level of funding by program, project, and activity consistent with the table of detailed funding recommendations contained at the end of the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83) and the classified annex accompanying this division: *Provided*, That all plans for expenditure required in Public Law 111-83 shall be updated for fiscal year 2011 budget authority and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives within 45 days after the date of enactment of this division, notwithstanding the specified withholding of funds and associated approval requirements.

SEC. 1602. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management" shall be \$136,818,000.

SEC. 1603. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Under Secretary for Management" shall be \$239,933,000.

SEC. 1604. Notwithstanding section 1101, for an additional amount under the heading "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Under Secretary for Management", \$77,400,000, to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, and occupy buildings and facilities for the consolidation of the Department of Homeland Security headquarters.

SEC. 1605. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Chief Financial Officer" shall be \$53,430,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for financial systems consolidation efforts.

SEC. 1606. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Chief Information Officer" shall be \$333,393,000.

SEC. 1607. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1608. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$8,212,626,000: *Provided*, That for fiscal year 2011, the Border Patrol shall achieve an active duty presence of not less than 21,370 agents protecting the border of the United States by September 30, 2011.

SEC. 1609. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Automation Modernization" shall be \$336,575,000, of which \$148,090,000 shall be for the Automated Commercial Environment.

SEC. 1610. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and Technology" shall be \$574,173,000.

(b) Paragraph (11) of the first proviso and the third and fourth provisos under the heading "Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" of Public Law 111-83 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1611. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement" shall be \$516,326,000.

SEC. 1612. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Construction and Facilities Management" shall be \$260,000,000.

SEC. 1613. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$5,437,643,000: *Provided*, That U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall maintain a level of not fewer than 33,400 detention beds throughout fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 1614. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Automation Modernization" shall be \$74,000,000.

SEC. 1615. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Construction" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1616. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Aviation Security" shall be \$5,219,546,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$5,219,546,000" for "\$5,214,040,000"; by substituting "\$4,307,793,000" for "\$4,358,076,000"; by substituting "\$629,297,000" for "\$1,116,406,000"; by substituting "\$911,753,000" for "\$855,964,000"; by substituting "\$291,191,000" for "\$778,300,000"; by substituting "9 percent" for "28 percent"; and by substituting "\$3,119,546,000" for "\$3,114,040,000": *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this division may be used for any recruiting or hiring of personnel into the Transportation Security Administration that would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to personnel hired as part-time employees: *Provided further*, That not later than August 15, 2011, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a detailed report on: (1) the Department's efforts and the resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage at the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs; (2) how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing screener workforce in the most cost effective manner; and (3) labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passengers and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security costs or reinvested to address security vulnerabilities.

SEC. 1617. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security" shall be \$105,961,000.

SEC. 1618. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, and Credentialing" shall be \$162,999,000.

SEC. 1619. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Security Support" shall be \$988,638,000.

SEC. 1620. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshals" shall be \$929,802,000.

SEC. 1621. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, Operating Expenses" shall be \$6,907,338,000, of which \$254,000,000 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*, That the Coast Guard may decommission one Medium Endurance Cutter, two High Endurance Cutters, four HU-25 aircraft, and one Maritime Safety and Security Team, and may make necessary staffing adjustments at the Coast Guard Investigative Service and other support units, as specified in the budget justification materials for fiscal year 2011 as submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 1622. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" shall be \$1,519,783,000, of which \$42,000,000 shall be for vessels, small boats, critical infrastructure, and related equipment; of which \$36,000,000 shall be for other equipment; of which \$69,200,000 shall be for shore, military housing, and aids to navigation facilities, including waterfront facilities at Navy installations used by the Coast Guard, of which \$2,000,000 may be derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund established pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687; of which \$106,083,000 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs; and of which \$1,266,500,000 shall be for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program: *Provided*, That of the funds made available for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program, \$101,000,000 is for aircraft and \$1,010,000,000 is for surface ships: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for surface ships, \$692,000,000 is available for the procurement of the fifth National Security Cutter, including procurement of the production of such cutter and production-related activities and post-delivery activities associated with such cutter.

SEC. 1623. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, Alteration of Bridges" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1624. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation" shall be \$24,745,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be for research, development, test, and evaluation of technologies to prevent and respond to oil and hazardous substance spills.

SEC. 1625. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, United States Secret Service, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$1,514,361,000.

SEC. 1626. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Management and Administration" shall be \$43,577,000.

SEC. 1627. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs

Directorate, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security” shall be \$840,444,000.

SEC. 1628. Notwithstanding section 1101, under the heading “Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Federal Protective Service”, the revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally-owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service: *Provided*, That, no later than September 30, 2011, the Federal Protective Service shall maintain not fewer than 1,250 full-time staff and 935 full-time Police Officers, Inspectors, Area Commanders, and Special Agents who, while working, are directly engaged on a daily basis protecting and enforcing laws at Federal buildings (referred to as “in-service field staff”).

SEC. 1629. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate, United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology” shall be \$334,613,000.

SEC. 1630. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Office of Health Affairs” shall be \$139,734,000, of which \$27,053,000 is for salaries and expenses.

SEC. 1631. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Management and Administration” shall be \$788,400,000, of which \$35,250,000 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System: *Provided*, That the directed obligations under such heading for capital improvements at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center in Public Law 111-83 shall have no force or effect to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1632. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs” shall be \$2,229,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided by this division for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under such heading, \$55,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden; \$45,000,000 shall be for the Driver’s License Security Grant Program; \$10,000,000 shall be for the Citizen Corps Program; and \$35,000,000 shall be for the Metropolitan Medical Response System: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided by this division 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 of the amount provided by this division for Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance under such heading, no less than \$20,000,000 shall be for Amtrak security and no less than \$5,000,000 shall be for Over-the-Road Bus Security: *Provided further*, That the amounts included under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: in paragraph (1), by substituting “\$725,000,000” for “\$950,000,000”; in paragraph (2), by substituting “\$725,000,000” for “\$887,000,000”; in paragraph (3), by substituting “\$15,000,000” for “\$35,000,000”; in paragraph (4), by substituting “\$0” for “\$41,000,000”; in paragraph (5), by substituting “\$0” for “\$13,000,000”; in paragraph (6), by substituting “\$250,000,000” for “\$300,000,000”; in paragraph (7), by substituting “\$250,000,000” for “\$300,000,000”; in paragraph (8), by substituting “\$0” 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 “\$15,000,000” for “\$60,000,000” and by substituting “\$0” for each following amount in such paragraph; in paragraph (13), by substituting “\$249,500,000” for “\$267,200,000”, of which \$155,500,000 shall be for training of State, local, and tribal emergency response providers: *Provided further*, That the directed obligations provisions in paragraphs 13(A), 13(B), and 13(C) under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall have no force or effect to funds appropriated in this division: *Provided further*, That 5.8 percent of the amount provided for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs” by this division shall be transferred to “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Management and Administration” for program administration.

SEC. 1633. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Firefighter Assistance Grants” for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) shall be \$810,000,000, of which \$405,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and \$405,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a): *Provided*, That the proviso included under “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Firefighter Assistance Grants” in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83) shall have no force or effect: *Provided further*, That 5.8 percent of the amount available under this heading shall be transferred to “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Management and Administration” for program administration: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this division may be used to enforce the requirements in—

(1) section 34(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a(a)(1)(A));

(2) section 34(a)(1)(E) of such Act; and

(3) section 34(c)(1) of such Act.

SEC. 1634. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief” shall be \$2,650,000,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives providing estimates of funding requirements for “Disaster Relief” for the current fiscal year and the succeeding three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the report shall provide (a) an estimate, by quarter, for the costs of all previously designated disasters; (b) an estimate, by quarter, for the cost of future disasters based on a five year average, excluding catastrophic disasters; and (c) an estimate of the date on which the “Disaster Relief” balance will reach \$800,000,000.

SEC. 1635. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Map Modernization Fund” shall be \$182,000,000.

SEC. 1636. Notwithstanding section 1101, in fiscal year 2011, funds shall not be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017) for operating expenses in excess of \$110,000,000, and for agents’ commissions and taxes in excess of \$963,339,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 1101, for activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.),

the level shall be \$169,000,000, which shall be derived from offsetting collections assessed and collected under 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)), of which not to exceed \$22,145,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and not less than \$146,855,000 shall be available for floodplain management and flood mapping, which shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

SEC. 1637. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Predisaster Mitigation Fund” shall be \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That the directed obligations under such heading in Public Law 111-83 shall have no force or effect to funds appropriated in this division.

SEC. 1638. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Food and Shelter” shall be \$120,000,000.

SEC. 1639. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services” shall be \$146,593,000, of which \$25,000,000 is for processing applications for asylum and refugee status, and of which \$103,400,000 shall be for the E-Verify Program.

SEC. 1640. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$235,919,000.

SEC. 1641. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses” shall be \$35,456,000.

SEC. 1642. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Science and Technology, Management and Administration” shall be \$141,200,000.

SEC. 1643. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations” shall be \$688,036,000, of which \$40,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013, for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility central utility plant: *Provided*, That the final proviso included under the heading “Department of Homeland Security, Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations” in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83) shall have no force or effect: *Provided further*, That funding for university programs shall not be reduced by more than twenty percent from the fiscal year 2010 enacted level.

SEC. 1644. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Management and Administration” shall be \$36,992,000.

SEC. 1645. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Research, Development, and Operations” shall be \$275,437,000.

SEC. 1646. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Homeland Security, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Systems Acquisition” shall be \$30,000,000.

SEC. 1647. (a) Section 560 of Public Law 111-83 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(b) No funding provided in this division shall be used for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility until the Department of Homeland Security has, pursuant to the schedule submitted by the

Department of Homeland Security on March 31, 2011, to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives—

(1) completed 50 percent of design planning for the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility, and

(2) submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a revised site-specific biosafety and biosecurity mitigation risk assessment that describes how to significantly reduce risks of conducting essential research and diagnostic testing at the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility and addresses shortcomings identified in the National Academy of Sciences' evaluation of the initial site-specific biosafety and biosecurity mitigation risk assessment.

(c) The revised site-specific biosafety and biosecurity mitigation risk assessment required by subsection (b) shall—

(1) include a quantitative risk assessment for foot-and-mouth disease virus, in particular epidemiological and economic impact modeling to determine the overall risk of operating the facility for its expected 50-year life span, taking into account strategies to mitigate risk of foot-and-mouth disease virus release from the laboratory and ensure safe operations at the approved National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility site;

(2) address the impact of surveillance, response, and mitigation plans (developed in consultation with local, State, and Federal authorities and appropriate stakeholders) if a release occurs, to detect and control the spread of disease; and

(3) include overall risks of the most dangerous pathogens the Department of Homeland Security expects to hold in the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility's biosafety level 4 facility, and effectiveness of mitigation strategies to reduce those risks.

(d) The Department of Homeland Security shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the adequacy and validity of the risk assessment required by subsection (b). The National Academy of Sciences shall submit a report on such evaluation within four months after the date the Department of Homeland Security concludes its risk assessment.

SEC. 1648. Section 503 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.”

SEC. 1649. For fiscal year 2011, sections 529, 541, and 545 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83; 123 Stat. 2174, 2176) shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 1650. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note) is amended by striking “on October 4, 2010” and inserting “on October 4, 2011”.

SEC. 1651. Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Until September 30, 2010” and inserting “Until September 30, 2011”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “September 30, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2011”.

SEC. 1652. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109-295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking “2010” and inserting “2011”.

SEC. 1653. For an additional amount for necessary expenses for reimbursement of the actual costs to State and local governments for providing emergency management, public safety, and security at events, as determined

by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, related to the presence of a National Special Security Event, \$7,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

SEC. 1654. Notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation contained in section 503(c) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83), the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to \$20,000,000 from appropriations available to the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives 5 days in advance of such transfer.

SEC. 1655. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

- (1) \$1,692,000 from “Operations”;
- (2) \$4,871,492 from “Violent Crime Reduction Program”;
- (3) \$17,195,677 from “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses”; and
- (4) \$10,568,934 from “Office for Domestic Preparedness”.

SEC. 1656. The following unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83; 123 Stat. 2174) are rescinded:

- (1) \$1,437,015 from “Office of the Secretary and Executive Management”;
- (2) \$821,104 from “Office of the Under Secretary for Management”;
- (3) \$242,720 from “Office of the Chief Financial Officer”;
- (4) \$23,143 from “Office of the Chief Information Officer”;
- (5) \$440,847 from “Analysis and Operations”;
- (6) \$76,498 from “Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding”;
- (7) \$223,301 from “Office of Inspector General”;
- (8) \$12,503,273 from “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses”;
- (9) \$18,214,469 from “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses”;
- (10) \$2,429,978 from “Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshals”;
- (11) \$13,508,196 from “Coast Guard, Operating Expenses”;
- (12) \$3,411,505 from “Coast Guard, Reserve Training”;
- (13) \$150,499 from “National Protection and Programs Directorate, Management and Administration”;
- (14) \$861,290 from “National Protection and Programs Directorate, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security”;
- (15) \$602,956 from “United States Secret Service, Salaries and Expenses”;
- (16) \$814,153 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Management and Administration”;
- (17) \$831,400 from “Office of Health Affairs”;
- (18) \$7,945,983 from “United States Citizenship and Immigration Services”;
- (19) \$1,010,795 from “Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses”;
- (20) \$425,465 from “Science and Technology, Management and Administration”; and
- (21) \$42,257 from “Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Management and Administration”.

SEC. 1657. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security, the following unobligated balances are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

- (1) \$10,000,000 from “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Automation Modernization”;
- (2) \$129,000,000 from “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology”;
- (3) \$19,603,000 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Predisastrer Mitigation Fund”;
- (4) \$60,600,000 from “Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations”;
- (5) \$10,886,000 from “Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Research, Development, and Operations”;
- (6) \$10,122,000 from “Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”.

SEC. 1658. Of the unobligated balances made available under section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, \$800,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1659. Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration”, \$15,000,000 is rescinded: *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. 1660. 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 from Next Generation Networks; and
- (2) \$9,600,000 to be specified in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this division, which describes the amounts rescinded and the original purpose of such funds.

SEC. 1661. From the unobligated balances of funds made available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9703 of title 31, United States Code, which was added to such title by section 638 of Public Law 102-393, \$22,600,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1662. From the unobligated balances of prior year appropriations made available for “Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate, United States Visitor and Immigrant Indicator Technology”, \$32,795,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1663. From the unobligated balances of prior year appropriations made available for “Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services”, \$13,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That United States Citizenship and Immigration Services shall not rescind any unobligated balances from the following programs and activities: E-Verify, data center migration, and processing applications for asylum and refugee status.

SEC. 1664. Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Construction”, \$10,000,000 is rescinded.

#### TITLE VII—INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1701. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources” shall be \$963,706,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$963,706,000” for “\$959,571,000” the second place it appears.

SEC. 1702. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Construction” shall be \$4,626,000.

SEC. 1703. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Land Acquisition" shall be \$22,000,000: *Provided*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1704. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management" shall be \$1,247,356,000.

SEC. 1705. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction" shall be \$20,846,000.

SEC. 1706. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Land Acquisition" shall be \$55,000,000.

SEC. 1707. 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. 1708. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund" shall be \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$4,987,297" for "\$5,145,706"; and by substituting "\$31,000,000" for "\$56,000,000".

SEC. 1709. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund" shall be \$37,500,000.

SEC. 1710. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation" shall be \$4,000,000.

SEC. 1711. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational Species Conservation Fund" shall be \$10,000,000.

SEC. 1712. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, State and Tribal Wildlife Grants" shall be \$62,000,000.

SEC. 1713. Before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule published on April 2, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 15123 et seq.) without regard to any other provision of statute or regulation that applies to issuance of such rule. Such reissuance (including this section) shall not be subject to judicial review and shall not abrogate or otherwise have any effect on the order and judgment issued by the United States District Court for the District of Wyoming in Case Numbers 09-CV-118J and 09-CV-138J on November 18, 2010.

SEC. 1714. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System" shall be \$2,254,559,000.

SEC. 1715. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Park Partnership Project Grants" shall be \$0 and the matters pertaining to such account in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1716. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation" shall be \$57,986,000, of which \$0 shall be for projects authorized by section 7302 of Public Law 111-11.

SEC. 1717. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior,

National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund" shall be \$54,500,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$0" for "\$25,000,000": *Provided further*, That the proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1718. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Construction" shall be \$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 division.

SEC. 1719. The contract authority provided for fiscal year 2011 by 16 U.S.C. 4601-10a is rescinded.

SEC. 1720. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Land Acquisition and State Assistance" shall be \$95,000,000: *Provided*, That section 113 of division A of Public Law 111-88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1721. Of the unobligated amounts available for "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Urban Park and Recreation Fund," \$625,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1722. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Surveys, Investigations, and Research" shall be \$1,085,844,000: *Provided*, That none of the matter after "September 30, 2011" and before the first proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1723. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management" shall be \$239,478,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$109,494,000" for "\$89,374,000"; by substituting "\$154,890,000" for "\$156,730,000" each place it appears; and by substituting "2011" for "2010" each place it appears.

SEC. 1724. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Oil Spill Research" shall be \$11,768,000.

SEC. 1725. During fiscal year 2011, the Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, may establish accounts and transfer funds among and between the offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate reprogramming guidelines described in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying Public Law 111-88.

SEC. 1726. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian Programs" shall be \$2,334,515,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$220,000,000" for "\$166,000,000"; by substituting "\$585,411,000" for "\$568,702,000"; and by substituting "\$46,373,000" for "\$43,373,000".

SEC. 1727. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction" shall be \$210,000,000.

SEC. 1728. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous

Payments to Indians" shall be \$46,480,000, of which \$0 shall be for the matter pertaining to Public Law 109-379.

SEC. 1729. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Land Consolidation" shall be \$0.

SEC. 1730. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories" shall be \$84,295,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$75,015,000" for "\$75,915,000".

SEC. 1731. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Departmental Offices, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Federal Trust Programs" shall be \$161,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88, as amended by Public Law 111-212, shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting "\$31,534,000" for "\$47,536,000".

SEC. 1732. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of the Interior, Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire Management" shall be \$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 division 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, \$200,000,000 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 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1733. Section 121 of division A of Public Law 111-88 (123 Stat. 2930), concerning joint ticketing at the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, is amended in subsection (b)(1) by striking "may enter" and inserting "may, for this fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, enter".

SEC. 1734. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology" shall be \$815,110,000.

SEC. 1735. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Programs and Management" shall be \$2,761,994,000: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading \$416,875,000 shall be for Geographic Programs: *Provided further*, That of such amounts for Geographic Programs, \$300,000,000 shall be for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

SEC. 1736. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Buildings and Facilities" shall be \$36,501,000, of which \$0 shall be for the planning and design of a high-performance green building to consolidate the multiple offices and research facilities of the Environmental Protection Agency in Las Vegas, Nevada.

SEC. 1737. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund" shall be \$1,283,475,000: *Provided*, That the matter under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting "\$1,283,475,000" for "\$1,306,541,000" the second place it appears; and by substituting "September 30, 2010" for "September 30, 2009".

SEC. 1738. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants"

shall be \$3,766,446,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$1,525,000,000” for “\$2,100,000,000”; by substituting “\$965,000,000” for “\$1,387,000,000”; by substituting “\$10,000,000” for “\$17,000,000”; by substituting “\$10,000,000” for “\$13,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$156,777,000”; by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$60,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$20,000,000”; by substituting “\$1,106,446,000” for “\$1,116,446,000”; and by substituting “\$0” for “\$10,000,000” the second place it appears (pertaining to competitive grants for communities).

SEC. 1739. Notwithstanding section 1101, 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 division by substituting “\$300,000,000” for “\$475,000,000”.

SEC. 1740. Of the unobligated balances available for “Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, \$140,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a proposed allocation of such rescinded amounts among programs, projects, and activities and such allocation shall take effect 30 days after such submission: *Provided further*, That no amounts 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 Act of 1985.

SEC. 1741. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research” shall be \$307,252,000.

SEC. 1742. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, State and Private Forestry” shall be \$278,151,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$53,000,000” for “\$76,460,000”.

SEC. 1743. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Forest System” shall be \$1,545,339,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be deposited into the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f), and of which \$336,722,000 shall be for forest products.

SEC. 1744. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance” shall be \$473,591,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$45,000,000” for “\$90,000,000”.

SEC. 1745. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Land Acquisition” shall be \$33,000,000.

SEC. 1746. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management” shall be \$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 division as follows: by substituting “\$0” for “\$75,000,000”; by substituting “\$11,500,000” for “\$11,600,000”; and by substituting “\$65,000,000” for “\$71,250,000”.

SEC. 1747. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture,

Forest Service, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund” shall be \$291,000,000. *Provided*, That of the unobligated balances available under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88, \$200,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1748. The authority provided by section 337 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3102), as amended, shall remain in effect until September 30, 2011.

SEC. 1749. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Indian Health Services” shall be \$3,672,618,000.

SEC. 1750. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Indian Health Facilities” shall be \$404,757,000.

SEC. 1751. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$10,799,000: *Provided*, That the matter pertaining to methyl isocyanate in the last proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1752. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Smithsonian Institution, Legacy Fund” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1753. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Gallery of Art, Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings” shall be \$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 division by substituting “\$42,250,000” for “\$40,000,000”.

SEC. 1754. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Operations and Maintenance” shall be \$22,500,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$500,000”: *Provided further*, That the first proviso under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 is amended by striking “until expended” and all that follows and inserting “until September 30, 2011”.

SEC. 1755. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Capital Repair and Restoration” shall be \$13,920,000.

SEC. 1756. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$11,225,000.

SEC. 1757. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts, Grants and Administration” shall be \$155,000,000.

SEC. 1758. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, Grants and Administration” shall be \$155,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$140,700,000” for “\$153,200,000”.

SEC. 1759. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Commission of Fine Arts, National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs” shall be \$3,000,000.

SEC. 1760. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Presidio Trust, Presidio Trust Fund” shall be \$15,000,000.

SEC. 1761. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1762. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Capital Construction” shall be \$0.

SEC. 1763. Section 409 of division A of Public Law 111–88 (123 Stat. 2957) is amended by striking “and 111–8” and inserting “111–8, and 111–88”, and by striking “2009” and inserting “2010”.

SEC. 1764. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for section 415 of division A of Public Law 111–88 shall be \$0.

SEC. 1765. Section 423 of division A of Public Law 111–88 (123 Stat. 2961), concerning the distribution of geothermal energy receipts, shall have no force or effect and the distribution formula contained in section 3003(a) of Public Law 111–212 (124 Stat. 2338) shall apply for fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 1766. Section 433 of division A of Public Law 111–88 (123 Stat. 2965) is amended by striking “2010” and “2009” and inserting “2011” and “2010”, respectively.

SEC. 1767. Section 7 of Public Law 99–647, as amended by section 702(d) of Public Law 109–338, is further amended by striking “5 years” and inserting “6 years”.

SEC. 1768. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this division, each of the following departments and agencies shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending, expenditure, or operating plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level:

- (1) Department of the Interior.
- (2) Environmental Protection Agency.
- (3) Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
- (4) Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service.
- (5) Smithsonian Institution.
- (6) National Endowment for the Arts.
- (7) National Endowment for the Humanities.

SEC. 1769. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, none of the funds made available by this division or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

#### TITLE VIII—LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1801. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services” shall be \$1,575,648,000 plus reimbursements, of which—

- (1) \$543,079,000 shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012, of which \$59,040,000 shall be available for adult employment and training activities, \$203,840,000 shall be available for dislocated worker employment and training activities, \$24,160,000 shall be available for the dislocated worker assistance national reserve, \$10,000,000 shall be available for pilots, demonstrations, and research activities of which no funds shall be available for Transitional Jobs activities, and \$85,561,000 shall be available for reintegration of ex-offenders of which no funds shall be available for Transitional Jobs activities: *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 division by substituting “\$0” for “\$48,889,000”;

- (2) \$907,569,000 shall be available for obligation for the period April 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012, including \$827,569,000 for youth activities and \$80,000,000 for YouthBuild;

- (3) \$125,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2012, and shall be available to the Secretary of Labor for the Workforce Innovation Fund, as established by this division to carry out projects that demonstrate innovative strategies or replicate effective evidence-based strategies that align and

strengthen the workforce investment system in order to improve program delivery and education and employment outcomes for program beneficiaries: *Provided*, That amounts shall be available for awards to States or State agencies that are eligible for assistance under any program authorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (“WIA”), consortia of States, or partnerships, including regional partnerships: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 128(a)(1) of the WIA, the amount available to the Governor for statewide activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amount allotted to the State from the appropriation under this subparagraph;

(4) no funds shall be available for the Green Jobs Innovation Fund; and

(5) no funds shall be available for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund.

(b) Of the funds made available in division D of Public Law 111–117 for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund, \$125,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1802. Of the funds made available by section 1101 of this division for “Department of Labor, Departmental Management, Office of Job Corps” for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps centers, the Secretary of Labor may transfer up to 25 percent to meet the operational needs of Job Corps centers: *Provided*, That no funds shall be available to initiate a competition for any new Job Corps center not previously approved through a competitive selection process by the Secretary of Labor: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances of the funds made available for “Department of Labor, Departmental Management, Office of Job Corps”, \$75,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1803. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans” shall be \$450,000,000, and for purposes of funds appropriated by this division, the amounts under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied by substituting “\$0” for “\$225,000,000”, and the first and second provisos under such heading in such division shall not apply.

SEC. 1804. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund for administrative expenses of “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations” shall be \$4,024,490,000 (which includes all amounts available to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews), of which \$3,245,645,000 shall be available for unemployment compensation State operations, \$50,519,000 shall be available for Federal administration of foreign labor certifications, and \$15,129,000 shall be available for grants to States for the administration of such activities. For purposes of this section, the first proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “2011” and “6,180,000” for “2010” and “5,059,000”, respectively.

SEC. 1805. Funds appropriated by section 1101 of this division to the Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration for technical assistance services to grantees may be transferred to “Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Program Administration” if it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by Federal staff.

SEC. 1806. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$485,255,000, together

with \$2,124,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d), and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act: *Provided*, That funds provided in this section may be allocated among the agencies included in this account and may be transferred to any other account within the Department of Labor for program direction and support of the agencies funded in this section.

SEC. 1807. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$363,843,000, of which up to \$3,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Labor to be transferred to “Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses” for activities related to the Department of Labor’s caseload before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, and the amounts included under the heading “Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Salaries and Expenses” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated in this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,450,000” and by substituting “\$1,350,000” for “\$1,000,000”.

SEC. 1808. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Labor, Departmental Management” shall be \$367,827,000, together with not to exceed \$327,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, and the third proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated in this division: *Provided*, That of the funds made available by this section, not less than \$21,332,000 may be used by the Secretary of Labor for the purposes of program evaluation, initiatives related to the identification and prevention of worker misclassification, and other worker protection activities, and may be transferred by the Secretary (in addition to any other transfer authority available by this division) to other agencies of the Department subject to a 15-day advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 1809. (a) Of the unobligated balances available in “Department of Labor, Working Capital Fund”, \$3,900,000 is 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).

(b) The language under the “Working Capital Fund” heading in Public Law 85–67, as amended, is further amended by striking “*Provided further*, That within the Working Capital Fund,” through and including “, to be available without further appropriation action:”.

SEC. 1810. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services” shall be \$6,274,790,000 of which (1) not more than \$100,000,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 104–73 and for expenses incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services pertaining to administrative claims made under such law; (2) \$300,000,000 shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act (“PHS Act”) to provide for voluntary family planning projects; (3) not less than \$1,982,865,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2013 for parts A and B of title XXVI of the PHS Act, of which not less than \$885,000,000 shall be for State AIDS Drug As-

sistance Programs under the authority of section 2616 or 311(c) of such Act; and (4) no funds are provided for section 340G–1 of the PHS Act.

(b) The sixteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-fifth provisos under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) Sections 747(c)(2), and 751(j)(2) of the PHS Act, and the proportional funding amounts in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 756(e) of such Act shall not apply to funds made available by this division for “Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services”.

(d) For any program operating under section 751 of the PHS Act on or before January 1, 2009, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may waive any of the requirements contained in sections 751(d)(2)(A) and 751(d)(2)(B) of such Act.

(e) For purposes of this section, section 10503(d) of Public Law 111–148 shall be applied as if “, over the fiscal year 2008 level,” were stricken from such section.

SEC. 1811. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the first undesignated paragraph under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be \$5,660,291,000, of which \$523,533,000 shall remain available until expended for the Strategic National Stockpile under section 319F–2 of the PHS Act.

(b) The matter included before the first proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$20,620,000”, by substituting “\$22,000,000” for “\$70,723,000”, and as if “of which \$69,150,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of real property, equipment, construction and renovations of facilities;” were stricken from such paragraph.

(c) Paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 2821(b) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available by this division.

(d) Notwithstanding section 1101, funds appropriated for “Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training” shall also be available to carry out title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(e) Notwithstanding section 1101, funds made available by this division may be available for acquisition of real property and necessary repairs of facilities owned, leased, or operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: *Provided*, That such facilities relate to mine safety research: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified of the amounts to be obligated no less than 15 days in advance.

SEC. 1812. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases” shall be \$4,818,275,000, and the requirement under “National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases” in division D of Public Law 111–117 for a transfer from Biodefense Countermeasures funds shall not apply.

SEC. 1813. The amount provided by section 1101 for “Department of Health and Human

Services, National Institutes of Health” is reduced by \$210,000,000, through a pro rata reduction in all of the Institutes, Centers, and Office of the Director accounts within “Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health” based on the total funding provided.

SEC. 1814. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Buildings and Facilities” shall be \$50,000,000.

SEC. 1815. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services” shall be \$3,386,311,000, of which (1) not less than \$40,800,000 shall be for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative; and (2) no funds shall be available for the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting system.

(b) The amount included before the first proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$14,518,000”.

(c) The second proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1816. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amount included under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Healthcare Research and Quality” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$372,053,000” for “\$397,053,000”.

SEC. 1817. Notwithstanding section 1101, for payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 217(g), 1844, and 1860D-16 of the Social Security Act, sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d) of Public Law 97-248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, \$229,464,000,000.

SEC. 1818. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for amounts transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for “Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management” shall be \$3,470,242,000, of which the level for the Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation program shall be \$35,600,000.

(b) The amount under the third proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$9,120,000” for “\$65,600,000”.

(c) The sixth proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Program Management” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1819. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance” shall be \$4,710,000,000, of which \$4,509,672,000 shall be for payments

under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621); and of which \$200,328,000 shall be for payments under subsection (e) of such Act, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection.

(b) The second proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1820. Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Refugee and Entrant Assistance” from funds appropriated under this heading in fiscal year 2010 and prior fiscal years, \$25,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1821. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant” shall be \$2,227,081,000.

(b) The amount included in the first proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$1,000,000”.

(c) The amounts included in the second proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$284,160,000” for “\$271,401,000”, and by substituting “\$104,213,000” for “\$99,534,000”.

SEC. 1822. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs” shall be \$9,538,433,000, of which (1) \$7,574,783,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act; and (2) \$703,000,000 shall be for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant (“CSBG”) Act, of which \$23,350,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2), of which \$18,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2), and not less than \$5,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of the CSBG Act.

(b) For purposes of allocating such funds under the Head Start Act, the term “base grant” as used in subsection (a)(7)(A) of section 640 of such Act with respect to funding provided to a Head Start agency (including each Early Head Start agency) for fiscal year 2010 shall be deemed to include 50 percent of the funds appropriated under “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs” in Public Law 111-5 provided to such agency for carrying out expansion of Head Start programs, as that phrase is used in subsection (a)(4)(D) of such section 640, and provided to such agency as the ongoing funding level for operations in the 12 month budget period beginning in fiscal year 2010.

(c) The fourteenth and fifteenth provisos under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1823. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Aging Services Programs” shall be

\$1,500,323,000, of which \$440,783,000 shall be for congregate nutrition, \$217,676,000 shall be for home-delivered nutrition, and \$27,708,000 shall be for Native American nutrition: *Provided*, That the total amount available for fiscal year 2011 under this and any other Act to carry out activities related to Aging and Disability Resource Centers under subsections (a)(20)(B)(iii) and (b)(8) of section 202 of the Older Americans Act shall not exceed the amount obligated for such purposes for fiscal year 2010 from funds available under Public Law 111-117.

(b) The first proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Aging Services Programs” in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) None of the funds appropriated by this division for “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, Aging Services Programs” shall be used to carry out sections 1701 and 1703 of the PHS Act (with respect to chronic disease self-management activity grants), except that such funds may be used for necessary expenses associated with administering any such grants awarded prior to the date of the enactment of this division.

SEC. 1824. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, General Departmental Management” from the General Fund shall be \$651,786,000: *Provided*, That amounts included under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$5,789,000”: *Provided further*, That the second and seventh provisos under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this division shall be for carrying out activities specified under section 2003(b)(2) or (3) of the PHS Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount included under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, General Departmental Management” up to \$175,905,000 may be transferred to other appropriation accounts within the Department of Health and Human Services to carry out the Secretary’s responsibilities: *Provided further*, That amounts included under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting in the third proviso “\$105,000,000” for “\$110,000,000”.

SEC. 1825. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” shall be \$676,180,000, 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, and \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended, 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: *Provided*, That in addition, \$415,000,000 of the funds transferred to the account under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” in Public Law 111-117 under the fourth paragraph under such heading may be used to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the PHS Act and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority: *Provided further*, That the

first proviso in the first paragraph under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117 and the language in such paragraph designating \$10,000,000 to support delivery of medical countermeasures shall not apply to funds provided in this section: *Provided further*, That the fourth paragraph under such heading shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(b) Of the amounts provided under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund" in Public Laws 111-8 and 111-117 and available for expenses necessary to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic, \$170,000,000 may also be used—

(1) to plan, conduct, and support research to advance regulatory science to improve the ability to determine safety, effectiveness, quality, and performance of medical countermeasure products against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents including influenza virus; and

(2) to analyze, conduct, and improve regulatory review and compliance processes for such products.

SEC. 1826. Of the funds made available for "Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund" in Public Law 111-32, \$1,259,000,000 is rescinded, to be derived only from those amounts which have not yet been designated by the President as emergency funds.

SEC. 1827. Hereafter, no funds appropriated by this division or by any previous or subsequent Act shall be subject to the allocation requirements of section 1707A(e) of the PHS Act.

SEC. 1828. Hereafter, no funds appropriated by this division or by any previous or subsequent Act shall be available for transfer under section 274 of the PHS Act.

SEC. 1829. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Education for the Disadvantaged" shall be \$4,725,891,000, of which \$4,628,056,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 for academic year 2011-2012: *Provided*, That not more than \$8,167,000 shall be available to carry out sections 1501 and 1503 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 ("ESEA").

(b) The seventh proviso under the heading "Department of Education, Education for the Disadvantaged" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied by substituting "\$535,633,000" for "\$545,633,000" and the tenth, eleventh and twelfth provisos shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1830. For purposes of this division, the proviso under the heading "Department of Education, Impact Aid" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied by substituting "2010-2011" for "2009-2010".

SEC. 1831. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, School Improvement Programs" shall be \$2,924,791,000, of which \$2,754,244,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 for academic year 2011-2012: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading: (1) no funds shall be available for activities authorized under part D of title II of the ESEA, or subpart 6 of part D of title V of the ESEA, or part Z of title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965; (2) \$26,928,000 shall be available to carry out part D of title V of the ESEA; (3) for purposes of this section, up to \$11,500,000 shall be available for activities described in the twelfth proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111-117; (4) \$380,732,000 shall be for State assessments authorized under section 6111 of the ESEA and \$10,000,000 shall be for enhanced assess-

ment instruments authorized under section 6112 of the ESEA; and (5) up to 1 percent of the funds for subpart 1 of part A of Title II of the ESEA shall be reserved by the Secretary of Education for competitive awards for teacher training or professional enhancement activities to national not-for-profit organizations.

(b) The seventh proviso shall be applied by substituting "\$51,313,000" for "\$56,313,000" and the second, third, fifth, sixth, eighth and thirteenth provisos under the heading "Department of Education, School Improvement Programs" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1832. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Innovation and Improvement" shall be \$1,859,899,000, of which—

(1) \$850,000,000 shall become available on the date of enactment of this division, and remain available through December 31, 2011, \$440,982,000 shall be available to carry out part D of title V of the ESEA, and 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

(2) not more than \$150,000,000 may be used to make awards under section 14007 of division A of Public Law 111-5 and not more than \$700,000,000 may be used to make awards to States under section 14006 of division A of Public Law 111-5, as amended by subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That none of such funds shall be made available prior to the submission of a detailed spending plan outlining the proposed competitions and priorities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That awards may be made on the basis of previously submitted applications: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Education shall administer grants for improving early childhood care and education jointly with the Secretary of Health and Human Services on such terms as such Secretaries set forth in an interagency agreement: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Education shall be responsible for obligating and disbursing funds and ensuring compliance with applicable laws and administrative requirements with regard to such awards: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide, on a timely and periodic basis, the findings from evaluations, including impact evaluations and interim progress evaluations, of activities conducted using funds previously obligated under sections 14006 and 14007 of division A of Public Law 111-5, including Race to the Top and the Investing in Innovation Fund, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) Division A of Public Law 111-5, as amended, is further amended—

(1) in section 14005(d), by adding at the end the following:

"(6) IMPROVING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION.—The State will take actions to—

"(A) increase the number and percentage of low-income and disadvantaged children in each age group of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers who are enrolled in high-quality early learning programs;

"(B) design and implement an integrated system of high-quality early learning programs and services; and

"(C) ensure that any use of assessments conforms with the recommendations of the National Research Council's reports on early childhood.";

(2) in section 14006—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking "and (5)" and inserting "(5), or (6)"; and

(B) in subsection (c)(2), by inserting before the period " or to a State or States for improving early childhood care and education".

(c) The first, third, fourth, seventeenth and eighteenth provisos under the heading "Department of Education, Innovation and Improvement" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1833. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education" shall be \$289,043,000, of which, notwithstanding section 2343(b) of the ESEA, \$1,157,000 is for the continuation costs of awards made on a competitive basis under section 2345 of the ESEA, \$161,500,000 shall be available to carry out part D of title V, and \$126,386,000 shall be for subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the ESEA: *Provided*, That \$30,000,000 shall be available for Promise Neighborhoods and be available through December 31, 2011.

(b) The first, second, and third provisos under the heading "Department of Education, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1834. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, English Language Acquisition" shall be \$735,000,000.

SEC. 1835. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Special Education" shall be \$3,975,665,000, of which \$3,726,354,000 shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 for academic year 2011-2012.

(b) The first and second provisos under the heading "Department of Education, Special Education" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

(c) The third proviso under such heading shall be applied by substituting "2010" for "2009".

SEC. 1836. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research" shall be \$3,475,500,000.

(b) The second proviso under the heading "Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1837. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities, National Technical Institute for the Deaf" shall be \$65,677,000, of which \$240,000 shall be available for construction.

SEC. 1838. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Career, Technical, and Adult Education" shall be \$951,432,000 which shall become available on July 1, 2011, and remain available through September 30, 2012 for academic year 2011-2012: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading, no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 4 of part D of title V of the ESEA, or part D of title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

(b) The first, second, third, seventh and eighth provisos under the heading "Department of Education, Career, Technical, and Adult Education" in division D of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1839. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Education, Student Financial Assistance" shall be \$24,719,957,000, of which \$23,002,000,000 shall be available to carry out subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and no funds shall be available for activities authorized under subpart 4 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(b) The maximum Pell grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 2011-2012 shall be \$4,860.



SEC. 1840. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 401A(e)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$560,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1841. Notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1103, the level for “Department of Education, Student Aid Administration” shall be \$994,000,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2012.

SEC. 1842. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Higher Education” shall be \$1,907,760,000, 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 (“HEA”), subpart 6 of part A of title IV of the HEA, subpart 1 of part D of title VII of the HEA, subpart 3 of part A of title VII of the HEA, section 1543 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, part H of title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, or part I of subtitle A of title VI of the America COMPETES Act: *Provided*, That the first proviso under the heading “Department of Education, Higher Education” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be replaced by the following: “*Provided*, That \$8,100,000, to remain available through September 30, 2012, shall be available to fund fellowships for academic year 2012–2013 under subpart 1 of part A of title VII of the Higher Education Act, under the terms and conditions of such subpart 1”: *Provided further*, That the last proviso under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division, except that \$1,000,000 shall be available for competitive grants under section 872 of the HEA.

(b) The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth provisos under the heading “Department of Education, Higher Education” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 1843. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program Account” shall be \$20,582,000: *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$279,393,000.

SEC. 1844. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences” shall be \$610,006,000 and shall remain available through September 30, 2012.

(b) Notwithstanding subsections (d) and (e) of section 174 of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, up to \$57,650,000 may be used to extend any contracts to administer the Regional Educational Laboratories that were in effect on, or entered into, after January 1, 2011, for a period of not more than 12 months.

SEC. 1845. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corporation for National and Community Service, Operating Expenses” shall be \$782,374,000, of which \$307,374,000 shall be to carry out the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 and \$475,000,000 shall be to carry out the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and notwithstanding sections 198B(b)(3), 198S(g), 501(a)(4)(C), and 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act.

SEC. 1846. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Corporation for National and Community Service, National Service Trust” shall be \$199,659,000.

SEC. 1847. The amounts included under the heading “Corporation for Public Broadcasting” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$6,000,000” for “\$86,000,000”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$25,000,000”; by substituting “\$6,000,000” for “\$36,000,000”; and by substituting “\$0” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 1848. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Institute of Museum and Library Services, Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration” shall be \$237,869,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$16,382,000”.

SEC. 1849. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$12,450,000.

SEC. 1850. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Railroad Retirement Board, Dual Benefits Payments Account” shall be \$57,000,000.

SEC. 1851. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Social Security Administration, Payments to Social Security Trust Funds” shall be \$21,404,000, and in addition such funds may be used to carry out section 217(g) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 1852. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the first paragraph under the heading “Social Security Administration, Supplemental Security Income Program” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be \$39,983,273,000, of which \$3,493,273,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

SEC. 1853. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the first paragraph under the heading “Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses” in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be \$10,775,500,000. In addition, the amount included in the fourth paragraph under such heading in division D of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$186,000,000” for “\$160,000,000” each place it appears.

SEC. 1854. Of the funds appropriated for “Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses” for fiscal years 2010 and prior years and available without fiscal year limitation (other than funds appropriated in Public Law 111–5) for investment in information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, \$75,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1855. All funds transferred under the authority of section 4002 of Public Law 111–148 shall be subject to the terms and conditions of section 503 of division D of Public Law 111–117.

GAO REPORTS AND AUDITS ON PPACA IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH FUNDING AND MEDICARE ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF CERTAIN PPACA INSURANCE CHANGES ON PREMIUMS

SEC. 1856. (a) GAO REPORT ON PPACA IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the costs and processes of implementing PPACA. Such report shall include the following (as of the date of preparation of the report):

(1) A list of the contracts, including the name of the contractors, their general areas of expertise, and the amount of money expended on each such contract, entered into by the Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal departments and agencies to provide services related to authority under PPACA that was not previously authorized.

(2) A list of any firms hired by such a Department or agency to facilitate contracting with such contractors.

(3) A list of consultants who have been hired by such a Department or agency to assist in implementing PPACA, including their areas of expertise and the total cost for such consultants.

(b) GAO AUDIT OF ANNUAL LIMIT WAIVER REQUESTS.—Not later than 60 days after the

date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report that includes the results of an audit of requests for administrative waiver of the annual limit requirements of section 2711(a) of the Public Health Service Act (as inserted by section 1001(5) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act). Such report shall include an analysis of the number of approvals and denials of such requests and the reasons for such approval or denial.

(c) MEDICARE ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS OF PROJECTED PREMIUM IMPACTS OF APPLYING CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services shall submit to Congress a report that contains an estimate of the impact of the guaranteed issue, guaranteed renewal, and community rating requirements under sections 2701 through 2703 of the Public Health Service Act, as inserted by section 1201 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, on premiums for individuals and families with employer-sponsored health insurance. Such estimate shall cover the 10-year period beginning with 2014 and shall include an estimate of the number of such individuals and families who will experience a premium increase as a result of such requirements and the number of such individuals and families who will experience a premium decrease as a result of such requirements.

(d) GAO AUDIT OF COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH FUNDING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report that includes the results of an audit of expenditures made for comparative effectiveness research through funds provided to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the National Institutes of Health, or any other agency within the Department of Health and Human Services under title VIII of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5) or under PPACA. Such report shall include a description of the expenditures made, the entities who received such funding, and the purpose of the funding.

(e) PPACA DEFINED.—In this section, the term “PPACA” means the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) and includes the amendments made by such Act, title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152), and the amendments made by such title and subtitle.

SEC. 1857. Of the funds made available for the Consumer Operated and Oriented Plan Program under Section 1322(g) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, \$2,200,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.

#### FREE CHOICE VOUCHERS

SEC. 1858. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of section 10108 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are repealed.

(b) CONFORMING CHANGES TO TAX CODE.—(1) Section 36B(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subparagraph (D).

(2)(A) Section 139D, as added by section 10108 of PPACA, of such Code is repealed.

(B) The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to section 139D, as added by section 10108 of PPACA.

(3) Section 162(a) of such Code is amended by striking the last sentence.

(4) Section 4980H(b) of such Code is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(5) Section 6056 of such Code is amended—(A) by striking “and every offering employer” in subsection (a),

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(C)—

(i) by striking “in the case of an applicable large employer.” in clause (i),

(ii) by inserting “and” at the end of clause (iii),

(iii) by striking “and” at the end of clause (iv), and

(iv) by striking clause (v),

(C) by striking “or offering employer” in subsections (d)(2) and (e), and

(D) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, any term used in this section which is also used in section 4980H shall have the meaning given such term by section 4980H.”.

(c) **OTHER CONFORMING CHANGE.**—Section 18B(a)(3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 218B) is amended by striking “and the employer does not offer a free choice voucher”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of, and the amendments made by, the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to which they relate.

SEC. 1859. Of the funds made available for performance bonus payments under section 2105(a)(3)(E) of the Social Security Act, \$3,500,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.

SEC. 1860. (a) Section 401(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by striking “paragraph (8)(B)” and inserting “paragraph (7)(B)”;

(2) by striking paragraph (5);

(3) in paragraph (8)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by amending clause (iv) to read as follows:

“(iv) to carry out this section—

“(I) \$13,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

“(II) \$3,183,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;

“(III) \$0 for fiscal year 2013;

“(IV) \$0 for fiscal year 2014;

“(V) \$0 for fiscal year 2015;

“(VI) \$0 for fiscal year 2016;

“(VII) \$1,060,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

“(VIII) \$1,125,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

“(IX) \$1,125,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;

“(X) \$1,140,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

“(XI) \$1,145,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and each succeeding fiscal year.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (i)(I), by striking “clause (v)(II)” and inserting “clause (iv)(II)”;

(ii) in clause (ii)(I), by striking “clause (v)(II)” and inserting “clause (iv)(II)”;

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) shall be effective with respect to the 2011–2012 award year and succeeding award years.

(c) Sections 482(c) and 492 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1089(c), 1098a) shall not apply to the amendments made by subsection (a)(2), or to any regulations promulgated under those amendments.

(d) The requirements of 34 C.F.R. 690.64(b) shall not apply with respect to 2011 cross-over payment periods.

SEC. 1861. Section 101 of Public Law 111–226 (124 Stat. 2389) is amended by striking paragraph (11).

SEC. 1862. Of the unobligated balances of funds made available in section 458(a)(7)(B) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$31,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 1863. Within 30 days of the enactment of this division, each of the departments and related agencies funded in this title shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending, expenditure, or operating

plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level.

#### TITLE IX—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SEC. 1901. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts of the Senate shall be as follows: “Salaries, Officers and Employees”, \$185,982,000; “Salaries, Officers and Employees, Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper”, \$77,000,000; “Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Secretary of the Senate”, \$6,200,000, of which \$4,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and “Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate”, \$142,401,000.

SEC. 1902. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts of the Senate under the heading “Contingent Expenses of the Senate” shall be as follows: “Miscellaneous Items”, \$21,145,000; “Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account”, \$410,000,000; *Provided*, That each Senator’s official personnel and office expense allowance (including the allowance for administrative and clerical assistance, the salaries allowance for legislative assistance to Senators, as authorized by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1978 (Public Law 95–94), and the office expense allowance for each Senator’s office for each State) in effect immediately before the date of enactment of this section shall be reduced by 5 percent.

SEC. 1903. Of the unobligated amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2009 under the heading “Senate”, \$33,500,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1904. Section 8 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (31 U.S.C. 1535 note) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) Agreement under paragraph (1) shall be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.”.

SEC. 1905. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$1,314,025,000.

SEC. 1906. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives, House Leadership Offices” shall be \$24,861,969, and the levels under that heading shall be as follows:

(1) For the Office of the Speaker, \$4,877,851.

(2) For the Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$2,432,808.

(3) For the Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$4,378,238.

(4) For the Office of the Majority Whip, \$2,105,373.

(5) For the Office of the Minority Whip, \$1,628,873.

(6) For the Speaker’s Office for Legislative Floor Activities, \$497,619.

(7) For the Republican Steering Committee, \$940,674.

(8) For the Republican Conference, \$1,679,970.

(9) For the Republican Policy Committee, \$344,485.

(10) For the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, \$1,319,273.

(11) For the Democratic Caucus, \$1,659,696.

(12) For nine minority employees, \$1,487,455.

(13) For the training and program development—majority, \$277,807.

(14) For the training and program development—minority, \$277,439.

(15) For Cloakroom Personnel—majority, \$477,469.

(16) For Cloakroom Personnel—minority, \$476,939.

SEC. 1907. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives, Members’ Representational Allowances” shall be \$613,052,000.

SEC. 1908. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives,

Committee Employees, Standing Committees, Special and Select” shall be \$134,549,103, and the period of applicability referred to in the proviso under that heading shall be December 31, 2012.

SEC. 1909. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations” shall be \$28,483,000, and the period of applicability referred to in the proviso under that heading shall be December 31, 2012.

SEC. 1910. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives, Salaries, Officers and Employees” shall be \$193,326,000, and the level under that heading—

(1) for the Office of the Clerk shall be \$28,589,000;

(2) for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms shall be \$9,034,000; and

(3) for the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer shall be \$127,782,000.

SEC. 1911. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “House of Representatives, Allowances and Expenses” shall be \$319,752,928, and the level under that heading—

(1) for Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits shall be \$282,976,856;

(2) for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery shall be \$22,912,072, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended; and

(3) for the Wounded Warrior Program shall be \$2,000,000.

SEC. 1912. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Joint Items, Joint Economic Committee” shall be \$4,499,000.

SEC. 1913. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Joint Items, Joint Committee on Taxation” shall be \$10,551,150.

SEC. 1914. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Office of the Attending Physician” shall be \$3,407,000, and the level under that heading for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment shall be \$2,426,000.

SEC. 1915. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Capitol Police, Salaries” shall be \$277,688,000.

SEC. 1916. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Office of Compliance, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$4,085,150, and the period of availability referred to under such heading shall be September 30, 2012.

SEC. 1917. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Congressional Budget Office, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$46,865,000.

SEC. 1918. Notwithstanding section 1101, the period of availability for each item under the heading “Architect of the Capitol” may not extend beyond September 30, 2015.

SEC. 1919. Of the unobligated amounts appropriated from prior year appropriations under the heading “Architect of the Capitol” for the Capitol Visitor Center project, \$14,600,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1920. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$439,000,000, and the amount applicable under the fifth and seventh provisos under that heading shall be \$0.

SEC. 1921. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Library of Congress, Copyright Office, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$54,476,000, of which not more than \$30,751,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to such appropriation during fiscal year 2011 under section 708(d) of title 17, United States Code, and the amount applicable under the third proviso under such heading shall be \$36,612,000.

SEC. 1922. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$111,240,000.

SEC. 1923. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Library of Congress, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$68,182,000.

SEC. 1924. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Government Printing Office, Government Printing Office Revolving Fund” shall be \$1,659,000.

SEC. 1925. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Government Printing Office, Office of Superintendent of Documents, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$39,911,000, and the amounts authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications to depository and other designated libraries shall apply to publications for fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

SEC. 1926. (a) Section 309(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999 (44 U.S.C. 305 note) is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999.

SEC. 1927. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Government Accountability Office, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$547,349,000, the amount applicable under the first proviso under that heading shall be \$9,400,000, the amount applicable under the second proviso under that heading shall be \$3,100,000, and the amount applicable under the third proviso under that heading shall be \$7,000,000.

SEC. 1928. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund” shall be \$11,400,000.

#### TITLE X—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 2001. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts of the Department of Defense for funding, including incremental funding, of programs, projects and activities authorized in division B of Public Law 111-383, excluding funds designated by section 1110 of this division, shall be as follows: “Military Construction, Army”, \$3,787,598,000; “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$3,303,611,000; “Military Construction, Air Force”, \$1,106,995,000; “Military Construction, Defense-Wide”, \$2,873,062,000; “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, \$873,664,000; “Military Construction, Air National Guard”, \$194,986,000; “Military Construction, Army Reserve”, \$318,175,000; “Military Construction, Navy Reserve”, \$61,557,000; and “Military Construction, Air Force Reserve”, \$7,832,000: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level.

SEC. 2002. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts of the Department of Defense shall be as follows: “Family Housing Construction, Army”, \$92,369,000; “Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$186,444,000; “Family Housing Construction, Air Force”, \$78,025,000; “Family Housing Construction, Defense-Wide”, \$0; and “Family Housing Improvement Fund”, \$1,096,000.

SEC. 2003. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts of the Department of Defense shall be as follows: “North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program”, \$258,884,000; “Homeowners Assistance Fund”, \$16,515,000; “Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide”, \$124,971,000; “Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990”,

\$360,474,000; and “Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005”, \$2,354,285,000.

SEC. 2004. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts of the Department of Defense shall be as follows: “Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$518,140,000; “Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$366,346,000; “Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$513,792,000; and “Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$50,464,000.

SEC. 2005. Of the funds designated by section 1110 of this division, funds available for the Department of Defense shall be as follows: “Military Construction, Army”, \$981,846,000; “Military Construction, Air Force”, \$195,006,000; and “Military Construction, Defense-Wide”, \$46,500,000.

SEC. 2006. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following provisions included in title I of division E of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds made available by this division: the first, second, and last provisos, and the set-aside of \$350,000,000, under the heading “Military Construction, Army”; the first and last provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”; the first, second, and last provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Air Force”; the second, third, fourth, and last provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Defense-Wide”, the first, second and last provisos, and the set-aside of \$30,000,000, under the heading “Military Construction, Army National Guard”; the first, second, and last provisos, and the set-aside of \$30,000,000, under the heading “Military Construction, Air National Guard”; the first, second, and last provisos, and the set-aside of \$30,000,000, under the heading “Military Construction, Army Reserve”; the first, second, and last provisos, the set-aside of \$20,000,000, and the set-aside of \$35,000,000, under the heading “Military Construction, Navy Reserve”; the first, second, and last provisos, and the set-aside of \$55,000,000, under the heading “Military Construction, Air Force Reserve”; the proviso under the heading “Family Housing Construction, Army”; the proviso under the heading “Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”; the proviso under the heading “Family Housing Construction, Air Force”; the proviso under the heading “Family Housing Construction, Defense-Wide”; and the proviso under the heading “Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide”.

SEC. 2007. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following provisions included in title IV of division E of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division: the proviso under “Military Construction, Army” and the proviso under “Military Construction, Air Force”.

SEC. 2008. Of the funds made available for “Military Construction, Defense-Wide” in title I of division E of Public Law 110-329, \$23,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2009. Of the funds made available for “Military Construction, Defense-Wide” in title I of division E of Public Law 111-117, \$125,500,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2010. Of the funds made available for “Military Construction, Army” in title I of division E of Public Law 111-117, \$263,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2011. Of the funds made available for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps” in title I of division E of Public Law 111-117, \$61,050,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2012. Of the funds made available for “Military Construction, Air Force” in title I of division E of Public Law 111-117, \$121,700,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2013. 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), \$232,363,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2014. (a) Of the funds made available in title II of division E of Public Law 111-117, the following amounts which became available on October 1, 2010 are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the amounts specified:

(1) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services”, \$1,000,000,000;

(2) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance”, \$100,000,000; and

(3) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities”, \$100,000,000.

(b) In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, an additional amount is appropriated to the following accounts in the amounts specified, to remain available until September 30, 2012:

(1) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services”, \$1,000,000,000;

(2) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance”, \$100,000,000; and

(3) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities”, \$100,000,000.

SEC. 2015. Notwithstanding section 1118, the levels for each of the following accounts for fiscal year 2012 shall be as follows:

(1) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services”, \$39,649,985,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2011, and shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

(2) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance”, \$5,535,000,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2011, and shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

(3) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities”, \$5,426,000,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2011, and shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

SEC. 2016. Of the discretionary funds made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2011, \$34,000,000 are rescinded from “Medical Support and Compliance” and \$15,000,000 are rescinded from “Medical Facilities”, which shall be derived from amounts estimated for the January 2011 civilian pay raise.

SEC. 2017. Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2011 for “Medical Services”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, “Medical Facilities”, “Construction, Minor Projects”, and “Information Technology Systems”, up to \$235,360,000, plus reimbursements, may be transferred to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of title XVII of division A of Public Law 111-84 and may be used for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417: *Provided*, That additional funds may be transferred from accounts designated in this section to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 2018. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, for health care provided at facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417 shall also be available: (1) for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by

section 1704 of title XVII of division A of Public Law 111-84; and (2) for operations of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417.

SEC. 2019. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, General Operating Expenses” shall be \$2,534,276,000, of which not less than \$2,136,776,000 shall be for the Veterans Benefits Administration: *Provided*, That no funds shall be available for the printer on every desk initiative.

SEC. 2020. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Information Technology Systems” shall be \$3,146,898,000.

SEC. 2021. Of the funds made available for “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Information Technology Systems” in title II of division E of Public Law 111-117, \$147,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2022. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Construction, Major Projects” shall be \$1,151,036,000: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level: *Provided further*, That the last proviso included in title II of division E of Public Law 111-117 under the heading “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Construction, Major Projects” shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division.

SEC. 2023. Of the unobligated balances available under “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Construction, Major Projects” to be derived from accounts in prior appropriations Acts and that were not designated by the Congress in such Acts as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, \$75,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 2024. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Construction, Minor Projects” shall be \$467,700,000.

SEC. 2025. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Veterans Affairs, Departmental Administration, Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities” shall be \$85,000,000.

SEC. 2026. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “American Battle Monuments Commission, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$64,200,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 2027. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$27,615,000, of which \$2,320,000 shall be available for the purpose of providing financial assistance as described under this heading in Public Law 102-229.

SEC. 2028. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Defense—Civil, Cemeterial Expenses, Army, Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$45,100,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 2029. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Armed Forces Retirement Home, Trust Fund” shall be \$71,200,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be for construction and renovation of physical plants.

SEC. 2030. In the Senate, section 902 of Public Law 111-212, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010, shall be subject to section 3002 of that Act and accordingly is des-

ignated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

#### TITLE XI—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SEC. 2101. For purposes of this title, the term “division F of Public Law 111-117” means the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117).

SEC. 2102. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, \$8,790,000,000, of which \$1,500,000,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection (to be available until expended); “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Capital Investment Fund”, \$59,499,000; “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, \$9,499,000; “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Representation Allowances”, \$7,499,000; “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan”, \$21,150,000; and “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Civilian Stabilization Initiative”, \$35,000,000.

SEC. 2103. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Related Programs, United States Institute of Peace”, \$39,499,000, which shall not be used for construction activities; “Related Programs, East-West Center”, \$21,000,000; “International Commissions, International Fisheries Commissions”, \$50,500,000; “International Organizations, Contributions to International Organizations”, \$1,581,815,000; and “International Organizations, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”, \$1,887,706,000.

SEC. 2104. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “International Commissions, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Salaries and Expenses”, \$43,300,000; “International Commissions, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Construction”, \$26,500,000; and “Related Programs, The Asia Foundation”, \$17,900,000.

SEC. 2105. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Related Agency, Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Broadcasting Operations”, \$731,500,000; and “Related Agency, Broadcasting Board of Governors, Broadcasting Capital Improvements”, \$6,875,000.

SEC. 2106. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs”, \$600,000,000; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Independent Agencies, Inter-American Foundation”, \$22,499,000; and “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Independent Agencies, African Development Foundation”, \$29,500,000.

SEC. 2107. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President, Operating Expenses”, \$1,350,000,000; “United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President, Civilian Stabilization Initiative”, \$5,000,000; “United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President, Capital Investment Fund”, \$130,000,000; and “United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the Presi-

dent, Office of Inspector General”, \$45,000,000.

SEC. 2108. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Development Assistance”, \$2,525,000,000; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Complex Crises Fund”, \$40,000,000; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, \$697,134,000; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Independent Agencies, Peace Corps”, \$375,000,000; and “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Independent Agencies, Millennium Challenge Corporation”, \$900,000,000.

SEC. 2109. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Economic Support Fund”, \$5,958,101,000; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Democracy Fund”, \$115,000,000; “Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance”, \$25,499,000; and “Department of the Treasury, Debt Restructuring”, \$50,000,000.

SEC. 2110. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, International Disaster Assistance”, \$865,000,000; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Department of State, Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$1,690,000,000; and “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Department of State, United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That the authorities and requirements under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1)) may be exercised and fulfilled by the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting unexpected, urgent refugee and migration needs, and with respect to funds appropriated to carry out section 2(c) of such Act in this division and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

SEC. 2111. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “International Security Assistance, Department of State, Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, \$740,000,000; and “International Security Assistance, Department of State, Peacekeeping Operations”, \$305,000,000: *Provided*, That division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division under the heading “Peacekeeping Operations” by adding the following at the end: “: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are available for assistance for Chad, Sudan, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers”.

SEC. 2112. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, International Military Education and Training”, \$106,000,000; and “International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$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, \$300,000,000 shall be available for assistance for Jordan, and up to \$50,000,000 should be available for assistance for Colombia: *Provided*, That the dollar amount in the fourth proviso of the first paragraph under the

heading “International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Foreign Military Financing Program” of division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act, \$789,000,000: *Provided further*, That the second paragraph under the heading “International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Foreign Military Financing Program” in division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by inserting after the second proviso in such paragraph the following: “: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be disbursed for assistance for Chad until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on steps being taken by the Government of Chad to implement a plan of action to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, including the demobilization of child soldiers”.

(b) The authorities contained under the heading “International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund” in title XI of Public Law 111–32 shall remain in effect until September 30, 2012.

SEC. 2113. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Multilateral Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, International Organizations and Programs”, \$355,000,000, of which up to \$10,000,000 may be made available for the International Panel on Climate Change/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Global Environment Facility”, \$90,000,000; “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the International Development Association”, \$1,235,000,000; “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund”, \$185,000,000; “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the Strategic Climate Fund”, \$50,000,000; “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank”, \$21,000,000; “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the African Development Fund”, \$110,000,000; and “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, International Fund for Agricultural Development”, \$29,499,000.

SEC. 2114. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: “Export and Investment Assistance, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Program Account”, \$18,115,000; and “Export and Investment Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Trade and Development Agency”, \$50,000,000.

SEC. 2115. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance” in division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$825,000,000” for “\$876,850,000” in the first paragraph; and by substituting “\$795,000,000” for “\$847,300,000” in the second paragraph.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Development Credit Authority” in division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$30,000,000” for “\$25,000,000” in the first paragraph; and by substituting “\$8,300,000” for “\$8,600,000” in the second paragraph.

SEC. 2116. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appro-

priated to the President, Global Health and Child Survival” in division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting in the first paragraph “\$2,500,000,000” for “\$2,420,000,000”; and by substituting in the second paragraph “\$5,345,000,000” for “\$5,359,000,000”.

SEC. 2117. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be \$0: “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Buying Power Maintenance Account”; “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, International Fund for Ireland”; and “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the Asian Development Fund”.

SEC. 2118. (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, \$275,000,000 are rescinded.

(b) Of the unobligated balances from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Buying Power Maintenance Account, \$17,000,000 are rescinded.

(c) Of the unobligated balances available for the Development Assistance account, as identified by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbols 7206/111021, \$1,000,000 are 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, \$1,700,000 are 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 are rescinded.

(f) Of the funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, \$55,000,000, which shall be from amounts made available for Worldwide Security Protection, are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts 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.

(g) Of the funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Economic Support Fund”, \$120,000,000 are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts 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.

(h) Of the unobligated funds made available to the Secretary of State pursuant to section 286(v)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(A)), \$140,000,000 are hereby permanently canceled.

(i) Of the unobligated funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, \$19,000,000

are rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts 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. 2119. (a) Notwithstanding section 653(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2413(b)), the President shall transmit the report required under section 653(a) of that Act with respect to the provision of funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: *Provided*, That such report shall include a comparison of amounts, by category of assistance, provided or intended to be provided from funds appropriated for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, for each foreign country and international organization.

(b) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency or organization funded by this title or by division F of Public Law 111–117 shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for such funds that provides details at the program, project, and activity level: *Provided*, That the report required under subsection (a) shall be considered to have met the requirements of this subsection with respect to funds made available to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That the spending reports required in division F of Public Law 111–117 for assistance for Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, the Caribbean Basin, Lebanon, Mexico, and Central America, and spending reports required for funds appropriated under the headings “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Civilian Stabilization Initiative”, and “Peace Corps” shall be considered to have met the requirements of this subsection.

(c) The reports required under subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of division F of Public Law 111–117 or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to implementing the rescissions made pursuant to section 2118 of this division, other than rescissions made pursuant to subsection (a) of such section.

SEC. 2120. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the dollar amounts under paragraphs (1) through (4) under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular Programs” in division F of Public Law 111–117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division: *Provided*, That the dollar amounts to be derived from fees collected under paragraph (5)(A) under such heading shall be “\$1,702,904” and “\$505,000”, respectively.

(b)(1) Division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division under the heading “International Organizations, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” by adding at the end before the period the following: “: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State should work with the United Nations and governments contributing peacekeeping troops to develop effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided under the heading “International Organizations, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” shall be available for United States assessed contributions up to the amount specified in Annex IV accompanying United Nations

General Assembly Resolution 64/220: *Provided further*, That such funds may be made available only if the Secretary of State determines that it is in the national interest of the United States”.

(2) Division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division under the heading “United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President, Operating Expenses” by substituting “USAID mission, bureau, or office” for “USAID overseas mission or office” in the sixth proviso.

(3) Division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Development Assistance” by substituting “should” for “shall” each place it appears.

(c) Division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Economic Support Fund”—

(1) by substituting—

(A) “should” for “shall” in the fourth proviso;

(B) “\$200,000,000” for “\$150,000,000” in the seventh proviso; and

(C) “\$195,000,000 should” for “\$209,790,000 shall” in the sixteenth proviso; and

(2) by adding at the end before the period the following: “: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for activities to support the economic and social development and reconciliation goals of Public Law 99-415, and should not be made available for a contribution: *Provided further*, That not less than \$15,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading should be made available for remediation activities, and not less than \$3,000,000 should be made available for related health activities, referenced in section 7071(j) of this Act”.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following provisions in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division:

(1) Section 7034(1).

(2) Section 7042(a), (b)(1), (c), and (d)(1).

(3) Section 7044(d).

(4) In section 7045:

(A) Subsection (b)(2).

(B) The first sentence of subsection (c).

(C) The first sentence of subsection (e)(1).

(D) The first sentence of subsection (f).

(E) Subsection (h).

(5) Section 7070(b).

(6) Section 7071(f)(6).

(7) The third proviso under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Civilian Stabilization Initiative”.

(8) The fourth proviso under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”.

(e) Section 7060 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$575,000,000” for “\$648,457,000”: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 1101, section 7078(a) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting in lieu thereof the matter contained in section 660(a) of division J of Public Law 110-161, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, except that “\$40,000,000 should” shall be substituted for “not less than \$7,000,000 shall”.

(f) Sections 7045(a), 7061, 7064(a)(1) and (b), and 7071(g)(3) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “should” for “shall” each place it appears.

(g)(1) Section 7081 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting—

(A) “should” for “shall” each place it appears in subsections (b), (c), and (d);

(B) “\$35,000,000” for “\$25,000,000” in the first sentence of subsection (d); and

(C) “For fiscal year 2011, up to \$185,000,000” for “For fiscal year 2010, up to \$300,000,000” in subsection (g)(1).

(2) The second proviso of section 7081(d) of division F of Public Law 111-117 is amended to read as follows: “: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this division that are made available for tropical forest programs shall be used for purposes including to implement and enforce section 8204 of Public Law 110-246, shall not be used to support or promote the expansion of industrial logging into primary tropical forests, and shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations”.

(h) Section 7042 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$552,900,000” for the dollar amount in subsection (f)(1).

(i) The third proviso of section 7034(s) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “shall include, in a manner the Secretary determines appropriate,” for “should include”.

(j) Section 7070(i)(2) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “health, education, and macroeconomic growth” for “macroeconomic growth”.

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, section 7015(c) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this division under the headings “Complex Crises Fund” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance”.

(l) Section 7046(a) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$459,000,000” for “\$521,880,000”.

(m) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and prior to the obligation of funds appropriated in this division under the headings “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Development Assistance”, “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Economic Support Fund”, and “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” for historic and cultural preservation projects, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing, by agency, account, purpose, and amount, all historic and cultural preservation projects supported in fiscal year 2010 and planned for fiscal year 2011 by the Department of State and USAID.

SEC. 2121. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Office of Inspector General” in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$22,000,000” for “\$23,000,000” for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, and “\$24,000,000” for “\$23,000,000” for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(b) The tenth proviso under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting the following: “*Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division for assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan may not be made available for direct government-to-government assistance

unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the relevant implementing agency has been assessed and considered qualified to manage such funds and the Government of the recipient country have agreed, in writing, to clear and achievable goals and objectives for the use of such funds, and have established mechanisms within each implementing agency to ensure that such funds are used for the purposes for which they were intended.”.

(c) The second proviso under the heading “International Security Assistance, Department of State, Peacekeeping Operations” in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied by substituting the following: “*Provided further*, That up to \$55,918,000 may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia, except that up to an additional \$35,000,000 may be made available for such purpose subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations”.

(d) Section 7004 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) For the purposes of calculating the fiscal year 2011 costs of providing new United States diplomatic facilities in accordance with section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 note), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall determine the annual program level and agency shares in a manner that is proportional to the Department of State’s contribution for this purpose.”.

(e) The second proviso in the second paragraph under the heading “International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Foreign Military Financing Program” in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by inserting “Bahrain, Yemen,” after “Nepal.”.

(f) Section 7034(n) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by adding at the end before the period the following: “: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division or any other Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to implement phase 3 of such authority”.

(g) Section 7034(m) of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by—

(1) substituting “not less than \$20,000,000” for “\$30,000,000” in paragraph (5); and

(2) adding the following new paragraph at the end:

“(6) The level otherwise provided by this Act for ‘Related Agency, Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Broadcasting Operations’ is hereby increased by \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012, to expand unrestricted access to information on the Internet.”.

(h) Section 7042 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting the following for the proviso in subsection (d)(2): “: *Provided*, That funds may not be made available for obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such funds to be provided are in the national security interest of the United States and provides the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spending plan”.

(i) Section 7043 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting the following for subsection (b):

“(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act under the heading ‘Export-Import Bank of the United States’ may be used by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to provide any new financing (including loans, guarantees, other credits, insurance, and reinsurance) to any person that is subject to sanctions under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172).”

(j) For purposes of the amount made available by this division for “Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Administrative Expenses”, project specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other costs for systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions, shall not be considered administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the Export-Import Bank of the United States may expend not more than \$5,000,000 in fiscal year 2011 for such transaction costs.

(k) The first proviso under the heading “Department of the Treasury, Debt Restructuring” in division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “should” for “shall”.

(l) Section 7059 of division F of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting—

(1) “should” for “may” in subsection (c); and

(2) “65” for “30” the first place it appears in subsection (1).

(m) The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended—

(1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—  
(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2010” and inserting “2010, and 2011”; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “October 1, 2010” each place it appears and inserting “June 1, 2011”; and

(2) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “2010” and inserting “2011”.

SEC. 2122. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (b) through (d) of this section shall apply to funds appropriated by this division in lieu of section 7076 of division F of Public Law 111-117.

(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this division under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” may be obligated for assistance for the Government of Afghanistan until the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations the following:

(1) The Government of Afghanistan is—

(A) demonstrating a commitment to reduce corruption and improve governance, including by investigating, prosecuting, and sanctioning or removing corrupt officials from office and to implement financial transparency and accountability measures for government institutions and officials (including the Central Bank);

(B) taking significant steps to facilitate active public participation in governance and oversight; and

(C) taking credible steps to protect the internationally recognized human rights of Afghan women.

(2) There is a unified United States Government anti-corruption strategy for Afghanistan.

(3) Funds will be programmed to support and strengthen the capacity of Afghan public and private institutions and entities to re-

duce corruption and to improve transparency and accountability of national, provincial, and local governments, as outlined in the spending plan submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on October 26, 2010 (CN 10-298).

(4) Representatives of Afghan national, provincial, or local governments, local communities, and civil society organizations, as appropriate, will be consulted and participate in the design of programs, projects, and activities, including participation in implementation and oversight, and the development of specific benchmarks to measure progress and outcomes.

(5) Funds will be used to train and deploy additional United States Government direct-hire personnel to improve monitoring and control of assistance.

(6) A framework and methodology is being utilized to assess national, provincial, local, and sector level fiduciary risks relating to public financial management of United States Government assistance.

(c) ASSISTANCE AND OPERATIONS.—(1) Funds appropriated by this division under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” that are available for assistance for Afghanistan—

(A) shall be made available, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner that emphasizes the participation of Afghan women, and directly improves the security, economic and social well-being, and political status, and protects the rights of, Afghan women and girls and complies with sections 7062 and 7063 of division F of Public Law 111-117, including support for the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, the Afghan Ministry of Women’s Affairs, and women-led nongovernmental organizations;

(B) may be made available for a United States contribution to an internationally-managed fund to support the reconciliation with and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration into Afghan society of, former combatants who have renounced violence against the Government of Afghanistan: *Provided*, That funds may be made available to support reconciliation and reintegration activities only if—

(i) Afghan women are participating at national, provincial, and local levels of government in the design, policy formulation and implementation of the reconciliation or reintegration process, and such process upholds steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan to protect the internationally recognized human rights of Afghan women; and

(ii) such funds will not be used to support any pardon or immunity from prosecution, or any position in the Government of Afghanistan or security forces, for any leader of an armed group responsible for crimes against humanity, war crimes, or other violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(C) may be made available as a United States contribution to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the World Bank Monitoring Agent of the ARTF is unable to conduct its financial control and audit responsibilities due to restrictions on security personnel by the Government of Afghanistan; and

(D) may be made available for a United States contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization/International Security Assistance Force Post-Operations Humanitarian Relief Fund.

(2) Funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” by this division that are available for assistance for Afghanistan that provide

training for foreign police, judicial, and military personnel shall address, where appropriate, gender-based violence.

(3) The authority contained in section 1102(c) of Public Law 111-32 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2011 and shall apply as if included in this division.

(4) The Coordinator for Rule of Law at the United States Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, shall be consulted on the use of all funds appropriated by this division for rule of law programs in Afghanistan.

(5) None of the funds made available by this division may be used by the United States Government to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Afghanistan.

(6) The Secretary of State, after consultation with the USAID Administrator, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after enactment of this division, and prior to the initial obligation of funds for assistance for Afghanistan, a detailed spending plan for such assistance which shall include clear and achievable goals, benchmarks for measuring progress, and expected results: *Provided*, That such plan shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of division F of Public Law 111-117 or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) OVERSIGHT.—(1) The Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the Inspector General of the Department of State, and the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, shall jointly develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations within 45 days of enactment of this division a coordinated audit and inspection plan of United States assistance for, and civilian operations in, Afghanistan.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this division under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Afghanistan, \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this division under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Office of Inspector General”, for increased oversight of programs in Afghanistan and shall be in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 shall be for the activities of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this division under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Afghanistan, \$1,500,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this division under the heading “United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President, Office of Inspector General” for increased oversight of programs in Afghanistan and shall be in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) MODIFICATION TO PRIOR PROVISIONS.—(1) Section 1004(c)(1)(C) of Public Law 111-212 is amended to read as follows:

“(C) taking credible steps to protect the internationally recognized human rights of Afghan women.”

(2) Section 1004(d)(1) of Public Law 111-212 is amended to read as follows:

“(1) Afghan women are participating at national, provincial, and local levels of government in the design, policy formulation, and implementation of the reconciliation or reintegration process, and such process upholds steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan to protect the internationally recognized human rights of Afghan women; and”

(3) Section 1004(e)(1) of Public Law 111-212 is amended to read as follows:

“(1) based on information available to the Secretary, the Independent Electoral Commission has no members or other employees

who participated in, or helped to cover up, acts of fraud in the 2009 presidential election in Afghanistan, and the Electoral Complaints Commission is a genuinely independent body with all the authorities that were invested in it under Afghan law as of December 31, 2009; and”.

SEC. 2123. (a) The first and second provisos under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Economic Support Fund” in division F of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting the following: “*Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$250,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Egypt for activities that support democratic elections, promote representative and accountable governance, protect human rights, strengthen civil society and the rule of law, reduce poverty, promote equitable economic development, and expand educational opportunities for disadvantaged Egyptian youth, including through scholarship programs: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall submit a spending plan, including a comprehensive strategy to promote democracy and development, to the Committees on Appropriations for funds provided for Egypt under this heading: *Provided further*, That such plan shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of division F of Public Law 111–117 or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support democratic transitions in the Middle East and North Africa, including assistance for civil society organizations and the development of democratic political parties:”.

(b) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on Egypt detailing whether—

(1) a transparent, political transition is occurring that includes the participation of a wide range of democratic opposition and civil society leaders and is responsive to their views;

(2) the emergency law and other laws restricting human rights have been abrogated; protesters, political and social activists and journalists are not being arrested, detained or prosecuted for the peaceful exercise of their rights; and the government is respecting freedoms of expression, assembly and association; and

(3) legal and constitutional impediments to free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections are being removed.

SEC. 2124. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program”, shall be \$100,000,000 for payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 2125. None of the funds made available in this division for the United Nations Capital Master Plan may be used for the design, renovation, or construction of the United Nations Headquarters in New York in excess of the agreed upon assessments of the United States pursuant to paragraph 10 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/251.

SEC. 2126. (a) CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this division, \$106,586,000, to remain available until expended, is appropriated for payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of

the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock.

(b) LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$2,558,048,769.

(c) REPORTING ON REFORMS.—Funds shall not be made available for a United States contribution to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) until the Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the ADB is making substantial progress toward the following policy goals—

(1) implementing procurement guidelines that maximize international competitive bidding in accordance with sound procurement practices, including transparency, competition, and cost-effective results for Borrowers;

(2) providing greater public disclosure of loan documents, with particular attention to persons affected by ADB projects;

(3) implementing best practices in domestic laws and international conventions against corruption for whistleblower and witness disclosures, and protections against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures by ADB employees and others affected by ADB operations who report illegality or other misconduct that could threaten the ADB’s mission, including best practices for legal burdens of proof; access to independent adjudicative bodies; and results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation;

(4) ensuring that the Investigations Office, Auditor General Office, and Evaluation Office are functionally independent, free from interference when determining the scope of investigations and audits, performing work and communicating results, and regularly report to the ADB’s board of directors and, as appropriate and in a manner consistent with such functional independence of the Investigations Office and the Auditor General Office, to the ADB President;

(5) requiring that each candidate for adjustment or budget support loans provide an assessment of reforms to budgetary and procurement processes to encourage transparency, including budget publication and public scrutiny, prior to loan or grant approval;

(6) ensuring that the ADB’s Accountability Mechanism provides transparency and protects local residents affected by ADB projects; and

(7) making publicly available external and internal performance and financial audits of ADB projects on the ADB’s website.

(d) REPORT DATES.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2013, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing the extent to which the ADB has made progress on each policy goal listed in subsection (c).

(e) AMENDMENT.—The Asian Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 285 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 33. NINTH REPLENISHMENT.

“(a) The United States Governor of the Bank is authorized to contribute, on behalf of the United States, \$461,000,000 to the ninth replenishment of the resources of the Fund, subject to obtaining the necessary appropriations.

“(b) In order to pay for the United States contribution provided for in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, \$461,000,000 for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“SEC. 34. FIFTH CAPITAL INCREASE.

“(a) SUBSCRIPTION AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) The United States Governor of the Bank may subscribe on behalf of the United States to 1,104,420 additional shares of the capital stock of the Bank.

“(2) Any subscription by the United States to capital stock of the Bank shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) In order to pay for the increase in the United States subscription to the Bank provided for in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, \$13,323,173,083, for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(2) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1)—

“(A) \$532,929,240 is authorized to be appropriated for paid-in shares of the Bank; and

“(B) \$12,790,243,843 is authorized to be appropriated for callable shares of the Bank, for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.”.

TITLE XII—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 2201. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary, Transportation Planning, Research, and Development” shall be \$9,819,000.

SEC. 2202. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary, National Infrastructure Investments” shall be \$528,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$35,000,000”.

SEC. 2203. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations” shall be \$9,533,028,000, of which \$4,559,000,000 shall be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, of which not less than \$7,473,299,000 shall be for air traffic organization activities and not less than \$1,253,020,000 shall be for aviation safety activities.

SEC. 2204. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Facilities and Equipment” shall be \$2,736,203,000, of which \$2,226,203,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2013, and of which \$470,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2011.

SEC. 2205. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading “Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Grants-in-Aid for Airports, Liquidation of Contract Authorization” in division A of Public Law 111–117 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$3,550,000,000” for “\$3,000,000,000”.

SEC. 2206. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Research, Engineering, and Development” shall be \$170,000,000.

SEC. 2207. Of the unobligated balances of funds apportioned to each State under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, \$2,500,000,000 are permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That such rescission shall not apply to the funds distributed in accordance with sections 130(f) and 104(b)(5) of title 23, United States Code; sections 133(d)(1) and 163 of such title, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of Public Law 109–59; and the first sentence of section 133(d)(3)(A) of such title: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding



section 1132 of Public Law 110-140, in administering the rescission required under this heading, the Secretary of Transportation shall allow each State to determine the amount of the required rescission to be drawn from the programs to which the rescission applies.

SEC. 2208. Notwithstanding section 1101, no funds made available by this division shall be for activities described in section 122 of title I of division A of Public Law 111-117.

SEC. 2209. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Surface Transportation Priorities" shall be \$0.

SEC. 2210. Unobligated balances of funds made available for obligation under section 320 of title 23, United States Code, section 147 of Public Law 95-599, section 9(c) of Public Law 97-134, section 149 of Public Law 100-17, and sections 1006, 1069, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 6005, 6015, and 6023 of Public Law 102-240 are permanently rescinded.

SEC. 2211. The unobligated balance available on September 30, 2011, under section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178) for each project for which less than 10 percent of the amount authorized for such project under such section has been obligated is permanently rescinded.

SEC. 2212. Of the amounts authorized for fiscal years 2005 through 2009 in section 1101(a)(16) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109-59) to carry out the high priority projects program under section 117 of title 23, United States Code, that are not allocated for projects described in section 1702 of such Act, \$8,190,335 are permanently rescinded.

SEC. 2213. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs, (Liquidation of Contract Authorization), (Limitation on Obligations), (Highway Trust Fund)" shall be \$245,000,000.

SEC. 2214. Of the amount made available for "Department of Transportation, Motor Carrier Safety Grants, (Liquidation of Contract Authorization), (Limitation on Obligations), (Highway Trust Fund)" for the commercial driver's license information system modernization program, \$3,000,000 shall be made available for audits of new entrant motor carriers to carry out section 4107(b) of Public Law 109-59, and 31104(a) of title 49, United States Code, and \$5,000,000 shall be made available for the commercial driver's license improvements program to carry out section 31313 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 2215. Of the unobligated amounts available for Safety Belt Performance Grants under section 406 of title 23, United States Code, \$76,000,000 are permanently rescinded.

SEC. 2216. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Railroad Safety Technology Program" shall be \$0.

SEC. 2217. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Safety and Operations" shall be \$176,950,000.

SEC. 2218. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Railroad Research and Development" shall be \$35,100,000.

SEC. 2219. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program" shall be \$10,532,000.

SEC. 2220. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Capital

and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation" shall be \$923,625,000.

SEC. 2221. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service" shall be \$0.

SEC. 2222. Of the prior year unobligated balances available for "Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service", \$400,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 2223. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Grants for Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Reductions" shall be \$50,000,000.

SEC. 2224. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Capital Investment Grants" shall be \$1,600,000,000.

SEC. 2225. Of the funds made available for "Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Capital Investment Grants" in division A of Public Law 111-117, \$280,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 2226. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Research and University Research Centers" shall be \$59,000,000.

SEC. 2227. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Operations and Training" shall be \$151,750,000, of which \$11,240,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of training ships at State Maritime Academies; \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital improvements at the United States Merchant Marine Academy; and \$59,057,000 shall be available for operations at the United States Merchant Marine Academy: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under such heading in division A of Public Law 111-117, up to \$6,000,000 may be used for the reimbursement of overcharged midshipmen fees for academic years 2003-2004 through 2008-2009, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the reimbursement decisions of the Secretary pursuant to the previous proviso shall be final and conclusive: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under such heading by this division, \$1,000,000 shall be for the information technology requirements of Public Law 111-207, to be available until expended.

SEC. 2228. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Assistance to Small Shipyards" shall be \$10,000,000.

SEC. 2229. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts under the heading "Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration" shall be as follows: "Operational Expenses, (Pipeline Safety Fund)", \$21,496,000; "Hazardous Materials Safety", \$39,098,000, of which \$1,699,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013; and "Pipeline Safety (Pipeline Safety Fund) (Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund)", \$106,919,000, of which \$18,905,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and shall remain available until September 30, 2013, and of which \$88,014,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, of which \$47,332,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013.

SEC. 2230. Notwithstanding section 1101, section 186 of title I of division A of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply in fiscal year 2011.

SEC. 2231. Notwithstanding section 1101, none of the funds made available by this division shall be available for activities de-

scribed in section 195 of title I of division A of Public Law 111-117.

SEC. 2232. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Management and Administration, Administration, Operations and Management" shall be \$525,040,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall adjust other amounts specified under this heading to stay within the level provided under this section.

SEC. 2233. Notwithstanding section 1101, section 231 of title II of division A of Public Law 111-117 (123 Stat. 3105) is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to transfer up to 5 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, of the funds made available for personnel or nonpersonnel expenses under any account under this title under the general heading 'Personnel Compensation and Benefits', or under any set-aside within the accounts under the headings 'Executive Direction' and 'Administration, Operations and Management', to any other such account or set-aside: *Provided*, That no appropriation for personnel or non-personnel expenses in any such account or set-aside shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, without prior written approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations."

SEC. 2234. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts under the heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Personnel Compensation and Benefits" shall be as follows: "Public and Indian Housing", \$189,074,000; "Community Planning and Development", \$96,989,000; "Housing", \$381,887,000; and "Policy Development and Research", \$19,138,000.

SEC. 2235. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance" shall be \$14,407,688,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available on October 1, 2010 (in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2010), and, notwithstanding section 1118, an additional \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2011: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading, \$16,702,688,000 shall be for activities specified in paragraph (1) under such heading of title II of division A of Public Law 111-117; \$110,000,000 shall be for activities specified in paragraph (2) under such heading in such Public Law; \$1,450,000,000 shall be for activities specified in paragraph (3) under such heading in such Public Law, of which \$1,400,000,000 shall be allocated as provided in the first proviso of such paragraph (3); and \$50,000,000 shall be for activities specified in paragraph (6) under such heading in such Public Law: *Provided further*, That paragraph (5) under such heading in such Public Law is amended by striking "\$15,000,000" and all that follows through the end of such paragraph and inserting "\$35,000,000 for amendment and renewal of tenant-based assistance contracts under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), including necessary administrative expenses;"

SEC. 2236. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Public Housing Operating Fund" shall be \$4,626,000,000.

SEC. 2237. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI)" shall be \$100,000,000.

SEC. 2238. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and

Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Public Housing Capital Fund" shall be \$2,044,200,000.

SEC. 2239. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Native American Housing Block Grants" shall be \$650,000,000.

SEC. 2240. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Community Development Fund" shall be \$3,508,000,000, of which \$3,343,000,000 shall be for carrying out the community development block grant program under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under such heading by this division may be used for grants for the Economic Development Initiative or Neighborhood Initiatives activities, Rural Innovation Fund, or for grants pursuant to section 107 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5307): *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under such heading by this division, \$100,000,000 shall be for a Sustainable Communities Initiative, of which \$70,000,000 shall be for Regional Integrated Planning Grants and \$30,000,000 shall be for Community Challenge Planning Grants: *Provided further*, That of such amount made available for Regional Integrated Planning Grants, \$17,500,000 shall be for activities specified in the second proviso of the last paragraph under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117 and \$0 shall be for activities specified in the sixth proviso of such paragraph.

SEC. 2241. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Homeless Assistance Grants" shall be \$1,905,000,000, of which at least \$225,000,000 shall be for the Emergency Solutions Grant program.

SEC. 2242. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, HOME Investment Partnerships Program" shall be \$1,610,000,000.

SEC. 2243. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Brownfields Redevelopment" shall be \$0.

SEC. 2244. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Project-Based Rental Assistance" shall be \$8,882,328,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available on October 1, 2010 (in addition to \$393,672,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2010), and, notwithstanding section 1118, an additional \$400,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2011: *Provided*, That of the amounts available for such heading, \$8,950,000,000 shall be for activities specified in paragraph (1) under such heading of title II of division A of Public Law 111-117 and \$326,000,000 shall be available for activities specified in paragraph (2) under such heading of such Public Law.

SEC. 2245. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Housing Counseling Assistance" shall be \$0.

SEC. 2246. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Housing for the Elderly" shall be \$400,000,000: *Provided*, That of such amounts, up to \$100,000,000 shall be available for capital advance and project-based rental assistance awards, and none of such amounts shall be available for activities specified in the third

proviso under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117.

SEC. 2247. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Housing for Persons with Disabilities" shall be \$150,000,000, of which up to \$50,000,000 shall be for capital advances and project-based rental assistance contracts and up to \$32,000,000 shall be available for amendments or renewal of tenant-based assistance contracts entered into prior to fiscal year 2007.

SEC. 2248. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Energy Innovation Fund" shall be \$0.

SEC. 2249. The heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Other Assisted Housing Programs, Rental Housing Assistance" shall be applied by also being available for extensions of up to one year for expiring contracts under such sections of law.

SEC. 2250. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Rent Supplement (Rescission)" shall be \$40,600,000.

SEC. 2251. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account" for administrative contract expenses shall be \$207,000,000.

SEC. 2252. The first proviso in the first paragraph under the heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, General and Special Risk Program Account" in division A of Public Law 111-117 shall be applied in fiscal year 2011 by substituting "\$20,000,000,000" for "\$15,000,000,000".

SEC. 2253. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, Lead Hazard Reduction" shall be \$120,000,000.

SEC. 2254. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level under the heading "Related Agencies, United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, Operating Expenses" shall be \$2,680,000.

SEC. 2255. Section 209 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11319) is amended by striking all that follows "on" and inserting "October 1, 2013."

SEC. 2256. The first proviso under the heading "Housing for the Elderly" and under the heading "Housing for Persons with Disabilities" in division A of Public Law 111-117 are each amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That amounts obligated for initial project rental assistance contracts from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2003 and thereafter shall remain available for the purpose of paying such obligations incurred prior to the expiration of such amounts for a 10 year period following such expiration:"

SEC. 2257. The amounts provided by section 1101 for "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Programs, Housing for Persons with Disabilities" shall, in addition to use as provided under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117, be available for project assistance contracts pursuant to section 202(h) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701g).

SEC. 2258. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level under the heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Management and Administration, Transformation Initiative" for combating mortgage fraud shall be \$0.

SEC. 2259. The heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development, Management and Administration, Transformation Initiative" in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117 is amended by striking the sec-

ond paragraph and inserting the following: "For necessary expenses of information technology modernization, including development and deployment of a Next Generation of Voucher Management System and development and deployment of modernized Federal Housing Administration systems, \$71,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: *Provided*, That not more than 35 percent of the funds made available for information technology modernization may be obligated until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations a plan for expenditure that (1) identifies for each modernization project (A) the functional and performance capabilities to be delivered and the mission benefits to be realized, (B) the estimated lifecycle cost, and (C) key milestones to be met; (2) demonstrates that each modernization project is (A) compliant with the Department's enterprise architecture, (B) being managed in accordance with applicable lifecycle management policies and guidance, (C) subject to the Department's capital planning and investment control requirements, and (D) supported by an adequately staffed project office; and (3) has been reviewed by the Government Accountability Office. In addition, of the amounts made available in this division under each of the following headings under this title, the Secretary may transfer to, and merge with, this account up to 1 percent from each such account, and such transferred amounts shall be available until September 30, 2013, for (1) research, evaluation, and program metrics; (2) program demonstrations; (3) technical assistance and capacity building; and (4) information technology: 'Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing', 'Section 108 Loan Guarantees', 'Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS', 'Community Development Fund', 'HOME Investment Partnerships Program', 'Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program', 'Housing for the Elderly', 'Housing for Persons With Disabilities', 'Payment to Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund', 'Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account', 'General and Special Risk Program Account', 'Research and Technology', 'Lead Hazard Reduction', 'Rental Housing Assistance', and 'Fair Housing Activities': *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$45,000,000 shall be available for technical assistance and capacity building: *Provided further*, That technical assistance activities shall include, technical assistance for HUD programs, including HOME, Community Development Block Grant, homeless programs, HOPWA, HOPE VI, Public Housing, the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Fair Housing Initiative Program, Housing Counseling, Healthy Homes, Sustainable Communities, Energy Innovation Fund and other technical assistance as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That any amounts available for research, evaluation, and program metrics and program demonstrations shall be used to complete ongoing projects, evaluations, and assessments: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit a plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval detailing how the funding provided under this section will be allocated to each of the four categories identified under this section and for what projects or activities funding will be used: *Provided further*, That following the initial approval of this plan, the Secretary may amend the plan with the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations."

SEC. 2260. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for "National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses" shall be \$19,350,000.

SEC. 2261. No rescission made in this title shall apply to any amount previously 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. 2262. None of the funds made available by this division may be used to pay the salaries and expenses for the following positions:

- (1) Director, White House Office of Health Reform.
- (2) Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change.
- (3) Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Counselor for Manufacturing Policy.

(4) White House Director of Urban Affairs. This division may be cited as the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011".

**DIVISION C—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT**

**SEC. 3001. SHORT TITLE.**

This division may be cited as the "Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act" or the "SOAR Act".

**SEC. 3002. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Parents are best equipped to make decisions for their children, including the educational setting that will best serve the interests and educational needs of their child.

(2) For many parents in the District of Columbia, public school choice provided under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as well as under other public school choice programs, is inadequate. More educational options are needed to ensure all families in the District of Columbia have access to a quality education. In particular, funds are needed to provide low-income parents with enhanced public opportunities and private educational environments, regardless of whether such environments are secular or nonsecular.

(3) While the per student cost for students in the public schools of the District of Columbia is one of the highest in the United States, test scores for such students continue to be among the lowest in the Nation. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), an annual report released by the National Center for Education Statistics, reported in its 2009 study that students in the District of Columbia were being outperformed by every State in the Nation. On the 2009 NAEP, 56 percent of fourth grade students scored "below basic" in reading, and 44 percent scored "below basic" in mathematics. Among eighth grade students, 49 percent scored "below basic" in reading and 60 percent scored "below basic" in mathematics. On the 2009 NAEP reading assessment, only 17 percent of the District of Columbia fourth grade students could read proficiently, while only 13 percent of the eighth grade students scored at the proficient or advanced level.

(4) In 2003, Congress passed the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-199; 118 Stat. 126), to provide opportunity scholarships to parents of students in the District of Columbia to enable them to pursue a high-quality education at a public or private elementary or secondary school of their choice. The DC Opportunity Scholarship Program (DC OSP) under such Act was part of a comprehensive 3-part funding arrangement that also included additional funds for the District of Columbia public schools, and additional funds for public charter schools of the District of Columbia. The intent of the approach was to ensure that progress would continue to be made to improve public schools and public charter schools, and that funding for the opportunity scholarship program would not lead to a re-

duction in funding for the District of Columbia public and charter schools. Resources would be available for a variety of educational options that would give families in the District of Columbia a range of choices with regard to the education of their children.

(5) The DC OSP was established in accordance with the Supreme Court decision, *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*, 536 U.S. 639 (2002), which found that a program enacted for the valid secular purpose of providing educational assistance to low-income children in a demonstrably failing public school system is constitutional if it is neutral with respect to religion and provides assistance to a broad class of citizens who direct government aid to religious and secular schools solely as a result of their genuine and independent private choices.

(6) Since the inception of the DC OSP, it has consistently been oversubscribed. Parents express strong support for the opportunity scholarship program. Rigorous studies of the program by the Institute of Education Sciences have shown significant improvements in parental satisfaction and in reading scores that are more dramatic when only those students consistently using the scholarships are considered. The program also was found to result in significantly higher graduation rates for DC OSP students.

(7) The DC OSP is a program that offers families in need, in the District of Columbia, important alternatives while public schools are improved. This program should be reauthorized as 1 of a 3-part comprehensive funding strategy for the District of Columbia school system that provides new and equal funding for public schools, public charter schools, and opportunity scholarships for students to attend private schools.

**SEC. 3003. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this division is to provide low-income parents residing in the District of Columbia, particularly parents of students who attend elementary schools or secondary schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under section 1116 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6316), with expanded opportunities for enrolling their children in other schools in the District of Columbia, at least until the public schools in the District of Columbia have adequately addressed shortfalls in health, safety, and security, and the students in the District of Columbia public schools are testing in mathematics and reading at or above the national average.

**SEC. 3004. GENERAL AUTHORITY.**

(a) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From funds appropriated under section 3014(a)(1), the Secretary shall award grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities with approved applications under section 3005 to carry out a program to provide eligible students with expanded school choice opportunities. The Secretary may award a single grant or multiple grants, depending on the quality of applications submitted and the priorities of this division.

(2) DURATION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary may make grants under this subsection for a period of not more than 5 years.

(b) DC PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CHARTER SCHOOLS.—From funds appropriated under paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 3014(a), the Secretary shall provide funds to the Mayor of the District of Columbia, if the Mayor agrees to the requirements described in section 3011(a), for—

(1) the District of Columbia public schools to improve public education in the District of Columbia; and

(2) the District of Columbia public charter schools to improve and expand quality public charter schools in the District of Columbia.

**SEC. 3005. APPLICATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant under section 3004(a), an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

(b) CONTENTS.—The Secretary may not approve the request of an eligible entity for a grant under section 3004(a) unless the entity's application includes—

(1) a detailed description of—

- (A) how the entity will address the priorities described in section 3006;

- (B) how the entity will ensure that if more eligible students seek admission in the program of the entity than the program can accommodate, eligible students are selected for admission through a random selection process which gives weight to the priorities described in section 3006;

- (C) how the entity will ensure that if more participating eligible students seek admission to a participating school than the school can accommodate, participating eligible students are selected for admission through a random selection process;

- (D) how the entity will notify parents of eligible students of the expanded choice opportunities in order to allow the parents to make informed decisions;

- (E) the activities that the entity will carry out to provide parents of eligible students with expanded choice opportunities through the awarding of scholarships under section 3007(a);

- (F) how the entity will determine the amount that will be provided to parents under section 3007(a)(2) for the payment of tuition, fees, and transportation expenses, if any;

- (G) how the entity will seek out private elementary schools and secondary schools in the District of Columbia to participate in the program;

- (H) how the entity will ensure that each participating school will meet the reporting and other program requirements under this division;

- (I) how the entity will ensure that participating schools submit to site visits by the entity as determined to be necessary by the entity, except that a participating school may not be required to submit to more than 1 site visit per school year;

- (J) how the entity will ensure that participating schools are financially responsible and will use the funds received under section 3007 effectively;

- (K) how the entity will address the renewal of scholarships to participating eligible students, including continued eligibility; and

- (L) how the entity will ensure that a majority of its voting board members or governing organization are residents of the District of Columbia; and

(2) an assurance that the entity will comply with all requests regarding any evaluation carried out under section 3009(a).

**SEC. 3006. PRIORITIES.**

In awarding grants under section 3004(a), the Secretary shall give priority to applications from eligible entities that will most effectively—

(1) in awarding scholarships under section 3007(a), give priority to—

- (A) eligible students who, in the school year preceding the school year for which the eligible students are seeking a scholarship, attended an elementary school or secondary school identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under section 1116 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6316);

(B) students who have been awarded a scholarship in a preceding year under this division or the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (sec. 38–1851.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code), as such Act was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this division, but who have not used the scholarship, including eligible students who were provided notification of selection for a scholarship for school year 2009–2010, which was later rescinded in accordance with direction from the Secretary of Education; and

(C) students whose household includes a sibling or other child who is already participating in the program of the eligible entity under this division, regardless of whether such students have, in the past, been assigned as members of a control study group for the purposes of an evaluation under section 3009(a);

(2) target resources to students and families that lack the financial resources to take advantage of available educational options; and

(3) provide students and families with the widest range of educational options.

#### SEC. 3007. USE OF FUNDS.

##### (a) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), an eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a) shall use the grant funds to provide eligible students with scholarships to pay the tuition, fees, and transportation expenses, if any, to enable the eligible students to attend the District of Columbia private elementary school or secondary school of their choice beginning in school year 2011–2012. Each such eligible entity shall ensure that the amount of any tuition or fees charged by a school participating in such entity's program under this division to an eligible student participating in the program does not exceed the amount of tuition or fees that the school charges to students who do not participate in the program.

(2) PAYMENTS TO PARENTS.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a) shall make scholarship payments under the entity's program under this division to the parent of the eligible student participating in the program, in a manner which ensures that such payments will be used for the payment of tuition, fees, and transportation expenses (if any), in accordance with this division.

##### (3) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—

(A) VARYING AMOUNTS PERMITTED.—Subject to the other requirements of this section, an eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a) may award scholarships in larger amounts to those eligible students with the greatest need.

##### (B) ANNUAL LIMIT ON AMOUNT.—

(i) LIMIT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2011–2012.—The amount of assistance provided to any eligible student by an eligible entity under the entity's program under this division for school year 2011–2012 may not exceed—

(I) \$8,000 for attendance in kindergarten through grade 8; and

(II) \$12,000 for attendance in grades 9 through 12.

(ii) CUMULATIVE INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning with school year 2012–2013, the Secretary shall adjust the maximum amounts of assistance described in clause (i) for inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(4) PARTICIPATING SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.—None of the funds provided under this division for opportunity scholarships may be used by an eligible student to enroll in a participating private school unless the participating school—

(A) has and maintains a valid certificate of occupancy issued by the District of Columbia;

(B) makes readily available to all prospective students information on its school accreditation;

(C) in the case of a school that has been operating for 5 years or less, submits to the eligible entity administering the program proof of adequate financial resources reflecting the financial sustainability of the school and the school's ability to be in operation through the school year;

(D) agrees to submit to site visits as determined to be necessary by the eligible entity pursuant to section 3005(b)(1)(I);

(E) has financial systems, controls, policies, and procedures to ensure that funds are used according to this division; and

(F) ensures that each teacher of core subject matter in the school has a baccalaureate degree or equivalent degree, whether such degree was awarded in or outside of the United States.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a) may use not more than 3 percent of the amount provided under the grant each year for the administrative expenses of carrying out its program under this division during the year, including—

(1) determining the eligibility of students to participate;

(2) selecting eligible students to receive scholarships;

(3) determining the amount of scholarships and issuing the scholarships to eligible students;

(4) compiling and maintaining financial and programmatic records; and

(5) conducting site visits as described in section 3005(b)(1)(I).

(c) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a) may use not more than 2 percent of the amount provided under the grant each year for the expenses of educating parents about the entity's program under this division, and assisting parents through the application process, under this division, including—

(1) providing information about the program and the participating schools to parents of eligible students;

(2) providing funds to assist parents of students in meeting expenses that might otherwise preclude the participation of eligible students in the program; and

(3) streamlining the application process for parents.

(d) STUDENT ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a) may use not more than 1 percent of the amount provided under the grant each year for expenses to provide tutoring services to participating eligible students that need additional academic assistance. If there are insufficient funds to provide tutoring services to all such students in a year, the eligible entity shall give priority in such year to students who previously attended an elementary school or secondary school that was identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring under section 1116 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6316).

#### SEC. 3008. NONDISCRIMINATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity or a school participating in any program under this division shall not discriminate against program participants or applicants on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex.

(b) APPLICABILITY AND SINGLE SEX SCHOOLS, CLASSES, OR ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the prohibition of sex

discrimination in subsection (a) shall not apply to a participating school that is operated by, supervised by, controlled by, or connected to a religious organization to the extent that the application of subsection (a) is inconsistent with the religious tenets or beliefs of the school.

(2) SINGLE SEX SCHOOLS, CLASSES, OR ACTIVITIES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) or any other provision of law, a parent may choose and a school may offer a single sex school, class, or activity.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—For purposes of this division, the provisions of section 909 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1688) shall apply to this division as if section 909 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1688) were part of this division.

(c) CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.—Nothing in this division may be construed to alter or modify the provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

##### (d) RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a school participating in any program under this division that is operated by, supervised by, controlled by, or connected to, a religious organization may exercise its right in matters of employment consistent with title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–1 et seq.), including the exemptions in such title.

(2) MAINTENANCE OF PURPOSE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under this division to eligible students, which are used at a participating school as a result of their parents' choice, shall not, consistent with the first amendment of the Constitution, necessitate any change in the participating school's teaching mission, require any participating school to remove religious art, icons, scriptures, or other symbols, or preclude any participating school from retaining religious terms in its name, selecting its board members on a religious basis, or including religious references in its mission statements and other charting or governing documents.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A scholarship (or any other form of support provided to parents of eligible students) under this division shall be considered assistance to the student and shall not be considered assistance to the school that enrolls the eligible student. The amount of any scholarship (or other form of support provided to parents of an eligible student) under this division shall not be treated as income of the child or his or her parents for purposes of Federal tax laws or for determining eligibility for any other Federal program.

(f) REQUESTS FOR DATA AND INFORMATION.—Each school participating in a program funded under this division shall comply with all requests for data and information regarding evaluations conducted under section 3009(a).

(g) RULES OF CONDUCT AND OTHER SCHOOL POLICIES.—A participating school, including the schools described in subsection (d), may require eligible students to abide by any rules of conduct and other requirements applicable to all other students at the school.

(h) NATIONALLY NORM-REFERENCED STANDARDIZED TESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each participating school shall comply with any testing requirements determined to be necessary for evaluation under section 3009(a)(2)(A)(i).

(2) MAKE-UP SESSION.—If a participating school does not administer a nationally norm-referenced standardized test or the Institute of Education Sciences does not receive data on a student who is receiving an opportunity scholarship, then the Secretary (through the Institute of Education Sciences of the Department of Education) shall administer such test at least one time during a

school year for each student receiving an opportunity scholarship.

**SEC. 3009. EVALUATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY AND THE MAYOR.—The Secretary and the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall—

(A) jointly enter into an agreement with the Institute of Education Sciences of the Department of Education to evaluate annually the performance of students who received scholarships under the 5-year program under this division;

(B) jointly enter into an agreement to monitor and evaluate the use of funds authorized and appropriated for the District of Columbia public schools and the District of Columbia public charter schools under this division; and

(C) make the evaluations described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) public in accordance with subsection (c).

(2) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary, through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, shall—

(A) ensure that the evaluation under paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) is conducted using the strongest possible research design for determining the effectiveness of the opportunity scholarship program under this division; and

(ii) addresses the issues described in paragraph (4); and

(B) disseminate information on the impact of the program—

(i) in increasing the academic growth and achievement of participating eligible students; and

(ii) on students and schools in the District of Columbia.

(3) DUTIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES.—The Institute of Education Sciences of the Department of Education shall—

(A) use a grade appropriate, nationally norm-referenced standardized test each school year to assess participating eligible students;

(B) measure the academic achievement of all participating eligible students; and

(C) work with the eligible entities to ensure that the parents of each student who applies for a scholarship under this division (regardless of whether the student receives the scholarship) and the parents of each student participating in the scholarship program under this division, agree that the student will participate in the measurements given annually by the Institute of Educational Sciences for the period for which the student applied for or received the scholarship, respectively, except that nothing in this subparagraph shall affect a student's priority for an opportunity scholarship as provided under section 3006.

(4) ISSUES TO BE EVALUATED.—The issues to be evaluated under paragraph (1)(A) shall include the following:

(A) A comparison of the academic growth and achievement of participating eligible students in the measurements described in paragraph (3) to the academic growth and achievement of the eligible students in the same grades who sought to participate in the scholarship program under this division but were not selected.

(B) The success of the program in expanding choice options for parents of participating eligible students, improving parental and student satisfaction of such parents and students, respectively, and increasing parental involvement of such parents in the education of their children.

(C) The reasons parents of participating eligible students choose for their children to participate in the program, including important characteristics for selecting schools.

(D) A comparison of the retention rates, high school graduation rates, and college admission rates of participating eligible students with the retention rates, high school graduation rates, and college admission rates of students of similar backgrounds who do not participate in such program.

(E) A comparison of the safety of the schools attended by participating eligible students and the schools in the District of Columbia attended by students who do not participate in the program, based on the perceptions of the students and parents.

(F) Such other issues with respect to participating eligible students as the Secretary considers appropriate for inclusion in the evaluation, such as the impact of the program on public elementary schools and secondary schools in the District of Columbia.

(G) An analysis of the issues described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) by applying such subparagraphs by substituting “the subgroup of participating eligible students who have used each opportunity scholarship awarded to such students under this division to attend a participating school” for “participating eligible students” each place such term appears.

(5) PROHIBITION.—Personally identifiable information regarding the results of the measurements used for the evaluations may not be disclosed, except to the parents of the student to whom the information relates.

(b) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Education and the Workforce, and Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate—

(1) annual interim reports, not later than April 1 of the year following the year of the date of enactment of this division, and each subsequent year through the year in which the final report is submitted under paragraph (2), on the progress and preliminary results of the evaluation of the opportunity scholarship program funded under this division; and

(2) a final report, not later than 1 year after the final year for which a grant is made under section 3004(a), on the results of the evaluation of the program.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—All reports and underlying data gathered pursuant to this section shall be made available to the public upon request, in a timely manner following submission of the applicable report under subsection (b), except that personally identifiable information shall not be disclosed or made available to the public.

(d) LIMIT ON AMOUNT EXPENDED.—The amount expended by the Secretary to carry out this section for any fiscal year may not exceed 5 percent of the total amount appropriated under section 3014(a)(1) for the fiscal year.

**SEC. 3010. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) ACTIVITIES REPORTS.—Each eligible entity receiving funds under section 3004(a) during a year shall submit a report to the Secretary not later than July 30 of the following year regarding the activities carried out with the funds during the preceding year.

(b) ACHIEVEMENT REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the reports required under subsection (a), each eligible entity receiving funds under section 3004(a) shall, not later than September 1 of the year during which the second school year of the entity's program is completed and each of the next 2 years thereafter, submit to the Secretary a report, including any pertinent data collected in the preceding 2 school years, concerning—

(A) the academic growth and achievement of students participating in the program;

(B) the high school graduation and college admission rates of students who participate in the program, where appropriate; and

(C) parental satisfaction with the program.

(2) PROHIBITING DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—No report under this subsection may contain any personally identifiable information.

(c) REPORTS TO PARENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity receiving funds under section 3004(a) shall ensure that each school participating in the entity's program under this division during a school year reports at least once during the year to the parents of each of the school's students who are participating in the program on—

(A) the student's academic achievement, as measured by a comparison with the aggregate academic achievement of other participating students at the student's school in the same grade or level, as appropriate, and the aggregate academic achievement of the student's peers at the student's school in the same grade or level, as appropriate;

(B) the safety of the school, including the incidence of school violence, student suspensions, and student expulsions; and

(C) the accreditation status of the school.

(2) PROHIBITING DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—No report under this subsection may contain any personally identifiable information, except as to the student who is the subject of the report to that student's parent.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the first appropriation of funds under section 3014, and each succeeding year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Education and the Workforce, and Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, an annual report on the findings of the reports submitted under subsections (a) and (b).

**SEC. 3011. DC PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND DC PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS.**

(a) CONDITION OF RECEIPT OF FUNDS.—As a condition of receiving funds under this division on behalf of the District of Columbia public schools and the District of Columbia public charter schools, the Mayor shall agree to carry out the following:

(1) INFORMATION REQUESTS.—Ensure that all the District of Columbia public schools and the District of Columbia public charter schools comply with all reasonable requests for information for purposes of the evaluation under section 3009(a).

(2) AGREEMENT WITH THE SECRETARY.—Enter into the agreement described in section 3009(a)(1)(B) to monitor and evaluate the use of funds authorized and appropriated for the District of Columbia public schools and the District of Columbia public charter schools under this division.

(3) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the first appropriation of funds under section 3014, and each succeeding year thereafter, submit to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, information on—

(A) how the funds authorized and appropriated under this division for the District of Columbia public schools and the District of

Columbia public charter schools were used in the preceding school year; and

(B) how such funds are contributing to student achievement.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—If, after reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing for the Mayor, the Secretary determines that the Mayor has not been in compliance with 1 or more of the requirements described in subsection (a), the Secretary may withhold from the Mayor, in whole or in part, further funds under this division for the District of Columbia public schools and the District of Columbia public charter schools.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to reduce, or otherwise affect, funding provided under this division for the opportunity scholarship program under this division.

#### SEC. 3012. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) REPEAL.—The DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (sec. 38-1851.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) is repealed.

(b) SPECIAL RULES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) funding appropriated to provide opportunity scholarships for students in the District of Columbia under the heading “Federal Payment for School Improvement” in title IV of division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 653), the heading “Federal Payment for School Improvement” in title IV of division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117; 123 Stat. 3181), or any other Act, may be used to provide opportunity scholarships under section 3007(a) for the 2011-2012 school year to students who have not previously received such scholarships;

(2) the fourth and fifth provisos under the heading “Federal Payment for School Improvement” of title IV of Division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117; 123 Stat. 3181) shall not apply; and

(3) any unobligated amounts reserved to carry out the provisos described in paragraph (2) shall be made available to an eligible entity receiving a grant under section 3004(a)—

(A) for administrative expenses described in section 3007(b); or

(B) to provide opportunity scholarships under section 3007(a), including to provide such scholarships for the 2011-2012 school year to students who have not previously received such scholarships.

(c) MULTIYEAR AWARDS.—The recipient of a grant or contract under the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (sec. 38-1851.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code), as such Act was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this division, shall continue to receive funds in accordance with the terms and conditions of such grant or contract, except that—

(1) the provisos relating to opportunity scholarships in the Acts described in subsection (b)(1) shall not apply; and

(2) the memorandum of understanding described in subsection (d), including any revision made under such subsection, shall apply.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary and the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall revise the memorandum of understanding entered into under the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (sec. 38-1851.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code), as such Act was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this division, to address—

(1) the implementation of the opportunity scholarship program under this division; and

(2) how the Mayor will ensure that the District of Columbia public schools and the Dis-

trict of Columbia public charter schools comply with all the reasonable requests for information as necessary to fulfill the requirements for evaluations conducted under section 3009(a).

(e) ORDERLY TRANSITION.—Subject to subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary shall take such steps as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition to the authority of this division from any authority under the provisions of the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (sec. 38-1851.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code), as such Act was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this division.

#### SEC. 3013. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this division:

(1) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term “elementary school” means an institutional day or residential school, including a public elementary charter school, that provides elementary education, as determined under District of Columbia law.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means any of the following:

(A) A nonprofit organization.

(B) A consortium of nonprofit organizations.

(3) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term “eligible student” means a student who is a resident of the District of Columbia and comes from a household—

(A) receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(B) whose income does not exceed—

(i) 185 percent of the poverty line; or

(ii) in the case of a student participating in the opportunity scholarship program in the preceding year under this division or the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003 (sec. 38-1851.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code), as such Act was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this division, 300 percent of the poverty line.

(4) MAYOR.—The term “Mayor” means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(5) PARENT.—The term “parent” has the meaning given that term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(6) PARTICIPATING ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term “participating eligible student” means an eligible student awarded an opportunity scholarship under this division, without regard to whether the student uses the scholarship to attend a participating school.

(7) PARTICIPATING SCHOOL.—The term “participating school” means a private elementary school or secondary school participating in the opportunity scholarship program of an eligible entity under this division.

(8) POVERTY LINE.—The term “poverty line” has the meaning given that term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(9) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term “secondary school” means an institutional day or residential school, including a public secondary charter school, that provides secondary education, as determined under District of Columbia law, except that the term does not include any education beyond grade 12.

(10) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Education.

#### SEC. 3014. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2012 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years, of which—

(1) one-third shall be made available to carry out the opportunity scholarship program under this division for each fiscal year;

(2) one-third shall be made available to carry out section 3004(b)(1) for each fiscal year; and

(3) one-third shall be made available to carry out section 3004(b)(2) for each fiscal year.

(b) APPORTIONMENT.—If the total amount of funds appropriated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year does not equal \$60,000,000, the funds shall be apportioned in the manner described in subsection (a) for such fiscal year.

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 within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1473, 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'm pleased to bring to the floor today H.R. 1473, the full year spending agreement for fiscal year 2011.

This final CR makes nearly \$40 billion of real spending cuts compared to fiscal year 2010 levels while funding the government's critical services and programs and supporting our Nation's troops for the rest of this fiscal year.

After weeks of hard fought negotiations, all sides were able to come together in this final agreement to find common ground and take steps to help balance our budget.

This legislation is a bold move for Congress, one that points us in the right direction on Federal spending. Never before has any Congress made dramatic cuts such as these that are in this final bill.

The near \$40 billion reduction in non-defense spending is tens of billions of dollars larger than any other cut in history and is the result of this new Republican majority's commitment to bring about real change in the way Washington spends the people's money.

My committee went line-by-line through agency budgets to execute the agreement reached by our Speaker crafting deep but responsible reductions in virtually all areas of government. Our bill targets wasteful and duplicative spending, makes strides to rein in out-of-control Federal bureaucracies, and will help bring our Nation one step closer to eliminating our job-crushing level of debt.

This led to the following cuts from the President's budget request: Agriculture accounts were reduced by 14 percent; Commerce, Justice, and Science reduced by 12 percent; Energy and Water reduced by 10 percent; Financial Services, General Government,

13 percent; Interior and Environment by 9 percent; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, 8 percent; Legislative Branch, 11 percent cut; State and Foreign Operations, 15 percent cut; and Transportation and HUD, 19 percent cut.

The Department of Defense is funded at \$513 billion, which is a \$5 billion increase over fiscal year 2010 to provide the necessary resources for our troops and the success of our Nation's military actions.

□ 1320

In this bill, Madam Speaker, we've defunded Obama administration czars—we said, "Nyet"—ended unsuccessful education programs, advanced efforts to repeal ObamaCare, and reduced Congress's own budget. We've also put into place mandatory audits for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, banned taxpayer funding of abortion in Washington, D.C., and continued the global fight against terrorism.

In addition, with this legislation we have ended the stimulus spending spree and have taken the next step to cutting trillions of dollars in the years to come. We stood by our commitment to eliminate earmarks, terminated unnecessary and ineffective programs, and made real spending cuts that will help right our fiscal ship. And we will continue to hold the government to a standard of responsible, sustainable spending in the future.

Our goal is and has been to keep precious taxpayer dollars where they are needed most—in the hands of our small businesses and individuals so they can create jobs and grow our economy. I hope, Madam Speaker, that my colleagues will take the opportunity to support this historic bill and finally close the book on the fiscal year 2011 budget.

For those who have been saying in their career here in this body, "I came here to cut spending and to bring down the size of the government," I say to them here's your chance. If you believe in cutting spending, you can vote for \$40 billion of it today, the largest any Member of Congress has ever been able to vote for.

This is historic, a historic reduction in Federal spending after a 2-year spending spree that increased discretionary spending by 82 percent. This bill will reverse that rise and will start us back down toward responsible spending in the government.

Madam Speaker, before I close, I would like to take a moment and thank these hardworking individuals who have been toiling behind the scenes now on this bill for the last several months, with little fanfare, and they get no credit in public, that made this legislation possible. Our legislative counsels deserve our appreciation.

I want to say thanks to Ira Forstater, Tom Cassidy, Ryan Greenlaw, and their group of appropriations coordinators. I would like also to thank Janet Airis and the staff at the

CBO. I also want to thank the floor staff, the parliamentarians, the Capitol Police, and all those support staff who have put in the extra hours to keep this institution running at its very best.

Finally, I want to offer a special thanks to the Appropriations Committee's fine staff on both sides of this aisle, those in our full committee, the subcommittee clerks, the subcommittee staffs in both majority and minority. They have been given impossible task after impossible task, facing untenable deadlines, gone for days and weeks working around the clock, and yet have miraculously produced all that we have asked of them and more.

I want to especially say a real thanks to the clerk of the committee, Bill Inglee; the deputy clerk, Will Smith; and all of the other staff that's worked on the majority side. And Mr. DICKS and his wonderful staff have been just magnanimous in their support and hard work. I want to say thank you to them as well.

Mr. DICKS. If you would yield just for a brief second.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I just want to commend the chairman for the way the two staffs have worked together, and the leadership of Bill Inglee and David Pomerantz and all the staff members. They have really done a phenomenal job under very difficult circumstances, and we applaud all of them. And I appreciate the chairman mentioning this.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Well, they have hardly slept in 3 months. And they worked around the clock, on weekends, at 4 o'clock in the morning you would find them still there. It's an amazing performance that they have contributed to this great body.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the ranking member of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Speaker, I also share the chairman's congratulatory sentiments to all those who made this happen, particularly the staff, who did work 24/7 around the clock.

Madam Speaker, politics is the art of compromise, and this continuing resolution is the epitome of compromise. Members on the other side of the aisle dislike many aspects of this deal, as many Members on this side of the aisle dislike other aspects of this deal. The compromise reached by the negotiators produced a bill that was imperfect at best. However, it was the responsible thing to do with a government shut-down looming.

It does fund the Department of Defense for the remainder of the fiscal year, which is absolutely necessary for our troops currently in combat around the world. In the Interior and Environment portion, where I serve as ranking member, the details of the deal do show constructive compromise at work. I am pleased that all of EPA's environ-

mental riders were dropped. But the agency was cut by \$1.6 billion, mostly on the backs of States, with cuts to the safe drinking water and wastewater infrastructure programs. I guess when many Republican Governors have claimed that the stimulus money was wasteful spending, then they will not object too much to a reduction in these important infrastructure programs, even though it's coming out of the pockets of their States.

In a compromise agreement, we have accepted delisting of the gray wolves from the endangered species list, but we have also secured increased funding for Indian Health, which is certainly the right thing to do. As Mo Udall once said, if you can find something everyone agrees on, you can count on it being wrong. Well, everyone in this body, as I said, can find something, in fact many things even, that they disagree with in this resolution. But in my judgment, it does contain more good than bad.

It may represent the only kind of legislation that can be enacted in this time of heightened partisanship and fundamental differences in political philosophy. The deal reached is a vast improvement from what this House voted on on H.R. 1 just a few weeks ago. For example, Women, Infants and Children's, the WIC nutrition programs, are funded at \$6.7 billion, nearly \$250 million above H.R. 1; Legal Services Corporation at \$405 million, that's \$55 million over H.R. 1; Head Start is \$7.6 billion, \$34 million above the enacted level and \$1.4 billion above H.R. 1; title X Family Planning is funded at \$300 million, \$17 million below the enacted level. But this is in stark contrast to H.R. 1, which zeroed out title X.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. MORAN. Only because H.R. 1 set such a low bar could this CR be looked at as a significant improvement. While far from perfect, we need to bring the fiscal year 2011 to a conclusion and provide agencies with some certainty and stability so they can go about conducting the people's business. Members will have to decide for themselves whether elements that disappoint them outweigh the good in this bill, but this may not be the time to let the perfect be the enemy of the good, Madam Speaker.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Ohio, who toiled long and hard to bring us the largest spending cut in the history of the country, Speaker JOHN BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. ROGERS, and his staff, and all the staff for the sacrifices and hard work that they have put forward over the last several months in order to get us to this point.

□ 1330

For years now, our economy has been stalled and stumbling. In the private sector, jobs are not being created. Something's clogging the engine of our economy. That "something" is uncertainty, uncertainty being caused by the actions that are being taken in this town.

One of the prime causes of uncertainty is spending. Our failure to deal with the spending binge has been chipping away at the economic confidence that Americans want to have in their country.

Washington's spending addiction is a bipartisan problem. It didn't start under the current administration, but the current administration clearly made it worse.

This problem is not going to be fixed overnight, and this bill does not fix it. The budget proposed by the chairman of the Budget Committee, Mr. RYAN, the Path to Prosperity, does deal with the long-term problem.

What this bill does is stop the bleeding. It halts the spending binge and starts us moving back in the right direction.

Does it cut enough? No. Do I wish it cut more? Absolutely. And do we need to cut more? Absolutely.

There are some who claim that the spending cuts in this bill aren't real, that they are gimmicks. I just think that's total nonsense. A cut is a cut, and this bill will cut an estimated \$315 billion over the next 10 years, the largest non-defense discretionary cut in the history of our country.

You want discretionary cuts? This bill has billions of them.

You want mandatory cuts? They are in here too, clearing out some of the underbrush in the Federal budget while we get ready to debate the Path to Prosperity.

Every dime in this bill that is cut is a dime that Washington will spend if we leave it on the table. And if you vote "no" on this bill, you are voting to do exactly that, leaving this money on the table to be spent by unelected bureaucrats.

There are some who say that the spending cuts in this bill aren't real, that they were "already scheduled."

Let me show you what was "already scheduled." This chart is based on a chart produced last week by an economist at Stanford University, John Taylor. What it shows is the difference between what President Obama wanted to spend this year and what we will actually spend this year when this bill passes.

The difference? It is \$78.5 billion less than what the President requested.

Now, there are some who want to say that this bill is just more of the same. Well, if you believe that it's more of the same, this chart will show you the direction of Federal spending over the last couple of years, on that one-third of the budget that we call discretionary spending that we fight over all year.

It couldn't be more stark. It's like driving down the highway and throwing your car into reverse. Instead of spending more and more and more, guess what? We are actually going to spend less in the discretionary budget this year.

Now, there are some press articles that have picked up on some spin from our colleagues across the aisle, suggesting that the bill will result in smaller savings than advertised between now and September, and it's just not the case.

It comes down to the fact that there is a difference between budget authority and budget outlays. Budget authority is how much an agency is allowed to spend on a given program; it's the license to spend taxpayer dollars.

Outlays show how much an agency will spend over time based on current and prior budget authority. These are the results of how quickly taxpayer dollars are spent.

The final agreement cuts nearly \$40 billion in budget authority, taking away the license to spend the money, which will result in deficit savings of an estimated \$315 billion over next decade. When we pass this bill, Washington will spend \$315 billion less than it is currently on track to spend over the next 10 years, and it is just that simple.

The Path to Prosperity is the plan that will take us where we truly need to go. This bill doesn't do that, but this bill starts us moving in the right direction.

It eliminates one program from the President's health care law and cuts another program in his health care law nearly in half.

It eliminates funding for some of the administration's czars, bureaucrats that were charged with implementing the bailouts and takeovers, and guarantees that they won't be coming back.

It bans taxpayer funding of abortion in the District of Columbia, ensuring that taxpayer funds won't be used to fund the destruction of human life.

It saves the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program, giving thousands of children here in this city a chance at a decent education. Is it perfect? No. I would be the first one to admit that it's flawed. Welcome to divided government.

The negotiations that went on over the last 4 or 5 weeks weren't easy, especially when you've got another body on the other side of this Capitol that doesn't want to cut spending and clearly an administration that doesn't want to cut spending. But I will tell you that this is the best we could get out of divided government.

The gentleman referred to it earlier as a compromise. Well, I would say it was a hard fight to get the kinds of spending cuts that we got, but these are real spending cuts.

I think this bill sets the stage for us to begin making the fundamental changes that need to be made to put our Nation back on a path to pros-

perity, and I would urge all of you to join me in supporting this bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), ranking member of the Appropriations Labor-HHS Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, governing is about choices. Everyone in this body agrees that we need to get our fiscal house in order, bring down the deficit and cut programs that do not work. The question before us is how we choose to get there.

Unfortunately, at almost every turn of this continuing resolution, the majority has chosen to keep special interest giveaways to big corporate lobbyists while making middle class and working families bear the brunt of the spending cuts.

Instead of ending \$40 billion in oil company subsidies that this country gives out every year—they are giving them out right now—this resolution cuts \$1.6 billion from our attempts to protect the environment, prevent climate change; and it slashes education and infrastructure funding, biomedical research, and food safety.

The chairman of the full committee said a moment ago that we are going to cut this deficit by \$40 billion by cutting those programs. We could have made up that difference with the \$40 billion in the subsidies that we give to the oil companies today.

Instead of ending billions in subsidies to big agribusiness, it cuts funding for food safety inspections, women's health care under Title X and virtually eliminates the National Health Service.

Instead of ending billions in tax loopholes for corporations who ship our jobs overseas, it slashes funding for vital job training services by a billion dollars.

It ends education programs that our children rely on like Even Start and Teach for America. It ends literacy programs for children in the United States, and at the same time we are providing dollars in Afghanistan to train their youngsters in literacy by cutting it out in the United States of America.

Instead of ending the billions in tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans, it guts community health centers by \$600 million. It cuts funding for Women with Infant Children by \$500 million. It shortchanges public safety. It cuts biomedical research and cuts the Centers for Disease Control by 11 percent.

The American people expect better from us. They want our budget to reflect commonsense, mainstream priorities that are good for our country and good for the middle class. Instead, this



resolution offers the status quo on special-interest waste, and that hurts people who are trying to do the right thing.

This budget will hurt our economy, cost us jobs, and put the health and the safety of middle class and working class families at risk. It may be an improvement on the Tea Party budget that this House passed several weeks ago, but that was not the standard we should apply here.

This resolution still gives oil companies and special interests a pass while hurting American families. These are not the right choices for the American people.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this misguided resolution. That would be the right thing to do. We can and must do better.

□ 1340

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, today I will limit my comments to the Division A of this bill, which is basically the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2011. This is a bill that should have been passed last year, but for some strange reason, it didn't get passed. And I would tell you that as chairman of the Defense Subcommittee this year, I'm happy that it's going to become law under my watch. But it wouldn't be fair if I didn't point out that the bill basically is the one that we crafted together with Chairman NORMAN DICKS last year. And as I said, it should have been passed.

We have been functioning, our Defense Department and our national defense, on a continuing resolution since last year. That is not good. A CR is not good period. But a CR for national defense could become extremely serious. We were getting very close to the point of affecting readiness, of affecting our troops and of affecting our families. And so passing this bill into law today is something that we will do that is right, and hopefully it will go through the process and go to the President, everybody will keep their deal and sign off on the bill.

I compliment Speaker BOEHNER and his leadership team, and I compliment Chairman ROGERS and his team. We looked at this bill very closely, and they asked me if we in the subcommittee could reduce some of the Defense spending in this bill. The answer is yes. We were diligent. We spent hours, days, and weeks making sure that we found sources of money that we really could eliminate without having a negative effect.

And I will say to my colleagues I would never support an appropriations bill or any other bill that will affect our readiness or that will affect our troops. I just won't do it. I can't do it. The defense of this Nation and our sol-

diers who provide the defense is too important. But when Chairman ROGERS asked if we could go to this number, we were very careful. There is a reduction in the Defense bill in this bill. And for those of you who are concerned that it might have had an adverse effect on our Nation's defense, it will not.

We don't want to make very many more cuts in the Defense bill because today we don't know what the requirement is. There is discussion at the White House and with the Secretary of Defense, who almost seems to disagree now that there should be more cuts, more draconian cuts. You can't do that. You can't just pick out a number for Defense out of the air. You can't roll the dice. You can't spin the wheel. You've got to make your funding and your investment in national defense based on what is the threat to this country.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to Congressman MIKE ROSS, a distinguished leader here in the House from Arkansas.

Mr. ROSS of Arkansas. I've heard several references this afternoon to this 2-year spending spree, and I would take issue with that, Madam Speaker. It took George Washington through Jimmy Carter to put this country \$1 trillion in debt. We've added the other \$13 trillion not in the last 2 years, but we have added it since 1981. So I think if we're going to be honest with the American people, we've got to say we've been on a 30-year spending spree, with the exception of 4 years during the Clinton administration where we had back-to-back balanced budgets.

I rise today to discuss the importance of education funding to our children and our Nation's future success and prosperity. While I commend all sides for coming together to make spending cuts, I also believe that there are important investments in education that must be protected, prioritized, and maintained. Proven programs like Title I, IDEA, TRIO and education technology should be maintained and prioritized because they provide essential services to the students with the greatest needs throughout our Nation.

I'm concerned that we are moving away from basic education aid to all States and increasingly relying on competitive grants, which often disadvantage rural school districts and rural students in many States like my home State of Arkansas.

Ultimately, I believe that how we choose to invest our Nation's resources reflects our priorities as a people and as a nation, and if we truly want to grow our economy and create jobs in an ever-increasing global economy, our priority must be on our Nation's education system and ensuring that all students receive a world class education.

As we continue working together to reduce our debt and to reduce spending, I hope that we can put an emphasis on the educational needs of our children

and continue to invest in their futures. Our children did not get us in this fiscal mess. Let's not punish them. Rather, let's make the difficult choices and the tough decisions that the people sent us here to make to ensure that we can put this Nation on a path toward a balanced budget.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, FRANK WOLF, who is chair of the Commerce, Justice, Science appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. WOLF. I want to begin by acknowledging and thanking the Speaker and his staff—I think JOHN BOEHNER has done an incredible job—and also Mr. ROGERS and the appropriations staff on both sides of the aisle for their good work. This has never really been done before.

I rise in very strong support of the bill that provides the appropriations for the Defense Department and other agencies. The bill before the House is the long-overdue conclusion to the fiscal year 2011 appropriations process which the previous Congress had failed to really address. The new Congress has crafted a package of thoughtful and necessary reductions to discretionary spending which will put the country back on a path of fiscal responsibility.

The bill includes a total of \$53.4 billion under the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee, a reduction of \$11 billion, or 17 percent, from fiscal year 2010 and a reduction of \$7 billion, or 12 percent, from the President's request.

At the same time, the bill preserves strong funding levels for critical national priorities, such as FBI national security programs and the basic scientific research supported by the National Science Foundation, NIST and others.

Also, the bill includes the funding and language needed to allow NASA to move forward with the new space exploration programs that were outlined in the authorization bill. This takes care of NASA, and Members on both sides asked for it with regard to that.

There's also, I will let Members know, language prohibiting NASA and the Office of Science and Technology in the White House from participating in bilateral cooperation with China. The Chinese regime is engaged in an aggressive espionage program to steal sensitive technologies from the Federal Government and American companies. Every day, they engage in cyberattacks against sometimes almost all of the agencies, but also the Defense Department and Congress included.

This bill contains the tough but responsible decisions on discretionary spending that are necessary. It's easy to condemn and complain, but this is a good bill, and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio,

Congresswoman KAPTUR, who is a senior member of the Appropriations Committee and the senior woman in the House.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Now, Madam Speaker, here ends the slow, sad, and silly fiscal year 2011 appropriations process. It ends on a day when unemployment claims are going up, not down, when gas prices are rising and when food prices are dramatically on the rise. I say to my colleagues that it is mathematically impossible to balance a \$1.5 trillion deficit by only cutting from the 12 percent of total federal discretionary spending and with no tax-breaks' spending on the table.

For the largest accounts, Defense and Homeland Security, they're not even included in the reductions. Yet job-creating accounts like Transportation and Housing are cut by 18 percent, one-fifth. How does this make sense when 40 percent of America's building trades' workers are out work, and when housing is in the doldrums? Agriculture's food programs for the unemployed, seniors, children, and the needy are cut by 13 percent when Wall Street is walking away with billions.

If we are going to be serious in this Congress about balancing the Federal budget, then we need to put everything on the table, all programs, all revenue accounts, entitlement programs, mandatory programs, farm subsidies, and outdated direct federal subsidies to the West.

□ 1350

We must address tax expenditure spending and nonpayment of taxes by some of the most well-endowed corporations and individuals in our country. Corporate profits are at all-time highs; yet they're not hiring. Shareholders benefit but not workers.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. ROGERS, and the ranking member, Mr. DICKS, have tried to do everything they can to get us to this point. They are to be highly commended for holding an open process and for working with both sides of the aisle. It is now time for the other chairmen of this institution to look at their accounts as well as tax spending under their jurisdictions and make the necessary cuts to bring our accounts into balance.

I have been part of a Congress that in the past has balanced budgets year after year; but back in the '90s, what we did was we focused on jobs and job creation, and we used the budget and appropriations bills to aid in the creation of jobs and in the revenue they generate.

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

Mr. DICKS. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. KAPTUR. For the sake of this institution and our Republic, I hope a final vote on this CR can end the slow, sad, and silly process we have endured.

I will not be able to support the bill because it really is a bill that will cost jobs, not create jobs; but at least we will end the budget whiplash we've been through, and have subjected the American public to, in our country for the last several months.

The American people want to work. This Congress needs to act to that end. A focus on jobs is what is lacking in this legislation before us today. The bill cuts vital transportation projects, like the elimination of High Speed Rail (\$2.9 Billion in funding cut), that will cost America new jobs, not create them. Cutting back on food to children and needy families by half a billion dollars (\$504 million cut) will not save money—it will result in less healthy citizens, more illnesses and higher medical costs as diabetes, poor health, and hypertension rise. Meanwhile Lloyd Blankfien, the head of Wall Street GS just scooped another \$25 million from stock options.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 2 minutes, Madam Speaker, to the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, at the outset, let me say I share the desire to apply additional spending cuts to this continuing resolution. However, even though this measure cuts more Federal spending than any other bill in the history of our Nation, I recognize the President and the Senate will not support additional reductions. This is unfortunate because, like many of us in this House, I recognize that our Nation has compiled a public debt of \$14 trillion and that our annual budget deficit will total \$1.5 trillion into the foreseeable future—an unsustainable amount. Simply put, we are broke, and this bill is but a first step toward putting us on a much more sound fiscal path.

The 2012 appropriations package lies ahead, and we need to take another critical step to cut spending and to do it in a rational way to promote jobs and economic growth. The Energy and Water portion of this legislation totals \$31.75 billion, a 10 percent cut from the President's budget request. Our approach was simple: Every program in our jurisdiction was scrutinized for savings while protecting national security and while providing appropriate support for job growth and a balanced energy supply.

Overall funding for the National Nuclear Security Administration is \$697 million, a 7 percent increase from fiscal year 2010, the only significant increase in this section. This funding will ensure that our nuclear weapons remain reliable and that our programs to stop the spread of fissile material overseas stay strong. There is no more important mandate for the Department of Energy.

Funding for the Army Corps of Engineers is \$4.9 billion, \$48 million below the fiscal year 2011 request. Program dollars were concentrated where they should be—in the operation, maintenance

and construction accounts—to ensure that the Corps had sufficient funding for its key missions.

Madam Speaker, these cuts are only the beginning. We need to do more, and I support the measure.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and Science.

Mr. FATTAH. Let me thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Washington, and let me thank the chairman.

I have had the opportunity to work with Chairman WOLF on the Commerce, Science, Justice activities contained in this CR. I think, notwithstanding the very challenging fiscal circumstances, Chairman WOLF has worked towards a set of priorities that will help move our country forward, and I thank him for working with me on a bipartisan basis.

I want to point out our highest priority within that section of the Commerce Department, which is that of the Manufacturing and Extension Partnerships, which will see an increase above the 2010 enacted and also the Senate amendment, or H.R. 1. I am very pleased about that. There are major increases for the FBI in its important role related to national security.

There have been a lot of discussions about the cuts here. We passed an omnibus on the floor of the House on December 10, which was when the Democratic Party was in the majority. We cut some \$45 billion from the President's request in appropriate ways that we felt were necessary. The new majority has reduced some accounts—some we would agree with, some we would disagree with. What is critically important is to focus on the fact that the CR, even though it makes cuts, actually authorizes appropriations of over \$1 trillion. These are needed appropriations in critical areas facing our country.

In our section of this bill, which is relative to NASA and the International Space Station, to NOAA and its severe weather warnings and tsunami predictions, and which focuses on the Commerce Department and a whole range of agencies, it's very, very important that we get out of the temporary CR business. We can't run the greatest country on the face of the Earth on a week-by-week basis. The bill will bring this to its final conclusion.

Finally, as we approach FY12, even though there has been a lot of talk about cutting, I would hasten to add that we are not shadowboxing as a Nation. We are in an international, global competition with countries that are investing a great deal of money in research, innovation and technology. We cannot sell future generations of our country short by being unwilling to make decisions to appropriate money where we need to appropriate it—in

educating future generations and in investing in technology, innovation and research—so that we can both provide for our national security as well as for our national prosperity.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, as many have said here today, our government has a spending problem, and the American people are demanding we find a solution. The bill before us today is a step toward finding that solution.

The bill that we are voting on this afternoon is truly historic. It contains discretionary spending cuts that are nearly five times larger than any other cuts in history. The Homeland Security title of this CR strikes the right balance between funding priority programs that are essential to our Nation's security and keeping our discretionary spending in check. In fact, this bill marks the first time the annual discretionary budget for the Department of Homeland Security has been reduced from the previous fiscal year. This CR provides a total of \$41.75 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Homeland Security. This funding level is \$784 million below the FY 2010 and \$1.89 billion below the President's FY 2011 request.

In contrast to previous annual spending bills, this CR provides funding for the actual costs of disasters from within the existing budget. So, rather than our relying upon an emergency supplemental to fund the disaster relief fund the White House was maneuvering for, the CR responsibly addresses the shortfall in disaster relief costs that the President failed to address in the FY 2011 budget request. Supporting the cost of security demands truth in budgeting, and this Congress is delivering where the President and OMB have failed.

Having said that, the Department of Homeland Security is not immune from fiscal discipline, and underperforming programs have been significantly cut in this CR. By implementing these cuts, we are not choosing between homeland security and fiscal responsibility. Both are serious national security issues that must be dealt with immediately.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. ADERHOLT. This is precisely why this CR also includes sufficient funding to sustain the critical operations at front line agencies, such as CBP, the Coast Guard, ICE, the Secret Service, TSA, and the department's intelligence office.

Madam Speaker, homeland security is far too important to be subjected to budget gimmicks and to inadequate

justifications. The Homeland Security title of this CR responsibly funds programs that are vital to our Nation's security, programs that will help get our Federal budget on track.

□ 1400

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development.

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in appreciation for the hard work that has gone on in our Appropriations Committee. When you think about it, this Saturday will mark 2 months from the day this House passed H.R. 1, which was a really draconian bill that put all kinds of riders and eliminated all kinds of family planning money for things like Planned Parenthood. It sort of knew the price of everything and the value of nothing.

I would like to compliment the Republican leadership for coming around on this agricultural bill. It certainly is an improvement over what it was in H.R. 1. It also shows that they are not wedded to H.R. 1. The message goes out that they make adjustments. They restored nearly all of the \$1.9 billion, 9 percent higher than H.R. 1, in overall spending.

The WIC program, the program that feeds low-income women expecting children or who have children, is funded at a level sufficient to support what we think will be the participation levels this year when a lot of people are unemployed and in poverty.

The food safety activities at the USDA are increased by more than 8 percent over H.R. 1. They broke the H.R. 1 hold and have come up, and I compliment them for that.

The Food and Drug Administration was increased by nearly 17 percent; 17 percent in an era when we are really worried about food safety and the issues of food safety.

The McGovern-Dole program, which is food aid to foreign countries, provides our American food to needy countries. It is nearly twice what it was in H.R. 1.

The rural water and waste programs are 30 percent higher than they were in H.R. 1.

But the agriculture title really falls short from the President's request of 2011, particularly for emergency food for people around the world who are in desperate need. We take surplus American food and give it to countries that are really starving. When we are trying to win the hearts and minds of people and fight the war on poverty, we need to have this program not decreased but increased when the world is in a lot of hurt.

Lastly, I would just like to point out that what really bothers me is we are putting \$5 billion more in the Defense Department, at the same time cutting

\$25 million from the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps is only \$400 million. It is a small weapons system for the military, the entire thing. We have 7,000 Peace Corps volunteers in 77 countries. Ten more countries want us; 14,000 Americans want to be in the Peace Corps, and we're cutting it? You can't win the war without winning the hearts and minds. The war corps with \$5 billion isn't going to do as much as the Peace Corps with another \$25 million.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON), chairwoman of the Financial Services Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mrs. EMERSON. Madam Speaker, when I took hold of the gavel of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, I took to heart the responsibility to reduce Federal spending on behalf of future generations of Americans.

The Financial Services section of this act provides a total of \$22 billion, a \$2.4 billion or 10 percent reduction from fiscal year 2010 levels, and a reduction of \$3.4 billion, or 14 percent, from the President's fiscal year 2011 request.

Deciding how and where to apply these reductions was challenging but necessary. Our propensity to spend now and repay later with interest has already saddled our children and grandchildren with \$14 trillion of debt. As such, the funding in this act is directed at high priority programs such as court security, counterterrorism, drug control task forces, and small business assistance. Funding for new construction by the General Services Administration is dramatically reduced to gain control over the management and operation of the Federal building inventory. Other programs are selectively reduced, including programs within the Executive Office of the President and the Treasury Department because these two agencies should be the model of efficiency and economy for the rest of the executive branch.

The act measurably improves oversight and accountability of the executive branch by requiring a new annual GAO study of all financial services regulations, including the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau; a new GAO study on the usefulness and accuracy of the Consumer Product Safety Commission's flawed consumer complaint database; and the elimination of four executive branch czars who are not confirmed by the Senate and, therefore, not accountable to the people.

The act also includes \$77.7 million for school improvement in the District of Columbia, including a \$2.3 million increase for Opportunity Scholarships. This funding, along with the Speaker's language to reauthorize the program, will increase educational opportunities for low-income students in the Nation's capital.

This effort represents an important starting point for our committee and our Congress, and I look forward to

continuing to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the ranking member on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today marks the end of the FY11 process, a process that should have been completed a long, long time ago. Failing to stop a government shutdown would have destroyed the American people's confidence in the ability of Congress to govern.

Thankfully, with only minutes to spare last week, the House, the Senate, and the White House came together to avoid a government shutdown, striking a compromise to keep our Federal Government running for the remainder of FY11.

This bill is by no means perfect. I am particularly concerned about the impact of funding reductions to several areas, including a \$35 billion cut in Pell Grants for our students; \$700 million in cuts for our local and State law enforcement personnel, the people who keep us safe; and I am also very concerned about our rural agricultural communities and the \$433 million cut to the Farm Service Agency for direct and indirect loans.

But, Madam Speaker, this bill is a far cry from the draconian meat-cleaver approach of H.R. 1, and I hope my colleagues will think about what we just went through and use this final resolution as an example of how we should approach FY12. Our country cannot afford to repeat the irresponsible process going forward that we resolve here today. Democrats and Republicans on both sides of Capitol Hill must work in a bipartisan fashion to produce a responsible budget that will help grow our economy and responsibly reduce our deficit.

If this spending package becomes law, Congress will have made the largest cut to discretionary spending in the history of this body, cutting nearly \$40 billion from the FY10 budget.

The CR provides \$73.1 billion for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, which is \$3.4 billion below the FY10 enacted level.

Construction accounts are conformed to the FY11 National Defense Authorization Act, which included reductions to the budget request for FY11. Savings were found by taking reductions in unobligated appropriations from years past, as well as capturing bid savings from projects that have been coming in under budget.

The CR also includes a reduction of \$160 million below both the request and the FY10 level for the Department of Veterans Affairs to reflect cancellation of information technology development programs as well as IT program pauses resulting from portfolio management reviews.

The CR also removes funding for the civilian pay raise that was included in the FY11 advances for the VA following the President's decision to freeze pay. In addition, the bill rescinds \$75 million from prior year unobligated construction balances. It also rescinds \$12 million from the Veterans Benefits Administration for an initiative to place a printer on every desk. Some of these are commonsense reforms that save taxpayer dollars and help put us on a path to fiscal sustainability, and many of these reductions in MilCon-VA were taken in the full year CR passed in the last Congress.

Now, Madam Speaker, the American people want to know that Congress can come together, bridge the partisan differences, and get the country's business done. I sincerely hope that as we finally move on to FY 2012, we remember what we learned in this process and apply it to FY 2012 because no Member of this body wants to go through this ordeal again.

□ 1410

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Military Construction and VA Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Speaker, the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs portions of this bill vividly illustrate the importance of passing our appropriations bill as soon as possible. Our war fighters in the field cannot afford to have any air bubbles in the logistical pipeline that supports their operations. Their families, their loved ones cannot afford to have the barracks, the living quarters in which they are housed, be delayed any longer. The Marine Corps urgently needs the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters to get done as fast as possible. The Marines have already had several billion dollars' worth of projects already delayed.

As a fiscal conservative, of course I want to see more cuts. I'm committed, as our chairman is, as our Speaker is, to balancing the budget as fast as humanly possible. But this is simply the first step in a long war to get us back onto a balanced budget, to restrain Federal spending.

We've dramatically reduced, with the chairman's leadership and the Speaker's leadership, the national credit card limit by \$38 billion, the largest non-war-time cut in the history of the United States after the drawdown after World War II. We've actually seen reductions for the first time, Madam Speaker, in this bill.

I asked the staff, when I came in brand new to this job in January, to find savings that would not impact the quality of health care for our veterans or reduce the quality of the housing provided to our men and women in uniform, and we've done that with construction bid savings. We've done it by taking money that was not yet used for

information technology. We've done it by reducing money that was already there and unspent both at the Veterans' Affairs Committee and in construction accounts. But above all, we have preserved the quality of life for our veterans and the quality of their health care while saving money.

It's an important bill and we need to pass it today.

Mr. DICKS. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a valued member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE. I want to thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding and also for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this continuing resolution.

Budgets are moral documents that reflect who we are as a Nation. They're not just about dollars and cents.

These cuts won't create jobs, foster economic opportunity, or provide pathways out of poverty. Instead, this bill eliminates billions in investments in our workforce, our transportation infrastructure, our small businesses and, most importantly, in our people. It's a bold assault on millions of people who rely on our safety net.

These budget cuts and warped priorities should be a moral outrage to every Member of this body. That's why 36,000 people and approximately 30 Members of Congress have joined the faith community in a 24-hour fast to highlight the enormous impact, the devastating impact of these budget cuts.

This bill is nothing more than a tea party checklist targeting programs that help the most vulnerable: \$504 million from the WIC Program, \$300 million from COPS, \$125 million from Dislocated Worker Assistance programs, \$49 million for mentoring children of inmates, \$17 million for Title X family planning programs, and \$25 million for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers.

Instead of targeting low-income and middle-income individuals and the residents of the District of Columbia particularly, and especially low-income women and women of color, we should be serious about getting our bloated military budget together and reduced and end these three wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya. We could save billions, mind you, billions of dollars by ending these wars.

Madam Speaker, we should reject these cuts which hurt our most vulnerable populations and the residents of the District of Columbia. It's shameful. It's a moral disgrace. And I urge a "no" vote on it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the chairman of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, let me just remind my colleagues that when we vote "yes"

on this resolution, we will be able to say that we have led by example.

We were told that we should take the budget-cutting knife and look at every agency and make them do more with less, to be more efficient, and we thought we should lead by example. And the best way to lead by example is to take that budget-cutting knife and turn it on ourselves. And that is exactly what we did.

Over one-half of the cuts that were made by the Legislative Branch Subcommittee, which I chair, were made to this House itself. We cut the office account of every Member of this House by 5 percent. We cut the budget of all the leadership offices by 5 percent. We cut the budget of all the committees by 5 percent, except the Appropriations Committee, which we cut by 9 percent. So we have led by example. We have taken that budget-cutting knife and we've directed it at ourselves.

Now, some people will say we cut too much. Some people will say we didn't cut enough. But, frankly, when this is all over, people are not going to remember the numbers. But what they will long remember is this is the day that we changed the direction of this country. This is the day we turned the ship of state in the right direction. They'll remember that this is the day that we stopped this culture of spending and we started a culture of savings. They'll remember that, the day that we stopped spending our future and we started saving our future.

There's a lot of work to be done. But let's clean up this mess. Let's move ahead, and let's get ourselves on the path to permanent prosperity.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Well, it's another week here in Congress, and we're voting on this appropriations bill, H.R. 1473. I am pleased that at the 11th hour last week we were able to reach an agreement, an agreement that made it possible for military wives and husbands around the country to be sure that they would get their paycheck. This had to be done. We kept our parks open. We supported our men and women in uniform around the world. And at the same time, I think we minimized the damage of H.R. 1 in this bill.

The bill that is now before us contains current levels of Head Start enrollments, including the increased spots for newborns to 2-year-olds. It helps us protect the Pell Grant program.

It is a good bill on defense. My good friend BILL YOUNG has done an amazing job, and I appreciate so much Mr. ROGERS taking our bill from last year and putting it into this bill. The Community Services Block Grant program is restored. WIC is restored. Head Start is restored.

Yes, there are some things I don't like. No high-speed rail money, some other investment accounts. Literacy programs, some of them were taken away. Some of the cuts in homeland security were not the best.

But, as with any compromise, some Members will see a glass half full and some will see a glass half empty. Members will have to consider all the ramifications of this compromise and vote their conscience. We need to move on to the fiscal year 2012 appropriations bill.

The bottom line is this bill must pass today. Let's get it done so we can fight against the Road to Ruin Ryan Republican budget.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield 1 minute to a new member of our committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation, H.R. 1473, the fiscal year 2011 spending agreement.

Clearly, this is not a perfect bill, but it is a good one, and we should not let the perfect be the enemy of the good.

Just 6 months ago, cutting even \$2 billion in Federal spending seemed impossible. But today we're cutting non-defense spending by nearly \$45 billion, or 7.7 percent, from the fiscal year 2010 level.

Madam Speaker, we have, in fact, turned the proverbial ship around, the aircraft carrier around, when it comes to Federal spending. We're no longer debating about how much we're going to increase spending; we're debating today, rather, how we're going to cut spending and how much we're going to cut in spending. That really represents an enormous shift in the culture of this place.

From the transportation accounts, we have cut \$2.9 billion from the high-speed rail initiative. From HUD, the bill will force public housing agencies to operate more efficiently, eliminate duplicative housing counseling efforts, and reins in spending for development programs with a history of inconsistent results.

So we have a lot here to celebrate today. In November the American people voted for change, and the culture of that change is occurring.

□ 1420

Mr. DICKS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a new member of our committee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. AUSTRIA).

Mr. AUSTRIA. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman ROGERS for his hard work and his leadership to finally get us here, to finally get a package before us that should have been done last year that officially ends the stimulus spending binge that funds our troops, that represents the largest non-defense cuts in actual spending in American history with nearly \$40 billion in real cuts.

Certainly, many of us would have liked to have seen more cuts included in this final package; but as the Speaker mentioned earlier, unfortunately, Republicans only control half of one-third of the Federal Government. And

until the Senate Democrats and the administration and the President decide to get serious about stopping the borrowing and cutting spending, we're never going to achieve the spending cuts that the American people have demanded.

So what does this CR mean for us today? For starters, it means approximately \$40 billion of less borrowing. This package sets the stage for trillions more in spending cuts that we will vote on later this week. It reduces our own budget here in Congress by \$100 million. It defunds four of the administration czars. It fulfills our commitments to our troops by fully funding our men and women serving our country—many in harm's way—during three wars.

This CR provides critical, necessary resources for veterans, health benefits, and resources to reduce the backlog. And it fully funds our commitment to Israel—one of our most important allies—while cutting nearly \$78.5 billion from the President's 2011 budget.

Madam Speaker, is this a perfect spending cut package? No. But it is a real \$40 billion start towards the 2012 budget bill that will begin reducing trillions in spending and begin digging out our Nation from unmanageable budget deficits and putting our Nation on a path to prosperity once again.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to a new Member of this body, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LANDRY).

Mr. LANDRY. Madam Speaker, I am a Tea Partier. I was supported by the Tea Party. I have a Tea Party poster in my office. My constituents at home gave me a chain saw to use to cut the government spending. I am extremely pro-life. This CR will prohibit the use of Federal funds for abortions in D.C., and if I have to save the unborn one city at a time, I will. This CR will finally allow an up-or-down vote on the defunding of Planned Parenthood and ObamaCare in the Senate.

The fact that the last Congress did not pass a budget has left us in a mess, and sometimes we need to wring the mop out a few times to clean up the mess.

The bill we consider today cuts real money, money that would have surely been spent by the Democrats had we not taken control of this body. Do I think the cuts are big enough? No. But my mother used to warn me about being penny wise and pound foolish.

We have another problem: If we don't pass this CR, our brave men and women in uniform will not be paid. I am incensed that the President and Democrats in the Senate held the funding for our troops hostage until they cut this deal. I served in the National Guard for 11 years. As a veteran, I understand the sacrifices our brave men and women and their families make to preserve our freedom.

The Army Ranger Creed states, among other things, that they shall never fail their comrades, that they

will never leave a fallen comrade, and they will not embarrass their country. Well, I will not fail them, I will not leave them, and I will not embarrass them and their families who are caught as political pawns in this game. We must not let this happen again.

I urge my colleagues to support the concurrent resolution, get the ball rolling, hang in there, wring out the mop this time, and together we continue to make history and clean up all the mess.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Democratic whip, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who has been a real leader in our House.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This piece of legislation will provide for the funding of our government from now until September 30 of this year.

While I do not want to engage in a debate looking at the past, we are here because we did not fund the government in the last Congress through September 30. And, frankly, there is not much use in pointing fingers at one another as we've been doing. There was an omnibus that was on the floor at the urging of the leader in the Senate, and it was not able to get the 60 votes necessary because those of you on the minority side in the Senate did not give votes to do that. Notwithstanding that, the issue today is not what happened yesterday, but what's going to happen today.

We have a choice to make. We have a choice to make in a divided House, in a divided Congress, in a divided government—the Speaker talked about divided government—and that choice is whether we will come together, work together, try to make the best possible agreement that we can make and then move together. I think the American public expects us to do that.

During the course of the debate some days ago, I referenced with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who comes from Kentucky, another famous Kentuckian, Henry Clay. Henry Clay came to this Congress and was elected Speaker on the first day of his service in this Congress. Interestingly enough, he was Speaker during the 8th Congress, during the 10th Congress, and during the 13th Congress. He served for some 10 years as the Speaker. He served also in the United States Senate and in fact was deemed to be one of the most outstanding Members of the United States Senate.

He is unique in history. And he said this, and I will repeat it: "If you cannot compromise, you cannot govern." And what he meant by that, of course, was that the American people, in 435 districts and 50 States—not 50 States, of course, when he was Speaker—go to the polls and they elect people to come to Washington to represent them. And not surprisingly in a democracy they have different points of view. They have different perspectives. They have different priorities. They come from

different geographical locations. Their States have different interests. Their districts have different interests. So it should not shock any of us that there is not agreement in 100 percent of the cases, or sometimes 70 percent, or sometimes 60, and perhaps not even in 50 percent. But there does come a time when the American public expects us to be able to act. Gridlock is not what they voted for.

Madam Speaker, I will vote for this resolution. I do not vote for this resolution anymore than anybody else on this House floor will vote for or against this resolution because they like everything that's in it or dislike everything that's in it. If I were writing this resolution, the priorities would be different. I heard my friend, ROSA DELAURO, who is now the ranking Democrat on the Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee. Very frankly, if I were on a committee—I am the second ranking member of the Appropriations Committee—I would be the ranking member of the Labor Health Committee—and I would share her views. I do share her views. I think the priorities that we have agreed to in this resolution are not my priorities.

But we have reached agreement. The President of the United States, elected by all the people, the majority leader of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of this House worked for literally weeks to try to come together to forge an agreement so that we could fund government for the balance of this year. It's not useful to blame anybody as to why we're so late on this, but it is useful to say that we are about to embark—after we pass this piece of legislation—on a critical debate on the differences we do have in the priorities of this country, very substantive, deeply held beliefs on the differences that exist between our two parties. And the budgets that will be offered after we pass this resolution on the budget for the 2012 year are going to be the substance of our debate.

I would hope at this period of time, Madam Speaker, that we pass this resolution, keep our government functioning, and come together to debate the real priorities of this country in the next bill.

□ 1430

Mr. DICKS. I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. DICKS. I want to thank the chairman. I look forward to FY12 and getting on to our appropriation bills and our commitment to the House that we're going to have open rules, we're going to have subcommittee markups, full committee markups, and give people a chance to be involved in the process as they've not been in the past.

I would be glad to yield to the chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. And I join you in that commitment. That's what

we're planning to do. I just want this bill over with.

Mr. DICKS. I'm with you. Let's get it over with.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS of New Hampshire). The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the chairman for yielding, and let me thank you for all the hard work that you've done on this appropriation bill in bringing it to the floor. I know it's been a tough task.

Mr. Speaker, the budget for fiscal year 2011 is now 6 months and 2 weeks overdue. It's time to finish this budget.

Through this legislation, Chairman ROGERS and the Appropriations Committee achieved what some thought would be impossible. We have succeeded in cutting \$40 billion—that's \$40 billion—from current spending levels. No other single bill in history has cut more spending. Think about that for just a minute.

While the \$40 billion reduction in spending—and it is \$40 billion, contrary to some of the reports that have been out there that it is \$300 and-some-odd million or something like this. This is \$40 billion in real reductions in spending. While this is \$40 billion, it is just a step. But it is a step in the right direction.

We should also think about how the nature of this national conversation on spending has changed. For several years, we debated in Congress how much we were going to increase spending each year. Our debate today centers not on whether we should cut spending but how much spending should be cut. That is a sea change in the debate—both in Congress and in the Nation. And it's a change in the right direction.

The Interior Subcommittee, which I am privileged to chair, has cut spending by 8.1 percent, or \$2.62 billion below the FY10 enacted level. Virtually every agency within the budget has been cut. The CR cuts EPA funding by \$1.6 billion, or 16 percent below the FY10 enacted level. Funding levels for land acquisition programs are reduced by \$149 million, or 33 percent, and on and on.

Even with these deep cuts, funding levels for operational accounts are sustained to prevent employee furloughs and the closure of national parks and forests, wildlife refuges, Smithsonian museums, and other sites.

Let me just say for a minute about the Energy and Water appropriation. Although no funds were included in the Energy and Water appropriation to continue and proceed to build Yucca Mountain, I don't want anyone—and I'm speaking particularly to the NRC and the Department of Energy—to misinterpret this vote. Congress has voted

and spoke many times on the issue of Yucca Mountain. Do not misinterpret this vote that this is a vote against Yucca Mountain. What we are saying to the NRC is proceed with Yucca Mountain, and NRC, do your job, which they have failed to do.

As I close my remarks, I want to echo what both Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member DICKS said about the staff. Unless you've been on this committee or on any of the committees, the public generally doesn't know the hard work that goes on behind the scenes to make this all possible. I want to thank the staff of both the Appropriations Committee, and really the staff of the House, the staff who sits up here on the dais. They do a tremendous job for us for which this Congress would not be able to operate as effectively as we do. Some people think that's not too effectively. But, actually, we wouldn't be able to do our job.

And most people don't understand that when we went home last Friday after extending the government funding for a week, we went home. They were here all day Saturday until well into Sunday morning, and then all day Sunday until well into Monday morning in order to get the job done so that we could do this for the American people.

So I want you to vote for this budget. I urge an "aye" vote so that we can get on debating what the minority whip mentioned, the important priorities for the FY12 budget in the Ryan Republican budget. We appreciate that.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following.

Pursuant to section 8120 of Division A of H.R. 1473 as passed the House on April 14, 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 \$2,013,536,000 from the following programs:
2009 Appropriations:

Table listing 2009 Appropriations with categories like Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Future Combat Systems, and 2010 Appropriations with categories like Aircraft Procurement, Tactical SIGINT Payload, and Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles.

Table listing Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy; DDG-51 main reduction gear savings; Other Procurement, Navy; Minesweeping System Replacement; Aircraft Launch Recovery; Aircraft Procurement, Air Force; B-2A; B-52; C-17 Modifications; C-130J updated pricing; HC/MC-130 AP; HC/MC-130 updated pricing; Initial Spares—Joint Stars Re-engining; C-17; Joint Strike Fighter tooling; Joint Strike Fighter alternate engine; Other Procurement, Air Force; FAB-T; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army; Aircraft Avionics—JTRS AMF; HFDS; Future Combat System—Class IV UAV Program of Record; TUAV—TSP; Future-Combat System—Manned Ground Vehicle; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force; B-2; Classified Program; Alternative Fuels; Small Diameter Bomb; Engine CIP; JSTARS; RQ-4 UAV; C-5 Airlift Squadrons; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide; BMD Hercules.

Table with columns: M-1, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY, Budget Request, Recommendation. Rows include BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS, BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL, BA-3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS.

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
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 R.O.T.C.	50,201	50,201
TOTAL, BA-6	465,925	465,925
LESS REIMBURSABLES	-245,251	-245,251
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	-428,624
Undistributed Transfer to Title IX		-428,624
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	41,972,277	41,403,653
<b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY</b>		
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
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
<b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS</b>		
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		



M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
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
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

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
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		
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	126,739,756

		Budget Request	Recommendation
0-1			
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
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 ROTE, 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

		Budget Request	Recommendation
0-1			
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	366,751
	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
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 OM,ANG for C-130s .....		- 10,879
	Air Force Requested Transfer to OM,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

		Budget Request	Recommendation
0-1			
.....	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
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
.....	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

		Budget Request	Recommendation
0-1			
.....	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&I—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 OPTEMP 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
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

0-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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
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 OP.A line 195 at Army request .....		+2,628
35	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT .....	24,478	24,478
36	ASE INFRARED COUNTER MEASURES .....	174,222	163,722

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
37	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
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		5,976,867	5,254,791
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY			
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
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,887,437	1,570,108
PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY			
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 RDTEA 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
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		1,723,561	1,461,086
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY			
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
	APMI 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
	Exceeds Revised Requirement		-31,414
18	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T	29,309	21,909
	Decrease to Reduce Backlog in MACS M232 Production		-7,400
19	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	25,047	15,047
	Program Delay, Precision Guidance Kit		-10,000



		Budget Request	Recommendation
P-1			
20	MINES, ALL TYPES .....	817	817
21	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES .....	8,000	8,000
22	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES .....	53,005	8,317
	FRD Slipped to fiscal year 2012 .....		-44,688
23	INTELLIGENT MUNITIONS SYSTEM (IMS), ALL TYPES .....	10,246	0
	Program Adjustment for Schedule Slip .....		-10,246
24	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES .....	43,873	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
	Army Requested Program Adjustment .....		-25,560
2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED: .....	38,713	0
	Funded Ahead of Need .....		-38,713
5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV) .....	918,195	693,495
	Pricing Adjustment .....		-224,700
6	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN .....	21,317	21,317
7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV) .....	549,741	549,741
8	PALLETIZED LOAD SYS—EXTENDED SERVICE PGM .....	100,108	56,208
	Program Adjustment for Schedule Slip .....		-43,900
9	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV) .....	114,478	114,478
10	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY .....	230,978	0
	Transfer to Title IX .....		-230,978
12	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916 .....	37,519	21,519
	Excess to Need .....		-16,000
13	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV .....	173,565	173,565
15	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP .....	349,256	0
	Funded Ahead of Need .....		-56,300
	Transfer to Title IX .....		-292,956
17	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL .....	234	234
18	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS, OPA1 .....	746	746
19	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN .....	1,875	0
	Slow Execution .....		-1,875
20	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES .....	3,323	1,323
	Slow Execution .....		-2,000
21	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER .....	19,586	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	JCSF 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
	Army Requested Program Adjustment .....		-19,600
44	INTELLIGENT MUNITIONS SYSTEM REMOTE CONTROL UNIT .....	6,603	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 OP,A line 51x .....		-8,482
51x	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS .....	0	8,482
	Non-MIP Biometrics—Transfer from OP,A 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/CIBS—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
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

		Budget Request	Recommendation
P-1			
78	BCT UNATTENDED GROUND SENSOR .....	29,718	14,718
	Program Reduction .....		-15,000
79	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURE .....	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
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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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 APA 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-8 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
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

		Budget Request	Recommendation
	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
	<b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>	<b>18,508,613</b>	<b>16,170,868</b>
	<b>WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>		
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
	<b>TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>	<b>3,359,794</b>	<b>3,221,957</b>
	<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MARINE CORPS</b>		
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
29	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	4,269	4,269
	<b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MARINE CORPS</b>	<b>817,991</b>	<b>790,527</b>
	<b>SHIPBUILDING &amp; CONVERSION, NAVY</b>		
1	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	1,731,256	1,721,969

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
.....	Consolidated Afloat Navy Enterprise System Increment 1 .....		-2,600
.....	Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement .....		-4,900
.....	AN/UPX-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
.....	CIWS 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	SPQ-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
.....	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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	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	GCSS-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
	CSR 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
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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
.....	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 RTE,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
.....	FMTV 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 HMMVV (MYP)	4,849	0
.....	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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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	EOD 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
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
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 .....	65,699	65,699
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 .....	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	MQ-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
	MQ-4 UAV (AP-CY) .....		72,300
31	Air Force Requested Transfer from AP,AF line 30 .....	90,200	+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
	OBIGCS 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
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



P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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
	EG-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	0
	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	MC-10A (ATCA)	5,702	5,702
88	C-17A	153,347	20,947
	Air Force Requested Transfer to AP,AF line 5		-14,400
	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
	<b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>	<b>15,366,508</b>	<b>13,483,739</b>
<b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>			
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
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	893,287	893,287
	<b>TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>	<b>5,463,272</b>	<b>5,424,764</b>
<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE</b>			
1	ROCKETS	19,106	19,106
2	CARTRIDGES	141,049	141,049
3	PRACTICE BOMBS	34,094	23,442

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
4	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
	OMOS 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	DARPA 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
	Procurement Innovation		+15,000
70	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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT, A—WEAPON SYSTEM COST MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA .....	10,478	10,478
30	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
	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		Budget Request	Recommendation	
	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 .....		+15,000	
	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	
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	

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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—SDD	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 Unsustained 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 (GFEB5)	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	WMCCS/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
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

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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	NAVY 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
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

R-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
..... 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
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

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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 Life 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
	<b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, NAVY</b>	<b>17,693,496</b>	<b>17,736,303</b>
	<b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, AIR FORCE</b>		
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 (OCX)—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 GAPFILLER SYSTEM RT&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
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



R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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
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

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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
	MIMPU 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
	Karmac		+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 (LAIRCM)	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
	<b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, AIR FORCE</b>	<b>27,247,302</b>	<b>26,517,405</b>
	<b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>		
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
	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

R-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
17	Lack of authorization HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APP 9,499	-5,000 7,999
	Excessive growth	-1,500
18	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	224,378
19	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	312,586
	Unjustified growth	-5,000
20	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	286,936
	Excessive growth	-20,000
21	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	212,742
22	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	26,545
	Program Increase—Unfunded Requirement	+15,200
	Unexecutable growth	-5,000
24	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECH INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS AD	20,556
	Unjustified growth	-5,000
25	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	44,423
26	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	85,299
27	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIF PREV & DEFEAT	295,163
28	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	132,220
	SM-3 Block IIB Development transfer to line 84, AEGIS BMD	-40,000
29	JOINT ADVANCED CONCEPTS	6,808
30	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	22,700
31	AGILE TRANSPOR FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CA	750
32	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	303,078
	ArcLight	241,378
	ISIS lack of transition partner	-5,000
	MoTr program delays	-21,700
	Vulture program descope and delays	-15,000
33	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	98,130
34	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	177,113
	TMTI BA 5 unexecutable funding transferred back to S&T at request of the Department	-20,000
35	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,386
36	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	206,917
	Unjustified growth	+45,600
37	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	30,035
	Unjustified growth	-15,000
38	JOINT DATA MANAGEMENT RESEARCH	6,289
	Excessive growth	-2,000
39	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	11,416
40	CYBER SECURITY ADVANCED RESEARCH	10,000
	Lack of authorization	-5,000
41	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADV	11,510
	Excessive growth	10,510
42	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROG	18,916
	Industrial Base Innovation Fund	-1,000
43	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS	9,943
44	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	20,542
45	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,109
46	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	68,021
	Unexecutable growth	-4,000
47	MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	26,878
48	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	10,966
49	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	197,098
52	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	200,986
	Program adjustment	240,986
53	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	219,809
54	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	167,008
	Poor justification materials	150,308
55	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	234,985
	Unjustified growth	-16,700
56	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	205,032
58	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,986
59	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	30,910
61	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	78,244
	Excessive growth	58,244
	P826—Excess to Quick Reaction Fund requirements	-13,000
62	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	111,946
	Excessive growth	-7,000
63	MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	38,140
	Unexecutable growth	91,946
64	DIRECTED ENERGY RESEARCH	98,688
	Program Increase	-20,000
65	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	97,642
66	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	23,310
	Unjustified growth	123,688
67	SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	30,806
	SOF ACTD Programs	+25,000
68	AVIATION ENGINEERING ANALYSIS	4,234
69	SOF INFORMATION & BROADCAST SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOG	4,942
69X	INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0
	Program adjustment	97,642
70	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	32,132
71	RETRACT LARCH	21,592
72	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	9,878
73	ADVANCE SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	18,060
74	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	30,419
75	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	436,482
	Funding no longer required for transition to Reagan Test Site	431,482
76	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,346,181
	Excess Award Fee and Test and Integration Delays	-5,000
78	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	277,062
	Improved Nerve Agent Treatment System—slow obligation rate in fiscal year 2010	1,311,181
	Lightweight Chemical/Biological Ensemble execution delays	-35,000
79	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	454,859
	Transfer to line 88 for Concurrent Test, Training and Operations	271,062
	Transfer to line 88 for TPY-2 C2BMC Fielding	-5,000
	Transfer to line 88 for BMDS Radars Communications Sustainment (TPY-2)	-35,900
81	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS	1,113,425
	Transfer to lines 82 and 88	-13,000
	Funding no longer required for move to Reagan Test Site	1,008,525
	Program Growth in Program Operations Systems Engineering and Systems Management	-94,900
82	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ENABLING PROGRAMS	402,769
	Transfer from line 81	-5,000
	Excessive contractor support, advisory services and program growth	406,269
83	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	270,189
	Transfer to higher priority near-term MDA procurement programs	-40,000
84	AEGIS BMD	1,467,278
	Program growth	245,189
	Navy requested transfer from OP.N line 109	-25,000
	Aegis BMD Ships—Navy requested transfer from OM.N line 1B5B	-12,000
	SM-3 Block IIB Development—transfer from line 28	+72,500
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	112,678
		10,942
		456,725
		+51,400

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
.....	Transfer from line 79 for Concurrent Test, Training and Operations		+35,900
.....	Transfer from line 79 for TPY-2 CZBMC 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	58,726
.....	Duplication of effort with MDA core programs		-10,000
91	CENTER (MDIOC)	86,198	86,198
92	REGARDING TRENCH	7,529	7,529
93	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	153,056	153,056
98	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	121,735	209,935
.....	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	14,735
100	COALITION WARFARE	13,786	13,786
101	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	4,802	39,502
.....	Department of Defense Corrosion Prevention and Control Program		+34,700
102	DOD UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT	49,282	49,282
104	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RES	7,459	7,459
105	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JSIC)	19,413	19,413
106	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION & INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	16,637	16,637
107	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3)	281,378	281,378
108	AGIS SM-3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT	318,800	318,800
109	PRECISION TRACKING SPACE SYSTEM RDT&E	66,969	36,969
.....	Transfer to higher priority near-term MDA procurement programs		-30,000
110	AIRBORNE INFRARED (ABIR)	111,671	76,671
.....	Transfer to higher priority near-term MDA procurement programs		-35,000
111	REDUCTION OF TOTAL OWNERSHIP COST	20,310	20,310
112	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	4,027	4,027
113	DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP)	24,344	24,344
114	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	7,973	7,973
115	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	239,861	239,861
116	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	407,162	300,562
.....	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	4,155
118	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	49,364	23,695
.....	Technology Initiatives Investment Fund		-25,669
119	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	20,954	20,954
120	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	7,307	7,307
121	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,937	11,937
122	DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	11,800	11,800
123	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY R&D ACTIVITIES	184,131	181,166
.....	VIPS Increment II contract award in fiscal year 2012		-2,965
124	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	391	391
125	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	5,000	5,000
126	TRUSTED FOUNDRY	35,512	35,512
128	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	17,842	17,842
130	WOUNDED ILL AND INJURED SENIOR OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	1,590	1,590
132	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	5,113	5,113
133	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	8,052	8,052
134	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT	162,286	162,286
135	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	2,500	2,500
136	THERMAL VICAR	8,851	8,851
137	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	10,287	10,287
138	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	49,282	49,282
139	USD(A&T)—CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	4,743	4,743
140	FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	95,520	95,520
141	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	94,577	94,577
142	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	0	106,000
.....	Classified Program USD(P)		+106,000
143	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	32,755	27,755
.....	Unjustified growth		-5,000
144	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	29,824	37,024
.....	Sustainment of fiscal year 2010 level		+7,200
145	NUCLEAR MATTERS—PHYSICAL SECURITY	6,264	6,264
146	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	15,091	15,091
147	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	6,227	6,227
147X	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPACITY	0	12,000
.....	Program Increase—contract management services program		+12,000
148	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	120,995	120,995
155	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE ADMINISTR	2,189	2,189
156	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	13,858	11,158
.....	P796—Technical Grand Challenge Program		-2,700
157	FORCE TRANSFORMATION DIRECTORATE	19,701	19,701
158	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	61,054	58,554
.....	Excessive growth		-2,500
159	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING & EVALUATION	64,737	64,737
160	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	18,688	25,888
.....	Sustainment of fiscal year 2010 level		+7,200
161	DARPA AGENCY RELOCATION	11,000	11,000
162	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT)	56,257	56,257
163	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	6,099	6,099
164	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	10,900	10,900
165	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	23,081	8,081
.....	Growth without acquisition strategy		-15,000
168	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	31,500	31,500
169	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION	5,135	5,135
170	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	10,000	10,000
171	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	21,272	21,272
173	WARFIGHTING AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED SUPPORT	845	845
174	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION	92,253	48,688
.....	P 754—Initiatives funded by Services		-33,315
.....	P 764—NPSUE funding without program		-10,250
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

R-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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	C4I 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
	<b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>	<b>20,661,600</b>	<b>20,797,412</b>
	<b>OPERATIONAL TEST &amp; EVALUATION, DEFENSE</b>		
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
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST &amp; EVALUATION, DEFENSE</b>	<b>194,910</b>	<b>194,910</b>
	<b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION</b>	<b>76,130,700</b>	<b>74,957,028</b>

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
<b>NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND</b>			
	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
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND</b>	<b>934,866</b>	<b>1,474,866</b>
	<b>DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM</b>		
	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
	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&I—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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	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
	<b>TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM</b>	<b>30,935,111</b>	<b>31,382,198</b>
	<b>CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE</b>		
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1,067,364	1,067,364
	PROCUREMENT	7,132	7,132
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION	392,811	392,811
	<b>TOTAL, CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE</b>	<b>1,467,307</b>	<b>1,467,307</b>
	<b>DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE</b>		
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 Counternarcotics 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
	FFRDC 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
	<b>TOTAL, DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE</b>	<b>1,131,351</b>	<b>1,156,957</b>
	<b>JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND</b>		
4	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE	215,868	0
	Transfer to Title IX		-215,868
	<b>TOTAL, JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND</b>	<b>215,868</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>		
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	282,354	305,794
	Program Increase		+23,440
	PROCUREMENT	1,000	1,000
	<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>	<b>283,354</b>	<b>306,794</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS</b>	<b>34,032,991</b>	<b>34,313,256</b>

M-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
	<b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>		
	<b>BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.</b>		
	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
	<b>TOTAL, BA-1</b>	<b>2,260,329</b>	<b>2,260,329</b>
	<b>BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b>		
	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
	<b>TOTAL, BA-2</b>	<b>5,571,678</b>	<b>5,571,678</b>
	<b>BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b>		
	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	329,046	329,046
	SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	1,871,805	1,871,805
	<b>TOTAL, BA-4</b>	<b>2,200,851</b>	<b>2,200,851</b>
	<b>BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL</b>		
	ACCESSION TRAVEL	45,512	45,512
	OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	107,025	107,025
	ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	45,514	45,514
	<b>TOTAL, BA-5</b>	<b>198,051</b>	<b>198,051</b>
	<b>BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS</b>		
	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
	SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS	171,060	171,060
	<b>TOTAL, BA-6</b>	<b>447,500</b>	<b>447,500</b>
	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		428,624
	Undistributed Transfer from Title I		+428,624
	<b>TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>	<b>10,678,409</b>	<b>11,107,033</b>
	<b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY</b>		
	<b>BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS</b>		
	BASIC PAY	213,340	213,340

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	59,067	59,067
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	67,023	67,023
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	7,315	7,315
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	1,543	1,543
SPECIAL PAYS .....	16,667	16,667
ALLOWANCES .....	16,754	16,754
SEPARATION PAY .....	14	14
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	16,320	16,320
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	398,043	398,043
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	262,656	262,656
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	74,338	74,338
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	121,913	121,913
INCENTIVE PAYS .....	325	325
SPECIAL PAYS .....	80,007	80,007
ALLOWANCES .....	27,692	27,692
SEPARATION PAY .....	3,535	3,535
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	20,093	20,093
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	590,559	590,559
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	28,639	28,639
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	14,546	14,546
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	43,185	43,185
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....		
ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	5,214	5,214
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	23,903	23,903
ROTATIONAL TRAVEL .....	30,110	30,110
SEPARATION TRAVEL .....	3,132	3,132
TOTAL, BA-5 .....	62,359	62,359
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....		
DEATH GRATUITIES .....	3,800	3,800
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	29,662	29,662
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS .....	51,111	51,111
TOTAL, BA-6 .....	84,573	84,573
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....		130,000
Higher than Budgeted Mobilization Levels .....		+110,000
Increased Deployment Levels .....		+20,000
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY .....	1,178,719	1,308,719
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....		
BASIC PAY .....	40,079	40,079
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	13,308	13,308
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	18,565	18,565
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	1,760	1,760
SPECIAL PAYS .....	10,747	10,747
ALLOWANCES .....	4,805	4,805
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	4,176	4,176
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	93,440	93,440
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	190,013	190,013
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	43,090	43,090
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	45,977	45,977
SPECIAL PAYS .....	95,395	95,395
ALLOWANCES .....	40,431	40,431
SEPARATION PAY .....	3,017	3,017
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	13,435	13,435
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	431,358	431,358
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	21,420	21,420
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	21,420	21,420
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....		
ACCESSION TRAVEL .....	3,270	3,270
TOTAL, BA-5 .....	3,270	3,270
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....		
DEATH GRATUITIES .....	27,000	27,000
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	19,942	19,942
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS .....	48,345	48,345
TOTAL, BA-6 .....	95,287	95,287
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT .....		88,145
Over Budgeted End Strength .....		+88,145
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS .....	644,775	732,920
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE		
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS .....		
BASIC PAY .....	188,334	188,334
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	45,953	45,953
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	58,889	58,889
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	7,320	7,320
SPECIAL PAYS .....	13,613	13,613
ALLOWANCES .....	5,760	5,760
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	14,408	14,408
TOTAL, BA-1 .....	334,277	334,277
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC PAY .....	472,896	472,896
RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL .....	115,387	115,387
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING .....	177,545	177,545
SPECIAL PAYS .....	49,964	49,964
ALLOWANCES .....	16,254	16,254
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX .....	36,177	36,177
TOTAL, BA-2 .....	868,223	868,223
BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL .....		
BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE .....	39,090	39,090
SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND .....	61,805	61,805
TOTAL, BA-4 .....	100,895	100,895
BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL .....		
OPERATIONAL TRAVEL .....	5,957	5,957
TOTAL, BA-5 .....	5,957	5,957
BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS .....		
DEATH GRATUITIES .....	2,000	2,000
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS .....	27,978	27,978
SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS .....	67,057	67,057

M-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
TOTAL, BA-6	97,035	97,035
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT		437,055
Higher than Budgeted Mobilization Levels		+378,000
Over Budgeted End Strength		+59,055
TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	1,406,387	1,843,442
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	16,251,378

O-1	Budget Request	Recommendation
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
131	0	950,000
		+950,000
135	47,638,208	44,608,615
		-2,500,000
Reduced Deployment Level		-1,013,000
Transfer to SAG 421 for Subsistence Transportation Costs		+80,000
Transfer from Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund for Detainee Operations		+3,200
Transfer from JIEDDO—Synchronization and Integration WTI Cell		+13,000
Transfer from JIEDDO—Thermal Station (National IED Exploitation Facility (NIEF))		+3,000
Transfer from JIEDDO—Beachcomber		+1,500
Transfer from JIEDDO—Counter Bomber		+3,000
Transfer from JIEDDO—CREW-SSM Universal Test Set		+1,000
Transfer from JIEDDO—Subtle Magnetic Anomaly Detection Network Systems		+16,400
Transfer from JIEDDO—Technical Collection Training Program		+8,579
Transfer from Title II—Chemical Defense Equipment Sustainment		+6,420
Transfer from Title II—MRAP Vehicle Sustainment at Combat Training Centers		+71,660
Transfer from Title II—Body Armor Sustainment		+9,294
Transfer from Title II—Rapid Equipping Force Readiness		+21,171
Transfer from Title II—Fixed Wing Life Cycle Contract Support		+200,000
Transfer from Title II—Overseas Security Guards		+30,000
Transfer from Title II—Senior Leader Initiative—Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program		+15,183
Transfer from Title II—Survivability and Maneuverability Training		
136	1,300,000	500,000
COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM		-400,000
Program reduction		-400,000
Transfer to Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund		
137	7,840,211	6,261,568
RESET		-1,578,643
Army-Identified Excess Reset Requirement		
411	2,358,865	2,364,265
SECURITY PROGRAMS		+5,400
Transfer from JIEDDO—Air Vigilance		
421	3,465,334	4,478,334
SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION		+1,013,000
Transfer from SAG 135 for Subsistence Transportation Costs		
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	62,602,618	59,162,782
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
1A1A	1,839,918	1,839,918
1A2A	3,453	3,453
1A3A	1,400	1,400
1A4A	26,837	26,837



0-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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	379,983
	Weapons System Sustainment		+82,360
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
042C	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	12,969,643
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
	Increase Afghanistan FOB Fiber Connectivity		+8,000

0-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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	176,124
	Weapons System Sustainment .....		+59,200
011Z	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	12,683	12,683
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE .....	129,607	188,807
	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	190,687
	Weapons System Sustainment .....		+50,560
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD .....	350,823	402,983
	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
	PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND		
	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund .....		+800,000
	TOTAL, PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND .....	0	800,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	115,205,452	110,127,111

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
36	Ahead of Need		-47,800
	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
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,373,803	2,720,138
<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
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		343,828	343,828
<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
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		687,500	896,996
<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	139,285
26	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO)		20,000
	Per Army Request		+20,000
27	GRENADERS, 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
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		702,591	369,885
<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	345,678
	Transfer from Title III		+230,978
	Program Adjustment		-22,000
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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
27	SHF TERM (OCO)	62,415	62,415
29	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (OCO)	13,500	63,500
	Additional DAGRs		+50,000
40	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPAZ (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 RTE,A 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 (TACLAN)		+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	FAD 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: LHMCB 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, HVY, 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 (OPAZ) (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	6,401,832
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	108,500
	Aviation Spares		+105,000
	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	420,358	1,169,549
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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		93,425	90,502
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS			
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS (OCO)	6,060	0
	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
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		565,084	558,024
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY			
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
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		480,735	316,835
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS			
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
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		1,778,243	1,589,119
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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
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	DARP (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
	Uparmored 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
	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

P-1		Budget Request	Recommendation
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
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	25,194,335
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

		Budget Request	Recommendation
R-1	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
	TAJIKISTAN .....	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 line136 for proper execution .....		-28,000
	Starlite Development Program—Program terminated .....		-16,000
	Subtle Magnetic Anomaly Detection Networked Systems—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. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the continuing appropriations bill that will cut investments in health and education and will do nothing to create jobs or cut our bloated defense budget.

I agree with the President that shutting down the government was not an option and this bill is certainly better than the tea party budget, H.R. 1, which was passed earlier this year. However, I cannot support a bill that shifts the burden of deficit reduction onto the backs of the working class. This legislation would cut \$504 million from the WIC nutrition program that helps to provide nutritious meals to thousands of families in my district. It would reduce funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program by \$3.5 billion and for community health centers by \$600 million, eliminating the primary source of health care for many low-income families.

At the same time, the bill actually increases defense spending by \$5 billion and cuts funds for local law enforcement. I know the President and Senator REID had to make tough decisions during this process, but ignoring our massive defense budget is unacceptable.

Not satisfied with the cuts to health programs for women and children that made it into H.R. 1473, Republican leaders are also bringing up bills to eliminate funds to implement health reform (H. Con. Res. 35) and support Planned Parenthood (H. Con. Res. 36). The Republican message is clear: if you are poor or struggling to gain a foothold in the

middle class, the deficit is your fault and you will pay so we can continue to fund two wars and pay for tax cuts for the wealthy.

I urge all of my colleagues to oppose the Continuing Appropriations Act and efforts to defund Planned Parenthood and health reform.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1473, a bill that will underfund critical health, education and public safety programs and undermine America's fragile economic recovery.

To those celebrating the depth and severity of the Republican budget cuts, allow me to highlight a few uncomfortable truths.

This legislation won't create jobs. It won't improve America's long-term fiscal outlook. And it certainly won't make life any easier for the working families who have borne the brunt of the worst recession since the 1930s.

My Republican colleagues should acknowledge what mainstream economists have maintained for years: that the anemic 18 percent of the budget we allocate to social programs isn't a threat to our national solvency.

We should reject the false choice between repairing our finances and preserving our social safety net. Shrinking the national debt doesn't require starving programs that provide for the poor, protect our planet and empower our young people.

While these savage cuts won't meaningfully reduce the deficit, they will imperil economic growth and endanger American competitive-

ness. Unfortunately, instead of making investments in our country's future, H.R. 1473 represents a return to the discredited theory that we can cut our way to prosperity.

However, reckless Republican demands reveal more than just a misunderstanding of basic economics—they expose the majority's misguided priorities and misplaced values.

H.R. 1473 condemns literacy programs and grants to improve teacher quality to the chopping block, exacerbating the impact of state and local education cuts.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) will be forced to absorb reductions unprecedented in the agency's history, compromising our ability to vaccinate our children and stem the rising tide of chronic disease.

In addition, Community Health Centers, primary providers of health care to millions of low-income Americans, will be dealt a \$600 million dollar blow.

Unfortunately, even critical funding for America's police, firefighters and EMTs isn't exempt from Republican irresponsibility: H.R. 1473 slashes grants to first responders by almost \$800 million.

So the next time an epidemic emerges or a disaster strikes and our government's response is inadequate, we can thank H.R. 1473.

The next time graduation rates fall and the achievement gap grows, we can thank H.R. 1473.



The next time a mother loses her job and her health care coverage and finds the doors of the local community clinic closed to new patients, we can thank H.R. 1473.

Sadly, there are those who argue that we should simply accept the damage to vital programs and services and move on to the next political battle. "To compromise," they say, "is to govern."

Yet comprising our principles isn't real leadership and cutting aid to the most vulnerable is no way to govern.

In these trying economic times, Congress should certainly take a hard look at every tax dollar our government spends, but as President Roosevelt once said, "A nation doesn't have to be cruel to be tough."

For all of these reasons, I call on my colleagues to join me in voting "no" on H.R. 1473.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal challenges our nation faces are the result of the irresponsible policies of the Bush administration and costly wars in Afghanistan and Iraq as well as necessary measures that continue helping our economic recovery after the most severe financial crisis since the Great Depression. The high federal deficit is not, as some claim, due to over-investment in Head Start, schools, roads, bridges, medical research, or other critical priorities.

The federal government must operate more efficiently, eliminate waste, and find cost-savings and efficiencies that jeopardize neither vital services on which Americans rely, nor critical investments in our economic growth. The administration and congressional negotiators made progress toward that end in this bill.

We were successful in restoring funding for critical programs like Head Start, Pell Grants, public broadcasting, and Title I aid to local schools, and that the damage was mitigated for programs like family planning and medical research at the National Institutes of Health. The draconian cuts prescribed in H.R. 1 for these and other vital initiatives would have hurt our ability to grow the economy, create jobs, and compete in the future.

I commend President Obama and Senator REID for refusing to give in to Republican demands to de-fund Planned Parenthood and Title X family planning programs, which would have denied millions of women access to contraception, breast exams, Pap tests, and other critical health services.

While the bill is a significant improvement over H.R. 1, it is far from perfect. Among its flaws, I am extremely disappointed that the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) and State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) have been slashed by 18 percent and 24 percent, which will hurt New York's preparedness. It is shameful that my amendment to restrict UASI funding to 25 at-risk, densely populated cities, passed by the House of Representatives, was removed, allowing the program's recipients to continue to balloon and further dilute this already insufficient account. A unified House position and common sense should have been enough to convince the Senate to provide the most at-risk areas like New York adequate anti-terror funds before areas that face minimal threat. I call on Secretary Napolitano to use her authority to limit the number of grant recipients to 25 and will introduce stand-alone legislation today to make it a statutory requirement.

Many will reject this agreement on the grounds that the cuts are not severe enough while others will oppose it based on what they consider excessive reductions. However, to govern is to make tough choices, and I am working with my colleagues in a responsible and bipartisan way to protect vital services and investments in our future while reducing spending. My vote in support of this bill is not an endorsement of cuts to many important programs I believe are beneficial to economic growth, health, education, and public safety, and I will continue fighting against drastic and irresponsible proposals like H.R. 1.

As difficult as it was to reach agreement for 2011 spending levels, the challenges ahead are even greater. Moving forward, Democrats and Republicans must work together to eliminate wasteful or duplicative spending while protecting investments in our future and essential services like Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1473, the continuing resolution for FY11.

We cannot stand here, in good faith, and call this legislation a compromise.

This bill includes a provision that will prohibit the District of Columbia from spending its own money to provide abortions to low-income women.

D.C. Mayor Vincent Gray certainly wasn't at the table for this compromise.

This bill includes a provision that would remove wolves from the endangered species list in Montana.

This science-based decision, a decision that's central to the Endangered Species Act, is not a compromise for politicians to make.

This bill includes a provision that guarantees Senate debate on healthcare repeal and defunding Planned Parenthood.

And, this bill includes a provision that would block a funding increase for the IRS to hire additional agents for oversight and enforcement activities.

I cannot stand here, in good faith, and support this legislation.

I would be compromising my constituents' trust in my ability to represent their beliefs, their values and their best interests.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1473 and urge my colleagues to vote for this imperfect compromise. This is not the spending bill I would have written, and it is safe to say that not one Member of Congress believes this bill is perfect. However, Democrats and Republicans have spent endless hours negotiating across the aisle to form something that is at least satisfactory to most, and I appreciate their efforts.

Congress has passed seven interim continuing resolutions (CRs) in fiscal year (FY) 2011 and has funded most of the year with stopgap spending bills. On the same day we are voting on FY 2011 funding, we are considering the FY 2012 budget. The time has passed for us to enact a full-year spending measure for FY 2011 that will allow us to focus on the future and bring stability back to the federal government.

While I am pleased this CR is a significant improvement from H.R. 1, the previous full-year CR, this bill still includes hazardous cuts that threaten many important federal programs. I believe Congress's spending legislation should reflect what our Nation values most, and I do not like what this bill says about our priorities.

The current CR includes cuts that will fall on the backs of our most vulnerable populations, including low-income women and children, dislocated workers, and those in need of affordable health care. I also do not support its cuts to law enforcement and emergency responsiveness, nor its massive reduction in environmental conservation funding. The current CR also fails to prioritize innovation and development, and I believe such reduced funding for critical government programs will delay our economic recovery.

In all, the bill cuts over \$40 billion from FY 2010 spending levels. Yet it actually increases defense spending. Mr. Speaker, this bill is not an accurate portrayal of my priorities, nor those of the majority of my constituents. That said, this bill is a significant improvement from H.R. 1, and only includes about a quarter of the cuts included in the original spending bill. I am happy to see that the current CR will increase investments in education, providing our children with the tools they need to succeed. Race to the Top education reforms, Head Start programs, and Pell Grants for low-income college students will receive the funding they need. I also am happy to see adequate investments in Wall Street oversight, food safety inspection, and infrastructure grants to spur local economies.

While I believe this bill cuts too far into many important government programs, I also acknowledge that everyone will need to make sacrifices if we are to adequately address our increasing level of federal debt. These spending reductions will not be easy to swallow, but we will face many difficult choices as we begin to return this country to a solid financial footing.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1473.

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us certainly isn't perfect. It contains cuts to many programs important to New Jersey families and several policy riders that I do not support. Cuts to Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and the Women and Infant Children (WIC) program will be hard to swallow, especially in these tough economic times. Reducing the Environmental Protection Agency's budget will make it harder to keep our air and water clean and protect us from the threat of climate change. And I am skeptical of reducing government spending in a way that could negatively impact our economic recovery.

However, the deal does restore many of the Republican's most draconian cuts contained in H.R. 1. We were able to restore a billion dollars to CDBG, almost \$250 million to WIC and \$250 million to the COPS hiring program. The deal includes my amendment—that was passed by a large bipartisan majority—to restore funding for our firefighters to fiscal year 2010 levels. We have maintained the maximum Pell Grant award that makes higher education affordable and actually increased funding for early childhood education. The Securities and Exchange Commission will receive an increase in funding so it can more effectively police Wall Street and implement the reforms in the landmark financial regulation bill passed last year.

My job as a Member of Congress is to find ways that we can come together to bridge our partisan differences for the good of the country. I believe that this bill meets that test. I will be voting in support of it so that we can avoid

a government shutdown that could hurt our recovery far more than the cuts contained in this bill.

Passage of this deal will allow us to turn our sights to the 2012 budget and have a broad discussion of our country's future. Make no mistake: the Republican budget is dead on arrival. A budget is a statement of priorities, and I will never vote for any budget that pays for tax cuts for the wealthiest by ending Medicare for our seniors. Yesterday, the President began what I hope will be an adult conversation about our future, and I intend to be a loud voice for protecting our seniors, veterans and the middle class.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in reluctant opposition to this measure. I do so with a keen awareness that it reflects a bipartisan agreement reached to avert a government shutdown, and I commend the President and congressional leadership for negotiating a deal that avoided the most extreme aspects of H.R. 1, the Republican continuing resolution passed by the House in February. I also commend Chairman ROGERS and the Appropriations Committee majority staff for soliciting input from the minority as they finalized the details of this proposal.

But ultimately, I must judge this bill on its merits and not by the process that produced it. And I cannot in good conscience support a measure that will threaten our fragile economic recovery and undermine key investments in our future, while doing little to address our long-term fiscal challenges and requiring little in the way of shared sacrifice. It is simply not enough to observe that this bill could have been much worse.

As the Ranking Member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I have concerns about the cuts the bill would impose on the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), but this is not the primary reason for my opposition. This area of the budget was spared the sort of drastic reductions the bill makes to investments in infrastructure, innovation and the health and well-being of the American people. I commend our Subcommittee Chairman, ROBERT ADERHOLT, for protecting the core operational functions of the Department—from Customs and Border Protection personnel to transportation security investments to the Coast Guard.

Chairman ADERHOLT was not operating without constraints, of course. Overall funding for DHS will drop by two percent from last year's funding level, and the majority's decision to increase the Disaster Relief Fund by \$1 billion to cover a shortfall that has traditionally been met through emergency supplemental appropriations only exacerbates this reduced allocation. Unfortunately, state and local first responder grants received the brunt of this blow, taking a 25 percent reduction overall. Not only does this adversely impact the efforts of communities across the country to keep their people safe by preparing for natural disasters and terrorist attacks, but it does so at a time when state and local budgets are already contracting, making federal assistance all the more vital.

The bill also reverses course on a decision to fund the processing of asylum seekers and refugees out of general funds, rather than asking other immigrant petitioners to pay fees to fund a service they don't receive. A reduced allocation for the National Protection and Programs Directorate is likely to delay the critical

effort to secure government cyberspace, and a cut to the flood hazard mapping program will make it difficult for FEMA to meet its legal obligation to update our nation's flood maps every five years.

The bill does avoid significant cuts to most of the core DHS components, including the Coast Guard, TSA, ICE, Secret Service, and Customs and Border Protection. Importantly, the bill maintains level funding for firefighter equipment and staffing grants, which are critical to mitigate the impacts of widespread local budget cuts to public safety personnel. And because of the dire fiscal straits that local fire chiefs are facing, the bill maintains flexibility Congress has given FEMA in recent years to waive certain restrictions on SAFER grants that are difficult for most fire departments to achieve right now.

Specifically, the bill waives the requirement that SAFER grants be used to increase the number of firefighters on staff, thus allowing these grants to be used to rehire laid off firefighters and to retain firefighters who face the prospect of being laid off. In discussions over these provisions, negotiators realized that allowing these grants to be used for retention was clearly one of the most important measures that should be maintained for fiscal year 2011 SAFER grants. Second, the bill waives local cost-share requirements, which vary from 10 percent of a firefighter's salary in the first year to 70 percent in the fourth year of the personnel grant. Third, the bill waives a provision in the SAFER authorizing statute prohibiting the grants from being used to supplant state or local funds. While I believe a more comprehensive set of waivers would have served the program well, in the judgment of the bill's negotiators, provisions allowing for the rehiring and retention of firefighters, the waiver of cost-share requirements, and the supplanting of local funds simply had to be maintained for the current fiscal year.

Unfortunately, these homeland security provisions offer little consolation when we turn to other areas of the bill. The strength and security of our country are about much more than how much we spend on weapons systems or how thoroughly we police the border. They are about the investments we make in our people—in our nation's ability to recover from the current economic downturn, compete in the global economy, and build a future of greater prosperity for our children and grandchildren. The bill before us risks pulling the rug out from under the current recovery and compromising our future competitiveness.

To be sure, it could have been worse. Some of the most reckless cuts included in H.R. 1—such as a 17 percent cut to Pell Grants, a \$1.6 billion cut to NIH, and an \$800 million cut to the National Science Foundation—have been avoided, while the measure contains modest increases for programs such as Head Start and homeless assistance grants. Most of the extreme, ideologically driven policy riders being pushed by my Republican colleagues have been dropped.

But the bill still cuts nutrition assistance to Women, Infants and Children (WIC) by over \$500 million, Community Health Centers by \$600 million, and public housing programs by \$700 million—leading to more hungry children, reduced access to health care, and fewer families with a roof over their heads at a time when many are still struggling to make ends meet. It cuts Career Education programs, Dis-

located Worker Assistance programs, and a range of highway and infrastructure projects—making it harder for out-of-work Americans to find jobs at a time when our economic recovery is still fragile. And it includes drastic cuts to high-speed rail (\$2.9 billion), the EPA (\$1.6 billion), energy efficiency and renewable energy research (\$438 million), and other key investments in our long-term economic competitiveness. The federal budget is a statement of our priorities and values. These cuts will slow economic growth, as economists across the spectrum have warned, and cost hundreds of thousands of jobs. They will inflict pain on the most vulnerable and restrict opportunities for the middle class.

Make no mistake: in order to preserve our economy competitiveness in the future, we must also put our country back on a path toward fiscal balance. As a veteran of the balanced budget agreements of the 1990s, I take a backseat to no one in my conviction that we must rein in our current deficits and put our long-term obligations on a more sustainable trajectory. And while some may claim that this bill is a necessary first step on this path, this view ignores the fact that by threatening the recovery, this bill could perversely exacerbate our fiscal troubles, all the while failing to address the real budget crisis—the massive imbalance in projected revenues and government obligations in the long-term.

Addressing this much more vexing challenge will require making targeted reductions in spending, but it should phase these adjustments in at a pace that does not jeopardize the fragile economic recovery. I have supported a series of measures in recent months that included real cuts to programs I care about. I helped draft an omnibus bill last fall that would have cut over \$20 billion below the President's request, and when that wasn't enough to satisfy my Republican colleagues, I helped draft a yearlong Continuing Resolution (CR) that would have cut nearly \$40 billion below the request (and \$10 billion below last year's enacted level). Senate Republicans blocked both measures, choosing instead to threaten a March government shutdown. In recent weeks I supported three short-term continuing resolutions to give leaders time to negotiate our way out of this mess. These bills cut another \$12 billion off of last year's level.

But we will never balance the budget through cuts to domestic discretionary spending alone. What is needed is a comprehensive approach that includes reforms to entitlements and revenue, as well as targeted spending cuts—the kind of serious approach outlined by President Obama yesterday—instead of focusing myopically on just 12 percent of the budget, as the bill before us does. Twelve percent of the budget—programs that invest in our people and our future—is not 100 percent of the problem. A real budget solution requires shared sacrifice from all Americans, instead of seeking to balance the budget on the backs of lower- and middle-income Americans while cutting taxes for the wealthy.

And so I cannot in good conscience support a measure that would threaten our economic recovery and undermine our long-term competitiveness while doing next to nothing to address our long-term fiscal challenges. This bill may have been a necessary step to avert the irresponsible shutdown of the government, but that does not make it a step in the right direction. I urge my colleagues to oppose this measure.

Mr. WEST. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I had an important milestone occur in my life. My oldest daughter, Aubrey, turned 18 years old. It seems like it was only yesterday that I held this small baby in the palm of my hand and now she is a grown mature woman about to start college and begin the next phase of her life.

I flew back to Florida last Saturday so that I could be with her on this very special day in her life. Turning 18 is important for every American. Because at 18 years old, under the law, you are now considered an adult and she was proud to register for the most important right—the right to vote for our elected leaders.

When my daughter was born in 1993 the Federal Government debt was \$4.3 trillion. Just 18 years later, I will shortly be faced with a vote on whether to raise the debt limit to over \$15 trillion. When I held my daughter as a baby, I never thought that our Nation would be in such financial distress and on its way to a major economic catastrophe.

Over the weekend, as I celebrated with my daughter, I thought even harder about what the United States will be like when she will be my age and what would her son or daughter, my grandchildren, think when they look back in the history books at this critical time in our Republic's history.

Last November, the citizens of the 22nd congressional district, and millions of Americans, voted for a new direction for our country. They sent a message to our elected representatives that we needed to end out-of-control government spending, reduce our national debt, and get our fiscal house in order.

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. The American people know that the Federal Government is collecting \$2.2 trillion and spending \$3.7 trillion this year.

The American people know that 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 Era of Big Government Spending is Over! In 100 days the debate in Washington has gone from a freeze in government spending to addressing cuts in spending.

As we are all aware, the 111th Congress was controlled by overwhelming Democrat majorities in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. Yet even with these enormous majorities, Congress failed to pass a budget or any of the appropriations bills.

Members of the former majority party in the House of Representatives have now resorted to the political rhetoric that the Republican Party is trying to kill women, starve seniors, and the budget deal is the functional equivalent of bombing innocent civilians. They make these statements even after Majority Leader REID and President Obama recognize that we need to cut Federal spending.

This type of political rhetoric is beneath us. We can disagree on the direction we are taking our nation, but let us have a debate on the facts and policies. The American people demand an adult conversation instead of childish name calling.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to briefly summarize my thoughts and votes dur-

ing the negotiations for the budget for fiscal year 2011. I voted for the first short term Continuing Resolution in the 112th Congress in order to provide Speaker BOEHNER the necessary time to negotiate with an intransigent U.S. Senate and White House.

I voted against the second Continuing Resolution because I believed that we were continuing to kick a can down the road, and that the Obama administration and Members of the Democrat Party wanted to force the Federal Government into a shutdown in order to win political points. It seems their goal is the hope that by shutting down the Federal Government, the American people will perceive an inflexible Republican Party and return the Democrats to power in the next election.

I voted for the Department of Defense Appropriations bill, which contained another short term Continuing Resolution, in order to support my brothers and sisters in uniform. However, I made the leadership of the Republican Party aware that I believed using the military as a bargaining chip in the negotiations as a way to pass yet another continuing resolution was indefensible.

As the clock approached the time to shut down the Federal Government, an agreement was finally reached. In order to draft the bill and provide time for the American people to review the bill, the House considered, and I voted in favor of another Short Term Continuing Resolution. I always stated it was never my intention to shut down the Federal Government.

At the Army Airborne school in 1984 I had a black hat instructor say, "If you set the bar low, you will jump low!" Today, I will be voting against the negotiated agreement because I believe that we set the bar too low and it does not fulfill the promise I made to the constituents of the 22nd congressional district of Florida. While this bill is a step in the right direction, I am voting against the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2011, H.R. 1473 because it is important for elected leaders to stand by the pledges we make to the American people.

It takes five miles to turn an aircraft carrier. I am pleased, that finally, the Republican leadership has finally taken control of the helm and begun to turn the wheel. However, I believe we need to turn the wheel a little harder. At this moment in our Nation's history, when the facts are so clear and the political hyperbole is so hollow, my vote reflects that we need more to get our ship of state on the right course.

That is what my adult daughter Aubrey expects, that is what my teenage daughter, Austen expects, that is what my wife Angela expects and that is what every American expects.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I support this bill because it represents a fundamental shift in the debate here in Washington. The question is no longer about how much to increase Federal spending as it has been these last few years. And it isn't even whether or not to cut Federal spending. Instead, the question is now by how much to cut Federal spending. I know that in order to cut the budget, hard choices must be made. Unfortunately, this bill makes two incorrect choices.

First, H.R. 1473 rescinds \$13 million from funding for the REAL ID hub. Second, the bill cuts \$25 million from the exit portion of U.S.—VISIT.

The 9/11 hijackers each used fraudulently obtained drivers' licenses and identification cards from several different states. In response, the 9/11 Commission recommended that, "The federal government should set standards for the issuance of birth certificates and sources of identification, such as drivers licenses."

So Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the "REAL ID Act of 2005." Unfortunately this administration does not take this law seriously. In fact, the administration tries at every opportunity to undercut the congressional mandate.

Most recently the Obama administration issued a 20-month extension for states to comply with REAL ID. Such extensions simply leave Americans vulnerable to those who want to do us harm.

We should do whatever we can to ensure that the administration and states implement REAL ID. Taking funds away from it is a mistake.

It is also a mistake to take funds away from the development of the exit portion of U.S.—VISIT.

The "Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996," required, within 2 years, the creation of an automated system to track the entry and departure of every alien entering the United States in order to identify those aliens who overstay their visas. That system is known as United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (U.S.—VISIT).

Fifteen years later, the exit portion of that system is nowhere near completion. In fact, other than several prior pilot programs at land, sea and air ports of entry, the exit portion doesn't even really exist.

Without the "exit" portion of U.S.—VISIT, there is no way to tell whether people who entered on short-term visas returned home. And such visa overstayers account for nearly 40 percent of all illegal immigrants in the United States. It is a matter of national security to know who is coming and going from the U.S.

Taking \$25 million from U.S.—VISIT gives the administration the impression that we are not serious about its implementation. And that is wrong.

I plan to support passage of H.R. 1473, but I hope that in the future, the choices we made to cut federal spending that might put this country's national security at risk will be reconsidered.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I will be voting against the continuing resolution because it reflects seriously misplaced priorities. What we are having right now is not just a budget battle; it is a fundamental debate about the direction and values of this country. Cutting nutrition aid for women and children during an economic recession is heartless. Cutting programs that not only benefit farmers but help protect the environment, wildlife, water quality, and erosion control is stupid. Reducing funding the state revolving fund that helps rebuild local sewer and water systems around the country is folly. These programs create jobs and improve the health of the community.

I also will be voting against the CR because it endorses Republican brinkmanship that encourages political "hostage taking" with disastrous results far in excess of any potential advantage gained. The fact that a minority of Congress feels empowered to do things to government operations that are truly irrational

destroys the credibility of this legislative body. It must stop. The only way it will stop is if the attention and resulting fury of the American public is focused on it.

This legislation represents a failure to deal with entrenched political interests at a time of heightened awareness, attention, and controversy around our budgets. We should be doing better not worse.

The next act in this sad drama—dealing with the increase of the debt ceiling, which will absolutely be approved—is already underway. The United States has no choice. Even pretending that we won't raise the debt ceiling risks consequences far more serious than the added interest costs that the U.S. would face, which would total approximately two thirds of a billion dollars a day for every percentage increase in our national debt interest rate.

We should call the question as soon as possible to attempt to rein in an ongoing political strategy that will simply move us from one crisis to the next, whether it be a future increase in the debt ceiling, expiring tax provisions, or the next budget cliff. We must stop now. The best step is to draw the line before it goes any further to increase the likelihood that people will begin to act responsibly.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1473, the FY2011 Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act.

American families in each and every one of our congressional districts are relying on Congress and the White House to avoid a government shutdown and agree on a budget that funds the government for the rest of the fiscal year. While this bill is far better than H.R. 1, the Republican's FY2011 continuing resolution that passed the House earlier this year, I am voting against H.R. 1473 because far too many people will be adversely impacted by the cuts it will make.

Compared with the draconian cuts proposed under H.R. 1, H.R. 1473 provides additional funding for many programs that people in Hawaii and across this country rely on for support—including Head Start, community services, and public broadcasting. H.R. 1473 also invests in our economic future by supporting Race to the Top and funding key science and energy R&D programs.

This legislation is also a better bill than H.R. 1 because it doesn't include legislative riders that defund the Affordable Care Act or prohibit funding to Planned Parenthood. I fundamentally disagree with these riders on a substantive and procedural basis. Members of Congress should have the opportunity to debate and vote on these issues separately and deliberately on their own merit rather than have them be rammed through an appropriations measure.

But H.R. 1473 falls short in many respects. Many families in Hawaii and across the country are barely scraping by and will get little help from this legislation.

What is most alarming about this compromise bill is that it asks working- and middle-class Americans to bear the brunt of the budget cuts without asking the wealthiest Americans to do the same. Where is the shared sacrifice? Where is the aloha?

This continuing resolution takes a meat axe approach by slashing funding for so many programs that I can't even name all of them here. Cuts to community health centers? Check. Cuts to workforce training programs? Check.

Cuts to law enforcement grant programs? Check. What about programs for low-income college students? Those programs are cut, too.

The bill also cuts Community Development Block Grant funding by \$950 million from the enacted FY2010 level despite wide bipartisan support from counties in Hawaii and across the country. CDBG supports economic development, job creation, and facility needs for the most disadvantaged. The CDBG program has given thousands of Americans a much needed hand up when times were tough—a hand they wouldn't have received without sufficient levels of funding.

In fact, just a few weeks ago, representatives from Hawaii's counties were in town. Their message was simple: preserve CDBG funding.

Not only that, but they were also keen on preserving federal programs that are helping them to upgrade their emergency communications systems to comply with federal law. Instead, this bill terminates the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grants program and cuts \$45 million from the Emergency Operations Center Grants program, both run by FEMA. Not only are we reducing resources our communities need, but we are making them less able to comply with the requirements that we at the federal level are forcing them to meet.

In addition to cutting funds that our communities depend on to help people, it also cuts funding for programs that help to keep our communities healthy and safe.

For example, we're reducing allocations for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund by almost \$1 billion. These are two of the most important federal sources of funding for improving our wastewater and drinking water infrastructure. This cut reduces Hawaii's Clean Water State Revolving Fund by \$4.4 million. Access to clean water should be one of our highest priorities, as it is one of the most basic needs of all of our people. Yet, we are making cuts to these programs, which provide federal funds that ensure clean, safe water for our communities.

Of course, these are two major federal programs. This legislation is even crueler when it comes to smaller federal programs—like the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program run by the Department of Agriculture, which is zeroed out in this bill. This program is one of the only federal programs available for flood prevention and watershed development programs in America's rural communities. Even though it is a relatively small program, it has a big impact in communities that receive funding—like those on the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

My colleagues may be aware that Hawaii recently received a Presidential Disaster Declaration to assist with rebuilding the communities that sustained damage in the recent tsunami. Certainly, providing assistance to communities affected by disasters should be a national priority. Unfortunately, this bill cuts Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant funding by 50 percent. Thanks to the Declaration we recently received, Hawaii's counties are eligible to apply for this funding, which can be used to help prevent damage in the event of the next natural disaster. This is the kind of forward-thinking investment in preparedness we should be prioritizing. Instead, we are cutting funding in half.

I am concerned about the economic impact that this bill will have on Hawaii and our nation. I am concerned about what it says about our priorities as a people. At the same time, I understand the pressures that President Obama and our Senate colleagues were under. America's families already have enough to worry about—they shouldn't have to be concerned that their government is going to shut down.

However, the negotiations over this important decision were hijacked—as this House has been—by an extreme, ideological minority. This faction has adopted an irresponsible “my way or the highway” negotiating position. They believe that because they have the majority in this chamber, that they can drown out the voices of those of us who want to work to ensure that our government works for our constituents and reflects the priorities of our communities.

I support the President and know that this is a deal he didn't want to have to make. As a member of the House, I want him to know that these extremists do not represent the full will of the American people—so I feel that it is my duty to vote against this deal.

I will continue to oppose legislation that weakens our economy when it is already fragile, increases the burden on our families when they are struggling, and fails to adequately invest in our nation's future success.

Our priority needs to be jobs. H.R. 1473 doesn't create jobs or help the middle class, which is why I must vote against this bill.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, despite reservations about certain aspects of this appropriations bill, I will vote in favor of funding the federal government for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2011. The process over the past year, that has led us to this vote, has been filled with missed opportunities, disappointments, and extreme political posturing. This compromise agreement is a success for President Obama who prevented a government shutdown and defended America's seniors, students, working families, and the fragile economic recovery. Federal funding for Planned Parenthood and implementation of the Affordable Care Act, both under constant attack from Republicans, were prevented from being eliminated to the benefit of Americans in need of access to health care.

The Republican Tea Party crusade to eliminate \$100 billion in 2011 from domestic discretionary spending and their threats to shut down the federal government failed. At the end of the day, this compromise cuts \$38.5 billion from the budget. Yet, will yield only \$352 million in reduced federal outlays in 2011, according to the Congressional Budget Office, CBO. This is because much of the funding eliminated in H.R. 1473 was excess program funds that were never going to be spent anyway.

H.R. 1473 is a compromise between Democrats and Republicans. Many onerous, destructive cuts proposed by the Tea Party Republican House majority in H.R. 1 were eliminated from this compromise. Investments in job creation, health care reform implementation, voluntary family planning services, public broadcasting, international development assistance, and services for homeless veterans are all included in this bill. Despite Republican efforts to gut services for the unemployed, the sick, women, and the poorest of the poor around the world, many harmful cuts were avoided in this final bill.

Still, there are budget cuts and policy riders in this bill, which I strongly disagree with and have a long record of opposing. The cuts to the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, of \$1.6 billion or 16 percent will diminish the ability of this agency to protect human health, pursue polluters, and address the grave challenges presented by global climate change. These cuts to EPA are wrongheaded and reflect a perspective that corporate profits are more important than regulating pollution and protecting human health. I find this objectionable, and I will work to continue to fund EPA's vital regulatory role in the 2012 Fiscal Year.

Deep cuts to community health centers are of great concern to me. The \$503 million cut to the Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, program—which provides nutritional assistance to young children and pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women—is a direct Republican attack on our society's most vulnerable. These are two examples of senseless, mean-spirited cuts that target low-income Americans.

Funding school vouchers in the District of Columbia is a policy I strongly oppose because it undermines public schools and diverts scarce resources away from public 4, education. Another rider which I strongly opposed prohibits the District of Columbia from using its own local tax revenue to provide legal health care services to women. This intrusion into the affairs of local government is an example of Republican hypocrisy as they impose their ideological agenda on struggling citizens.

There is no doubt that the federal government is facing a fiscal threat that must be addressed. Deficit reduction is a priority for the American people, for the financial markets, and for Congress. The House Republicans' hard line on spending masks their policies of increasing the deficit by hundreds of billions by cutting taxes for millionaires and billionaires, protecting the defense contractors from cuts to eliminate waste and abuse, and heaping generous tax breaks on oil companies and other special interests. By focusing all spending cuts on domestic discretionary programs which makes up only 12 percent of the federal budget the Republicans advance an ideological agenda, but do nothing to repair our nation's fiscal situation or strengthen the economy.

I will not celebrate the passage of this bill, but the process that lead us to this point should be instructive to the many sectors of our community that depend on the federal government as an equal partner. The consequence of last November's election victory by the Tea Party means every federal investment in education, health care access, services to the poor, the disabled, and the homeless is at risk of being eliminated. Federal support for job creating investments in community development, the arts, green technology, workforce training, and life-saving medical research are all at risk by this Tea Party majority that is determined to slash federal programs.

Since January the American people have witnessed the Tea Party Republican majority in Congress and the accompanying agenda. The passage of H.R. 1 should be indicative of how destructive their agenda would be to America if it were not for a Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate and the leadership of President Obama in the White House. Between now and November 2012 the American people need to decide what role they want the

federal government to play in their lives. The future of America is being debated now, but it will be decided in the next election. I strongly urge my fellow citizens—especially those who believe government plays a valuable role in our society—to become fully engaged in the policy and political process.

The outcome of this year's appropriations process, H.R. 1473, is a compromise agreement. I support this agreement, but compromise does not mean I cede my values or priorities. In this political environment, I believe this compromise is the best deal possible to keep the federal government working, and I will not vote to shutdown the government.

Congress needs to pass H.R. 1473, fund the federal government for the remainder of 2011, and get serious about meeting the priorities of the American people, like creating jobs, preventing a fiscal crisis, and making America competitive in this global economy.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the bill before us today to fund the federal government for the remainder of fiscal year 2011.

The budget for the federal government is a moral document. It reflects, in dollars and cents, our priorities as a nation. My priorities include supporting programs that create jobs, promote American competitiveness, and strengthen our communities.

The spending bill before us demonstrates a different set of priorities. This bill slashes \$150 million from the National Science Foundation, \$260 million from the National Institutes of Health, \$109 million from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, \$35 million from Department of Energy's Office of Science, and eliminates the summer Pell Grant program I helped establish for students who work while trying to earn a college degree. In order to out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the rest of the world, we must preserve these investments.

As our economy slowly recovers, local governments and social service agencies continue to struggle to provide critical services to their communities. This bill irresponsibly cuts state and local law enforcement grants by \$414 million and cuts the COPS program, which helps police departments hire and retain officers, by nearly \$300 million. These programs are not wasteful, rather they keep our neighborhoods safe and secure.

This bill cuts by \$600 million—or 27 percent—funding for community health centers. It cuts programs that provide food assistance to women, infants and children by half of a billion dollars and cuts nearly \$1 billion from the Community Development Block Grant program. These programs are part of the safety-net that assists the most vulnerable among us in obtaining housing, health care, food and are necessary for a humane society.

Inexplicably, while my Republican colleagues talk about shared sacrifice to justify these cuts, this bill increases by \$5 billion funding for the Department of Defense. I am disappointed that this figure includes the \$1.5 billion for Iraqi police and security forces that I attempted to save on behalf of taxpayers on the House floor earlier this year.

This bill contains the wrong priorities for the middle-class New Jersey and across America, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 218, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on H.R. 1473 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on House Concurrent Resolution 43.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 260, nays 167, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 268]

YEAS—260

Aderholt	Duffy	Lungren, Daniel
Akin	Ellmers	E.
Alexander	Emerson	Manzullo
Altmire	Eshoo	Marchant
Andrews	Farenthold	Marino
Austria	Fattah	Matheson
Baca	Fincher	McCarthy (CA)
Bachus	Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (NY)
Barletta	Fleischmann	McCollum
Barrow	Flores	McIntyre
Bass (NH)	Fortenberry	McKeon
Benishek	Foxo	McKinley
Berg	Frelinghuysen	McMorris
Berkley	Galleghy	Rodgers
Berman	Gerlach	Meehan
Biggart	Gibbs	Mica
Billbray	Gibson	Michaud
Bilirakis	Goodlatte	Miller (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Gosar	Miller, Gary
Bishop (NY)	Granger	Moran
Bishop (UT)	Graves (MO)	Murphy (PA)
Black	Griffin (AR)	Myrick
Boehner	Grimm	Neal
Bonner	Guinta	Noem
Bono Mack	Guthrie	Nugent
Boren	Hall	Nunes
Boswell	Hanabusa	Nunnelee
Boustany	Hanna	Olson
Brady (TX)	Harper	Owens
Brooks	Hartzler	Palazzo
Buchanan	Hastings (WA)	Pascrell
Buchson	Hayworth	Paulsen
Buerkle	Heck	Perlmutter
Burgess	Heinrich	Peters
Burton (IN)	Hensarling	Peterson
Calvert	Herger	Petri
Camp	Herrera Beutler	Pitts
Campbell	Himes	Platts
Canseco	Hinojosa	Pompeo
Cantor	Holden	Posey
Capito	Hoyer	Price (GA)
Cardoza	Hultgren	Rahall
Carnahan	Hunter	Reed
Carney	Insee	Renacci
Carter	Israel	Ribble
Cassidy	Issa	Rivera
Castor (FL)	Jenkins	Roby
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	Roe (TN)
Ciциlline	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Coffman (CO)	Jones	Rogers (MI)
Cole	Keating	Rohrabacher
Conaway	Kelly	Rokita
Connolly (VA)	Kildee	Rooney
Cooper	Kind	Ros-Lehtinen
Costa	King (NY)	Roskam
Costello	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross (AR)
Courtney	Kissell	Rothman (NJ)
Crawford	Kline	Royce
Crenshaw	Lance	Runyan
Critz	Landry	Ruppersberger
Cuellar	Langevin	Ryan (WI)
Culberson	Lankford	Sarbanes
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Scalise
Davis (KY)	Latham	Schiff
DeFazio	LaTourrette	Schilling
Denham	Latta	Schock
Dent	Levin	Schrader
DesJarlais	Lewis (CA)	Schwartz
Diaz-Balart	Lipinski	Scott, Austin
Dicks	LoBiondo	Scott, David
Dingell	Lowey	Sensenbrenner
Dold	Lucas	Sessions
Donnelly (IN)	Luetkemeyer	Sewell
Dreier	Lummis	Sherman

Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Sullivan

Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walz (MN)

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Webster  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 43, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.  
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 178, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 269]

YEAS—243

Ackerman  
Adams  
Amash  
Bachmann  
Baldwin  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Becerra  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carson (IN)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chu  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cravaack  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (IL)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutch  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Farr  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Gowdy

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Graves (GA)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith (VA)  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Harris  
Hastings (FL)  
Heller  
Higgins  
Hinchey  
Hirono  
Holt  
Honda  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hurt  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jordan  
Kaptur  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Loebsock  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Luján  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matsui  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McNerney  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neugebauer  
Pallone

Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Pingree (ME)  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Ross (FL)  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Schakowsky  
Schmidt  
Hanna  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Slaughter  
Southernland  
Stark  
Stutzman  
Sutton  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Velázquez  
Walsh (IL)  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
West  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Yoder

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Austria  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishek  
Berg  
Biggart  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Buchson  
Buerkle  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Issa  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Clay  
Coble  
Cole  
Conaway  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dold  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly

Thornberry  
Baca  
Tipton  
Turner  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)

Waters  
Webster  
Welch  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman

Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

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Baca  
Bachmann  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Blumenauer  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Burgess  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutch  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick  
Fudge

Gerlach  
Gonzalez  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hanabusa  
Harris  
Hastings (FL)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Chu  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kind  
Kissell  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loebsock  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Luján  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Maloney  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (CT)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal

Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peters  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Ross (AR)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schiff  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Levin  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Andrews  
Bass (CA)  
Carter  
Denham

Giffords  
Hall  
Herger  
Meeks

Oliver  
Reichert  
Schakowsky

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1507

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call 268, passage of H.R. 1473, I was detained. I got here right at the close of

NOT VOTING—6

Giffords  
Gohmert

McCaul  
Meeks

Oliver  
Reichert

□ 1500

Mr. HINOJOSA 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.

Stated for:

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed and was unable to vote on H.R. 1473, rollcall vote No. 268. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

the vote. I missed voting “no” because I believed the vote did not live up to our promise.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT  
OF H.R. 1473

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 218, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 35) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 35

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1473) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: At the end of title VIII of division B, insert the following new section: “SEC. 18. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any previous Act may be used to carry out the provisions of Public Law 111-148, or any amendment made by such Public Law, or title I or subtitle B of title II of Public Law 111-152, or any amendment made by such title or subtitle.”.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 218, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 35.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1510

Mr. ALEXANDER. I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 35, if adopted, will add provisions to the continuing resolution, H.R. 1473, to prohibit any funds in this act or any previous act from being used to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Most importantly, the resolution will guarantee that our colleagues in the Senate will take an up-or-down vote on this important issue. I think we can agree that this is a vote that the American people have called for and is a vote that we owe the American public.

Mr. Speaker, today the House approved an historic spending agreement that cuts nearly \$40 billion in Federal spending. When signed into law, Congress will have achieved the first step

in addressing our Nation’s ballooning debt. Our economy still suffers from apathetic growth, and millions of individuals remain unemployed. At a time like today, when the Federal Government is running record deficits, coupled with significant unsustainable liabilities like Medicare and Medicaid, we simply cannot afford this \$2.6 trillion new entitlement program. It only seems fair that a vote on the billions of dollars in both mandatory and discretionary money required to implement the health reform law is part of the discussion.

I, along with my colleagues in the House, have long argued for the repeal of this law. Several Members have also maintained that, for this strategy to be successful, it must include efforts to defund the enforcement and implementation of the law through the appropriations process. With the inclusion of this language in the CR, we will move one step closer to reaching that goal.

Under new leadership, the House has already begun to tackle the health care law on various fronts. In January of this year, the Chamber approved a full repeal of the health care law. Additionally, during the historic open debate on a previous continuing resolution, H.R. 1, this Chamber debated and approved various provisions that would prohibit or slow the implementation of the health care law by restricting annual appropriations from going toward implementation. In fact, just yesterday, we passed a measure that would repeal just one section of the health care law that included \$17.5 billion in mandatory “automatic” appropriations.

This resolution will go further by eliminating all of the funding, both mandatory and discretionary, which, it is clear, we presently cannot afford. It will also allow time for us to offer up new solutions to our Nation’s health care challenges that will not have long-term negative consequences on job creation and economic growth.

Putting all arguments on the merits of the health care law aside, this resolution simply ensures that accountability is restored over how hard-earned taxpayer dollars are being spent. The health care law turned hundreds of billions of dollars in discretionary spending into mandatory spending.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, instead of working to create jobs, reduce the deficit and do the business of the American people, this majority has been consumed for months now with trying to repeal health care reform. Like the attempted repeal we saw in the first week of this Congress, like the Tea Party budget passed in February and like the many attempts we have seen to decimate health care reform piece by piece since, this concurrent resolution, once again, tries to take away the consumer protection of the Affordable Care Act and tries to put insurance companies back

in charge. It is a further demonstration of the majority’s special interest priorities and of their hypocrisy on job creation and deficit reduction.

Passing this resolution will destroy jobs in the health professions. It will slow job growth by 250,000 to 400,000 jobs a year. It will increase medical spending and add nearly \$2,000 to the average family’s insurance premium. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, it will add \$230 billion to the deficit within 10 years and \$1 trillion more within 20 years. Let me repeat that. This amendment adds billions and ultimately trillions of dollars to the deficit, starting with \$5.5 billion this year.

This is not what we promised the American people. They want us to cut the deficit, to get rid of special interest waste, like oil company subsidies and breaks for corporate lobbyists. Instead, the majority wants to let insurance companies discriminate against people with preexisting conditions, even children with preexisting conditions once again. They want to see women denied coverage because they survived breast cancer or were victims of domestic violence or had c-sections. They want to see 4 million small businesses lose \$40 billion in tax credits and seniors’ health care and drug costs continue to rise at staggering rates.

We are here to serve the needs of the American people, not the whims of the health insurance companies. This resolution will cost money and cost lives, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. DELAURO. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I want to associate myself with the gentlelady’s remarks, and I rise in strong opposition to this concurrent resolution.

Ms. DELAURO. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG).

Mr. REHBERG. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his leadership on this issue to repeal the funding of ObamaCare, and I rise in support of the resolution.

It is impossible in the short time I have to describe the many reasons that justify defunding, repealing and replacing ObamaCare. Today, I want to mention one—the adverse impacts for those on Medicare.

In Montana, this is a huge issue because our population is quite a bit older than in other States. Folks have paid into Medicare all their lives, and they rightfully expect the benefits to be there for them, but Medicare is going broke and will be bankrupt in 11 years. Supporters of the new health care law say they’ve strengthened Medicare, and point to the closing of the doughnut hole on prescription drugs.

Let’s examine that a little more carefully.

The cost to the government to fix the doughnut hole is about \$27 billion between now and 2019, but ObamaCare cuts Medicare benefits and reimbursements by more than \$500 billion. These cuts aren't being used to save Medicare. They're being used to pay for the cost of the new entitlements in ObamaCare. For seniors in Montana and in the rest of America, this is not a good trade.

But that's not all.

Most people aren't even aware that ObamaCare includes a \$210 billion tax increase on Medicare. Again, that money isn't going to be used to save Medicare. This tax will go to pay for the cost of new entitlements. ObamaCare cuts Medicare benefits, increases Medicare taxes, and doesn't do anything to protect Medicare; and the new Medicare cuts and taxes, along with hundreds of billions of dollars in new taxes, penalties and fees, won't take effect until after the 2012 election.

That's not a coincidence.

This is a classic bait and switch. We get all the small benefits up front and get hit with a pile of burdens after the 2012 election—just one of the many reasons to defund ObamaCare now. That's the first step toward replacing it with real reform in order to rein in health care costs and to improve access.

Ms. DELAURO. I am delighted to hear the gentleman from Montana say he opposes cuts to Medicare. That means, I am going to assume, that he will vote against the Ryan budget as well.

With that, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. I rise in strong opposition to the resolution. The House should be debating legislation to create jobs, not procedural tricks to repeal health reform and increase our deficit.

Under this resolution, pregnant women and cancer survivors could lose coverage when they most need it. Young adults would lose coverage on their parents' plans. Seniors would pay higher drug costs. Businesses and families would not receive tax credits for affordable coverage; and accountability for large insurers to spend at least 85 percent of premiums on health benefits would end.

Vote against this resolution in order to preserve vital consumer protections in health reform, reduce costs, and decrease the deficit.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his work and for yielding me time.

I want to also thank the gentleman from Montana, who has drilled into this deeply, and it is a big reason why we are able to be here today. I appreciate his representation of seniors in Montana as I may well have the privilege of representing the most senior congressional district in all of America.

I've watched what has happened not just with Medicare but with ObamaCare entirely, and when I hear the comments about the whims of the health insurance industry, that may well have been what helped write this bill in the first place—large health insurance companies. Yet we had 1,300 of them when we started this process over a year ago, and we have fewer today.

□ 1520

We had 100,000 possible health insurance policy varieties. We have fewer today. We are looking at \$2.6 trillion in outlays over ObamaCare for the first full decade of its implementation, and we have seen two Federal courts rule ObamaCare unconstitutional.

We have uncovered what I think were intentionally hard-to-find numbers that were hidden in the automatic appropriations of ObamaCare to the tune of \$105.5 billion to be laid out. We are sitting right now on top of \$23.6 billion that is being used intensively to implement ObamaCare, all the while we expect, and the President surely must expect, the Supreme Court will rule it unconstitutional.

ObamaCare has been rejected by the American people. It sent 87 freshmen Republicans here to Congress to repeal it. Every Republican in not only the House of Representatives but in the United States Senate has voted to repeal ObamaCare in H.R. 2 and voted to cut off everything that could be ruled in order on the floor in H.R. 1 that would be used to implement or enforce ObamaCare.

This is the language that cuts off the automatic spending to ObamaCare. It puts a freeze on it so the courts can decide, so the will of the people can be reflected not just in the House of Representatives, but eventually in the United States Senate. And also, let's bring a President that will sign this repeal, this unconstitutional taking of American liberty that is known as ObamaCare.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this misguided resolution. It is another attempt by the Republicans to take away important consumer protections, return to a health care system that is clearly broken. I strongly oppose this amendment because it is harmful to the American people and to our economy.

The majority of Americans, and certainly those in my district, are opposed to this defunding stunt. Seniors do not want to go back to a life of worry about how they will make it through the doughnut hole. Parents don't want to go back to worrying that their child will be uninsured this summer because she graduates. And small businesses do not want to cancel their employees health care coverage because they would lose the tax credits to pay for it.

The Affordable Care Act is law, and attempts by my Republican colleagues

to repeal it have failed. Instead of debating the past, we need to focus on the future. Let's work on creating jobs and strengthening our economy. Vote "no" on this foolish resolution.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, can you tell me how much time is left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 6½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Louisiana has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. I would ask the gentleman from Louisiana if he has additional speakers.

Mr. ALEXANDER. No.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN).

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution would defund the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. This is just another way the Republicans are trying to repeal that law. The very first week of this Congress, they voted to repeal the health care law. They said they want to repeal it and replace it. We still have not seen what they propose. They are not proposing reforms to help the middle class. In effect what they would do is increase the number of uninsured in this country by 50 million people. This is a particularly reprehensible way to end health reform—to stop paying for its implementation.

Americans are already benefiting from the law. Seniors are getting discounts on their prescription drugs. Adult children will be able to stay on their parents' insurance until 26. They would reverse the prohibition against preexisting condition denials for children, and they would stop allowing consumers access to preventive care with no cost-sharing.

They pulled the rug out from under current State efforts to develop vibrant, competitive exchange marketplaces, which is the centerpiece for competition in insurance plans to give the consumers choice. But what is most distressing is the dangers it poses to Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program, or health care safety net.

According to a letter from Secretary Sebelius: "The Affordable Care Act modifies and improves almost every Medicare payment system. If this resolution were enacted, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services would not be able to use any funds to administer payments based on any rate calculated on the basis of provisions of the Affordable Care Act," which is to say virtually all rates.

Medicare and Medicaid could grind to a halt. The Secretary goes on to say: "This resolution would adversely affect health care in rural areas. CMS would no longer be able to provide the bonus payments to primary care and general surgeons for eligible services."

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



Ms. DELAURO. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. WAXMAN. She also says about fraud, waste, and abuse: "The Affordable Care Act also gives CMS new tools to fight fraud, and helps us move from a pay-and-chase system to a comprehensive, prevention-focused strategy. This resolution would substantially impede CMS's proven and successful efforts to reduce waste and fraud in the health care system, resulting in increased erroneous payments."

This is a harmful resolution to the interests of the American people, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. All I hear from the other side, the gentleman from Iowa is trying to rehash the campaign, talking about who got elected in November, saying the President should be defeated so we have a new President.

What are you doing to create jobs? It's 100 days of the Republican majority, and I don't see a single job creation bill.

Now, the Democrats, with our health care reform, we're trying to expand options, give people low-cost insurance, end discrimination, and look for new ways of training doctors so we have more doctors to cover people. We're trying to give the American people options and choices, and eliminate all of the problems that they have had with the health care system. And the Republicans say, No, get rid of it. Defund it.

How many times are we going to vote on this same thing? And then later today you're going to come back and try to destroy Medicare and say the elderly should not have health care options and should have to go out and buy their insurance, and maybe get a little help from the government. Or if they have to go to a nursing home, you're going to block grant Medicaid and say, well, the nursing home may not be available to them, or the quality of the nursing home care will be really terrible again, as it may have been years ago.

So I don't understand what you're up to. Look to the American people. Look to create jobs for them. Look to create health care options. Don't destroy. Don't destroy.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, among the many programs which others have talked about that would be blown up with this measure is the Early Retiree Reinsurance Program, which is one of the most successful aspects of the health care law. Over 5,000 employers all across America, over half of the Fortune 500 companies—like Coca-Cola, General Electric, UTC, General Dynamics—have all signed up with this program, which, using the same principles as flood insurance, is buttressing and strengthening early retiree benefits which have been collapsing over the last 20 years.

These are the companies that are going to go out and hire people, particularly young people, because early retirement allows their workforce to have a natural change so that young people can find jobs. The economy created 200,000 last month. It is because of programs, like the Early Retiree Reinsurance Program, which the health care law created. We should not end that program by passing this resolution. These employers have signed up in good faith, and that good faith deserves our commitment to follow through on the program that this country offered them. That's a strategy. That's a winning strategy to create jobs for this country.

□ 1530

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS).

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I feel like I'm in the movie "Groundhog Day." This is the conversation that we had last year. It's the conversation that we had the year before.

I cannot believe that we're standing here today when we should be talking about creating jobs in this country for the millions of people who are unemployed instead of taking away their health care, instead of taking away the ability of a young person up to age 26 to stay on their parents' health care plan. We're talking about taking away the ability of children who have pre-existing conditions—to be denied coverage once again instead of creating jobs.

Instead of creating jobs, Mr. Speaker, we're here telling seniors that we want them to reach into their pockets and into their retirement to pay for outrageous prescription drug coverage.

We're standing here, instead of creating jobs, and we are telling small businesses that they're not going to get a tax credit to provide health care insurance for their business.

I mean, this is ridiculous. And, Mr. Speaker, I have to tell you the American people must be wondering what it is that this Republican majority is doing when they want to rip off seniors, rip off children, and stop health care for the American people.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Illinois is recognized for 1 minute.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Finally, the United States of America made real the possibility of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—all of which are literally impossible unless health care is a right for all in our great country.

This resolution goes in the opposite direction. A vote in favor of this resolution tells Americans and small businesses that they will be left to do battle with insurance companies on their own, insurance companies that will once again refuse coverage, deny claims, and subject them to double-

digit premium increases. And under their budget plan, they now want to end Medicare and leave seniors and disabled people to the mercy of private insurers.

Enough is enough.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 15 seconds remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. In that 15 seconds, let me just say they will defund health care. They will end Medicare. They're going to kick seniors out of nursing homes and send our health care back to the insurance companies. It shows you where my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this measure.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, a key component of this spending agreement is a guaranteed up-or-down vote in the Senate on a provision that would prohibit any funds in this act or any previous act from being used to carry out the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Let's return to Congress its power to review this funding annually and exercise full oversight.

House Concurrent Resolution 35 does just that. At a time when we are being called on to rein in government spending, the American taxpayer deserves this vote.

I urge my colleagues to support this enrolled resolution to deliver on that promise today and call on the Senate to do the same.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the enactment of the Affordable Care Act was historic. It made the necessary steps to reform our health care delivery system and put patients first. A full repeal of this law will nullify all of the popular provisions it put in place, and will once again leave Americans at the mercy of insurance companies.

Young adults in their 20s who are looking for jobs in this difficult economic climate, for instance, would suddenly find themselves without insurance and without the option of staying on their parent's plan.

Recently, I heard from Michael, a Sacramento native. Michael has a 23-year-old son who was kicked off of his health plan at the age of 22. A few months later, still unable to obtain affordable coverage, he had to undergo an emergency tonsillectomy—a fairly common procedure that can cost thousands for those without coverage. Because Michael's son was kicked off of his plan his son now has massive medical debt and is still only in his early twenties.

Mr. Speaker, we passed the Affordable Care Act last Congress because our health care system needed to be reformed. We spend \$2 trillion a year on health care costs—far more than any other country—and we are by no means a healthier nation; far from it!

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle say they are for reducing spending. Well, Mr. Speaker, repealing the Affordable Care Act will only increase the amount we spend every year on health care, both at the federal level, and on the personal level. It will leave millions without insurance and end up costing all of us more.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this harmful legislation.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the millions of Americans, many of whom are in my Congressional district, who through the passage of President Obama's Affordable Care Act, have for the first time been given more freedom and control over their health care.

Before the passage of this law nearly 40 percent of my constituents were uninsured.

Now I hear from young adults who are grateful to be able to remain on their parent's insurance plans until age 26.

I hear relief from seniors who once lived in fear of not being able to afford their medication once they reached the donut hole.

I hear from struggling families who are thankful their child with a preexisting condition can be part of new high risk pool insurance.

And I hear from those facing serious illness how relieved and grateful they are their insurers can no longer drop them when they need coverage the most.

The Affordable Care Act is working—I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 218, the concurrent resolution is considered read and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the concurrent resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1473

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 218, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 36) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 36

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1473) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: At the end of title VIII of division B, insert the following new section: “SEC. 1864. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available for any purpose to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. or any affiliate of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.”.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 218, the gen-

tleman from Mississippi (Mr. NUNNELEE) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 36.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

This resolution would deny funding to Planned Parenthood. It's morally wrong to have taxpayer dollars from my constituents in Mississippi, or from any other State, go towards organizations that provide abortions. Since 1977 Planned Parenthood has assisted in aborting the lives of over 5 million children.

This resolution before the House is simple and straightforward.

Now, there will be those who frame the resolution as a debate over denying health care benefits for women. This isn't the case. In fact, in this resolution not one dime of women's health or family health planning funding is reduced. It simply says those dollars cannot go to Planned Parenthood.

This is an organization that has protected those who prey on our children and has protected those who rape our granddaughters. Planned Parenthood holds itself to be above the law by ignoring mandatory reporting requirements, by skirting parental consent, by aiding and abetting child trafficking. They put quick and secret abortions ahead of the welfare of victimized young girls. And it has to stop.

Those who oppose this resolution are enabling them.

I refuse to reach into the pockets of our taxpayers to fund this sort of activity. I have always viewed these young women as much victims as the unborn child, and I want to go after those corrupt and immoral businesses that exploit them.

We did a pretty good job of running them out of the State of Mississippi. In fact, in November Mississippi will have on its ballot an initiative that defines personhood, and over 106,000 Mississippians put their signatures on the initiative to get this on the ballot. And Planned Parenthood is a political organization and is funding the opposition to this ballot.

Bottom line: We need to deny funding to those agencies that support abortions, and this resolution will do that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield myself 2 minutes.

I rise in opposition to this concurrent resolution. It has nothing to do with the budget and everything to do with ideology.

This is an attempt to turn back the clock on women's health and basic rights. The majority wants to impose their traditional view of a woman's role and take us back to a day when family planning was not available. With this resolution, the majority aims to exclude one specific health care provider, Planned Parenthood, from all Federal resources. This will needlessly put lives in danger.

Planned Parenthood carries out millions of lifesaving preventative and primary care services every year. They deliver immunizations, routine gynecological exams, nearly 1 million screenings for cervical cancer, 830,000 breast exams, and nearly 4 million tests and treatments for sexually transmitted infections like HIV every single year. If this resolution passes, all of these services would be lost.

Seventy-five percent of their more than 3 million patients live at or below 150 percent of the poverty level, make less than \$33,000 for a family of four. One of every five women in America has gone to Planned Parenthood for access to health care. Sixty percent of these women consider Planned Parenthood their main source of care. And, in fact, even the number of men Planned Parenthood serves has doubled over the past decade. All of these women and men would lose access to these services if this should pass.

This resolution guts a primary source of care for millions of American families. We all know this has nothing to do with Federal funding of abortion. Federal funds are already banned from going towards abortion services under the Hyde amendment.

We should not be playing political games with women's lives. I urge my colleagues to oppose this dangerous resolution and to stand for women's health and, above all, to trust women to make the right decisions.

Mr. DICKS. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. DELAURO. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. I rise in very strong support of the gentlelady's position on Planned Parenthood and urge a “no” vote on this current resolution.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Tennessee, the principal sponsor of the bill, Mrs. BLACK.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, as a nurse for over 40 years, I have spent my entire career protecting life. And those who need the greatest protection are those who have the least voice, that is, children born and unborn.

□ 1540

Now as a Member of Congress, I will continue to fight for the rights of the unborn through this legislation we have here today. And today, I am here as a sponsor of this resolution to ensure that no Federal funds are used for either the promotion or the performance of abortions.

There are people around who would lead you to believe that this bill is

about Republicans wanting to deny women access to preventative care, but they are using scare tactics and their lies are distracting you from the real facts. As a matter of fact, Title X funds which fund these types of preventative care for women will continue to fund those organizations and agencies that provide preventative care but do not promote or provide abortion services. What my colleagues and I are here doing today is standing up and saying we do not support Federal funding of any organization—any organization—that promotes or performs abortions.

There is an urgent need to stop taxpayer dollars from funding abortions. And the Republican majority in the House has already made clear our commitment to ending the funding for Planned Parenthood, which is, by the way, America's largest abortion provider. The Senate has ducked this legislation and this important discussion for this legislation for too long. It's time that the Senators debate this in the open, as we have here in the House in H.R. 1, and take a vote to end taxpayer funding of Planned Parenthood.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the Democratic leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentlelady for yielding and for her forceful leadership in promoting women's health.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, when I was in high school—a long time ago—I participated in an extemporaneous debate contest. One of the contestants there, a friend of mine, drew from the bowl a slip that said, “Do women think?” “Do women think?” Now, this was a long time ago, but even then we thought that was a startling question, “Do women think?” The young lady who drew it—she was really a girl in high school—spoke with great grace and strength about women and won the debate, which we hope to do today.

I hadn't thought of that debate for a long time, but it came rushing down on me as I heard our Republican colleagues put forth their cuts on women's health, especially eliminating funding for Planned Parenthood. The arguments which the Republicans have put forth sound like the same question of a decade ago, do women think? It's an assault on the judgment of women. It bespeaks a lack of respect for women to determine the size and the timing of their families.

It's clear that Republicans do not support family planning—it's hard to understand, but it's clear that they don't—and have used debate on this bill to spread misinformation about the critical work that Planned Parenthood does on behalf of America's women every day. So let us be clear, Planned Parenthood health centers currently provide preventive services to millions of women in need of health care, including the provision of contraception, cancer screening, breast exams, and HIV testing.

Further, this debate is not about abortion. That is because Federal fund-

ing for abortion is already prohibited. That is the law of the land. This debate is about women's health.

Every year, Planned Parenthood health centers provide the following for women's health: Contraception to nearly 2.5 million patients; nearly 1 million pap tests identifying about 93,000 women at risk for developing cervical cancer; 830,000 breast exams, helping alert patients to possible cancers. That is why cutting off Federal funding for Planned Parenthood would have a devastating impact on women's health across the country.

Indeed, more than 90 percent of the health care provided by Planned Parenthood is preventive care. For a majority of the women who use Planned Parenthood health centers, the centers are the primary source of receiving health care services. Elimination of funding means that these women do not have health care of any kind.

Today's legislation—which has no chance of passing the Senate and becoming law, thank God—is just part of the Republican agenda that is the most comprehensive and radical assault on women's health and reproductive freedom in our lifetime. And that's saying something.

Further, I point out that today on the floor of this House, this is the 100th day of the Republicans having the majority, here we are again debating legislation that has nothing to do with the number one priority of the American people: creating jobs. Indeed, after 100 days, the Republicans have not created one job and have not offered a jobs agenda and are instead on the march against women's health and to end Medicare in order to give tax breaks to Big Oil and millionaires.

Some Republicans say that we're here because we did not pass a bill last year. It was shocking to hear even some members of the Appropriations Committee—who should know better—on the Republican side say that. But indeed we did. It was held up by Republicans in the Senate. We passed it in the House without one Republican vote, the omnibus bill, but it was held up by the Republicans in the Senate. And in that bill we cut \$41 billion from the President's budget.

So today when I hear our colleagues say we are cutting \$78 billion—\$37.5 today. The other \$41 billion, which is the largest amount, was cut by the Democrats without one Republican vote at the end of last year.

Today, in this latest partisan maneuver, Republicans are perpetrating an attack on the health of women across the country, and I rise in strong opposition to their efforts. We must all stand strong against that agenda against women's health. We must all continue to work to create a healthier America. And that is why I urge a “yes” to women's judgment, a “yes” to respect their decision on the size and timing of their families, and a “no” for this vote, which is an attack on women's health.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the other principal sponsor of this bill, the gentlelady from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

(Mrs. ROBY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor today to stand on the House floor as one of the sponsors of House Concurrent Resolution 36.

Since coming to Congress, I have come to the floor several times to talk about my stance on abortion and the need to defund Planned Parenthood, and I am pleased to be a part of the lead on this important issue today.

Mr. Speaker, I am unapologetically pro-life and will continue to do what is necessary to protect the lives of the unborn. Every 2 minutes, a life is lost because of an abortion. That adds up to 3,300 lives a day or 1.2 million a year.

I believe I have an obligation to do everything I can to fight for the unborn and to prevent taxpayer money from funding abortions. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the piece of legislation in front of us today. It would prevent Federal funds in H.R. 1473 from going to Planned Parenthood, an organization that provides more abortions than any other organization in the United States.

About one of every four U.S. abortions is performed at a Planned Parenthood location or one of their affiliates. Data shows that since 1970, Planned Parenthood has performed at least 5.3 million abortions, and that includes over 332,000 abortions in 2009 alone. Planned Parenthood has made plain the centrality of abortion to its mission, mandating that every affiliate have at least one clinic performing abortions within the next 2 years.

My colleagues opposed to this piece of legislation will claim that the money that Planned Parenthood has been receiving is not used for abortion. I disagree. Money is fungible. By taking away Federal funds from Planned Parenthood, they will have to spend more of their private money on basic services and overhead costs rather than diverting those funds toward abortions.

From 2000 to 2009, Planned Parenthood saw an 80 percent increase in taxpayer funding that resulted in a 69 percent increase in the number of abortions and a 61 percent decrease in the number of adoption referrals.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on preventing Planned Parenthood access to Federal funds in fiscal year 2011.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

□ 1550

Mrs. LOWEY. I rise in strong opposition to the resolution. The right wing's failed radical attempt to block funding for Planned Parenthood has now devolved to procedural games instead of a renewed focus on creating jobs. Federal law prohibits Federal dollars for abortion, and family planning saves taxpayers nearly \$4 for every \$1 spent.

If Republicans were serious about deficit reduction, they would increase these investments instead of demonizing those who provide affordable access to Pap tests, breast exams, routine gynecological exams, flu vaccinations, smoking cessation services, cholesterol screening, contraceptives, and all of the other services that Planned Parenthood provides.

Vote "no" on this assault on women's health.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the 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 believe ending an innocent unborn human life is morally wrong. I also believe it's morally wrong to take the taxpayer dollars of millions of pro-life Americans and use them to subsidize the largest abortion provider in America. Today Congress will vote to do something about that.

Planned Parenthood is the largest abortion provider in America. As this chart shows, in 2009 Planned Parenthood made 977 adoption referrals, had 7,021 prenatal care counseling sessions, and performed 332,278 abortions. During that time, Planned Parenthood received \$363.2 million in taxpayer money. Planned Parenthood received \$1 million a day and performed about a thousand abortions a day.

H. Con. Res. 36 will only put an end to taxpayer subsidy of Planned Parenthood. Despite the hyperbolic rhetoric of the left, this resolution will not cut one penny from Title X women's health services. It merely denies funds to the largest abortion provider in the land.

I want to thank the leadership of Speaker BOEHNER. I want to urge my colleagues to stand with all of us, to stand for life, to stand for taxpayers. Let's end public funding of the largest abortion provider in America once and for all.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I don't know how many times this Republican leadership is going to make the House take the same vote again and again to deny women the basic health care they need. But repeating these votes just exposes the extreme agenda that the American people didn't ask for and that they don't want.

Continuing to debate defunding women's health care clinics like Planned Parenthood is not getting less offensive; it's getting more offensive every day. And the American public won't stand for this extreme agenda.

Not one Federal dollar goes to fund abortions—not by Planned Parenthood, not by anybody.

The last speaker was just plain wrong when he said this resolution would not reduce money for women's health. It would cut millions of dollars for women's health.

Let me tell you about a young woman from my district in Denver, Colorado. She hasn't ever had health insurance, but she took responsibility for her own health care, and she had her first annual exam and Pap smear at Planned Parenthood when she was 18 years old. Now she's pregnant and she depends on Planned Parenthood for her prenatal care so she and her baby can be healthy. Planned Parenthood is the only health care provider that she's ever had.

Vote "no" on this extreme resolution.

Mr. NUNNELEE. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in its slick TV ads and PR blitz, the multi-billion-dollar-a-year abortion giant Planned Parenthood appears to be hiding something.

Could it be that they're hiding the dismaying fact that just one organization—Planned Parenthood—performs over 25 percent of all abortions in America? No other chain of abortion mills even comes close.

Or is it the fact that 97 percent of all of the so-called services rendered to a woman with child end in an abortion, or the fact that since 1977 Planned Parenthood has deliberately caused the brutal death of well over 5.4 million babies—a staggering loss of child life? And in 2009 alone, 332,278 babies were killed in Planned Parenthood clinics.

There is no organization in America, Mr. Speaker, perhaps even on Earth, that stabs, dismembers, decapitates, or chemically poisons more unborn children to death than Planned Parenthood. And that's the reality of what abortion does to a child.

For the innocent and perhaps inconvenient child in the womb, a Planned Parenthood clinic is a house of horrors, a place where abortion has brutally destroyed children and deceived and hurt their mothers.

Vote for the resolution.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this is about prevention. This is about women's health. And this is about making sure that we reduce the need for abortion in the United States of America.

And how we got so illogical to think that if we could give poor and middle class women access to birth control, that somehow is going to increase the abortion rates in the United States is beyond me.

We see our friends time and time again talk about respecting life, and I see in many instances on the other side of the aisle, that ends once the baby is actually born.

Respecting life means early childhood health care. It means affordable health care for families. Those are life issues. Early childhood education, Head Start, Pell Grants. Those are about making sure that citizens in the

United States of America can have life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In this bill, if we pass and defund this organization, we will have more problems on our hands, more breast cancer, more cervical cancer. And it's going to be more expensive. And all of these folks on the other side that want to run government like a business and make good investments, you can't make better investments than preventative health care like this organization provides.

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

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican war on women, and that is what this is.

Republicans have already moved to ban the District of Columbia from using its own money for abortions. Shameful. Now they want to go after America's most trusted provider of health care services for women. Shameful.

In many underserved communities, Planned Parenthood is the principal source of basic primary health services for poor and low-income women. Last year, millions of women received breast and cervical cancer screenings, testing, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, HIV and AIDS, and family planning, and contraception, mind you, through Planned Parenthood.

Planned Parenthood saves lives.

This is not about abortions. Only 3 percent of the services they provide involve abortions, and the law already prohibits Federal funding for abortions, though this law really should be repealed. This does not reduce the deficit nor create jobs. Family planning programs actually save taxpayers \$4 for every \$1 we invest in them.

This is really about pandering to the extreme right wing that wants to take us back to the days of back-alley abortions. They want to deny family planning and basic health care services for women.

This is a war on women.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. I rise today in strong support of the resolution.

While I respect my colleagues who are against this resolution, let me say that I believe that Federal funds should be cut off from Planned Parenthood.

As previously stated on the floor by my colleagues, the resolution does not reduce funding for women's health services. It simply ensures that funds are directed to other organizations. Not a dime of women's health or family planning funding is reduced by this resolution. We simply want to ensure that Federal funds are being used in a way that protects the will of our constituents, not to help subsidize Planned Parenthood.

Planned Parenthood is the largest abortion provider in the Nation, providing over 300,000 abortions in 2009.

□ 1600

Over the years, Planned Parenthood has increased their abortion numbers every year, while adoption and prenatal care remains way too low.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution.

Ms. DELAURO. If I might inquire, Mr. Speaker, how much time is left on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 3 minutes, and the gentleman from Mississippi has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this concurrent resolution.

Planned Parenthood is a safety net that helps Americans stay healthy by providing primary care services such as breast cancer screenings, immunizations, and annual exams. Women also receive preventive care that helps lower cancer deaths, heart attacks, and cases of undiagnosed and untreated STDs.

As the largest provider of family planning, it helps women and men become parents when it makes the most sense for them. The attacks on Planned Parenthood are underhanded tactics using inaccurate statements and statistics. A perfect example is the recent claim that abortions make up 90 percent of their services. This gross misstatement has been refuted by hard numbers which show these services were less than 3 percent of the care provided in 2009. At the expense of critical health care for millions of Americans, these attacks are another irresponsible diversion from the fact that Republicans have failed to take one action to create jobs.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlelady from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT).

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, you know, times are tough, including in Congress. And we have to find wise ways to spend our taxpayer dollars. For every 33 pregnant women that walk into a Planned Parenthood clinic, 32 receive an abortion. Planned Parenthood does over 1,000 abortions a day, and they receive \$1 million a day from taxpayers. The time has come to stop funding Planned Parenthood. We have better ways to spend our taxpayer dollars. Let's put it back to the Treasury and reduce the deficit.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this mean-spirited resolution, yet another attempt by the Republicans to play politics with wom-

en's health care, part of their broader priority to reopen the culture wars. But the lies that have been tossed around in this debate are an insult to the 3 million Americans who used Planned Parenthood services this year.

Nearly two-thirds of those who visit a Planned Parenthood consider it to be their main source of health care, their mainstay, their lifeline. In my own district, Planned Parenthood of Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo Counties serves over 31,000 patients a year. I must ask the supporters of this mean-spirited resolution, where should these 31,000 people go? They have no answer. Just inaccurate talking points and a demonizing "we know best" attitude.

Instead of taking away women's access to health care, let's turn to working on what they really need: a stronger economy and meaningful job opportunities. So please join me in voting "no" on this mean-spirited resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 1 minute.

Ms. DELAURO. My Republican colleagues were prepared to shut down the Federal Government over women's health. If you can imagine that. Turn this country into chaos because of women's health issues. Today they continue to treat women as second-class citizens. They would treat women with a lack of respect, denigrate them, and undervalue women in our society today. That is what this debate is all about.

They would deny women basic health care. And because we in this House of Representatives have health care, they don't care much about what's happening to those whose primary care is at this facility, for cancer screenings. I am a survivor of ovarian cancer. I know what it means to be screened, to be diagnosed, and to be told I have a serious illness, and that I have the opportunity to get well. Trust the women of this Nation. Trust them. Vote against this misguided resolution.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, the House has before it today an important question, but it's not a new question. It's a question of old. This day I put before you the choice of life or death. Today we choose life.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, budget resolutions are about funding the needs of our country. We should be talking fund initiatives to create jobs.

Instead, we're wasting time on divisive social issues.

Some want to make this a fight about abortion. But this is a fight for women's health. For ourselves, for our daughters, and for our granddaughters.

This resolution won't save taxpayer dollars or create jobs.

What it will do is undermine women's health.

More than 90 percent of the care those health centers provide is primary and preventive.

And one in five American women has been to a Planned Parenthood health center for services like breast cancer screening, cervical cancer screening, and well-women exams.

Mr. Speaker, I will not let San Diego families lose these valuable health services.

I listen to my constituents about how important Planned Parenthood's services have been in their lives.

Just last week, I held a telephone town hall, and a woman waited on the line for over an hour to ask me about my support for Planned Parenthood.

Anna started going to Planned Parenthood when she first moved to San Diego because as a young woman she was unemployed and had nowhere else to go for health care.

Decades later, she is in her 60s and still uses them for breast and cervical cancer screenings.

I also want to tell you about Jamie, a single working woman who was laid off 2 years ago during the recession and started using Planned Parenthood for her health care.

Even now that she has a job, she can't afford health insurance and continues to use their services.

Without Planned Parenthood, she would not have had a pap smear and would not know she has a high-risk type of HPV, which could lead to cervical cancer.

In her words, "Planned Parenthood has not only potentially saved my life but millions of others as well."

These are only two of the nearly 800,000 patients seen by California Planned Parenthoods every year.

I am not willing to deny them access to life-saving care.

I'm shocked and outraged that the majority is willing to do so, especially when 65 percent of Americans favor continued support for Planned Parenthood.

I will be voting against this resolution, and I hope you will all join me.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this resolution.

Millions of Americans across the country rely on Planned Parenthood as their only source of medical care. More than 90 percent of the care that Planned Parenthood provides in our communities is primary and preventive services. Such care keeps our communities healthier, and keeps health care costs down.

However, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are attempting to misrepresent federal funding for Planned Parenthood as federal subsidization of abortions. Federal law already prohibits federal dollars from funding abortions. And today's resolution would take funds from cancer screenings, birth control, HIV testing, and other life saving care.

It would effectively cripple the largest provider of reproductive health services in our country and it would take funding away from health care that primarily serves low-income Americans. It would take away health care services from women in my hometown. Women like Kari.

Kari shared with me that she did not have health insurance when she went to Planned Parenthood to receive a free cancer screening. The screening showed that Kari had cervical cancer. But Planned Parenthood—in addition to offering the free screening—continued to provide Kari free care through subsequent visits. Today, Kari is a cancer survivor.

Without Planned Parenthood's services Kari's story could have had a very different

ending. And while this Congress should be working to improve access to health care services to help millions of men and women just like Kari, this resolution does just the opposite. Today's resolution is an attack on women, on low-income Americans, on community health centers, and on primary care.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this harmful bill.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have made their extreme agenda abundantly clear—undermine women's access to reproductive health care and attack the local women's health providers they rely on to provide cancer screenings, routine gynecological examinations, contraceptive services, immunizations, and testing and treatment for sexually-transmitted infections.

One in five American women has received care from a Planned Parenthood health center at some point in her life, making it one of the largest women's health care providers in the country. Planned Parenthood clinics serve over 3 million Americans every year and plays a critical role in our Nation's health care system. The Republican budget would deny them any funding.

Bonnie S. from Evanston, IL, wrote:

"I found myself without health care in my early twenties even though I was still working. I was in a committed, long-term relationship and needed birth control and a yearly pap smear. Planned Parenthood was my main healthcare provider for nearly ten years."

"I have only had one sexual partner in my life. I have never had an abortion. Without Planned Parenthood, I would not have been able to afford birth control and a yearly pap smear, things that no woman should have to go without. I'm sure there are many women out there with a story like mine. Stopping funding for Planned Parenthood would be a horrible thing."

Lesley W. from Evanston, IL, wrote:

"I was shocked and horrified to learn that Congress has voted to defund Planned Parenthood. As an 18 year old college freshman, Planned Parenthood was the difference for me between getting reliable, high quality birth control and gynecological care, and leaving my reproductive health to chance. Now at age 49, married and a mother, I credit Planned Parenthood with giving me the tools for a healthy and responsible sex life. I never had an unplanned pregnancy. I never got an STD. When AIDS came around, I knew how to protect myself and my partners. Planned Parenthood may well have saved my life, as it has saved the lives of thousands of women (and men) over the years. To not fund it is not only cruel and unethical, it is remarkably short sighted. How many more unplanned pregnancies, abortions, and STDs will we now see? How many young women will avoid prenatal care because they are afraid of a gynecologist's office? How many will avoid screenings for cervical cancer?"

"Planned Parenthood was there when I needed it, and I want it to be there for my daughter and the next generation of young women. It plays a crucial role in our national healthcare, and must be funded."

Poll after poll has shown that Americans support the work of Planned Parenthood centers because investing in commonsense, proven, effective prevention and primary health care is smart health policy.

Republicans need to stop attacking Planned Parenthood and they need to end their war on women's health.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 218, the concurrent resolution is considered read and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the concurrent resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 35 and House Concurrent Resolution 36.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

#### CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1473

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 35) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 185, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 270]

YEAS—240

Adams	Broun (GA)	Dent
Aderholt	Buchanan	DesJarlais
Akin	Bucshon	Diaz-Balart
Alexander	Buerkle	Dold
Amash	Burgess	Dreier
Austria	Burton (IN)	Duffy
Bachmann	Calvert	Duncan (SC)
Bachus	Camp	Duncan (TN)
Barletta	Campbell	Elmers
Bartlett	Canseco	Emerson
Barton (TX)	Cantor	Farenthold
Bass (NH)	Capito	Fincher
Benishek	Carter	Fitzpatrick
Berg	Cassidy	Flake
Biggart	Chabot	Fleischmann
Bilbray	Chaffetz	Fleming
Bilirakis	Coble	Flores
Bishop (UT)	Coffman (CO)	Forbes
Black	Cole	Fortenberry
Blackburn	Conaway	Fox
Bonner	Cravaack	Frelinghuysen
Bono Mack	Crawford	Gallegly
Boren	Crenshaw	Gardner
Boustany	Culberson	Garrett
Brady (TX)	Davis (KY)	Gerlach
Brooks	Denham	Gibbs

Gibson	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (MI)
Gingrey (GA)	Lummis	Rohrabacher
Gohmert	Lungren, Daniel	Rokita
Goodlatte	E.	Rooney
Gosar	Mack	Ros-Lehtinen
Gowdy	Manzullo	Roskam
Granger	Marchant	Ross (AR)
Graves (GA)	Marino	Ross (FL)
Graves (MO)	McCarthy (CA)	Royce
Griffin (AR)	McCaul	Runyan
Griffith (VA)	McClintock	Ryan (WI)
Grimm	McCotter	Scalise
Guinta	McHenry	Schilling
Guthrie	McIntyre	Schmidt
Hall	McKeon	Schock
Hanna	McKinley	Schweikert
Harper	McMorris	Scott (SC)
Harris	Rodgers	Scott, Austin
Hartzler	Meehan	Sensenbrenner
Hastings (WA)	Mica	Sessions
Hayworth	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Heck	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Heller	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Hensarling	Mulvaney	Smith (NE)
Herger	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Herrera Beutler	Myrick	Smith (TX)
Huelskamp	Neugebauer	Southerland
Huizenga (MI)	Noem	Stearns
Hultgren	Nugent	Stivers
Hunter	Nunes	Stutzman
Hurt	Nunnelee	Sullivan
Issa	Olson	Terry
Jenkins	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (IL)	Paul	Thornberry
Johnson (OH)	Paulsen	Tiberi
Johnson, Sam	Pearce	Tipton
Jordan	Pence	Turner
Kelly	Petri	Upton
King (IA)	Pitts	Walberg
King (NY)	Platts	Walden
Kingston	Poe (TX)	Walsh (IL)
Kinzinger (IL)	Pompeo	Webster
Kline	Posey	West
Labrador	Price (GA)	Westmoreland
Lamborn	Quayle	Whitfield
Lance	Reed	Wilson (SC)
Landry	Rehberg	Wittman
Lankford	Renacci	Wolf
Latham	Ribble	Womack
LaTourette	Rigell	Woodall
Latta	Rivera	Yoder
Lewis (CA)	Roby	Young (AK)
LoBiondo	Roe (TN)	Young (FL)
Long	Rogers (AL)	Young (IN)
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	

NAYS—185

Ackerman	Cummings	Jackson Lee
Altmire	Davis (CA)	(TX)
Baca	Davis (IL)	Johnson (GA)
Baldwin	DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.
Barrow	DeGette	Kaptur
Bass (CA)	DeLauro	Keating
Becerra	Deuth	Kildee
Berkley	Dicks	Kind
Berman	Dingell	Kissell
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Kucinich
Bishop (NY)	Donnelly (IN)	Langevin
Blumenauer	Doyle	Larsen (WA)
Boswell	Edwards	Larson (CT)
Brady (PA)	Ellison	Lee (CA)
Braley (IA)	Engel	Levin
Brown (FL)	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Butterfield	Farr	Lipinski
Capps	Fattah	Loeb
Capuano	Filner	Lofgren, Zoe
Cardoza	Frank (MA)	Lowey
Carnahan	Fudge	Lujan
Carney	Garamendi	Lynch
Carson (IN)	Gonzalez	Maloney
Castor (FL)	Green, Al	Markey
Chandler	Green, Gene	Matheson
Chu	Grijalva	Matsui
Cicilline	Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)
Clarke (MI)	Hanabusa	McCollum
Clarke (NY)	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
Clay	Heinrich	McGovern
Cleaver	Higgins	McNerney
Clyburn	Himes	Michaud
Cohen	Hinchev	Miller (NC)
Connolly (VA)	Hinojosa	Miller, George
Conyers	Hirono	Moore
Cooper	Holden	Moran
Costa	Holt	Murphy (CT)
Costello	Honda	Nadler
Courtney	Hoyer	Napolitano
Critz	Inslee	Neal
Crowley	Israel	Owens
Cuellar	Jackson (IL)	Pallone

Pascrell Pastor (AZ) Payne Pelosi Perlmutter Peters Peterson Pingree (ME) Polis Price (NC) Quigley Rahall Rangel Reyes Richardson Richmond Rothman (NJ) Roybal-Allard Ruppersberger Rush Ryan (OH)	Sánchez, 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 Towns Tsongas Van Hollen Velázquez Visclosky Walz (MN) Wasserman Schultz Waters Watt Waxman Weiner Welch Wilson (FL) Woolsey Wu Yarmuth	185, answered "present" 1, not voting 5, as follows:	(Roll No. 271) YEAS—241 Granger Graves (GA) Graves (MO) Griffin (AR) Griffith (VA) Grimm Guinta Guthrie Hall Harper Harris Hartzler Hastings (WA) Hayworth Heck Heller Hensarling Herger Herrera Beutler Huelskamp Huizenga (MI) Hultgren Hunter Hurt Issa Jenkins Johnson (IL) Johnson (OH) Johnson, Sam Jones Jordan Kelly King (IA) King (NY) Kingston Kinzinger (IL) Kline Labrador Lamborn Lance Landry Lankford Latham LaTourette Latta Lewis (CA) Lipinski LoBiondo Long Lucas Luetkemeyer Lummis Lungren, Daniel E. Mack Manzullo Marchant Marino McCarthy (CA) McCaul McClintock McCotter McHenry McIntyre 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 Rahall Reed Rehberg 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 Shuler Shuster Simpson Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Southernland 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 (AK) Young (FL) Young (IN)	Honda Hoyer Inslee Israel Jackson (IL) Jackson Lee Connolly (VA) Conyers Cooper Costa Courtney Crowley Cuellar Cummings Davis (CA) Davis (IL) DeFazio DeGette DeLauro Dent Deutch Dicks Dingell Doggett Dold Doyle Edwards Ellison Engel Eshoo Farr Fattah Filner Frank (MA) Frelinghuysen Fudge Garamendi Gonzalez Green, Al Green, Gene Grijalva Gutierrez Hanabusa Hanna Hastings (FL) Heinrich Higgins Himes Hinchee Hinojosa Hirono Holden Holt	Polis Price (NC) Quigley Rangel Reyes Richardson Richmond Rothman (NJ) Roybal-Allard Ruppersberger Rush Ryan (OH) Sánchez, Linda T. Sanchez, Loretta Sarbanes Schakowsky Schiff Schrader Schwartz Scott (VA) Scott, David Serrano Sewell Sherman Sires Slaughter Smith (WA) Speier Stark Sutton Thompson (CA) Thompson (MS) Tierney Tonko Towns Tsongas Van Hollen Velázquez Visclosky Walz (MN) Wasserman Schultz Waters Watt Waxman Weiner Welch Wilson (FL) Woolsey Wu Yarmuth
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NOT VOTING—7

Andrews Jones Reichert  
Franks (AZ) Meeks  
Giffords Olver

□ 1629

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."  
Mr. KINGSTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."  
So the concurrent 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. JONES. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 270 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

□ 1630

MARKEY CASTS 20,000TH VOTE  
(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)  
Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in announcing to the House that our good friend and colleague, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, is joining a select group of Members who have cast 20,000 votes in this great body.  
I know, Mr. Speaker, that the Members wish to congratulate this distinguished Member for a long period of outstanding service to the public.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1473

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.  
There was no objection.  
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 36) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.  
The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.  
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.  
This is a 5-minute vote.  
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 241, nays

Andrews Jones Reichert  
Franks (AZ) Meeks  
Giffords Olver

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1  
Amash  
NOT VOTING—5  
Andrews Meeks Reichert  
Giffords Olver

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE  
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes left in this vote.  
□ 1639  
So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.  
PERSONAL EXPLANATION  
Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on the vote for H. Con. Res. 35 and H. Con. Res. 36, I am not recorded because I was absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

NAYS—185  
Ackerman  
Altmire  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bono Mack  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline

MOTION TO ADJOURN  
Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.  
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.  
The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas were 241 and the nays were 185.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 11, noes 412, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 272]

AYES—11

Bartlett	Filner	Huelskamp
Clay	Garamendi	Johnson (OH)
Critz	Grijalva	Speier
Ellison	Heinrich	

NOES—412

Ackerman	Courtney	Heck
Adams	Cravaack	Heller
Aderholt	Crawford	Hensarling
Akin	Crenshaw	Herger
Alexander	Crowley	Herrera Beutler
Altmire	Cuellar	Higgins
Amash	Culberson	Himes
Austria	Cummings	Hinchey
Baca	Davis (CA)	Hinojosa
Bachmann	Davis (IL)	Hirono
Bachus	Davis (KY)	Holden
Baldwin	DeGette	Holt
Barletta	DeLauro	Honda
Barrow	Denham	Hoyer
Barton (TX)	Dent	Huizenga (MI)
Bass (CA)	DesJarlais	Hultgren
Bass (NH)	Deutch	Hunter
Becerra	Diaz-Balart	Hurt
Benishkeh	Dicks	Inslee
Berg	Dingell	Israel
Berkley	Doggett	Issa
Berman	Dold	Jackson (IL)
Biggart	Donnelly (IN)	Jackson Lee
Bilbray	Doyle	(TX)
Bilirakis	Dreier	Jenkins
Bishop (GA)	Duffy	Johnson (GA)
Bishop (NY)	Duncan (SC)	Johnson (IL)
Bishop (UT)	Duncan (TN)	Johnson, E. B.
Black	Edwards	Johnson, Sam
Blackburn	Ellmers	Jones
Blumenauber	Emerson	Jordan
Bonner	Engel	Kaptur
Bono Mack	Eshoo	Keating
Boren	Farenthold	Kelly
Boswell	Farr	Kildee
Boustany	Fattah	Kind
Brady (PA)	Fincher	King (IA)
Brady (TX)	Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Braley (IA)	Flake	Kingston
Brooks	Fleischmann	Kinzinger (IL)
Broun (GA)	Fleming	Kissell
Brown (FL)	Flores	Kline
Buchanan	Forbes	Kucinich
Buechson	Fortenberry	Labrador
Buerkle	Fox	Lamborn
Burgess	Frank (MA)	Lance
Burton (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Landry
Butterfield	Frelinghuysen	Langevin
Calvert	Fudge	Lankford
Camp	Galleghy	Larsen (WA)
Campbell	Gardner	Larson (CT)
Canseco	Garrett	Latham
Capito	Gerlach	LaTourette
Capps	Gibbs	Latta
Capuano	Gibson	Lee (CA)
Cardoza	Gingrey (GA)	Levin
Carnahan	Gohmert	Lewis (CA)
Carney	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Carson (IN)	Goodlatte	Lipinski
Carter	Gosar	LoBiondo
Cassidy	Gowdy	Loeb
Castor (FL)	Granger	Lofgren, Zoe
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Long
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)	Lowey
Chandler	Green, Al	Lucas
Chu	Green, Gene	Luetkemeyer
Ciilline	Griffin (AR)	Lujan
Clarke (MI)	Griffith (VA)	Lummis
Clarke (NY)	Grimm	Lungren, Daniel
Cleaver	Guinta	E.
Clyburn	Guthrie	Lynch
Coble	Gutierrez	Mack
Coffman (CO)	Hall	Maloney
Cohen	Hanabusa	Manzullo
Cole	Hanna	Marchant
Conaway	Harper	Marino
Connolly (VA)	Harris	Markey
Conyers	Hartzler	Matheson
Cooper	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Costa	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (CA)
Costello	Hayworth	McCarthy (NY)

McCaul	Price (GA)	Shuler
McClintock	Price (NC)	Shuster
McCollum	Quayle	Sires
McCotter	Quigley	Slaughter
McDermott	Rahall	Smith (NE)
McGovern	Rangel	Smith (NJ)
McHenry	Reed	Smith (TX)
McIntyre	Rehberg	Smith (WA)
McKeon	Renacci	Southerland
McKinley	Reyes	Stark
McMorris	Ribble	Stearns
Rodgers	Richardson	Stivers
McNerney	Richmond	Stutzman
Meehan	Rigell	Sullivan
Mica	Rivera	Sutton
Michaud	Roby	Terry
Miller (FL)	Roe (TN)	Thompson (CA)
Miller (MI)	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
Miller (NC)	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Miller, Gary	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Miller, George	Rohrabacher	Tiberi
Moore	Rokita	Tierney
Moran	Rooney	Tipton
Mulvaney	Ros-Lehtinen	Tonko
Murphy (CT)	Roskam	Towns
Murphy (PA)	Ross (AR)	Tsongas
Myrick	Ross (FL)	Turner
Nadler	Rothman (NJ)	Upton
Napolitano	Roybal-Allard	Van Hollen
Neal	Royce	Velázquez
Neugebauer	Runyan	Visclosky
Noem	Ruppersberger	Walberg
Nugent	Rush	Walden
Nunes	Ryan (OH)	Walsh (IL)
Nunnelee	Ryan (WI)	Walz (MN)
Hunter	Sánchez, Linda	Wasserman
Olson	T.	Schultz
Owens	Sanchez, Loretta	Watt
Palazzo	Sarbanes	Waxman
Pallone	Scalise	Webster
Pascrell	Schakowsky	Weiner
Pastor (AZ)	Schiff	Welch
Paul	Schilling	West
Paulsen	Schmidt	Westmoreland
Payne	Schock	Whitfield
Pearce	Schrader	Wilson (FL)
Pelosi	Schwartz	Wilson (SC)
Pence	Schweikert	Wittman
Perlmutter	Scott (CA)	Wolf
Peters	Scott (VA)	Womack
Peterson	Scott, Austin	Woodall
Petri	Scott, David	Woolsey
Pingree (ME)	Sensenbrenner	Wu
Pitts	Serrano	Yarmuth
Platts	Sessions	Yoder
Poe (TX)	Sewell	Young (AK)
Polis	Sherman	Young (FL)
Pompeo	Shimkus	Young (IN)
Posey		

NOT VOTING—9

Andrews	Giffords	Reichert
Cantor	Meeks	Simpson
DeFazio	Oliver	Waters

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1655

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 34.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 223 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 34.

□ 1655

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021, with Mr. TERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the concurrent resolution is considered read the first time.

General debate shall not exceed 4 hours, with 3 hours confined to the congressional budget, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, and 1 hour on the subject of economic goals and policies, equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) or their designees.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) each will control 90 minutes of debate on the congressional budget.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, earlier today we passed a continuing resolution that will ultimately save billions of dollars of taxpayer money. Today we are converting and switching this debate to now saving trillions of dollars.

Mr. Chairman, let me just begin by saying this: The spending spree is over. We cannot keep spending money we don't have.

The American people deserve the truth. They deserve an honest, fact-based conversation about this budget. We have got to get on to the days of no more budget gimmicks, timing shifts, accounting tricks. And we've got to get on to fixing our country's fiscal problems while we still can and while they're still within our control.

Mr. Chairman, specifically what our budget does is it cuts \$6.2 trillion in spending from the President's budget. It brings the government's spending as a share of our economy back down to where it historically has been, contrary to where the President is taking it.

Mr. Chairman, we do not have a revenue problem in Washington. The problem here today is not that people don't



pay enough taxes; the problem is Washington borrows and spends too much money.

This shows you where Washington is headed, where the President's budget goes, the path we are on.

Mr. Chairman, I am 41 years old. My wife and I have three beautiful kids who are 6, 7, and 9 years old. By the time our children are my age, the government will be twice the size it is today. When they're my age, double the government, double the taxes just to keep this current government afloat.

What we are really trying to do, Mr. Chairman, at the end of the day is fulfill the legacy that we have been given by our parents and by our predecessors in Congress. We're going to have a vigorous debate about how to do this. We're going to have a vigorous debate of our priorities and processes, and it's going to be emotional.

At the end of the day, this is what we are trying to do: We know, according to every fiscal expert out there, that we are giving the next generation a mountain of debt. So we have a choice of two futures, Mr. Chairman. Which future do you want your children to have? One, where the debt gets so large, it crushes the economy and it gives them a diminished future, a stagnant economy; or, two, this budget, using CBO numbers, that literally not only gets us on the way to balancing the budget but pays off our debt, gets our debt manageable, preempts and prevents a debt crisis, and fixes this so we can preserve this great legacy of giving the next generation a higher standard of living.

□ 1700

Now, Mr. Chairman, we had a speech yesterday from the President—not a plan, so to speak, but a speech. And unfortunately, I think the speech, which was a framework with no details, was really not about solutions but about partisanship.

I'm concerned, Mr. Chairman, that leaders here in town are more concerned about the next election than the next generation. I hope that that's not the case. I hope that leaders in this town change their tune so we can fix this problem, but it's going to require them to change their tune. We don't need good politicians; we don't need clever politics.

We need real leadership and real solutions to fix this country's problem because, Mr. Chairman, if we don't make some tough decisions today, our children are going to have to face much, much tougher decisions tomorrow.

I want to talk about one particular program, and I will yield myself 2 additional minutes to do that.

Medicare. Medicare is one of the most important programs we have; it's one of the most successful programs we have. Medicare is in trouble. Medicare is going broke. CBO tells us that in 9 years it has exhausted its trust fund.

We need to save Medicare. This budget doesn't change anything for anybody on Medicare now and within 10 years of retiring, and it saves the system for the next generation.

Contrary to what the President proposed yesterday, he wants to delegate more authority to 15 people on a bureaucracy that was created in his new health care law to do price controlling and rationing of Medicare for current seniors. He wants these 15 people—without a consent of Congress, just to do it directly—to impose more price controls and more limitations on providers, which will end up cutting services to current seniors.

We repeal this agency. We don't think Congress should be delegating this kind of power and authority to unelected people to make unilateral decisions on senior health care. So we preserve, protect, and save Medicare for current seniors and those 10 years away from retiring, and then I'll get into the details about how we save it for future generations.

Mr. Chairman, at the end of the day, this budget is about choices. We do four things. We want to grow the economy so we create jobs and have a climate for job creation with tax reform. We want to save the mission and preserve the mission of health and retirement security. We do that. We want to preserve our social safety net and make it more sustainable, more reliable, more adaptive, and more conducive to the 21st century and geared not toward keeping people on welfare, but getting people back on their feet and into jobs and careers to have flourishing lives. At the end of the day, Mr. Chairman, what it's really about is giving our children a debt-free Nation.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, everyone in this Chamber loves America and everybody in this Chamber wants to preserve the dynamism of this country and American exceptionalism. We also all agree that we have to reduce our deficits in a steady and predictable way. The question is how we do that, and we have very different views of how we should do that.

Later this evening and tomorrow, we will debate a Democratic alternative budget which will strengthen our economy, promote job growth, and decrease the deficit in a steady, predictable and responsible way, but the Republican budget is the wrong choice for America. I urge every American to read this budget because if you do, no amount of spin can hide the fact that this is a wrong turn for America. It is a yellow brick road for the already prosperous, but it's a dead end for the rest.

Just today, we had an analysis come out from the former economic adviser to JOHN MCCAIN when he was running for President, Mark Zandi, the chief economist at Moody's Analytics, who said that the Republican plan will cost

Americans 1.7 million jobs by the year 2014, with 900,000 jobs lost next year. And the Republican budget violates the warning from the bipartisan commission that we need to do the cuts and the deficit reduction in a responsible way.

The cochairs of the President's fiscal commission stated that the Republican budget "falls short of the balanced, comprehensive approach that we need for a responsible plan." They are absolutely right. It is not balanced; it is a totally one-sided approach to deficit reduction. Because when you sweep away all the soothing, sweet-sounding talk of reform, at its core this Republican budget is not bold. In fact, it's the same old formula of increasing tax breaks to the very wealthy in this country and to the special interests, like Big Oil, at the expense of the good of the rest of the country, except this time it's the same old plan on steroids.

We all know that to govern is to choose, and the choices made in the Republican budget are wrong for America. It is not bold to give tax giveaways to the oil companies and executive board rooms while slashing investments in our kids' classrooms, in scientific research, and in critical infrastructure for this country.

It is not courageous to provide additional tax breaks for millionaires while ending the Medicare guarantee for seniors and sticking seniors with the cost of the rising health care. It is not visionary to reward corporations that ship American jobs instead of products overseas while we terminate health care for tens of millions of Americans here at home. It is not brave to give Governors a blank check of Federal taxpayer money and a license to cut support for seniors and nursing homes, individuals with disabilities, and low-income kids on Medicaid. And it's not fair to give yet another tax break to the very wealthy and ask middle-income Americans to pay for it. Yet, if you read the Republican budget, those are the choices they make.

We ask, where is the shared sacrifice? We have American men and women putting their lives on the line as we speak in Iraq and Afghanistan while others hide their income in the Cayman Islands and Switzerland and refuse to pay their fair share to support our Nation. That is not right.

The pattern is clear: first you cut taxes for special interests and the very wealthy, and then mathematically what happens? Yeah, when you do that, the deficits go up. You drive up the deficit, and then you say, well, we've got to handle this—not by going back and asking the folks at the very top to do more, but by cutting investments for working families and violating our commitments to seniors and others.

Let me turn to the Republican plan for Medicare because what the Republican plan does is it ends the Medicare guarantee. It forces seniors to go into the private insurance market and have to deal with the rising costs of health

care that they face there, and the seniors have to eat that cost. And since the chairman raised this specifically in his opening statement, I would like to just take a look at this chart based on the numbers from the Congressional Budget Office—and the President did mention this in his speech yesterday.

What this shows is what happens to Medicare under the Republican budget versus current Medicare and how much of the increased cost will now be shifted to seniors instead of Medicare. As you can see, compared to current Medicare, senior citizens are going to have to pay more than \$6,000 on top of what they would have had to pay in the year 2022. And the problem gets worse and worse over time so that by the time you're out in the year 2030, you're talking about in the range of \$11,000 more paid by seniors.

□ 1710

Now, let me say this. One of the talking points we've heard from our colleagues on the other side of the aisle is, Don't worry, seniors, we're just giving you the same health care deal Members of Congress have.

That's not true. What Members of Congress have is what's called a fair share deal agreement, just as other Federal employees do and as many employees around the country do where the risk of rising premiums is shared.

So for every dollar increase in premiums, the Federal Government puts in 72 cents, thereabouts, and the Member of Congress or the Federal employee puts in the rest. But the point is, no matter how fast the costs go up, you share that risk equally. That's not what happens in the Republican plan.

There's much more to talk about, but let me just say that we welcome this debate. Fundamentally, this is a debate about choices for our country, and as the bipartisan fiscal commission said, the choice made in the Republican budget is not balanced and it is not comprehensive. We agree, and we should reject this budget.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds simply to say the gentleman is talking about Medicare. If he had read that CBO letter a little later, he would see it says that Medicare is on such an unsustainable path that there's no way it can sustain itself where it is.

So we're making comparisons to fiscal myths. We're making comparisons to futures that aren't going to exist. The greatest threat to Medicare is the status quo and those who cling to it.

I would also simply say the President yesterday said he wants this unelected board of bureaucrats to cut a trillion dollars out of Medicare. We don't want to see that happen.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I rise today to commend Chairman RYAN in

this effort to craft a sustainable and responsible budget proposal.

This budget represents a valiant effort to effect real change in the way Washington spends taxpayer dollars. This plan couples tangible spending cuts with the entitlement reform necessary to get our budget back into balance starting now and continuing into the long term.

This Republican majority understands that we must end the skyrocketing budgets of the last several years, and this budget reiterates our commitment to smart but limited government spending.

The resolution includes an annual discretionary spending level of \$1.019 trillion for next year, bringing us back to the fiscal year 2006 funding levels for non-security programs. This is a reduction of an additional \$31 billion from the level that we just passed in the CR.

Based on the experience we've just had in bringing the fiscal year 2011 budget to a close, this will present significant challenges to the Appropriations Committee and the body in the weeks and months ahead. It will not be an easy task, but I know that with the support of House Members, we will rise to that challenge.

In addition, while I commend the budget resolution for making such significant strides to rein in spending and address long-term budget challenges, I do have some concerns over various budget process changes that may have unintended consequences.

For example, the Appropriations Committee may be faced with challenges related to our emergency authority after May 31, the beginning of the hurricane season, due to limitations on the committee's ability to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

Along these same lines, there may be challenges related to the committee's flexibility to provide for additional funding—beyond expected needs—for the global war on terror and our military efforts overseas.

I look forward to working with Chairman RYAN and the leadership to address these as well as other process concerns as we go forward.

These matters aside, I applaud this budget proposal. It will help put us back on a path of sustainable spending, allow for job creation and economic growth, and help us make the right fiscal decisions for our Nation's future.

I thank the chairman for the time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the committee mentioned the IPAB, and it is true that the President indicated yesterday that that is a mechanism for trying to reduce the rise in Medicare costs. The chairman said they repeal the IPAB, which we believe will result in higher Medicare costs, which will mean that seniors have to absorb an even greater amount of the increase.

With that, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. I think at the beginning of this debate we need to put it in context. I know that I must bore my friends on the majority side of the aisle, but during my 30 years in this body, there have been essentially three economic programs adopted: One was in 1981 when we adopted what is referred to as Reaganomics. The second was in 1993 when we adopted the Clinton economic program. The third, of course, was in 2001 and 2003 when we adopted what was the Bush economic program.

During the first economic program, we ran up \$2.4 trillion of deficits. During the second, the Clinton economic program, which lasted for 8 years, we had \$62.9 billion of surplus over 96 months. \$2.4 trillion during the 12 years of the Reagan/Bush administrations, \$62.9 billion surplus during the Clinton administration, and then another \$2.8 trillion of deficits during the Bush economic program.

The reason I raise that as we begin is because I want to tell my friends, and I know we will tell our constituents, that the message that we hear today from my good friend, Mr. RYAN—for whom I have a great deal of respect. We have a disagreement, but I do not believe that he speaks with a forked tongue, if you will. He speaks what he believes—he first of all says, correctly, that we have a deficit problem that must be dealt with by us all, those of us who serve here and with those whom we represent. We must with courage, with honesty, and, yes, with discipline address this deficit. In order to do so, we must address all items of expenditures and revenues. Revenues, of course, are what we use to pay for things we buy.

Why did we run up deficits during the Reagan administration when one person could have stopped spending in its tracks, Ronald Reagan; or the George Bush, I, administration when one person could have stopped spending in its tracks? Because we bought more than we paid for—\$2.4 trillion worth.

During the Clinton administration, what happened? Well, we had divided government, we constrained spending, and we constrained cutting revenues so that we were able to pay for what we bought.

During the second Bush administration, we spent some \$2.4 trillion more than we paid for. Every American knows that if you do that, you're going to run deficits. That's how we got to that \$4.8 trillion of deficit because, as the gentleman today will argue, if we only adopt this program, we will bring down deficits, we will grow employment.

Well, that's the argument used in 2001 and 2003. You didn't do either. In fact, employment disappeared—the worst employment record of any administration since Herbert Hoover—so that the arguments that you made in 2001 and 2003 that this would magnify employment did not prove to be the case.

You also made the argument when you inherited a \$5.6 trillion surplus, according to George Bush himself, you said that we could cut revenues, increase spending, and, by golly, we would have growing employment and a surplus. We had neither. We had lost employment, the worst economy of any administration since Herbert Hoover, an almost depression-like response that was called upon by President Bush in his last year, and an exploding deficit.

□ 1720

So now we will debate between two perspectives. We will have a number on our side; you will have a number on your side. Now, I think at least two on your side. But basically, we adopt the premise on our side first of all you've got to protect the most vulnerable. You've got to make sure that we apply the resources that we have to make sure that every American is in a place where we want them to be in the richest country on the face of the Earth. We want to grow the economy and we want to bring the deficit down.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HOYER. That will be the proposition on our side. Very frankly, I tell my friend from Wisconsin the premise on your side, in my view, has been consistently for the 30 years that I have been here, if you simply reduce revenues somehow magically the economy will recover.

When we adopted the Clinton program in 1993, not a single Republican voted for it, unanimous in your conviction that it would have an adverse effect because we raised revenues, as you will recall, on the upper 1 percent. In fact, of course, what happened is exactly the opposite of what you argued in 1993.

So in that context, as we have this budget debate, I hope the American public understands that if you repeat the same mistakes of the past you will be condemned to live in the same problems that were created then by those mistakes.

I urge my colleagues to listen to this debate very carefully. Listen to the debate of the consequences of the actions that are proposed on both sides of the aisle, and remember what happened when that rhetoric was carried to fruition.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I will just simply say we choose to reduce spending. And we don't reduce revenue; we reform the tax system.

With that, I would like to yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of Chairman RYAN's FY 2012 budget. For the first time in several years, this budget tackles our

fiscal reality and stops burying our collective heads in the sand. Let's start where we all agree: We are in dire financial trouble. But if we make some adjustments now, we will set our country on a long-term path of fiscal solvency. That's exactly what the Republican budget does.

President Obama and my friends on the other side of the aisle lament the lack of tax increases in our budget. First, let's remember that we already have a deeply progressive tax structure. The top 5 percent of earners pay 60 percent of Federal income taxes collected. Yet our President and my friends on the left want to tax them even more.

There seems to be a trifecta of economic strangulation under President Obama: increased regulation without congressional consent, skyrocketing energy prices and the doubling of gas prices, and now an attempt to increase taxes. How can businesses survive in this environment? We're not just talking about a precipice of fiscal solvency in our country; we're talking about the death of the American entrepreneur as we know it if we go down the path outlined by the President.

Thankfully, there is a better way, the only way. The Republican budget recognizes that we must end the relentless drive to seize wealth and redistribute it. This is an alternative to the class warfare tactics of the left that pits one American against another. The Republican budget is a fair, pro-growth plan rather than a punitive tax plan. Make no mistake, the budget includes tax reforms to simplify our Tax Code, broaden the tax base, create a more fair and equitable system that will provide certainty.

The Ryan budget reflects the most basic American principles. It provides for the strong defense of our Nation, ensures the safety net for our most vulnerable citizens remains solvent, and it gets government out of the way of the American free enterprise system and makes sure that entrepreneurs can survive.

The budget demands that we as leaders step up and make a choice between what's popular and what's right. I choose right.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, yes, we do ask the big oil companies to give up their taxpayer subsidies. And yes, we do ask the very top 2 percent of income earners in the country to go back to the same tax rate they were paying during the Clinton years when the economy was roaring and 20 million jobs were created, instead of the dramatic job loss we saw between 2000 and 2008.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to a distinguished member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. This budget is just not my cup of tea. When the Republicans use the terms "modernize" or "reform," what they really have in mind is a four letter word: less—less re-

tirement security, less health security, less economic security.

This budget does not share the sacrifice. It focuses the pain on the young, on the very old, on those who are trying to climb up the economic ladder, or just barely prevent themselves from slipping backward.

"Fair and balanced," that's a most inaccurate media logo, but it's a spot-on description of the budgetary path we ought to be on. Our budget should be balanced, but not unfairly on the backs of those least able to bear it, like our elderly in nursing homes. It's troubling enough that this Republican budget demands even more tax cuts for those at the top and our largest corporations. But what's truly outrageous is that they seek balance by cutting the opportunity for our young people to get all the education they are willing to work for.

How can our economy be second to none when Republicans again and again turn to education to cut first? Nor can you fix this budget or make up revenue lost by squeezing so much out of those on fixed incomes. We need to be creating jobs with job training and education and infrastructure investment.

The size of our deficit, the level of our taxes, those are important, but they are not the sole lens through which the strength of America should be viewed. We want an America where the young have educational opportunity, where the not so young have the dignity of their old age, and a bigger middle class shares in the success of our country. To secure our long-term future, every American can give a little. But this unfair proposal asks little from those with much, and so much from those who have so little.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself 10 seconds to simply say, yeah, less spending, less government, less debt; more jobs, more prosperity.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Appropriations and Budget Committees, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, we've heard it all before. In the 1990s, when Republicans proposed welfare reform, we were told that it was going to lead to poverty and starvation. Instead, it was the most successful poverty reduction program in modern American history. And when we pushed through Medicare part D over the opposition of our opponents, we were told that drug prices would go up and it was an unsustainable program. The reality is it came in 40 percent under cost for both the individual and for the government, something no other health care program has done. The reason why those two programs were successful were flexibility for States, choice, and competition for individuals.

I am proud to support the Ryan budget, the only serious budget proposal that either party has offered. Frankly, it's quite a contrast to what we heard yesterday, which was long on political

rhetoric and partisanship by the President and very short on specifics and solutions.

In Medicare, my friends won't tell you that nobody on Medicare is going to have anything other than the programs that they already enjoy, that there is no reduction for seniors in the near term, and that we actually make the changes that are necessary to protect and save the program for the long term. If we stay on the course that they currently advocate, there will be no Medicare for people in their twenties and thirties and forties.

The same thing's true with Medicaid. My friends on the other side of the aisle, frankly, forget that we are not the laboratories for innovation; the States are. We'll provide them with block grants, more flexibilities, more opportunity for change and innovation. We'll end up with a better program that actually protects more people.

So I urge my colleagues to support this budget. We know we're on an unsustainable path. Mr. RYAN has offered us an alternative. Sadly, my friends on the other side of the aisle and the President of the United States have not.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, the Medicaid program is one where the costs of health care have actually grown much more slowly compared to the growth in health care costs elsewhere. Cutting \$1.4 trillion out of an already stretched program is not a recipe for helping more people. It will definitely hurt those who depend on Medicaid. You are just giving Governors a blank check with no accountability.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH).

□ 1730

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, we know that budgets are about values. As the chairman of the Budget Committee has mentioned, they are about choices.

And we know that this reckless Republican budget makes a very disastrous choice. It chooses to sacrifice the safety net of millions and millions of Americans in favor of millionaires and billionaires.

Every time we mention that, the other side says, class warfare. Oh, the Democrats are engaged in class warfare. Guess what, Mr. Chairman? That war is over. The wealthy class has won.

The wealthy class has already declared victory. That's why the 1 percent of income earners, the top 1 percent, now has as much wealth in this country as the bottom 90 percent. So when we are talking about what we can do to try and get our fiscal house in order, the idea that we would ask that 1 percent that has accumulated enormous wealth, the greatest disparity of wealth in the history of this country, to pay a little bit more, the Republicans say "no," that's class warfare.

Instead, they would rather cut security for seniors, for our students, for our struggling families, because millionaires and billionaires, left to their own devices, will make everybody's boat rise.

We have been down that road before, Mr. Chairman. We have seen what has resulted when that choice was made. This budget, when we asked for millionaires, people making a million dollars or more to pay a little bit more, to pay that 39.6 percent, the highest rate under the Clinton administration, the Republicans all said "no."

We can't even ask people making a million dollars or more to pay a little extra to help balance this budget. This is unbalanced, this is unfair. It doesn't call for shared sacrifices. It ends Medicare. And while the Budget chairman says, and I know he believes this, that he is trying to preserve Medicare for the next generation, he does nothing. The Republicans do nothing in this budget to make sure that the people who are now in Medicare, or somebody who is 56 or 57, is going to have that program 30 years from now, not one reform measure to help save Medicare.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to a senior member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to commend you and all of my colleagues for their tremendous work that has been done on this budget. It's a bold vision for our country and a remarkable accomplishment. It's inspiring to have the opportunity to participate in this reform.

As we have heard many times over the past couple of weeks, to govern is to choose. Last year, as the Nation well knows, the choice by our friends across the aisle was to do no budget at all. The Democrats failed in perhaps their most basic responsibility.

Now continuing in this line of inaction, the President gave a speech yesterday with much preceding hype, but again the defining aspect of the speech was no plan. Our rudderless President decided to take the two biggest drivers of our national debt, Medicare and Social Security, and take them off the table. His solution to addressing health care costs is further empowering the Independent Payment Advisory Board to ration health care instead of dealing with structural reforms.

What this all means is that we have a stark choice, a choice of two futures. One future is the President's plan, the one in red here, Mr. Chairman, the plan by the House Democrats that's a path to national bankruptcy. The other choice is a Path to Prosperity, the green, that gets us on a path to a balanced budget.

It's time to address the American people in an honest and a factual manner. Let's face it. The American people are sick and tired of Washington's gimmicks and empty promises, and the Path to Prosperity is a bold vision for

the future which relies upon facts, not dishonesty.

As a physician, I could tell you that ObamaCare is a threat to the affordability and accessibility and quality of health care, all the principles that we hold dear in American medicine.

The facts are that ObamaCare is a violation of these principles, and it takes away choices from patients and doctors while saddling workers and job creators and taxpayers with trillions of dollars in costs.

So, we completely repeal and defund ObamaCare. Further, we will save and preserve Medicare for future generations by providing commonsense solutions so that folks have essentially the same kinds of health care choices that Members of Congress have. It's imperative that people recognize that no changes are made that would affect those in or near retirement.

Now many folks on the other side of the aisle would rather bury their heads in the sand and ignore the reforms that need to be made to Medicare. The President has even decided to take it off the table, but the facts are that the current Medicare spending is growing at a rate twice as fast as the Nation's economy.

Ten thousand baby boomers are reaching retirement age every single day. As a physician, when I talk to Medicare patients in my district back home, they tell me that they can't even find a doctor who is taking new Medicare patients.

The system is broken and unsustainable. The status quo is unacceptable. By completely repealing and defunding ObamaCare and by saving Medicare, we advance this Nation in a positive direction, a Path to Prosperity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In the Republican budget, I want to make it clear, they took some of the savings that we gained through Medicare reform last year. We gained those savings by ending the overpayments to some of the Medicare Advantage insurance companies that were being overpaid compared to others. They demagogued it when we did it, but they kept that in their budget, but they got rid of our initiative to close the prescription drug doughnut hole for seniors.

So if you pass that budget, the moment it passes, there goes the big doughnut hole all opened up again because they took the money but didn't keep our effort to close the doughnut hole.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

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

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this Frankenstein monster of accounting that the Republicans call a budget. The Republican

budget, endorsed by every member of the Republican Conference, from JOHN BOEHNER down to the rank and file, has two goals: One, end Medicare, and, two, provide hundreds of billions in tax cuts to the rich.

A lot will be said about these two things by my colleagues, so I want to discuss some of the more dangerous cuts that may not make it to the front page of USA Today, but will still hurt every working family and their children. If you look at this chart beside me you will see that in the red that the Republicans provide the rich with \$800 billion, with a B, in tax cuts over the next 10 years.

How do they pay for this spending? On the backs of working families and children.

We will show you charts that are very explicit with details. You will see other charts that may not be very explicit. But right here we show you the cuts to vital services to our people. The column on our right shows the cuts to every American in this country that needs day-to-day services, things like roads, access to health care and, above all, great schools for all our children. The Republican budget is nothing short of a disaster for our children.

I am a classroom teacher, and I should know. The Republican budget cuts over a quarter of funding for education. This Republican budget cut means huge cuts for Head Start. This is the Republican budget paying for tax cuts for the rich on the backs of 1 million poor children. The Republican budget means huge cuts for K-12 education. This is how the Republican budget pays for tax cuts for the rich—on the backs of 20 million elementary and secondary students.

The Republican budget means huge cuts to Pell Grants to help working class kids pay for college and secure the American Dream. This is how the Republican budget pays for tax cuts for the rich—on the backs of 9 million college students.

In short, the Republican budget requires heavy sacrifices for everyone except the richest Americans and the richest corporations. It's like the billionaire CEO who cuts a thousand jobs and gives himself a bonus. This is not right.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN).

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

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, we are 1 day away from Tax Day, and I believe that this is an appropriate time to be talking about the budget for our country. Many folks back in Indiana and across this country are talking about how they are going to meet the demands of their budget.

I believe that this is a jobs bill. There is a lot of talk on this House floor about what are we doing about American jobs. I believe that this is the jobs bill of this Congress.

We hear a lot from the other side of the aisle that we are going to revise and reform Medicare as we know it. Well, folks, we are facing \$14.2 trillion of debt right now. We are facing a \$1.6 trillion deficit in the current budget. Just as many families in Indiana and across this country do with their family budget, when the bottom line hits red, they start to make changes.

□ 1740

We have to start controlling spending. I would encourage every American to read this budget. This budget bravely saves \$6.2 trillion over the next decade. It also calls to simplify the Tax Code and lower the rates for individuals and businesses. This budget not only stops the growth in government, it actually grows the economy and starts to create jobs.

Furthermore, we eliminate hundreds of duplicative programs, ban earmarks, and curb corporate welfare. In addition to the trillions in savings, this budget will put our Nation on a sustainable path, keep the sacred trust of our seniors, and presents to the American people real leadership in the absence of any from our executive branch. If you look at the President's budget, his budget proposes \$9.1 trillion of new debt over the next decade.

Let's talk about job creation. As a small business owner from Indiana, I don't need government to take more money away from the people that live in Indiana who are working hard. Let them keep that money so they can apply it to their businesses in order to grow jobs and grow the economy. There's no reason for more of our dollars to come to Washington, D.C., and be redistributed through our government.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the people of this Congress to support this budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, we agree that you've got to make cuts. We just think you need a balanced approach where you also deal with the revenue side. And because yours doesn't deal with that piece at all, that's why the fiscal commission said it was unbalanced and lacked the comprehensive solutions that we need.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ).

Ms. SCHWARTZ. For decades, Medicare has been a lifeline for older Americans, providing quality and affordable health coverage to all seniors in this country. The creation of the Medicare program in 1965 addressed the fundamental challenge of ensuring aging seniors access to essential health care. Before Medicare, almost half of all seniors over 65 had no insurance at all. Seniors were just not a good risk for private insurers, and they still aren't.

Medicare is a promise to American seniors that we would not abandon them even as they age, even as they need medical care—until now. The Republican budget will end Medicare as we know it, offering a limited voucher

and expecting seniors to find insurance no matter how sick they are or how expensive it is.

Every day, 48 million elderly and disabled Americans count on Medicare for their lifesaving medications, doctor visits, and hospital care. Seniors know that changing Medicare to a voucher program means they will no longer have access to a guaranteed set of health benefits. Seniors know that privatizing Medicare means limits on benefits; obstacles to care; and uncertain reimbursements, copayments for primary care and specialty care; exclusions for certain services; discrimination based on income, illness or age; and uncertainty if serious illness or need for long-term care occurs. Seniors know that privatizing and voucherizing Medicare will mean that they pay more in premiums or do without.

And it doesn't end there. The Republican budget also threatens Medicaid for nearly 6 million disabled and frail elderly who depend on it for their nursing home and home health services.

American seniors are not looking for handouts. They're looking for the security that they have earned and we have promised.

Budgets are about choices. In this very same budget where Republicans end Medicare as we know it, they protect billions of dollars in tax subsidies to the oil and gas industry. They protect billions in tax breaks to the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans.

Budgets are about our priorities and our values. Yes, we should get serious about our deficit. But let's get our priorities right and not threaten our obligation to our seniors, our children, and our future.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds simply to say the only part of this budget that mentions oil is that we want to drill for it in our own country so we can actually lower gas prices and get ourselves off foreign oil.

The second point I would simply say, Mr. Chairman, is this budget saves Medicare as we know it. The President is proposing to ration Medicare as we know it.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the chairman of the Financial Services Committee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

Mr. BACHUS. I thank the chairman.

Imagine that you are on the bank of a river. It's deep in winter. It's a peaceful scene. You look out on the river, and it's frozen. There's a deep current of cold water under the ice. But then you see a small child, and he is walking out onto the ice. He doesn't fall, and he walks further out. You begin to warn the child, but he walks further out. As we know, the ice gets thinner the further out we go. And we are on that ice today as a country, and every day we take one step further out. And tragically, the young child falls through the ice and is swept away.

That's what we're here to talk about. We're here to talk about the repeated warnings that we've received.

Chairman Bernanke told us just last week that unless we act immediately in a long-term way, we will not have economic growth nor will we have financial stability.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mullen, told us that the greatest threat to our economy and to our national security is our debt.

The IMF yesterday—this is unthinkable. They said of all the advanced countries in the world, our debt was growing the fastest, it was unsustainable, and it would lead to instability both here and across the world.

Now, imagine those pictures of countries where the children are in economic distress where there's no stability. Those could be our children. Those could be our grandchildren. So with the warning today is a vote for our children and our grandchildren. We've heard the warning. We're not children. Let's save our children and grandchildren from that fall through the ice.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, we share the gentleman's concern and view. As I said, the question is not whether we reduce the deficits but how we do it and the choices we make in the process.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to Mr. BLUMENAUER, the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. The chair of the Budget Committee is a friend of mine, a man of sunny disposition, but he has helped shepherd to the floor of the House the most profoundly negative view of America's future that I have heard in my 15 years in Congress. They cannot reform Medicare, so they dismantle it for 230 million Americans who will be shifted to higher costs and given a voucher to insurance companies.

It will, in fact, according to independent analysts, increase overall health care costs for all America while it reduces some of the burden for the Federal Government. It doesn't deal with the reform of the military. It turns an opportunity for tax reform to more tax benefits for those who need it the least.

Their America and their budget cannot afford to improve our fraying infrastructure, and, in fact, envisions a massive \$100 billion cut, according to the CBO. It will shortchange environmental protections and make college education more expensive for our young people.

The Democratic alternative that you will hear will provide progress with some hard decisions, but by having shared sacrifice, by not giving up on health reform but by moving forward with it, to provide infrastructure investment and educational support.

Mr. Chairman, this is an opportunity, and we welcome people looking at independent appraisals of the visions of America: one which basically gives up and forces the costs on middle income, elderly, poor and children; the alter-

native is to invest in our future in a responsible fashion, making some hard choices, to be sure, but with the opportunity to reform areas like the military, like health care, and like the tax system.

Things that America has done in the past we think America can do in the future.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Yesterday, President Obama had an opportunity to put forth a serious budget proposal, but instead, again, he called for higher taxes and trillions of dollars in spending we just can't afford.

□ 1750

The President offered nothing but lip service to serious spending cuts and real reform. We can't tax our way to prosperity or ignore the unsustainable future of Medicare and Medicaid. The President's plan fails to recognize that Washington has a spending problem, not a revenue problem. This is a time that demands leadership, and the President answered with a plan to nowhere.

Today, the House is debating a serious budget that will address our dangerous debt and deficit while strengthening Medicare and Medicaid. The President missed another opportunity to engage in this debate in a meaningful way. He chose, instead, to deliver a campaign speech, filled with class warfare and scare tactics, hoping the American people wouldn't know any better.

He was wrong.

Mr. Chairman, before I came to Congress, for 12 years, I was in business, and there were two things I learned in business: One, if you spend more than you take in, you're headed towards financial ruin. Second, if the government continues to take away more and more from small businesses, they won't create jobs; they will eliminate jobs. This budget deals with those two fundamental issues.

The American people are demanding real change and an honest budget with no gimmicks, and that is what Chairman RYAN has produced. This week, the House is going to deliver for future generations by putting our government on a path to fiscal responsibility and prosperity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, contrary to what Republicans have said on the floor, the Republican budget will impose new cuts on today's seniors.

The Republican plan repeals the Affordable Care Act, which strengthens Medicare and reduces costs. For seniors on Medicare today, the Republican plan brings back the doughnut hole, forcing seniors to pay more for their

prescription drugs. It repeals seniors' free annual checkups and gets rid of reforms to better manage their chronic conditions. The Republican plan eliminates Medicare altogether and, instead, hands seniors vouchers and kicks them into the black hole of health insurance.

All Americans, pay attention. If you're 54 and younger, you've been put on notice. Start saving now. In addition to saving for your retirement, you'll need to save for the new out-of-pocket expenses your health care will incur.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates seniors will be forced to pay an additional \$6,000 a year on health care—that's \$12,000 for a couple—which is the best case scenario seniors can expect. The plan in front of us tonight begins to double out-of-pocket spending for seniors, and it's only going to increase from there.

When you dig a little deeper, you realize that more than half of the Medicare beneficiaries today have five or more chronic conditions. What awful choices will seniors be forced to make when their health care costs are greater than their vouchers? Will they be able to afford their diabetes care? Will they be able to afford to go to their doctors for colonoscopies or mammographies?

It seems to me that the only seniors who will benefit from the Republican proposal will be senior insurance executives.

Vote "no" on the Republican plan. Vote "no" in order to protect and save Medicare.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to simply say, if the gentlelady had taken the time to read the CBO report, it's not a voucher program. In a voucher program, the money goes to the people, and then they go to the market. It's a premium support program.

What does this look like?

It looks just like the plan that you and I have as Members of Congress and that all Federal employees have. It works like the prescription drug benefit, which has come in 40 percent below cost. More to the point, it saves Medicare. It applies to people 54 and below, and it occurs in 2022. Guess what happens 2 years before that under the status quo? Medicare goes bankrupt.

We want to prevent Medicare from going bankrupt. We want a system that's sustainable. We want a system that's solvent and that people can rely upon: guaranteed coverage options just like we have in Congress. That's what we are proposing.

More to the point, what we are opposing is delegating to 15 people the ability and the power to ration over \$1 trillion of Medicare against current seniors. We repeal that. The President proposes that. That's the big difference between us.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support this fiscally responsible budget plan.

For the past few weeks, Congress has been occupied, arguing over a continuing resolution because the previous Congress failed to put in place a spending bill for this year. We cannot afford to make the same mistakes that they did in the last Congress. We are facing a record \$1.6 trillion deficit, a \$14 trillion debt, and we need a plan to get spending under control—a plan, not a campaign speech and not partisan bickering. We've taken positive steps in the right direction. However, we must move from saving billions to saving trillions, and this budget will let us do just that.

At the same time, we must fulfill our promises to our constituents and pass policies that will spur job creation and economic growth to strengthen and preserve Medicare and Medicaid. The proposed budget would create nearly 1 million new private sector jobs next year. Additionally, according to the studies, it would bring the unemployment rate down to 4 percent by 2015. It would spur economic growth by increasing the GDP by \$1.5 trillion over the next 10 years. It does this by creating a less burdensome Tax Code for families and small businesses and by incentivizing job growth and investment.

We will get out of debt only when we focus on pro-growth policies and budget-tightening plans. This plan will do that by reforming Medicare and Medicaid to ensure that those programs are still available for our children. It is the safety net that we have promised. Without reform, those programs are unsustainable and will cease. The plan we will vote on tomorrow represents a fundamental shift in how the government does business—a shift back to fiscal sanity. The budget proposal saves \$6.2 trillion compared to President Obama's plan. If a person spent \$1 million a day, every day, since the first day of year 1 A.D., he still would not have spent \$1 trillion by today. We will save six times that amount in 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, I was taught a valuable lesson as a kid. If you weren't responsible with your allowance, you didn't get it again. No taxes. Save money.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to go back to the point that was raised again with respect to what Members of Congress have in terms of health insurance plans. We have what's called a "premium support plan." The idea behind a premium support plan is that the employer and employee share the premium, and the employer—in this case, the U.S. Government—pays a certain percent. I have right here the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program handbook, and it reads: The government's share of premiums paid is set by law.

So Members of Congress have protected themselves by law. For most employees, the government contribution equals the lesser of 72 percent or

75 percent of the total premium for the particular plan. In other words, the Member of Congress/Federal employee has 72 cents for every premium dollar paid for. Whenever premiums go up, 72 percent of the cost of that premium is picked up by the government.

The Republican plan gives seniors a raw deal. It does not give seniors the deal that Members of Congress give to themselves, and that should be put to rest right now. Just look at the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program handbook.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chairman, the vote on the Republican budget is one of the most important votes that I and my colleagues will cast as Members of Congress. The vote will tell the story of two distinct visions for America: how we reduce our debt, our economic future, and what we value as Americans.

The Republican plan to destroy Medicare, to replace it with a voucher system, and to saddle our older neighbors and hardworking families with nearly the entire burden of reducing the Federal deficit betrays our American values. Medicare has allowed our parents and grandparents and our older neighbors to live in dignity in their retirement years. Medicare has kept families out of poverty for decades. It has worked well. With the baby boomers coming, we need to be mindful of necessary reforms.

The Republicans should not use these difficult economic times as a reason to destroy Medicare. After all, the Republican plan will not save any money. It will simply shift the cost to older Americans and their families. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office released an analysis, which reads: In 2022, with an increase of nearly \$7,000 per year, the Republicans would double the cost per person. Not \$1 of that increase in beneficiary cost goes to reducing the deficit. It all goes to cover the higher costs of private plans that the Republicans would force you to join.

□ 1800

The President said yesterday this debate over budgets and deficits is about more than just numbers on a page. It is about the kind of future that we want. It is about the kind of country that we believe in, and I agree. Each one of us deserves some basic measure of security and dignity. He said that we recognize no matter how responsibly we live our lives, hard times or bad luck or a crippling illness or a layoff may strike any one of us. There but for the grace of God go I.

And let me say, back home in Florida under this Republican plan to end Medicare, life will be very different. We need to reject this pessimistic Republican plan. On this most important vote, I urge my colleagues to save Medicare and keep the promise of health security and dignity for older Americans.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Let me say a couple of things. Let's look at current law that was passed here not too long ago, the President's health care law. We've all done town hall meetings where people have said: Why do you keep raiding the Social Security trust fund? Stop the raid of Social Security. We agree; that was wrong. We shouldn't have done it, and now we're out of surplus.

Well, guess what, the current health care law raids Medicare. The current President's health care law takes \$682 billion out of Medicare to spend on the ObamaCare entitlement. We're ending the raid of Medicare. We're making sure that those savings go to making Medicare solvent. It only gets it to 2021.

More to the point, Mr. Chairman, we believe that seniors should be in charge. We believe that the best way to make Medicare better is to give seniors more choices. Give them the ability to make choices and have providers compete against each other for their business.

Here's the difference: The President wants 15 people to make the choices in Medicare. We say let 40 million seniors have choice, have power, and have those providers compete against each other for their business so they're in charge of their Medicare.

The President's law, the law today, has him appoint 15 people to ration Medicare, and Congress can't even do a thing about it. Their decisions go right into law. That's the future of Medicare under the current law. The President said, let's throw another trillion on top. So here's what happens: When the President is coming up with a need for more savings, what does he do, he calls up his Medicare rationing board and says, go find another \$480 billion.

That is not the future we want for Medicare. There's a difference between us. We don't want to have government ration health care. We want people to be in charge of their own health care.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) assumed the chair.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Secretary of the Senate is directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate failed to agree to the resolution of the House (H. Con. Res. 35) entitled "Concurrent Resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473."

The message also announced that the Secretary of the Senate is directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate failed to agree to the resolution of the House (H. Con. Res. 36) entitled "Concurrent Resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1473."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON  
THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR  
2012

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his heroic work on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, history walks with us as we debate this budget. History offers us not a single example of a nation that has ever spent and borrowed and taxed its way to prosperity, not one. But it offers us many, many examples of nations that have spent and borrowed and taxed their way to economic ruin and bankruptcy.

And history is screaming this warning at us: that nations that bankrupt themselves aren't around very long because before you can provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare, you have to be able to pay for it, and the ability of our Nation to do so is now in grave danger.

Yesterday, the President attacked this budget because he says it lowers taxes on the rich while raising Medicare costs for seniors. In fact, this budget ends many of the loopholes that have allowed some of the wealthy to pay less than their fair share of taxes, while it lowers the overall rate for those who have paid more. And since 82 percent of small business income is affected, economists tell us that the tax relief provided by this plan will produce a million new jobs next year. I say to the gentleman from Maryland, that's the healthy way to produce new revenue.

The President apparently believes that by taking more money from small businesses, somehow they will create more jobs. That is the economic folly that misguides this administration.

As my friends to my left know, Medicare and Medicaid will collapse if we continue business as usual. This budget saves those systems by putting them on a sound financial foundation. It reverses the growing trend of doctors refusing to treat Medicare patients, and it assures future seniors a far wider choice of physicians and plans than is available today.

This budget brings Federal spending back under control, and it places our Nation on a path so that when my children retire, their retirement systems will be safe and secure and their Nation will be debt free and prosperous.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I remind the gentleman that what we're saying is that the top 2 percent income earners should go back to the

same rates they were paying during the Clinton administration, a period of time when the economy was roaring and 20 million jobs were created. When we moved to the current rates for the folks at the very top, we saw at the end of 8 years, 2000 to 2008, a loss of over 625,000 private jobs.

Let me just say something about this Medicare issue because what the Republican plan does will result in rationing by income. Let me be clear. Seniors, you will no longer be able to choose to stay in the Medicare program. You've got to go into the private health insurance market. You're going to be given a voucher, premium, whatever you want to call it, that doesn't keep pace with rising health care costs. That means that the plan you may be able to afford may not cover the very benefits you need, and your doctor certainly may not be on that plan. So you lose your choice of doctor if you can't happen to afford the plan that they're on, or you lose your benefits. This Republican plan is rationing by the insurance industry.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the best way to balance any budget for our country is to get everyone back to work who wants to work. The President's bipartisan fiscal commission also shows any responsible effort requires a balanced approach that addresses both spending and revenues. By contrast, this budget from the Republicans fails the simple test of addressing both programs—program spending as well as tax break spending—and it fails it badly.

The Republican budget increases tax breaks for millionaires and billionaires while ending the Medicare guarantee for seniors, doubling their out-of-pocket costs for their insurance premium. And at the same time Republicans are doling out a trillion dollars of tax breaks over the next 10 years to the wealthiest people in our country, to multinational corporations and to those on Wall Street who pay as little as 11 percent of taxes.

Meanwhile, the Republican budget will end Medicare as we know it, and it will throw America's seniors at the mercy of insurance companies. Seniors love Medicare, and their families love Medicare. Social Security and Medicare are compacts of trust between generations, and I would not want the next generation to have any less than our generation has had, and I disagree with the Ryan proposal because it divides generations.

The Democratic alternative stands in clear contrast. It reduces the deficit while preserving the social safety net. In fact, the plan of House Democrats would cut the deficit by an additional \$1.2 trillion more than the President's budget. It achieves primary balance as early as fiscal year 2018, and puts our economy on a full path to recovery.

The Ryan budget fails to say the reasons for the deficit we face—the \$1.4

trillion in the cost of the Afghan and Iraqi wars and the billions and billions spent on Wall Street in bailing them out and all of the costs of unemployment and housing foreclosure that has gone with it.

The Republican budget gives up on jobs and working Americans and caters mainly to the upper 1 percent. And, frankly, it gives up on America's future. The Ryan budget is the roadmap to ruin. It won't create jobs. In fact, it will cause more job loss. It's a dead end budget for America, and I ask my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds to simply say that it is well known that our budget doesn't touch Medicare, change it for people in or near retirement, 55 years old or above. But under the President's plan, if the 15-person board says your doctor can't give you the care he wants to, or your hospital can't do it, then they can't. That's the government doing this, unelected bureaucrats, to current seniors; and we oppose that.

□ 1810

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from the distinguished State of Wisconsin (Mr. RIBBLE).

Mr. RIBBLE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the House Budget Committee and former small business owner, I rise today in strong support of the Budget Committee's 2012 budget resolution.

I would like to begin today with a quote from a famous American:

"At what point can we have a serious conversation about Medicare and its long-term liability, or a serious conversation about Social Security or serious conversation about budget and debt where we aren't simply trying to position ourselves politically? That's what I'm committed to doing."

Mr. Chairman, that was President Barack Obama just last year. As we debate this budget, I would urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to heed the words of our President. Let's stop the demagoguery and the political jockeying and actually work toward a solution together. Our children—my grandchildren—deserve no less.

Even most Democrats agree that our current spending is on an unsustainable trajectory. So wouldn't you agree that finger-pointing and making false claims to scare seniors while offering no solutions of your own is counterproductive?

This budget has real solutions and real ideas. We cut spending by \$6.2 trillion and shrink the size of government to historically normal—historically normal—levels. We start to get our deficits under control and put our budget on a path to prosperity.

As a small business owner, I know what high taxes mean to job creators in this country. That's why our budget calls for a flatter, fairer tax—now wait for it—that closes loopholes and increases the incentives of corporations to keep jobs right here in America.



I know what small businesses look for when they look to spend and invest. They look for certainty. And this budget, more than anything else, puts our country back on a certain path of sustainability. Job creators and business owners will stand up and cheer when they see real ideas like this put forth.

There are many more ideas of merit in this budget, and we all want a vigorous debate. But I hope it will be a debate on policy differences, not political maneuvering.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just point out again that the choice is whether we want to ask for shared sacrifice. The fact of the matter is the reason the bipartisan fiscal commission said that the Republican budget isn't balanced was, among other things, because it asks for nothing from the folks at the very top who got the big tax cuts.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Republican budget plan, which is not, as they characterize, a pathway to prosperity but a true pathway to poverty for our Nation.

The Republicans' explicit choice to protect millionaires and special interests at the expense of job creation is dangerous and forsakes our future.

I'm particularly concerned about the reckless and shameful cuts to the National Institutes of Health for the research of cures to cancer, stroke, diabetes, heart disease, and all the other illnesses that fall under its jurisdiction. That is why last week I introduced an amendment in committee that would stop these cuts. Yet each and every one of our Republican colleagues voted against it.

For just half a percent—half a percent—of the cost of extending tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires, we could completely reject the Republicans' devastating cuts to medical research for next year. Cuts of this magnitude will slow research progress while squandering critical scientific opportunities that may one day save lives.

Yet beyond the dangers posed to our Nation's health, these cuts prevent us from winning the future.

The Republicans' cut to NIH kills jobs. NIH grants support more than 350,000 highly skilled jobs in all 50 States, plus an additional 800,000 supporting jobs created in the private sector. This means that the Republican budget puts over 1 million American jobs at risk—from pharmaceutical jobs to medical device manufacturers to technicians working in medical labs. At the same time, the Republican path to poverty ignores the NIH's role in reducing the rising cost of chronic disease and the ballooning costs that compound our debt.

We must make smart investments in our Nation's medical and fiscal health. And we must make these kinds of in-

vestments now so that we may stem the tide of future disease rates.

Cancer incidence is projected to nearly double by 2020, particularly among the aging baby boomer population. As one of the 11 million cancer survivors in the United States, I am living proof of the vital gains made by research at NIH.

We can't stop now. Don't turn your back on the millions of Americans who are desperately holding out hope that treatments and cures are coming to them soon.

Prevent these deadly cuts. Oppose this Republican path to poverty.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this budget.

At the end of the day, this is about jobs, it's about our economy, and it's about the people's money.

You see, all too often Congress talks about its money, talks about the way it wants to spend the people's money. No. It's the people's money. It's not Congress's to just go and allocate and pull their money out of their wallets to hand to somebody else. What we have to recognize each and every time a decision is made about where and how to spend money is that they're pulling money out of people's pockets and handing it to somebody else. And right now we're on a trajectory where 25 cents—25 cents—out of every dollar spent in this country is spent by the Federal Government.

Fundamentally that's wrong. We have to change the trajectory. We have to have systemic changes. And that's what I like about this budget. Because not only does it put us on a pathway to balance the budget but to actually pay off the debt.

I ran for Congress because I was sick and tired of what was happening. I wanted to be part of the solution, not part of the problem.

We have to recognize that our national debt just 48 months ago was \$8.67 trillion. Yet with the Democrats in control of the House and the Senate, it rose to over \$14 trillion, a rise of more than 60 percent in just 48 months. We can't continue to do that.

What I like about this budget is that it's an adult conversation that says we're going to have to change the trajectory, everything from entitlement reform to the discretionary spending.

This budget cuts \$6.2 trillion in government spending over the next decade compared to the President's budget. It eliminates hundreds of duplicative programs and brings government spending to below 20 percent of the economy—its proper role, its proper level.

We can no longer continue to borrow, tax, and spend our way. We have to reduce spending. We have to produce a responsible Federal budget. That's what this budget does. That's why I'm in support of it. And I urge the passage of this budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I would remind my colleagues that those hardworking American workers paid their payroll taxes, including their Medicare contributions, and they should have the benefit of the bargain and keep the Medicare guarantee.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, as indicated in the chart to my right, the Republican Road to Ruin budget ends Medicare and other investments to pay for tax breaks to millionaires and some of the most profitable corporations in the world.

Forty-six million Americans rely on Medicare for their health care today. Under the Road to Ruin plan to end Medicare, seniors and the disabled will lose their guaranteed health benefits. They will be left with a voucher. By design, the voucher cannot and will not keep up with rising health care costs.

□ 1820

The private market views seniors and the disabled as a risky and expensive investment. That's why Medicare was created in the first place. As a result, when the Road to Ruin health plan takes effect—and as this chart again to my right reveals—seniors will see their health costs double. By conservative estimates, seniors will pay more than \$12,000 in out-of-pocket expenses for the same coverage Medicare provides today. Facing dramatically higher health costs with less help, our seniors will be forced into life-and-death decisions—do I buy groceries or do I buy prescriptions? Do I pay rent or do I pay medical bills?

Never fear, my Republican colleagues say to seniors, you will get the same care as a Member of Congress. Well, as a Member of Congress, I know that congressional health plans cost about \$9,000 this year. Seniors will be getting a ration of \$8,000 10 years from now for health care that will cost over \$20,000. With all due respect, I must say that the Republican talking point that seniors will get the same coverage as a Member of Congress is not just political hyperbole, it is a lie. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that seniors will pay 68 percent of their health costs under the Republican plan. Members of Congress only pay 28 percent of their premiums. Seniors will pay more than double the share that Members of Congress pay and more than double the amount that they pay today under Medicare.

We have balanced a budget before without ending Medicare. We can do it again. I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on the Road to Ruin plan that would end Medicare.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Chairman, for the last several weeks—and my guess is

for the next couple of days—we will be hearing a lot of things from our colleagues across the aisle about the relationship between cutting spending and jobs. They have taken the position from the very beginning that if we cut government spending, we are going to lose jobs.

We heard earlier this evening my esteemed colleague from Maryland talk about the Zandi report that suggested that maybe if we cut \$60 billion from the budget—as we did in the CR, H.R. 1, a few weeks ago—that that would cost us somehow 500,000 jobs. I've seen a similar report suggesting that that same \$60 billion cut would shave 2 percentage points off of GDP. Mr. Chairman, those numbers sort of expose the absurdity of the Democrat argument.

If you took those same numbers and applied it to the \$800 billion stimulus program, that \$800 billion stimulus program should have created or would have created over 6.5 million jobs and added 26 percent to the GDP. It's just wrong. It's misleading.

I think for the first time maybe in this generation the American people are starting to accept the fact that government spending does not create jobs. We've seen it. It was an expensive lesson for us to learn as a Nation, but we are learning it. If government spending created jobs, then I wouldn't have 15 percent unemployment in my district. People back home are starting to accept, they are starting to learn, starting to agree that what creates jobs in this Nation is private investment. It's private businesses investing in their business, and it's private individuals putting people to work.

We've got a graph going back another 20 years here—and I've got another one that goes back another 40 years, and another one that goes back to World War II—that shows that the only thing that creates jobs in this Nation is private investment. You are not going to find a graph more directly correlated than this. When private investment goes up, the unemployment rate goes down. When private investment goes down, the unemployment rate goes up. That is what we are facing as a Nation. And until we recognize the fact that government spending does not create jobs, we will continue to muddle through, but with too many of our folks out of work. This budget allows private industry to get back in the job of investing in this country and putting people back to work.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, of course, the private sector is the engine of opportunity and the economy in this country. But we also know that there are some investments that no individual or corporation takes on by themselves. For example, the highway system and some of the big infrastructure, you've got 20 percent unemployment in the construction industry right now. If you're telling me that a greater investment in our infrastructure, roads, and bridges

doesn't help generate job creation, then you should tell that to the folks who are looking for a job right now.

I would also point out that the same folks—the Heritage Foundation—who said that the Republican plan that we're talking about tonight was going to miraculously increase jobs are the same people who, back at the beginning of the Bush administration, predicted that those tax cuts were going to generate all sorts of jobs in the country. Here's what they predicted in blue; cut those taxes for the folks at the very top, jobs are going to go up and up and up. Here's the reality in red. We know what happened. So I would be careful about talking about how a budget is going to produce jobs.

We have an alternative budget that has the right balance between cuts and shared sacrifice and will generate jobs.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. BASS).

Ms. BASS of California. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of our seniors, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican budget that ends Medicare.

The Republican budget ends the Medicare guarantee in 11 short years. In 11 years, reliable care for our seniors will be replaced with the risky voucher scheme.

The Republican plan supposedly generously gives senior citizens a gift, an \$8,000-a-year voucher. Seniors then must identify an insurance carrier that will take it. This is called choice. Since the Republicans also want to repeal the Affordable Care Act, there is nothing to protect seniors from being excluded from coverage if they have a pre-existing condition. This is called choice. I don't know too many people 55 years and older who don't have some health-related problem.

There is nothing that protects seniors from insurance companies canceling their coverage if an illness becomes too expensive, so I don't know where the choice is. There is nothing that will protect taxpayers from incurring massive costs when uninsured seniors show up in emergency rooms around the country with untreated diabetes leading to kidney failure and heart disease, and untreated hypertension leading to strokes. This isn't much of a choice.

We are simply fooling ourselves if we think all seniors will be able to just write a check and pay the difference. A more likely scenario is seniors will simply not have medical coverage.

I often say that you can judge a society by how it treats its elderly and its children. And the Republican budget plan kicks our seniors to the curb while the wealthiest Americans will continue to get wealthier.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the Republican budget and protect the Medicare benefit.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

These are serious times that we're in right now with regard to the debt and deficit. Serious times call for a serious budget, and this is a serious budget. This is one that can actually lead us out of the problems we're in. That is what we need.

For those on the other side of the aisle who are saying that they want to preserve Medicare by sticking to the status quo, as I think it was George Will said on Sunday, Your problem isn't Mr. RYAN, it's Mr. Arithmetic. It just doesn't work. You just can't do it.

So for all this talk about preserving Medicare, preserving Medicare as it currently is means that you are consigning it to history. It won't survive. You have to change it. You have to change it in ways that make it sustainable and solvent for the long-term future.

What we are hearing now is that we need more investment, and that we've got to maintain current spending levels to have more investment. I would refer you to the stimulus that we just passed a year or so ago. What good has that done? Sure, it's a lot more investment or spending—or whatever you call it—government to government, or the government spending, but it is not enabling the private sector to create jobs.

The job of the Federal Government should be to set a conducive tax and regulatory environment so that the private sector can produce jobs. That's what this budget does. That is why I support it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

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

Mr. PASCRELL. Now we have two cities here—St. Augustine talked about it. We are looking at a city very optimistically, and unfortunately we have to go back to your figures.

We have had exactly six quarters of growth in this administration. You want to know what the last two quarters of the last administration's growth was? It wasn't very good, was it, Mr. RYAN?

The point of the matter is that you have two different visions of America's future, two different cities on that hill. You continue to use the payroll tax, which pays for Medicare A, and you continue to say all those under 55 years of age are going to go to a new plan, yet you continue the payroll tax. This is somewhat like—this is exactly like, not somewhat like—what you did with the doughnut hole. You forced seniors to pay premiums and they got no benefits. You know it, I know it, and the proof is what it is.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is reminded to address his remarks to the Chair.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. PASCRELL. Sorry, Mr. Chairman.

This misguided budget is a doubling down on the same failed policies that we know don't work and brought us to the brink.

□ 1830

What our ranking member did not point out is that there was a loss of 653,000 jobs in those 8 years where there was in the previous 8 years a gain of 20.8 million jobs.

You want to go back and use the same policies? You tried it in privatization. We're going to have it over and over again. You don't know what to bring up so you go back to the old playbook, which didn't work. You're saying that it's going to happen. It's going to work. One of these years we're going to try it.

The American people rejected privatization of Social Security, and they reject this. Every poll. Even your polls show that the American people do not want to do away with Medicare as it is.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is reminded to address his remarks to the Chair and not to other Members in the second person.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chairman, coming from the private sector to Congress, I know that America can and will become prosperous again and millions of new private sector jobs will be created if we just go back to our founding free market principles.

We must also end big government and wasteful spending. We're faced with two very distinct and different directions in which we can lead our country. It is clear that we cannot continue on the misguided and irresponsible path endorsed by the other side of the aisle of higher taxes, reckless spending, and bigger government, explosive debt and deficits, and unacceptably high unemployment.

They've had their chance to make things right, and it has not worked. Over the past 4 years that the Democrats had control of Congress, they lost 7 million jobs and raised our Federal debt by over \$5 trillion. Now, it's our turn, and we will do better.

That's why this Republican budget plan comes at just the right time, because we can no longer afford to accept what has unfortunately become status quo. Rather than locking in reckless spending sprees that have cost our government, our budget plan cuts \$6.2 trillion in wasteful Washington spending over the next decade. The Democrats' plan, which if left unchecked, will raise the deficit by over \$9 trillion over the next 10 years.

We will put the Federal budget on a path to balance.

The President's own fiscal commission said that we need to lower tax rates and broaden the tax base in order to stabilize our Nation's finances and help grow our economy. The Demo-

crats' plan ignores these recommendations and would impose job-crushing tax increases on our economy.

Nearly 1 million new private sector jobs will be created under our plan to lower taxes and expand the tax base, and our total employment will grow by an annual average of 1.2 million jobs per year over the next decade.

We have a clear choice, Mr. Chairman. We can take Obama's odyssey to American oblivion, or we can adopt a plan that restores America's promise and prosperity and security for our children and grandchildren.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ) assumed the chair.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1473. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 94-118, section 4(a)(3), the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1295(b) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy:

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), from the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

The Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), At Large.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105-275 (adopted October 21, 1998), further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), amended by S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), and amended by S. Res. 355 (adopted November 13, 2002), and further amended by S. Res. 480 (adopted November 21, 2004), the Chair announces, on behalf of the Republican Leader, the appointment of the following Senators as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 112th Congress:

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), Administrative Co-Chairman.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), Co-Chairman.

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), Co-Chairman.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), Co-Chairman.

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR).

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER).

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

The message also announced that pursuant to section 4355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), from the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), At Large, to the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 6968(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy:

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), from the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), from the Committee on Armed Services.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-642, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senator to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation:

The Honorable ROY BLUNT of Missouri vice the Honorable Kit Bond of Missouri.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 70-770, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following Senator to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for the One Hundred Twelfth Congress:

The Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH).

The message also announced that pursuant to provisions of Public Law 106-79, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following Senator to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission:

The Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Education and Workforce Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, we've been hearing for days about how the House Republican budget is courageous and bold. But this budget is neither courageous nor bold. It's not courageous to throw poor kids out of their Head Start classrooms but continue subsidies to Big Oil and their record profits.

It's not bold to slash Pell Grant scholarships to millions of students and to keep the incentives for companies that ship jobs overseas.

It's not bold nor smart to slash funds for new clean energy research and make future generations of Americans more dependent, not less, on dictators and dangerous fossil fuels.

And it's neither bold nor courageous to end Medicare for seniors, shifting thousands of dollars of costs onto the backs of the elderly to pay for tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires.

For 45 years, seniors have relied on Medicare to provide health care during their retirement years. The Republican budget would end that guarantee. Seniors would no longer be guaranteed the coverage for basic health services like diabetes and cancer screenings. Instead, seniors would have to scrounge to find higher cost private health policies. What insurance company is going to write an individual policy for a 70-year-old that is even remotely affordable?

Because of these high costs, more and more seniors will go into debt under this plan. They will be forced to sell their homes and rely on their children to pay for basic medical costs. That is not a dignified retirement. That is not America.

Yes, we need to ensure that Medicare is sustainable for seniors and sustainable for the taxpayers. But one thing is certain—the Republican budget does not save Medicare; it ends it.

Mr. Chairman, this budget is not bold, and it's not courageous. It might be easy for the Republicans to make cuts on the backs of those who can't afford high-priced lobbyists. But it is not easy for the middle class working people and seniors on whose back the burden is being placed.

The Democratic budget is a fair and balanced approach, and it asks all Americans to share in the burdens in reducing the deficit and the debt and strengthening our economy.

I urge my colleagues to vote down the Republican budget to end Medicare and to vote for the Democratic budget that is fair and balanced.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the senior Member 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.

This country's in a lot of trouble. We're facing a fiscal crisis of unprecedented proportions. They say the first step toward ending an addiction is recognizing you're an addict. After spending 10 years here in Washington, D.C., after witnessing runaway Federal spending by both political parties, one thing is clear: Washington, D.C., is addicted to spending.

It's high time for Congress to own up to its spending addiction and institute long-term, sustainable budget and spending reforms that will permanently limit the size and scope of the Federal Government.

Happily, the budget resolution today offered by the distinguished Chairman PAUL RYAN of the committee puts our Nation back on a pathway toward fiscal solvency and prosperity. This Republican budget represents a bold step toward fiscal responsibility and limited government. It cuts \$6.2 trillion in spending over the next 10 years, reins in government spending below 20 percent, includes tax reforms to increase competitiveness for American companies, and ensures that Medicare will be solvent for future retirees.

It even ends the one-size-fits-all approach to Medicaid, giving States more flexibility.

It also stands in stark contrast to the President's budget, which includes a \$1.6 trillion tax increase on families, small businesses, and family farms, and adds \$13 trillion to the national debt. This budget resolution renews our commitment to finally forcing Congress to live within our means. We must succeed in this cause. Because if we fail, the American Dream will fail.

We will burden our children and our grandchildren with a mountain range of debt, robbing opportunities and prosperity, and leaving, for the first time in American history, the next American generation worse off than the generation that went before.

This we must not do. I urge my colleagues to offer strong support for the Ryan budget resolution. Let's put our Nation on a pathway toward fiscal solvency and prosperity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, we do need to reduce the deficit in a predictable, responsible way. That will require spending cuts, and it will also require shared sacrifice. The reason that the fiscal commission said that the Republican plan was unbalanced is they try and do it all one way. History has shown that doesn't work.

I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

□ 1840

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we've heard this afternoon our debt is unsustainable, it's a warning, it's a fiscal crisis of unprecedented proportions. But heaven forbid to try to solve those great problems that our country has right now, the problem that we have, we ask the wealthiest in the country to

just pay a few more thousand dollars, those people who have seen tremendous gains. You know, cry me a river.

Here we have David Stockman, former head of the OMB under Ronald Reagan, talking about the budget being presented by the Republicans: "It's simply unrealistic to say that raising revenue isn't part of the solution. It's a measure of how far off the deep end Republicans have gone with this religious catechism about taxes."

We're asking for shared sacrifice. You're getting into Medicaid, you're getting into Medicare, you're getting into Pell Grants, but the wealthiest are going to walk away not sacrificing one thing. Three wars we're in, and we can't ask the wealthiest to pay a few bucks.

This ends Medicare, Mr. Chairman. Let's be honest. It ends Medicare. These people 55 and under, whose wages have been stagnant for 30 years, now when they get into the Medicare program, they're going to have a voucher or premium support that increases by 2.2 percent indexed to CPI, or 2.5 percent, and the GDP in health care will grow between 4 and 5 percent. So every single year that this person that's 55 is in Medicare, they will lose 2 to 3 percent ground in being able to pay for their own health care.

We need to go back and remember why Medicare started in the first place. It is not a good business proposition to provide health insurance to older people in the United States of America. You can't make money off it. So we're going to give these folks a voucher that doesn't keep up with health care inflation and send them into the private market and somehow think we're doing them a favor? No shared sacrifice.

Again, we're putting the burden on the middle class person who has paid into Medicare, depends on Medicare, has been getting wages that have been stagnant, probably doesn't have health insurance between 55 and 65. So you want to talk about driving up Medicare costs, now we add someone who doesn't have health insurance into a market that they won't be able to afford when they do turn 65.

This budget is wrong. We need balance. We need shared sacrifice. And we need investments in the United States. This budget comes up short, and David Stockman says the same thing.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to simply say there is a new definition, and I want to explain it. Here is what a tax cut now means. If you're not in favor of the forthcoming tax increases, you're cutting taxes. That's the new math around here. What we don't do is we don't sign up for all these new tax increases that are being proposed by the President in his budget that are coming in the future. And so by not supporting new taxes, we're all of a sudden for tax cuts.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. No, I will not yield.

What we are saying is keep the revenues where they are and fix the Tax Code, clear out the loopholes and the deductions so we can lower the rates to create jobs and economic growth.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to also continue on this same conversation. The central question that we have to answer is do we have a debt and deficit problem in America or do we have a spending problem in America? Words like balanced approach, investment in America's future, and the often quoted "shared sacrifice" confuse the real issue. The focus of the House of Representatives is not about just reducing the deficit; it is about reducing spending so we can pay off the debt that we have.

Raising taxes on Americans now would be like the man who ran up a huge credit card bill and then went to his boss to tell him that he needed a raise to pay off his bills. His boss would most likely respond, "You don't need a raise. You need to get your family on a budget and cut your spending to what is essential."

For the past 50 years, the Federal Government has taxed Americans at around 18.5 percent of GDP, no matter what the rate is. The current proposal from the President suggests a tax requirement closer to 22 percent of GDP. To close the deficit gap, all income taxes will have to double or corporate taxes will have to increase five fold. A tax increase on the wealthy may make some people feel better that they're sticking it to the man; but, historically, tax increases only lead to more government spending. And, ultimately, it will not solve the debt crisis.

Washington likes handing out other people's money for noble causes. Here is a novel idea: How about dealing with our existential problem? We spend too much. In 2009, 140,000 new Federal employees were hired. During the previous 10 years there was no change in employment in the Federal Government. The number of Federal contractors has increased 25 percent since 2006. In 4 years, discretionary spending has increased 25 percent. In that same 4 years, Medicare and Medicaid spending has increased by 50 percent. None of that includes the special TARP or stimulus funding, which would make the cost to the taxpayers even higher.

We cannot spend our way to prosperity. We have to get back to getting a handle on our debt and deficit and our basic spending. The reason the House budget has gained so much traction is that it does what Americans know in their gut must be done. It cuts spending.

Finally, someone is saying what many have felt. We cannot solve the budget problems quickly without significant spending changes.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, this is simple mathematics. When you went from the Clinton rates for the folks at the very top and you dropped the tax rate, we ended up losing a lot of jobs because of the economy. You also lose revenue. And when you do that, you shift the burden onto other people, whether you do it by cutting Medicaid, whether you do it by terminating the Medicare guarantee, or whether you do it by cutting education. That's just mathematics.

I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask a question of the chairman. Where in this budget is the sacrifice that is being made by the top 1 percent of the people? On the wealthiest 1 percent.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. First of all, we think we should go after corporate welfare. Let's stop subsidizing wealthy individuals and corporations with taxpayer dollars.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Reclaiming my time, you are lowering the corporate income tax. What sacrifice is being made?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Like the fiscal commission, we believe that it's better for economic growth to broaden the tax base and lower the tax rate.

If I can continue on the gentleman's time.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, there are two parts to the Tax Code. There is the corporate Tax Code. We need to clean up the corporate Tax Code. We agree with the fiscal commission. You've got to get out a lot of clutter, a lot of the tax breaks. In fact, we don't think you need a study to decide to get rid of the tax breaks that reward corporations for shipping American jobs overseas. We don't think you need to study the question about whether we get rid of big taxpayer subsidies for the oil companies.

So, yes, we should take a look at the corporate Tax Code. But in the other part of the Tax Code, the individual Tax Code, what the Republican plan does is actually give the folks at the very top another 30 percent break. We have been talking about going back to the Clinton rates. The Republican plan gives you another 30 percent break. You know what? They say we are going to do this in a revenue-neutral way. Well, the result is middle income taxpayers are going to pay more to give the folks at the top another big break.

With that, I yield 2½ minutes to somebody who knows a lot about this subject, the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

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

Mr. LEVIN. We do not need to tear up what America has built in the past in order to build for the future. We should not confront present and future problems, including the Nation's deficit, as we must, by repealing America's past. The Republican budget tries to tear up and repeal 75 years of American experience, and the supreme example is Medicare. It tears it up. It repeals it. And contrary to what we've heard today, they would not save Medicare, but end it. They would not change it, but they would end it. Our Nation would be a different Nation without it. Millions today would be less healthy without Medicare.

□ 1850

One of my constituents wrote to me recently to say Medicare saved her life and her life savings when she was diagnosed with breast cancer, and there are tens of thousands of people like her in this country.

What the Republicans want to do is to give seniors a voucher for health care, an underfunded voucher, for 10 years. It would double health care costs for seniors, a voucher that in 20 years would pay only a third of senior health care costs.

There is no place to hide for anyone who votes for the Republican budget.

And what happens with the savings? Tax cuts for the wealthy. The average income of the bottom 90 percent of the families in America have fallen in the last decade.

The opposite is true for the wealthy. The top 1 percent have seen their incomes climb by more than a quarter of a million dollars.

In my district alone, extending the Bush tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans means giving 182 households that earn more than \$1 million annual tax cuts averaging \$103,000. At the same time, future seniors would be paying \$6,000 more in health costs.

If what we have built in our Nation needs to be adjusted, fix it, don't destroy it. We must address the deficit without deepening deficits in the availability for our citizens of jobs, health care, and education.

The choice today could not be more decisive. A vote against the Republican budget is a vote for basic American values. Vote "no."

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget and Ways and Means Committees, the gentlelady from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK).

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I stand here today as a proud member of the Budget Committee supporting our Path to Prosperity budget that was introduced on time and takes real steps to get the country's finances back on track focusing on real economic growth and job creation.

Lately we have heard a lot of demagoguery and scare tactics about this budget. First it came from the other side of the aisle, and yesterday we heard those same remarks by the President.

But my constituents don't want to hear the same old partisan attacks and rhetoric. They want Washington to tell them the truth. The truth is this about our budget:

Number one, it's a jobs budget, and in the first year this budget creates 1 million new jobs.

Number 2, it cuts \$6.2 trillion in government spending.

Number 3, it eliminates duplicative government programs.

Number 4, it preserves Medicare for the next generation.

Number 5, it puts caps on spending for the coming year and the next decade.

And, number 6, it takes us on a path to pay down our debt.

House Republicans are working to get this country back on track on a sound financial footing, and I am proud to be here today as part of the Republican majority that will lead where the President has failed and restore America's future growth and prosperity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Small Business Committee, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I rise in strong opposition to this ill-conceived, mean-spirited Republican budget.

Mr. Chairman, all of us recognize the need to reduce the deficit, but it must be done responsibly. This budget fails that test, cutting services we need in favor of tax breaks for the wealthy.

For New Yorkers, these cuts will be particularly unfair. Ten billion dollars will be taken from low-income housing programs. Rental assistance will be reduced, making it harder for New Yorkers to find affordable apartments. This at a time when we are facing the worst housing crisis ever.

Housing is just one area where this budget fails our country. With Medicaid spending reduced by \$735 billion, millions of Americans will find it harder to afford health care. Instead of tackling rising health care costs, this budget ends Medicare as we know it. Medicare is a promise to America's seniors. Whether we honor that promise defines us as a Nation.

Just as seniors will face tough times, this budget will visit hardship on young people. Head Start, child care and nutritional assistance for low-income families will be squeezed, and 26,000 college students from New York's 12th Congressional District will see tuition assistance reduced, putting college education out of reach.

Beyond slashing social services, this budget undermines our economic recovery. Small business lending would drop by \$3 billion, depriving 5,000 firms of capital they need to create jobs. Is this the way we are going to create jobs in this country? Twelve thousand entrepreneurs and 9,000 veterans, those coming back from Afghanistan and

Iraq, will lose business counseling services to help them launch or expand their businesses.

Mr. Chairman, we need a serious, thoughtful discussion about how to cut spending. Vote "no" against this bill.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to a member of the Ways and Means Committee and former member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chairman, this budget stops in its tracks the efforts of Democrat leaders to trap the American people on a high-speed train trip with the false promise of green jobs. This is a trip, a one-way ticket to bankruptcy.

However, if you support the Ryan budget, you will help this government recover from a debilitating and life-threatening illness that started when our leaders threw out the American way of life in favor of a left-wing agenda. Let's be clear. We have two choices: we can look forward and pave a path to economic prosperity, or we can become the world's most heavily taxed Nation in a dangerous, dangerous zone of bankruptcy.

Mr. Chairman, throughout modern history, socialists have been searching for the last exit to Utopia, of Big Government collectivism. Unfortunately, for the socialist utopians in this town that support President Obama's spending plan, this last exit to Utopia will remain a mystery, a relic of 1960s radicals.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, Republicans originally fought the creation of Medicare on the grounds that it was socialism. Apparently, they haven't changed their minds about that as they try and terminate it and put seniors into the private insurance market.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chair, health care costs are a crisis in every American family. Every family is one surgery, one heart attack, one cancer diagnosis, one aging spouse away from financial ruin. But health care costs are also a crisis for business, both small and large.

General Motors pays more for health care than for steel. That is why the Affordable Care Act is needed, to bend the health care cost curve downward for all American health care consumers.

Americans, including those who are consumers of Medicare and Medicaid, simply cannot afford the insurance and drug companies' runaway profits.

These companies are reaping record-breaking profits. In 2009, while we were debating the bill, the Nation's five largest for-profit health insurance companies saw a combined profit of \$12.2 billion, and that's just for five companies.

Their executives did well, too. The top execs at these companies pulled in almost \$200 million in compensation. At the same time, there were double-digit premium increases.

So no matter where you get your health care, through Medicare, Medicaid, your employers's policy, wherever you get it, you can't afford that kind of rate increase year after year.

These rates are going up faster than any other part of the family budget. For many people, these costs are crowding out housing and other basic needs.

In 2009, the top 10 pharmaceutical companies made over \$60 billion in profits, and the profit margin in this industry is out of control. In 2007, profits ranged as high as 36 percent.

The health care reform law also curbed some of these outrageous profits of the insurance and pharmaceutical industries. Yes, Medicare and Medicaid are large portions of our Federal budget, but we can only rein in their costs if we fully implement the Affordable Care Act and tackle outrageous profiteering in health care—something the Republican budget refuses to do.

□ 1900

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, the good people of Indiana want jobs. And we know how to create them. In Indiana, under Governor Mitch Daniels, we've seen a government that spends less and taxes modestly. We've seen that that leads to job growth. That's why Indiana, during these tough economic times, is a national leader in private sector job growth.

The Budget Committee crafted a budget for our Federal Government that, like Indiana, spends less and keeps a lid on taxes. The result is a plan that will help create 2½ million private sector jobs by the end of this decade.

Recent economic history isn't good to the big spenders. It shows that borrowing and spending trillions of dollars that we don't have doesn't create jobs. And jobs won't be created if we go along with the President's plan and, seemingly, the plan of sorts from the other side of the aisle to increase taxes.

It's no great secret that the job creators in this country aren't hiring because unchecked spending, of course, leads to fears. It leads to fears that we're going to have to raise taxes in the future. It leads to fears of future inflation. And we know, of course, that it leads to fears that interest rates are going to go up.

By calling for a measure of spending discipline as we do, we replace that fear with hope—hope that we can restore conditions where private sector job creators can go out and put Americans back to work. That's what the people of southern Indiana want.

Now, I mentioned Indiana a minute ago and the success we've had in creating those private sector jobs. We didn't do it all through our policies

with respect to spending. Instead, we also looked at tax policy. We understood that it just didn't make sense to jack up taxes during a down economy. Instead, we kept them steady and we made our tax code more efficient, just as some of our neighboring States were doing the opposite. As a result, many businesses chose to move back to Indiana or to move to Indiana for the first time.

We see the reverse trend nationally. Unfortunately, many businesses are leaving this great country or just not getting off the ground because of our job-destroying Tax Code and because of our punitive corporate tax rates.

Mr. Chairman, we improve upon those previous policies. We learn from the errors of the past. I urge my colleagues to help us create jobs by voting "yes" on the Republican budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ).

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Chairman, at the heart of the Republicans' budget proposal is the thought, "the number of makers diminishes and the number of takers grows." As a result, our government, economy and country will collapse. Forget about the impoverished view that this offers us, a vision of an America that can't be bothered or is unable to care for anyone who needs help.

So let's have a discussion about who truly would be the "taker" and who truly would be the "maker."

People who manipulate an unfair tax system at the expense of millions of others, makers, when you look at the Republican proposal. Corporations that don't invest in their own country, paying a lower tax rate on their profits than their employees would pay on a \$40,000 salary, those are makers under the Republican plan. Wall Street firms that ruined our financial system, then asked working families to bail them out while they pay billions in bonuses, those are also makers under the Republican plan.

Yes, that's who the Republicans have identified as the makers, and it rewards them quite handsomely in their proposal. Their budget would perpetuate a taxation and employment system that has resulted in stagnant wages for workers and allows 5 percent of the wealthiest among us to enjoy 66 percent of all the wealth while 80 percent of Americans share only less than 13 percent.

Now, who would be the takers under this Republican plan? The 9.4 million students working towards a college degree so they can get a good job and contribute to this economy, whose Pell Grants would be slashed; 218,000 low-income kids and families who will be removed from Head Start, depriving them of a decent education, again, takers under the Republican plan; 2,400 schools that serve 1 million low-income

students across the country that would have to shut their doors, takers under the Republican plan; countless seniors who would no longer be able to remain in nursing homes because of cuts in Medicaid funding. Those are the takers.

You decide, America, who are the takers and who are the makers? This is not a Pathway to Prosperity. It's a dead end.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. ROKITA.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, where the President has failed to lead and be honest with us, we've had the courage to tell the truth about America's debt crisis. And we've proposed honest solutions required to fix it.

As a new Member of Congress, I have already learned that the rules in Washington are stacked in favor of people who want to spend more money. In contrast, in Indiana, we have a balanced budget, we have a AAA bond rating, and we have not raised taxes because we know taxes are not the problem.

The problem is, Mr. Chair, our colleagues who continue to push for more government spending knowing that our debt is over \$14 trillion and growing. And they haven't offered one alternative except to confiscate more of the people's money.

They have tried to scare a lot of people. But this time, Mr. Chairman, I don't think the people are buying it. As you can see from this chart, our reliance on foreign countries to supply our reckless spending is growing dramatically over the past decades to where nearly half of the debt we owe as a country we owe to foreign countries, China being the best.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, China can buy three Joint Strike Fighters every week for the money we pay them in interest for the money they loan us and still have \$50 million left over. Eventually, they and other countries are going to stop loaning us money or make us pay more to borrow. And as Treasury rates increase, rates on mortgages, credit cards and car loans are soon going to follow. We are no longer kicking the can down the road; we're kicking it off a cliff.

This budget addresses the real drivers of our debt: Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. In 1970, these kinds of entitlements consumed 31 percent of our budget. Today they are nearly 60 percent, and they continue to grow. In just a few decades when our kids are raising their children, literally every single dollar this government takes in revenue will go towards paying these entitlement programs. This budget makes the changes necessary to save these programs so that they're around for my kids and your grandchildren.

I know a little about government agencies—I used to run one. One that had no more employees in 2010 than it did in the early '80s.

But, since the President took office, he has added 155,000 new bureaucrats. Spending on government agencies has increased 84 percent in just the last few years.

This budget stops us from spending money we do not have. It brings spending back to pre-stimulus, pre-bailout levels and shrinks the federal bureaucrats by 10 percent over the next three years. It also takes the ideas of the Fiscal Commission and the Government Accountability Office and eliminates over \$100 billion in wasteful spending on dozens of duplicative federal programs. Money we don't take from the American people, they will spend much wiser and create jobs along the way. Americans are finally getting an honest and fact-based budget that has eluded them for years.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Members will refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, one of the other things that China is doing is they're investing an awful lot of their resources in clean energy like solar power and like wind power. The United States should be winning that battle and not our international competitors. Someone who knows a whole lot about that is the next speaker, the ranking member on Natural Resources, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I yield the gentleman 2 minutes.

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman.

The Republicans are allowing nostalgia for a time before Medicare and Medicaid were ever on the books to replace the idealism that we need to have in order to deal with the real challenges of the future. But for the poor, the sick, the elderly and the disabled, the past is just a memory and the future is their hard reality. And that's what this budget will be for those people, a hard reality.

It takes no courage for the Republicans to stand here on the House floor and to call for an evisceration of the Medicare budget, of the Medicaid budget and all the other programs for the poor, the sick, the elderly and the disabled in our country that they opposed ever having been put on the books in the first place. If you kicked this budget in the heart, you'd break your toe. GOP used to stand for "Grand Old Party." Now it stands for "Get Old People." And that's what this budget is. It is a targeting of the poor, the sick and the elderly in our country.

Do they ask sacrifice from the defense budget? Do they ask for the defense budget to go down? No, it just keeps going up year after year. Do they ask for sacrifice from the wealthy? No, they say tax breaks for the wealthy year after year after year. Who do they target? They target Grandma. They don't even have the ability—the courage—to stand up and say to the oil companies, who at \$100 a barrel are making \$100 billion in profits a year, "We're going to take away your tax breaks." No. Tax breaks for oil companies stay on the books.

What do they do? They say to the clean energy industry, We're cutting

your tax breaks by 70 percent, but we're leaving the tax breaks for the oil industry on the books and we are slashing the programs for wind, for solar and for all those energy technologies that are now the future.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

□ 1910

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman.

That's your formula. It's a formula of the past. It's a formula for the nostalgic amongst the Republicans who wish we could go back to a time before Medicare and Medicaid and wind and solar and new energy technologies and their taking us on to a future.

Let me tell you something.

Fifty percent of the people who are in nursing homes in our country have Alzheimer's, and they are on Medicaid. That's how we pay for the bills. You people slash the budget for those people with Alzheimer's who are in nursing homes. That's 50 percent. That's grandma, ladies and gentlemen. You don't touch the wealthy. You don't touch the Defense Department. This budget is so cruel that, if you kicked it in the heart, you'd break your toe.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself 1 minute to respond to the warm, even-handed comments of my friend from Massachusetts.

Do you know what's really cruel, Mr. Chairman? It's if we give our children a lower living standard.

Do you know what's really cruel? It's if we give our children a debt-ridden Nation. It's if we give our children a debt that they can't afford.

Do you know what's really cruel? It's if we don't save Medicare. It's if we don't keep the promises to our current seniors, like we do in this budget, so that all of these programs they've organized their lives around, which are going bankrupt, are preserved. Medicare goes bankrupt in 9 years. We're preserving it for current seniors.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. GUINTA).

Mr. GUINTA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak in favor of The Path to Prosperity.

Our budget offers more than a spending blueprint for the next fiscal year and beyond. It is truly a job creator. The Path to Prosperity provides a framework for creating nearly 1 million new private sector jobs next year alone. How does it do this?

It doesn't involve advanced economic theory—just basic math. When you lower taxes, you put more money into people's hands. They spend it and it circulates, making businesses prosper and allowing them to hire new employees. It's just that simple. When I think of the opportunities that The Path to Prosperity will create, I think of countless small business owners who will benefit from this plan in my State.

Small businesses are the backbone of New Hampshire's economy, much like they are across our great Nation.

I think of people like Craig Leonard, who owns Bonsai Craftsmen in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He remodels houses and kitchens. With the ongoing fiscal uncertainty, people are keeping their wallets closed because nobody knows what the next fiscal year will bring. Craig recently had to lay off three employees, and barely has enough work to keep himself busy. Without the confidence that can come from passing The Path to Prosperity, there is no telling when his business will return to prosperity, itself, and when he can dare to hire again.

I think of people like Charlie and Laura Morgan. They own a storage company in Manchester, New Hampshire. They've lost tenants in this down economy, causing them to reduce the rents they charge. This is simply keeping them from hiring additional employees and creating greater opportunities for our fellow Granite Staters.

The examples of hard-pressed small business owners I've cited are located not just in New Hampshire but all over the country. The Path to Prosperity provides confidence by charting a responsible course so that creditors can loan with confidence and so that people can borrow money knowing they'll be able to repay it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CLARKE).

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to talk on behalf of the people I represent in Michigan.

Many of them have lost their jobs, and when they become seniors, they're likely going to have to survive on fixed incomes. If they get Medicare on vouchers, which won't fully cover the costs of their health services, they're going to have to pay for that out-of-pocket. Do you know what? Folks on fixed incomes, they don't have the money to pay for these services out-of-pocket. They will likely end up bankrupt.

The other issue is that a lot of the folks I represent have got multiple health conditions: heart disease, diabetes, arthritis. They all go to different doctors, and very few of the providers actually talk to each other. They also don't coordinate with hospitals or with other long-term health care providers. All of these services by the Medicare providers will be coordinated under our new Affordable Care Act. That's why we need those provisions in place—to better coordinate health care.

I urge my colleagues to table putting Medicare on the voucher. Let's keep our Affordable Care Act. That's the best way our seniors on fixed incomes can get the best health care possible.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the chairman of the Budget Committee for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I was listening to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. The ranking member of the Budget Committee, our friend from Maryland, talked about the fact that, according to his poster, the Bush tax cuts in the years 2000 to 2006 caused the loss of an untold number of jobs. I have my own statistics which basically show, during that period of time and despite those tax cuts, we had an increased revenue of something like \$700 billion.

Now, I'll check my facts with his facts later on, Mr. Chairman, but how in the world could you produce \$700 billion of additional revenue when you lose jobs? It's not possible. The fact is that those tax cuts created a broader base, albeit at a lower rate, and they generated more revenue. That's exactly what the chairman of the Budget Committee is talking about in his Path to Prosperity.

Another one of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle stood up and said, according to this budget plan—at least, thank God, we have one. The Democrats couldn't produce one last year because of their fear of the political consequences—Medicare as we know it, by the year 2022, will disappear. How is that possible when, by that time, there will probably be 75 million people on Medicare as we know it before we will go to this premium support plan that Chairman RYAN has proposed?

Our friends on the other side keep saying, You keep giving tax breaks to the rich. Well, according to this plan, the people who are in the top 2 percent of income will only get 30 percent of the premium support, an average of \$8,000 a year. The people in the top 8 percent would get 50 percent. So you keep wanting to beat on the producers in society that create the jobs.

Support this plan. It's a great budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I would remind my friend Mr. GINGREY that, when Mr. Bush became President, he inherited a \$5.6 trillion surplus. By the end of the 8 years, it was gone.

Now, with respect to tax rates and jobs, what this chart shows is that, when the highest income earners in the country were paying the lower rates during the Bush administration, you actually lost jobs versus during the Clinton administration when, at the higher rates, 20 million jobs were created.

The point is not that higher tax rates increase jobs. The point is that small differences in the top tax rates are not the main drivers of our economy. They are not the main engines of job growth. The figures tell the story. Trying to tell another story is just anti-historical. The reality is that the numbers show, during the Clinton administration, we had very strong growth. During the Bush years, we ended up losing over 600,000 jobs. So let's at least get our history straight.



With that, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlelady from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

□ 1920

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Republicans' misguided budget and attack on Medicare. The issue is not whether we reduce the deficit, but how we do it. Simply put, the Republican plan uses our deficit as an excuse to end Medicare as we know it.

Medicare is a cornerstone of the American Dream, a promise that health care will always be there for our seniors and permanently disabled citizens. But the Republican budget takes away that guarantee, and what does it give our future seniors in return? No guarantee of coverage; a real chance of being denied insurance due to pre-existing conditions; and around \$6,000 a year in additional out-of-pocket costs, as well as the knowledge that the insurance companies will be well taken care of while they are struggling to get by on their fixed income. And not one aspect of the plan will do anything to reduce the costs of care—it just passes the buck.

This is not a plan for our future. It is a recipe for disaster for our seniors. Forty-five years ago, when seniors were the most uninsured group in our country, we made a promise that health care for seniors would be guaranteed. The Republican voucher proposal breaks that promise.

I urge a "no" vote on the Republican budget proposal.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I have heard a lot of debate today about how we're slashing taxes, slashing revenues for the rich and for everybody else, and bad oil companies and things like that. Let me just show you a little chart.

Under our budget, revenues rise. Revenues go up over \$12 trillion. So revenues still increase. Even keeping the Tax Code where we are today, revenues increase.

Now, the President's plan says he wants to raise them another \$1.5 trillion. The gentleman from Maryland's plan wants to raise them another \$1.7 trillion. But let's not kid ourselves: Revenues, even under our plan, continue to increase.

Now, we don't have a revenue problem, we have a spending problem. The green line is the revenue line. The red line is the spending line. Revenues are stable, increasing; spending is on a tear, Mr. Chairman. Spending is growing at an unsustainable rate. We can't keep spending money we don't have. If we keep doing this, we're going to have a debt crisis. People are going to get hurt. Interest rates will go up. We will have to cut indiscriminately across the board at the time it happens. We want to avoid that.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself 1 more minute, Mr. Chairman.

Let's talk about the Bush tax cuts, or what happened. Let's talk about the distribution of the tax burden. In 2001, the top 1 percent of earners paid 34 percent of the tax burden. Now they pay 38 percent; a higher tax burden. The top 5 percent in 2001 paid 53 percent of the taxes. Today, the top 5 percent pay 59 percent of the taxes. So on and so forth.

We don't have a revenue problem, a tax problem; we have a spending problem. But here's the real problem. If we don't get our situation under control, we really go in the hole. In 2009, the Government Accountability Office is telling us our fiscal gap, the unfunded promises we are making to current Americans, was \$62.9 trillion.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself 1 more minute to explain, Mr. Chairman.

That means we would have to take \$62.9 trillion, set it aside, invest it at Treasury rates, just so government can keep the promises that it is now making to everybody in America. In 2009, we owed more than we were worth as total households in America. Last year, 2010, that fiscal gap grew to \$76.4 trillion. Now, \$99.4 trillion.

We are digging our hole more than \$10 trillion a year by kicking the can down the road. Every year we fail to fix this problem, we are submitting our children to a worse future, a diminished country. So the sooner we get our act together, the sooner we fix this problem, the better off we're going to be. If we keep ignoring this, if we keep spending on the path we are on, this fiscal gap, the pile of empty promises that politicians from both parties have been making to Americans gets that much higher.

We have about \$100 trillion of empty promises Washington is making to Americans. It is time we tell people the truth. It is time we get government to live within its means, and it is time we get Washington to honor its promises, fix these programs, get spending under control, and give our children a debt-free Nation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may continue.

The gentleman is absolutely right. We need to come up with a plan that puts the country on a predictable, steady course of deficit reduction, and we need to do it in a balanced way.

The chart the chairman showed about revenues presumed we wouldn't have certain changes in the revenue. For example, that we wouldn't say to the wealthiest, we want you to pay the same rates you were paying during the Clinton administration when the economy was roaring and jobs were being created.

There is a reason the bipartisan fiscal commission called the Republican

plan unbalanced. And this is what it is. Under the commission plan, they have a balance of spending cuts and revenue increases. For example, they say the folks at the top, they should be paying a little more. In fact, \$2.5 trillion more over the next 10 years than the Republican plan. Because they don't do what the commission recommended, they have to cut into Medicaid, which will hurt seniors in nursing homes, disabled individuals, poor kids, everybody who depends on that already stretched program. They have to terminate Medicare. So those are choices they are making. They have made a one-sided, lopsided choice.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, we are in a debate of generational proportions. The promises that were made during the 1960s and before that, and even after that, about expanding our country, making it a greater country, widening its embrace, are now being abdicated. We are seeing a budget, offered by our Budget Committee chairman, that says to our seniors who have cut a path for all of us younger people, You know what? We can't be there for you any more.

We are seeing a budget where we say to our students, who are the intellectual drivers of our economy, we cannot be there for you any more. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of this budget, two-thirds of this budget, two-thirds of the cuts are from low-income programs that serve people who are making it, hardworking Americans who are trying to make it every single day. But that's where the cuts come from.

The question on the table is: What's the proper role of government? We believe the proper role of government is to look after our seniors. They believe grandma has to figure out what she is going to do. We believe that young people have to have an opportunity, and things like the Pell Grant are going to help them and help us. They believe if you are smart enough to go to college, you should pay for it by yourself, or maybe get a high-cost loan to do that.

We have a different vision of America. As a matter of fact, we have a vision that the people who are well to do and the corporations who have done so well should help out more. We believe in equity and a shared burden.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. ELLISON. We believe in equity and a shared burden. In fact, the big five oil companies have received profits that are enormous when you look at them on this chart.

The gentleman keeps talking about tax reform. I would love to know, what corporate loopholes are you going to close? Are you going to close these Big Oil subsidies, or not?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), a

senior member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and let me say that I want to be the first one to say we do want to close the tax loopholes for Big Oil. In fact, for the 4 years the Democrats were in charge, we're not sure why they didn't take it on. We are ready to take it on after this 4-year negligence on it.

Think about this, Mr. Chairman: For every dollar we spend, 40 cents is borrowed. Now, if that was happening in your family, you would bring everybody to the kitchen table and you would say, Look, we have got to make some changes here. We can't continue to spend money the way we are doing.

Today, the national debt is 90 percent of the GDP. Spending is approaching 24 percent of the GDP. That's a historic high. We can't get to a balanced budget with a spending gap that high above revenues, and yet that is what we are doing. That is why the Republican budget, the Ryan budget, not just reduces spending by \$4 trillion, but changes the trajectory of spending. Because unless we change the pattern and we make some choices for the next generation, important programs like Social Security, like Medicaid, like Medicare, will not be there.

□ 1930

Too often we hear from the liberals in Washington, D.C., the scare tactics: Well, Republicans hate seniors, they hate clean air, they hate education. And that's what we're seeing here tonight. In fact, yesterday the President tried to claim a mulligan on his budget. He actually introduced a budget in February and did not bring in one recommendation of his own deficit reduction commission. Even though I've seen a chart on the floor tonight about it. It sounds great, but it's not in the President's budget because it wasn't presented.

We think it might be a good idea to use some of the recommendations of the deficit reduction commission, and that's what the Ryan budget does. But more importantly, it doesn't do anything to the important entitlement programs for anybody over the age of 55. Medicare will be there for them as it is today. But for younger people, it is not going to be there because it is going broke. That's why we need to make some changes. And giving them a subsidy to help them have more choices in Medicare is the way to save the program.

That's just one of the many aspects of the Ryan budget, and it's well worth supporting.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I was pleased to hear my friend is interested in getting rid of the subsidies for Big Oil. We can do it tonight or tomorrow. All you've got to do is vote for the Democratic alternative. And, by the way, you can, at the same time, get rid of the tax breaks that reward companies for shipping American jobs over-

seas. We don't have to study about it. We don't have to send it to the Ways and Means Committee. We can instruct them tomorrow, tonight, and we will get it done if you vote for the Democratic alternative.

With that, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, as Ronald Reagan used to say, "There you go again."

My Republican friends want to repeal the 20th century. They want to use the budget deficit to kill and destroy every program they have hated all these years, including Medicare and Medicaid.

This budget would roll back 50 years of progress on Medicare and Medicaid and destroy these two programs, which are two of the most important social programs of the past century. It's unconscionable that we would take an ax to these programs to pay for tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires.

This budget shifts the burden from the wealthiest Americans and puts the burden on the poor and middle class. I understand that my Republican colleagues want to protect their rich friends, but on the Democratic side of the aisle, we care about working people, the middle class, poor people, seniors, and children.

The Republicans last year promised they'd focus on two things if they got the majority: jobs and spending. But all we have seen are repeated attacks on the middle class and lower-income people. We haven't seen a single jobs bill, and their idea of cutting spending is to kill Medicare and Medicaid. Instead of passing this budget, we would be more likely to create jobs by waving a magic wand and saying "abracadabra."

In this time of divided government, the American people want us to come together and compromise. But all the legislation we're seeing from the other side is extreme. We need to come together. We do have difficulty. We don't want our children to have a diminished standard of living. But this is not the way to do it, to try to balance the budget on the backs of poor people, on seniors, on children. We need to have a fair and balanced budget.

I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to a distinguished member of the Rules and Budget Committees, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL).

Mr. WOODALL. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I tell you we see a lot of shrill things here on the House floor. I want to have a slightly different voice. I just want to tell you how proud I am to be here—how proud I am to be here because, as the gentleman who previously said very accurately, I ran on two things: I ran on cutting spending and I ran on creating jobs. And tonight, because of the hard work of my chairman on the Budget Committee, my colleagues on the Budget Committee, I get to vote

tomorrow to do just that—just that. I have been here a hundred days, and I get a vote to change the direction of this country, from driving us off the edge of the cliff to restoring the freedom and economic success that we're known for the world around. A hundred days and I get to make that choice.

Now, I'm thrilled, in the spirit of openness, that we have some alternatives. If you want to raise taxes, you're going to have budgets to get to do that. But if you want to close \$2.9 trillion in tax expenditures, in loopholes, in lobbyist-funded giveaways, you've got one budget to choose from, and that's the Ryan budget.

We go after those items that, for whatever reason, folks hadn't gone after in years past. We do those things that, for whatever reason, people couldn't find the courage to do in years past. Vote after vote after vote I presume people had to vote on things they didn't like to vote on. They didn't want to run up spending. They didn't want to increase the debt limit. They didn't want to do those things. But they had to do it.

Folks, tonight I'm here to talk about something I want to do. I cannot wait to come to this floor tomorrow and cast a vote for my children, for America's grandchildren, for the future of this land. And that's a vote in favor of the Ryan budget. I am grateful to my colleagues for giving me that opportunity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I welcome our friend from Georgia, and I would just say that we agree on one thing: that this budget does pose a fundamental choice. And that's what we're here to debate about. And we believe that it's just wrong to be providing another round of big tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans when you're ending the Medicare guarantee, when you're cutting investments in kids' education. Those are choices that we shouldn't be making.

We are going to present, and have presented, a Democratic alternative that we think provides a balanced approach.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

Mr. RANGEL. I am so glad you picked me at this time because I want to join the previous speaker in saying that the atmosphere and the attitude here is just too shrill. If we're dealing with the lives and the futures of the generations to follow, it should be in a different way. We should not just be fighting with each other.

So I make an appeal to ministers and priests and rabbis and imams to try to figure out, as we go into these holy holidays, whether or not the screaming is going to help or whether or not we're going to find ourselves with the lesser among us.

I don't know the whole story, but it runs something like: I was hungry, and you didn't give me anything to eat; I was thirsty, and you didn't give me

anything to drink; I was sick, and you didn't visit.

Well, it sounds like the answer that's going to be given is: Well, I told the State to take care of you. I'm sorry they didn't. Or, Don't you remember? I'm the guy that gave you a voucher. Or, I pulled myself up by my own bootstraps. Why can't you do it without a scholarship?

No, I think not. This great Nation was built to believe in God we trust. And it just seems to me when you're talking about the lives of our mothers and our grandmothers and the future of our children that all of the things we hoped and dreamed about, it's not going to be shattered by political budget ventures put together by the majority. If it's not stopped here, it's going to be stopped in the Senate or stopped in the White House. But I hope those that are listening that are involved in providing spiritual care, that recognize how important health care is for our sick and our poor, why don't you just write your Congressperson and share with us whether or not you think that we have an obligation to protect the wealthy among us rather than the lesser of our brothers and sisters.

We will be going home for a couple of weeks during these Easter holidays, and I do hope that all of us try to find out which side are we on: the rich or the lesser among us.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. I appreciate Chairman RYAN for bringing this issue to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, basically the entire discussion that we're having in Washington right now centers around two figures: We spend 3.5 T, trillion, and we bring in 2.2 T, trillion, in revenues to the government from taxes. Now, it's the bringing together of those numbers that's a difference of opinion here in Washington.

I read the text of the President's speech yesterday—I did not get a chance to listen—and he says that we can close that gap by taxing the millionaires and billionaires. And it sounds so fluid. It comes off so easy. But I will tell you, it's a process that many nations have followed before: tax the millionaires.

I don't know what Bill Sweat in Artesia is worth, but he tells me to create a job it costs \$340,000 to buy a new bulldozer and he needs a new pickup truck. So he needs \$400,000 in the bank to create a job.

□ 1940

Now our friends on the other side of the aisle—and the President's speech—said we need to be taxing that money away from him. NANCY PELOSI said a couple of years ago we need to tax the profits of the corporations and spend them. But what you do is you take away Mr. Sweat's \$400,000 and he doesn't get a new bulldozer, and we don't get a job.

So what we have here is this differential, \$1.3 trillion in deficit on these top line figures. That's what we're accruing. Then that goes into our debt barrel, \$15 trillion. That's what we have over the life of our country, from George Washington until today, approximately \$15 trillion, and we're bringing in 2.2.

Now if we begin to give the tax increases that the President says, we're actually going to squeeze down to 2.2 because companies will not be hiring people. For instance, off the shore of Louisiana, we are now choking off those jobs. And so every job off Louisiana that the government kills takes one person from paying taxes and puts them up here receiving welfare, unemployment and food stamps.

Economic growth is the only thing that can cure this Nation's economic problems. The Ryan budget does that. The President's budget does not do it. Let's support the Ryan budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I have to show us this chart again because I just need to remind the body that during the Clinton administration, when we had the folks at the very top paying a little bit higher rate, 20 million jobs were created. When that rate was dropped for the high-income earners at the beginning of the Bush administration, not only did it contribute to deficits going up, but at the end of that period over 653,000 jobs were lost.

Now the point isn't, again, that by changing the tax rate that was the driver. The point is that small differences in tax rates are not the main engines of economic opportunity. And we need to make choices here. Again, they choose to provide tax breaks to the folks at the very top and end the Medicare guarantee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who has been a champion of Medicare, Medicaid, and a whole number of other issues important to our seniors and Americans.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The Republicans are trying to claim the mantle of fiscal responsibility today. It's just ridiculous. They are the party responsible for a decade of fiscal recklessness with two unpaid-for wars, two unpaid-for tax cuts, and a blind eye to Wall Street leading to a disastrous recession. And as the President said yesterday, "There's nothing serious about a plan that claims to reduce the deficit by spending \$1 trillion on tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires."

This chart illustrates that, from 1979 to 2005, the bottom 20 percent of households saw their incomes increase by a grand total of \$200. Over the same period, the top .1 percent here in the red saw income growth of nearly \$6 million each year.

There is nothing courageous about a plan that would protect the wealthy and Big Oil and big corporations that

ship jobs overseas at the expense of elderly and their Medicare and their Medicaid and the disabled and children.

The Republican budget resolution does not reflect the values of Americans, and I urge my colleagues to reject it soundly.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Unshared prosperity, spending money on tax cuts. Mr. Chairman, the presumption behind that is that all the money out there made in America is the government's, and then the government decides who they spend it back to.

We do have different philosophies. The money that people make is their money. And then the question is: How much of it does the government take?

The money made in America by individuals, by businesses, is their money. It's not the government's money. So we don't spend money on tax cuts.

By the way, Mr. Chairman, we're not even cutting taxes in this bill; we're just not raising them. So the new definition of cutting taxes apparently is: If you're against raising taxes, you're cutting them.

I don't even know where to start with this, but I'm going to start by yielding 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Mr. Chairman, we clearly have a choice here in Washington: We can maintain the same old status quo, which favors more spending, more taxes, and more Washington control, or the real American choice, making good on promises made to voters last year by cutting spending and creating jobs. The choice is ours; the opportunity is now.

The Path to Prosperity offers a long, overdue fix to Medicaid. There are many problems with the program, and the costs are out of control, hemorrhaging the budgets of State after State and our Federal Government. Clearly, the answer is not more money; instead, the solution is spending money more wisely and more efficiently.

Governors from all across America have expressed their desires for more flexibility with Medicaid, and this budget offers exactly that. In converting Federal spending on Medicaid to block grants, folks closest to the American people—Governors, legislators and local officials, not some bureaucrat sitting in Washington—will make decisions best for their citizens and design programs that work best for their States and for their people. They will have the freedom to adapt Medicaid to their own State's unique needs and priorities.

Also, because this budget defunds ObamaCare, we are preventing the Federal Government from imposing another mandate on the States. ObamaCare forces States to expand Medicaid eligibility but leaves it up to them how they will pay for it. By supporting this budget, we put a stop to this intrusion of the Federal Government and make Medicaid better for those who truly need it.

This Path to Prosperity will increase the Medicaid budget and provide much needed regulatory reform for the 50 States of this great Union. Only those committed to the status quo—including many of our colleagues across the aisle—can make the ridiculous claim that somehow spending more taxpayer money and pushing more Washington red tape is somehow a solution. By lifting the heavy hand of Washington from Medicaid, we make this program more effective and more efficient for the States to manage these programs and provide compassionate care for the Americans who truly deserve assistance.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, hardworking American people have been paying their Medicare payroll taxes day in, day out, month in, month out. The choice we have here is whether we are going to make good on that Medicare guarantee or whether we're going to say to the folks at the very top, We just can't take you back to the tax rates that were in place during the Clinton administration.

Why would we say that to people who have been putting their payroll taxes into Medicare? Why would we say we're going to end the Medicare guarantee?

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, unlike the gentleman from Wisconsin who just doesn't know what to do and seems to be confused on his side of the aisle as to what his budget is all about, I will say that I am getting unconfused because his budget is a destruction of the fabric and the way of life of all Americans.

Do you want to know what the Republican budget does? It cuts food assistance for struggling families; it takes away affordable health care coverage for working families; and, of course, it dismantles the health care safety net. But also, it deals with the education of our children.

As the cochair and founder of the Congressional Children's Caucus, let me show you what happens when we don't educate our children. We can see the numbers of individuals who are unemployed who have not had a high school degree. Our friends and the Republican budget are going to cut education, and they're going to wind up with increasing unemployment because you can see that less of our Americans are being able to go to college, and, therefore, without college, without a high school education, we just undermine a growing child's opportunity.

Let me tell you what else we do. We go from children to their grandparents. I remember standing on the floor of this House trying to prevent the doughnut hole from coming about, but Republicans again established a doughnut hole that millions of seniors have fallen through. In fact, the Republican budget causes seniors to pay some \$12,000 on their Medicare. Listen to me clearly, seniors, you will be paying an

extra \$12,000 with the Republican budget plan. And of course we will open up the doughnut hole again, the very doughnut hole that has been taken care of by the Affordable Care Act.

On the other hand, the Democratic budget balances the budget, and of course it recognizes the value of a shared sacrifice. I just visited Texas soldiers, National Guard. They understand about shared sacrifice; they support each other. But this is a suicidal budget. It has no shared sacrifice, and all of the cuts come from the most vulnerable.

The Republican plan is all about turning back the clock and throwing the poor people over the bridge. That is what it's all about. It is a disgrace. Vote for the Democratic Budget.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the Republican Budget for Fiscal Year 2012 and beyond. Unlike the proposed Democratic Budget, the Republican Budget purports to reduce our nation's deficit by making disturbingly deep cuts to important programs and will have an adverse affect on our nation's families, children, and the health of women.

The Republican Budget:

Guts Food Assistance for Struggling Families. The budget resolution calls for \$127 billion in cuts to SNAP (formerly called food stamps) in a six-year period (2015 through 2021). This proposal to block-grant and reduce funding represents a cut of 25 percent in food benefits for some of the most vulnerable Americans. States will be forced to cut benefits to some households or create waiting lists for needy families.

Takes Away Affordable Health Coverage for Millions of Working Families. The majority's budget resolution calls for \$1.4 trillion in savings from repealing coverage provisions of the Affordable Care Act, which Congress enacted a year ago to hold insurance companies accountable and extend health coverage to more than 30 million Americans who would otherwise be uninsured. This would mean repealing \$777 billion in tax credits to help low- and middle-income families afford health insurance coverage.

Dismantles Health Care Safety Net for Vulnerable Populations. The majority's budget devastates health security for 28 million poor children, 5 million seniors, and 10 million disabled individuals who rely on Medicaid for a basic safety net of health care.

To protect tax cuts for the wealthy, the budget includes the absurd idea to dismantle the Medicaid program and to let the chips fall where they may, no matter who might get hurt. The real hard choices are left to others: state governors, who will decide which populations or health services to drop; health care providers, whose Medicaid payments might get cut so low they will have to decide whether they can afford to continue providing services to Medicaid beneficiaries; low-income families, who may have to decide between buying groceries and taking a sick child to a doctor; and adults with aging parents, who may have to decide between sending a child to college or paying for their parents' long-term care.

The Democratic Budget:

Democratic budget reduces the deficit responsibly, reaches primary balance by 2018. The Democratic budget reduces the deficit by

\$1.2 trillion more than the President's budget over ten years.

Includes Pell grant and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) initiatives. The Democratic budget includes two mandatory initiatives that are fully paid for with spending reductions. First, it includes the President's proposed mandatory funding to sustain the maximum Pell grant award at \$5,550, in contrast to the Republican budget, which cuts Pell grant funding substantially.

The Democratic Budget protects Medicaid and the Medicare guarantee for seniors. The Democratic budget protects Medicare's guarantee of health care coverage for seniors and disabled workers. It also preserves the existing structure of Medicaid that provides a health care safety net for vulnerable children, families, seniors, and persons with disabilities. In contrast, the Republican budget dismantles Medicaid and ends Medicare by converting it into an inadequate voucher for the purchase of private insurance.

I would urge all Members of Congress to oppose the Republican Budget and instead support the Democratic Budget to responsibly cut spending and give America's families, women and children a chance.

□ 1950

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. LANKFORD.

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

Mr. LANKFORD. This is a little surreal to walk in the Chamber and be able to hear that somehow Republicans are interested in throwing old people off the bridge and that somehow old people—that we're focused on all of these things: that we hate those in poverty, and we hate our own parents, and we hate all of these other things.

In reality, as a newcomer walking into this body, I walk into a Chamber saying, We came to get things done. And the driving factor that I walked in this Chamber with is the reality that we have \$14 trillion in debt. Now, that's hard to be able to wrap your head around, \$14 trillion in debt. So the way I try to wrap my head around it is with an old illustration from me personally.

I remember being 9 years old watching the Voyager spacecraft take off and thinking it will take forever for the Voyager spacecraft to get all the way up to Saturn and to Jupiter. It would take all of 10 years to get out there. But I remember when those pictures were done, and they were sent back, and how significant they were.

Now, just imagine this: in 1977 when the Voyager 1 spacecraft took off, if it started dropping a dollar a mile from the time it took off, how long would it take it to drop \$14 trillion? Now, remember, the Voyager spacecraft has been out 34 years. It is still operating. It has left the solar system now. It is past Pluto, headed out of the solar system. If it dropped a dollar a mile since the time it took off, it will drop \$14 trillion 41,801 years from now. A spacecraft that's already flown out of our

solar system will have to continue flying at the same speed another 41,801 years from now.

It is surreal for us to stand here and to be able to not take seriously the amount of spending that we do and how out of control we really are. This is not just a tax problem. This is a long-term issue that's not Republican and Democrat. We have both spent too much money. It is time for us to pull our own budget back and to take this seriously.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I, too, remember the Voyager spacecraft and also the Apollo program and Moon launch. Great examples of things that individuals and corporations can't do by themselves, things that we have to do by coming together as a people behind a purpose.

The Republican budget, if you look at the long-term forecast provided by CBO, essentially says when you project out here, given the assumptions they were given, you eliminate all of the Federal Government except defense—and even defense is at a smaller share of GDP when you get out there than it is today. That is the kind of result that you get.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. That is because GDP growth grows at a faster pace than government. So it is not as if government goes away. Government keeps spending; government keeps defense and education. It's just that the economy outgrows the size of government, and we're on a virtuous path to more prosperity, more opportunity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Reclaiming my time, look, the issue here is what is the appropriate role and size of government. There is no doubt that we have to take what we think should be a balanced approach that involves both cuts and, as the fiscal commission, the bipartisan fiscal commission says, you've got to deal with the revenue piece if you're going to do deal with this problem in a realistic way.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Thank you very much, Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I appreciate it. Let me commend you for the excellent leadership that you are providing in this fight.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Congress, this is America. This is the greatest country in the world. And we are great because we have certain values. Paramount among those values is the sense of fairness.

Now, let me tell you what the flaw is in the Republican budget. The flaw in the Republican budget is it is not fair. Whatever polls we read, wherever we look, the American people are beginning to see it. How can you justify cutting seniors, cutting young people, cutting the low-income, cutting the middle class while at the same time giving over a trillion dollars to billionaires and millionaires in this country? That is the disconnect, Mr. Speaker.

I don't care which side you're on or where you are in this country. The American people know that we, yes, must bring down our deficit and cut this debt. It has become a national security issue.

For 8 years since I've been in Congress I have been arguing for that, standing up for paying down our debt. During the years of the Bush administration, which, let's tell the truth, was a primary cause of us being in the position that we're in now to have three wars going at the same time.

And so ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion I'm just saying that the point we have to make is it is not fair to cut this budget on the backs of the poor, the elderly, and the young while at the same time giving billionaires over a trillion dollars.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I will give myself a minute to simply say again just to clear up for the record, if you're a person who is 55 years of age or older, there's no change in Medicare for you. The Medicare you're on or that you're organizing your life and getting ready to prepare for when you retire will be there as it is forever for your life under our proposal.

Contrary to the status quo, Medicare goes bankrupt in 9 years. Status quo, the President has a new board called the Independent Payment Advisory Board; 15 people he appoints. They ration Medicare. They put price controls in Medicare. They decide what Medicare can do or what it can't do. Congress is out of the loop. Unelected bureaucrats by the President, his people, they do it. And the President just yesterday said, You know what? Go cut more. Go get more savings. That's the status quo.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for the exceptional leadership he has been bringing to this House on this issue of the budget.

I want to say I agree with my colleague from Georgia. We are the greatest country in the world. We also have the smartest people in the world, and they're not going to buy this demagoguery anymore.

The President and Democratic political strategists are engaged in demagoguery of the worst sort. Yesterday the President accused us of wanting to leave sick kids to fend for themselves. But we've heard this before.

On the eve of the 1996 welfare reform, Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG voiced his concern that the bill would transform America into a Third World nation leaving "children hungry and homeless, begging for money, begging for food and even at 8 and 9 years old engaging in prostitution."

Senator Carol Moseley-Braun trumped Lautenberg by wondering aloud whether the welfare reform bill would prompt the widespread auctioning of abandoned children into

slavery. Jill Nelson of The Nation did them one better by predicting that "working- and middle-class communities all over America will become scary, violent wastelands." Representative JIM MCDERMOTT made a more prosaic prediction that within 2 years of enactment, the bill would "put 1.5 million to 2.5 million children into poverty." Even Daniel Patrick Moynihan warned that the law would "have children sleeping on grates."

□ 2000

What happened? Child poverty rates fell by 1 percent per year in the 5 years following the passage of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act, and they remain below 1995 levels, even though the Nation is still emerging from a severe recession. Transforming welfare, by among other things block granting the program and giving States more control over its implementation, cut caseloads in half against a backdrop of falling poverty rates. In almost every particular, the critics were wrong.

The aim of the social safety net should be to empower individuals, putting them in stronger position to achieve. Government can play a positive role in this area with policies aimed at helping those who are down on their luck get back on their feet.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. FOXX. This budget strengthens the social safety net and promotes policies that help people recover from poverty and lead self-sufficient lives.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we ask every American to read this budget, this Republican budget, and see whether or not it reflects their values and the choices that they would make. We believe when they do that they will reach the same conclusion that the bipartisan fiscal commission did, which is that it's simply unbalanced, it's simply unfair. It puts all the burden of the sacrifice on working men and women. And it does provide those folks at the very top once again—we've seen it before—with a big tax break.

When it comes to Medicare, it's a fact seniors are no longer going to be able to choose to stay in Medicare. They're going to be forced into the private insurance market with ever-increasing costs and ever-declining support. That is rationing care. That's what insurance companies do. If you don't have enough money to buy the benefits that they are offering, you don't get them. If your doctor's not on that plan, tough luck.

So those are the choices that we're making this evening. And I hope as we go forward the American people will look very closely at this proposal. I'm confident they'll reach the same conclusion the bipartisan fiscal commission did, which is it's just not balanced, and it doesn't reflect American values and priorities.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself 2 minutes, Madam Chair.

Now, let's take a look at what our drivers of the debt are: Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare. The health care entitlements are the biggest drivers. The black line here shows our revenues. These three programs alone take up all Federal revenues. You throw interest on top, which you have to pay interest, by 2035 they consume every single penny of every Federal tax everybody pays.

Now, why are we proposing what we're proposing on Medicare? Because we have experience that this kind of thing works. Giving people more choices, having more competition works. Prescription drugs. That's a program, very successful, very popular. When that program was passed, it was projected to cost \$634 billion over the budget window. It ended up costing \$373 billion. It came in 41 percent below budget. Premiums are lower than were anticipated. Name me one other government program that actually came in 41 percent below cost projections. There isn't one. Why did this one do that? Choice, competition. The senior is in charge.

We are not interested, Madam Chair, in giving control over Medicare to 15 unelected people to decide where, when, how, and under what circumstances they get their Medicare. We protect Medicare for current seniors. We deny the 15 people on the board the ability to ration their care. And we want 40 million seniors to have the choices. We want them to be in control of their Medicare.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. FOX). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

Because what we have learned is that giving them more control, the senior, the beneficiary, the patient, not the government—competition works. We've tried so many different plans at rationing care. They don't work. One person does work to reduce prices: The consumer. That is why we are saving Medicare.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I have to say that to say this plan saves Medicare is in my view Orwellian. It does remind me of the phrase from many years ago that you have to destroy the village in order to save it. I have to say that if you look at what we're doing here, you're saying to seniors you've got to go into the private insurance market.

Now, the chairman mentioned a couple other examples of the private market. But in this case we've already experimented, through Medicare Advantage, with that kind of private plan within Medicare. And you know what we discovered? That you had to subsidize them at 114 percent of the fee-for-service program. It cost us more for Medicare Advantage. In fact, one of the reforms that we made as part of the Af-

fordable Care Act was to say we're not going to ask the taxpayers and folks who are on Medicare fee-for-service to subsidize those private plans that are running over cost. And you know what? In this budget our Republican colleagues kept that reform. If it was so great to have the Medicare Advantage plan, how come they took part of the savings from that plan? They did not.

So it is a big mistake to say to seniors we're going to throw you into the private insurance market with an ever-declining voucher premium. The reason this isn't premium support, it doesn't support the premium. What Federal employees and Members of Congress have is a premium support system through a fair share formula. This is not a fair share for seniors.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Chair, I will just simply say we do actually put \$10 billion back into Medicare Advantage to make sure the program stays alive.

I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP).

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Madam Chairman, as a freshman I guess I am a little confused here on the floor of the House listening to this debate about the budget. And I guess I am a little confused which party was in charge of this Chamber for the last 4 years as we ran up trillions and trillions and trillions of deficits. The concern wasn't about deficits. The concern was about spending and how much more could we do, and how much more could we throw into the economy. We look at the results today: Unemployment levels that we haven't seen for a long time, Madam Chairman.

I guess as we debate and discuss this budget, of course we might be a little bit rusty. It's my understanding it's been a couple years since we even allowed a budget debate on the floor. I welcome that debate. But one thing that was mentioned, read the Path to Prosperity. I agree. I agree with my colleagues, please read the bill. Please do. And here is what you will find.

A Path to Prosperity we believe runs not through Washington, not through this floor, certainly not through the other Chamber, but the Path to Prosperity in this country runs through the hard work of entrepreneurs, a flatter, fairer tax system, closed tax loopholes, regulatory reform, work rather than welfare.

The result is this, Madam Chairman. We expect a million new jobs potentially might be created if we get Washington out of the way, as we see in the Path to Prosperity.

Madam Chairman, ideas have consequences. And we believe, this plan believes in one thing, in the power of the American people, not Washington elites. This plan, this budget is about liberty and freedom, Madam Chairman. I hope and pray 2011 will be remembered not for what we do here, but for whether or not the end result of our ac-

tions will help us restore the American Dream in this country.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), former insurance commissioner for the State of California.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Chair, for 8 years I was the insurance commissioner in California. And for 8 years I battled the health insurance industry. What we heard on the floor was that 2011, what will we remember? What it will be remembered for is the death of Medicare, the demise, the death of Medicare. The most successful insurance program, the most successful health insurance program in this Nation.

□ 2010

It works. It is efficient. It is effective. It is a nationwide standard policy available to every American 65 years of age and older and some of those who are younger.

I heard the author of this bill a moment ago saying competition would make it better. In fact, it does not. In fact, it does not.

The private health insurance industry is inefficient. It is ineffective, it is discriminatory and it clearly, clearly harms customers. There is a profit motive that has to be paid for. There are compensations for the sale and compensations for those who sell the insurance. All of that adds up.

It is also extremely inefficient in that there are multiple policies, multiple people that have to be paid, insurance companies that have to be paid, different deductions, different copays. All of that is out there.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. GARAMENDI. My Republican colleagues have done everything they can to repeal the Affordable Health Care Act, which had insurance reform in it. Without the insurance reform, which clearly they want to do away with, you are throwing senior citizens to the sharks, to health insurance.

I urge us not to do that.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Chair, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I would simply say we have new data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on national health care expenditures. In 2009, the last year we have data available, Medicare costs grew by 7.9 percent. Private health insurance plans costs grew by 1.3 percent.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I will not yield to the gentleman.

With that, Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY).

Mr. DUFFY. Madam Chairwoman, as a freshman in this House, it has been unique to sit and see one of the age-old tactics that takes place, scaring seniors, not to move the ball down the

field, but for political points. The gentleman was just referencing Medicare and telling the American people that it's not broken, that it's going to continue to work.

These are CBO charts. If you take a look at them, it's broken. We can't afford it.

We have to reform this program to save it, and to deny that is trying to scare seniors for your own political gain, and I think that's shameful.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUFFY. No, I won't.

I think we have to be honest with the American people, come out and say you know what, this is a program that if we can reform it, we can save it for our retirees. But not only that, those who are about to retire, 55 and older, we can save the program for them as well. And we can modify the program for those of us in later generations.

But let's not try to scare our seniors tonight and tell them that this plan is going to take away their care, because it's not. This plan, and its proposal, is that those who are 55 and older are going to continue to get the same plan that exists today.

The reforms are for future generations, and with those reforms we are guaranteeing that current retirees get the benefits that we promised them. If you say you care about our seniors, you would join with us, and we would all work to resolve this issue and make sure our grandmas and our grandpas continue to get the benefits that our country has promised them.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairwoman, may I inquire how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 2¼ minutes. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 7¼ minutes.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL).

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Chair, I am glad I had the opportunity to speak after my freshman colleague from Wisconsin.

I was down on the floor earlier. I walked back to my office. I asked Mr. Maroney, who is answering the phones in my office, What are you hearing about? Are you hearing about the continuing resolution?

He said, No. I said, Are you hearing about the budget debate? He said, Not really. I said, What are you hearing about? He said, I am hearing from seniors who are scared. I am hearing from folks on Medicare who are scared.

Now, who does that surprise? It doesn't surprise me, and I don't know what the goal was when we went down this scare tactic path. I will say to the ranking member, I know you know better.

You've got a persuasive case to make, a persuasive case to make for why your vision is better than our vision, but you're scaring people.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODALL. I will yield to have the gentleman tell me if anyone age 55 or older will be affected.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Isn't it true that the Republican budget reopens the prescription—

Mr. WOODALL. If the ranking member is not going to answer my question, I will not yield. You should be ashamed.

I reclaim my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. And that's because you don't like the answer you're going to hear.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia controls the time.

Mr. WOODALL. I reclaim my time to say we have honest debates here. We have honest disagreements here. But folks are scared because you're scaring them and you know good and well you don't need to.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODALL. I want to associate myself with Mr. DUFFY's comments that we could get together and solve this problem, or we can just choose to scare people.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If the gentleman would yield, I will answer his question.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODALL. I will yield to the gentleman to tell me if anyone age 55 years of age or over will have their benefits changed in any way.

The Acting CHAIR. Will all Members please suspend.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Yes, they will have their prescription drug benefit changed.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Point of order ma'am.

The Acting CHAIR. Will Members please suspend.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Chair, the House is not in order.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Chair, a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. All Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you.

Mr. RYAN. I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chairwoman, I wanted to speak very briefly to a topic that was raised earlier tonight by my colleague, Mr. ELLISON from Minnesota. It is a comment, a message that has been repeated several times tonight and was, in fact, repeated several times during the committee process, which dealt with the subsidies that we give to Big Oil, to oil and gas.

I will tell my folks, especially my colleague from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), that I share the frustrations that you have with those types of subsidies. I also share the frustrations that I have with other members of my conference that alternative energies receive seven times as many subsidies

in the Tax Code as oil and gas. In fact, if you take the subsidy, the excise tax credit for ethanol, that number rises to 10 times.

So I do share your frustrations with the amount of tax credits that the code currently gives to oil and gas. But I am 10 times as frustrated, Madam Chairwoman, with the subsidies that we give to alternative energies.

I would invite, Madam Chairwoman, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have that same frustration to join us and vote for the budget. It's the best chance they are going to get this year to get rid of these subsidies as part of this process of closing the loopholes, lowering the tax rates and broadening the base.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 2¼ minutes.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. We've had a spirited debate this evening about fundamental choices that we need to make as a country. We all agree that we have to reduce our deficits in a predictable, steady way. The question is how do you do it, and we believe, as did the co-chairs of the bipartisan fiscal commission, that the Republican plan is unbalanced; and it's unbalanced because it asks very little of the folks at the very top and reduces dramatically our investments in our kids' education and it does end the Medicare guarantee.

Seniors will no longer be able to stay in the Medicare program. They will be forced into the insurance program. It immediately does end the prescription drug benefit, something we worked hard to close, the doughnut hole.

□ 2020

It ends the effort that was put in place under the Affordable Care Act to end the doughnut hole. So I would say to the gentleman from Georgia who spoke earlier, those seniors who are calling his office, they will lose that benefit in closing the doughnut hole right away if this Republican budget passes.

For other seniors and people who have been paying in the Medicare system through their payroll taxes, we want to make sure they have the benefit of the Medicare guarantee. Throwing them into the private insurance market and giving them a deal that Members of Congress do not give ourselves is wrong. It is absolutely wrong.

We have a fair share deal, and we are asking seniors to take a raw deal. We have a true premium support system for Members of Congress where the Federal Government shares the risk of increasing costs. Under the Republican plan, they are asking seniors to do what they don't want Members of Congress to do: take all the risk of the rising costs.

Those are not choices that reflect American values and priorities. We should not be giving tax breaks to the folks at the top and ending the Medicare guarantee.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Chair, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

First, let me say with respect to the Medicare guarantee, we keep hearing that. As you know, because we've said it over and over again, in our budget—by the way, go to [budget.house.gov](http://budget.house.gov) if you want to read the plan. I encourage people to please do that.

With the new Medicare plan with people 54 and below, it's a Medicare guarantee. The plan you will be given to select from, just like a system that works like the one we have, like the prescription drug benefit plan, they are guaranteed plans. You are guaranteed to get them if you want them, and your subsidy is guaranteed.

Now, we simply say, wealthy people shouldn't get as much of a subsidy as everyone else. Lower income people should get a bigger subsidy. And as people get sicker, they, too, should get a bigger subsidy to protect their premiums.

And I would simply say the greatest danger, enemy and threat to Medicare is the status quo. Medicare goes insolvent in 9 years.

But let me look at this from a different perspective. We've had a lot of debt before in our country. When you buy a house or a car or get a business loan, you get debt. What matters is how big is your debt relative to your ability to pay it. What also matters is: Who are you borrowing it from? Are you borrowing it from your local community bank? Are you borrowing it from your brother-in-law? Fine.

Where are we borrowing our money from? We used to lend it to ourselves. Americans would buy T bills and lend it to ourselves. In 1970, 5 percent was held by foreigners, 95 percent by Americans. In 1990, 19 percent of our debt was held by foreigners. Today, 47 percent of our debt is held by other countries. Number one is China. We are borrowing 42 cents of every dollar today, and half of that from other countries, the number one being China.

Look at where we're headed. We have a crushing burden of debt. The debt goes to double the size of the economy, then triple the size of the economy, to eight times the size of the economy. The CBO tells us the economy crashes in 2037. Their computers can't figure out how the American economy can grow past the year 2037 because of the debt burdens.

We can't keep borrowing money from other countries to cash flow our government. We are giving them our sovereignty. We are losing control of our own destiny. We are giving our children a debt prison.

Why is this happening? Because politicians from both political parties have been making promises and promises that are empty. We need to get government to live within its means. We can't keep spending money we don't have.

By the way, you don't fix this by raising taxes and raising taxes and raising taxes. You fix this by cutting

spending—novel idea. I know it is in Washington.

So we're going to start. We're going to start by cutting \$6.2 trillion in spending. We're going to start by putting the right policies in place to grow the economy. We're going to start by keeping the promise to people who have retired so that their Medicare and Social Security is there for them. We're going to start by saving these programs for future generations so they're not empty promises. We're going to start by preserving our social safety net and making it more adaptive, resilient and sustainable for the 21st century.

We want to repair the social safety net so it works. And we want to gear it not toward keeping people on welfare, but getting them back on their feet into lives of self-sufficiency so they, too, can flourish and reach the American Dream. We're going to start by passing this budget so that we can give our children a debt-free nation, so we can maintain the legacy of America, which every generation prior to ours upheld, which has given the next generation a more prosperous America, a better chance, a better chance at securing the American Dream.

If we don't do this, if we don't fix this, if we don't make the tough choices now to get this under control, we will be the first generation to sever that legacy. And, Madam Chair, that's a disgrace. It is within our control. We see this coming. We know what's happening. We know why it's happening. And if we don't fix this before it gets out of control, shame on us.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) each will control 30 minutes on the subject of economic goals and policies.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Chair, on behalf of the Joint Economic Committee, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

This country is starved for truth-tellers, people in Congress who will just tell them what the problems are that this country faces, give them options and help them make the right choice, people who are strong enough to lead and bold enough to lead at a time when the country needs leadership. When it comes to the budget, when it comes to the economy where the President has failed, House Republicans will lead.

The Paul Ryan budget helps spur job creation in America today. It stops spending money the government doesn't have. It lifts the crushing burden of debt. This plan puts the budget on the path to balance in paying down the debt over the long term, and it puts the economy on the path to prosperity.

Let's talk about the economy. It is the number one concern of most people, and the debt and deficit have a lot to do with it.

We are undergoing one of the worst recoveries we've seen in a long time. It

is two to three times slower than the Reagan recovery, and there is reason for that. We were told by the President and congressional Democrats that if we just spent money, spend it in the stimulus and spend it in increased deficits, that the economy would recover. And they were wrong. After spending hundreds of billions of dollars on the stimulus, we have 2 million fewer jobs in America today than when the stimulus began. We have fewer jobs today than when all that spending took off.

We were told if Congress passed all the stimulus bills that our unemployment rate today would be 6.8 percent. It's 8.8 percent. And it's only that low because so many people have given up simply looking for work anymore. They've lost hope. And then finally, for those who say we just spend more to create this economy, they were off, their predictions, by 7 million American jobs.

It's time to stop listening to the economists who got it wrong and start listening to economists who got it right.

□ 2030

Let's take a look at what spending has done to our economy in America. Here is a chart. It looks back on the last 40 years in America, and it tracks Federal Government spending against job creation along Main Street, not government jobs but jobs in the private sector, the small-, medium-, and large-sized businesses that our economy depends upon. The blue line is government spending. The red line represents jobs along Main Street. You can tell with the blue line. Look at how different job creation is. In fact, over each of these four decades, not only is there no correlation between Federal spending and jobs along Main Street, but it's a negative correlation in each of the 4 decades. As government spending goes up, jobs along Main Street go down.

Look at this next chart. We also went back the last four decades in America and asked about private business investment. What happens when companies large and small buy new equipment, buy new software, buy new buildings, and invest back in the economy? Here is the chart. The blue is the private, fixed investment from business. The red is job creation along Main Street. As you can tell, it's a very close correlation.

In fact, there is no substitute in America for private investment in the economy—no substitute, no rebates, no stimulus, no shovel-ready projects. Nothing is a substitute for creating jobs like getting businesses to invest back in their workforces, in their workplaces and in the economy.

Recently, I had the Joint Economic Committee take a look at the economic studies over the last 40 years of our competitors around the world, competitor countries that got themselves into debt trouble but that worked their way out of it. You would be interested in the results of this



study, and there are three key points to it.

One is that the countries that were most successful in getting their debt down, in getting ahold of their financial paths, didn't do it by raising taxes. That didn't succeed. They did it by reducing spending. That's how they best and most successfully got ahold of their debt. There were 21 times that 10 different of our global competitor countries got a handle on their debt successfully by reducing spending.

The second takeaway from this study, called "Spend Less, Owe Less, Grow the Economy," was that countries that got ahold of their debt the right way also grew the economy as well. Economists agree that the countries that get their financial houses in order grow their economies over the long term. What this study shows is that, with our competitors, if you get a handle on your spending the right way, you grow your economy in the short term as well.

Here is Canada. Neighboring Canada got themselves in financial trouble. Their economy was growing at a paltry pace, less than 1 percent a year. They lowered their debt as a nation by about 12 percentage points, and their economy took off. For almost 16 years, they've averaged economic growth of almost 3½ percent.

Sweden, another developed country with an economy like ours, actually had an economy that was shrinking. It was actually contracting. They got ahold of their financial house and put that in order as well, reducing their debt by more than 11 percentage points. Their economy took off, growing 3½ percent a year, on average, for almost a decade. New Zealand did the same.

You may say, Look, we're not Canada; we're not New Zealand; we're not Sweden. Yet 26 times, nine of our competitor countries around the world that lowered their debt by reducing spending grew their economies strongly, not just in the long term but in the short term. They didn't grow them a little. Those countries rocketed to the top quarter of economic growth in the world. Countries that reduce their spending and do it the right way grow their economies.

Here is a third and another, again, telling point about this, which is that not all spending cuts are the same. When it comes time to grow the economy, not all spending cuts are the same.

What these economists showed is that the nations that grew their economies the most successfully undertook cuts that were large, credible and difficult to reverse. So they made cuts in savings that mattered, and the cuts in savings that grew their economies made sense. They shrunk their Federal workforces. They right-sized them to what they could afford. They eliminated duplicate programs, obsolete programs—as a business would—programs that waste money. They reduced

subsidies to corporations which were interfering in the free marketplace. Finally, they tackled their entitlement reforms in health care and in pensions. What is interesting is that, even if the reforms they made in their entitlements didn't affect their current beneficiaries and even if they phased those reforms in over time, the reforms sent the right signals to the marketplace.

Then what happened in each of these countries is that businesses, in no longer facing higher taxes because of all that spending, felt comfortable getting to reinvest back into their workforces, back into their countries' economies. Households like ours, in no longer facing higher taxes to pay for all these spending sprees, felt more comfortable buying larger ticket items, like cars and houses. As we know, when businesses invest, jobs along Main Street grow. It has been made clear time and time and time again, like businesses, countries that can get ahold of their debt, that can do it the right way and that can put themselves on financially sound paths grow. America's economy can grow as well.

The budget resolution presented tonight by Chairman PAUL RYAN meets the test that spending reductions must be large, credible and difficult to reverse once made to boost our economy:

The Ryan budget attacks the medical entitlements that are driving Federal spending higher. It attacks corporate welfare by phasing out government guaranties to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. It eliminates subsidies for green energy, and it reduces agriculture subsidies by \$30 billion over the next decade. The Ryan budget rolls back non-security discretionary spending to its 2008 levels and then freezes it for 5 years.

It adopts a number of the recommendations from the President's own fiscal commission to eliminate waste and to achieve real savings in our budget. It eliminates agencies and programs identified by our own government as wasteful and duplicative. That alone will save over \$100 billion in the next decade.

It reduces the Federal workforce. It right-sizes the Federal workforce by 10 percent over the next 5 years by attrition, simply by hiring only one new Federal employee for every three employees who leave or retire. Together, that saves almost \$400 billion.

The Ryan budget envisions a pro-growth tax reform that lowers the top income tax rate for both individuals and companies to 25 percent and makes us competitive again in this world.

The Ryan budget is a fiscally responsible plan that accelerates economic growth and job creation. It is a game-changer for this Nation and tells the truth about our challenges, and addresses them with ideas and proven solutions that move us forward.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, I think it's very important for us to understand and remember how the economy here grew and how it became much more positive and progressive during those 8 years of the Clinton administration. The deficit that Clinton inherited when he came into office was dramatically reduced and brought back a surplus. When he left office, the national debt was in the neighborhood of a little over \$5 trillion. By the time the next President left, George W. Bush, the deficit was about \$10.7 trillion. So it's important for us not to have the same kind of experience now that the opposition here on the other side of the aisle is trying to push on us.

The most critical challenge that we face as a country, of course, is the need to create new jobs. If Congress hopes to get the economy moving at the right pace, we are going to have to take this challenge of job creation very seriously. The question is: What should we do? What should we not do to reform government so that we can better compete in the world economy and yield strong, sustainable, long-term growth and prosperity?

After 100 days, Republicans have failed to put forward a single plan to create jobs. Instead, they have laid out a budget plan that shows us exactly what not to do.

□ 2040

We must remember how we got into this budget mess in the first place. While my friends on the other side would like to pretend that our economic woes began the very second that President Obama took his hand off the Bible and was sworn into office, we know that is not the truth at all.

In fact, it was quite the opposite. The things he did as President were positive for the economy, and we are seeing that today. We are seeing the economy growing. We are seeing unemployment declining. We are seeing employment going up, all of that as a positive effect of the actions of this President.

My friends on the other side pushing this budget are the same people who carried President George W. Bush's agenda through Congress, and in doing so nearly doubled our national debt, as I said, from about \$5.7 trillion to \$10.7 trillion over the 8 years of the Bush Presidency.

We need to make sure that they are not able to do that again. They did so then by recklessly lowering taxes on the wealthy with the promise that doing so would create jobs and strengthen our economy. Well, we know that neither of those happened. In fact, just the opposite occurred. They did so by passing a prescription drug plan that is a major giveaway to the pharmaceutical industry without finding a way to pay for it. And they did so by taking us into Iraq under false pretenses and committing us to what will ultimately be several trillions of dollars.

Now we are seeing economic inequality at record levels. The wealthiest 10

percent of the population here in the United States of America receives nearly half of all income in our country. And the richest 1 percent has seen its share of the national income increase by nearly 10 percent; and they are now at about 35 percent of all income, all of that increasing for the richest and declining for working people across this country.

This trend has consequences, and it is no coincidence that the last time we saw inequality at this level was during the Great Depression in the 1930s. But instead of working to correct this problem, the House Republican proposal acts as a huge wealth transfer program from the working class Americans to the rich. Overall, two-thirds of the cuts the Republicans propose take dead aim at working class Americans to lower their economy and lower their economic conditions.

The Republicans' budget plan eliminates Medicare, forcing seniors to buy insurance in the private marketplace, using a coupon that barely covers a fraction of the cost of care. It cuts food stamps, Pell Grants, and low-income housing. And at the same time, our friends across the aisle here, their plan would give away \$2.9 trillion in tax cuts to the hugest, biggest corporations and to the wealthiest Americans.

This is the exact wrong approach, and it will severely damage our economy, hurt the middle class, and impoverish senior citizens.

Let's take a closer look at how this plan hurts seniors. Their budget eliminates Medicare. It eliminates Medicare and creates a new voucher program that would saddle seniors with a large portion of their health care costs. They would then be more responsible for it, and the whole health care system would decline.

The Republican budget also makes prescription drugs more expensive for seniors. The health care law we passed last year is gradually eliminating the gaps in prescription drug coverage. The Republican plan undoes this essential reform, forcing seniors to pay out of pocket. The Republican budget also threatens to make nursing home care unaffordable by cutting \$771 billion from Medicaid over a 10-year period. Medicaid currently covers nearly half of all long-term care costs, and we know what would happen if their plan was to be successful. All of that would be essentially eliminated. The Republican budget also cuts \$10 billion from Social Security's administrative budget, which will impact service to seniors.

What this plan does to America's seniors is absolutely unacceptable; but the worst part of it is that while they cut Medicare and Medicaid and they cut prescription drug coverage and the Social Security Administration, they also cut taxes on the very wealthy, reducing substantially the amount of taxes that the wealthiest people in this country pay while at the same time raising taxes on everyone else.

Now, 10 years ago, the conservative Heritage Foundation projected that in 2011, 1.6 million more Americans would be working as a result of the Bush tax cuts. They were wrong. They were wrong then, and they are wrong now. We know what happened then, just the opposite of what they predicted.

The Republican debate isn't about good policy or the facts. It is about a dogmatic approach to governing and doing what's best for the very rich, doing what's best for the very rich regardless of how it affects everyone else who are the main promoters of the economy. Working class people, middle-income people are the people who drive the economic growth here in America. If they are forced to decline their economic conditions, then the whole economy of this country declines. All of that is needed to be understood, and the actions that they are proposing must be avoided.

Even President Reagan's budget director, David Stockman, recently said that he finds it "unconscionable that the Republican leadership, faced with a \$1.5 trillion deficit, could possibly believe that good public policy is to maintain tax cuts for the top 2 percent of the population."

We know that isn't the case. We know that is going to be just the opposite. We know that tax cuts for the wealthiest, making the wealthiest people in this country even wealthier and driving down the economy of the working people, is going to have a deadly effect on the economic circumstances across this country.

Tax rates are now lower than they were, even under President Reagan; and yet the Republicans are actually proposing to cut taxes again for the very rich, lower the corporate rate, and keep special tax earmarks for Big Oil, tax earmarks for Big Oil which is now growing to be one of the highest growing economic aspects of this country that we have to deal with. Tax earmarks for Big Oil and for the biggest companies, and the biggest companies particularly that export jobs overseas, continuing to give tax cuts to those economic companies that take jobs out of the United States and exports them to other countries. What a big mistake that is in the context of rescinding this economy.

Overall, the Republican budget plan for 2012 will not balance the budget; and while it does not balance the budget, it eliminates Medicare by replacing it with a private voucher program that will make it impossible for seniors to get health care. It also provides huge new tax breaks for the wealthy while cutting key investments in our economy.

All of these proposals that we are facing here are clearly deadly. If they were to be successful, the economic circumstances that are now just getting better in this economy as a result of the actions by the Obama administration would be reversed, and it would be reversed dramatically, and we would

see a downslide in the economic circumstances here in our country.

□ 2050

We need to oppose this effectively, and we need to have a policy that is going to focus its attention on working class people, on the need to create more jobs, and to create more jobs more effectively.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I would remind the listeners that it was Democrats who fought the prescription drug program for our seniors; who last year slashed a half-trillion dollars from our seniors programs, which will hurt our local hospitals, our nursing homes, our hospice programs. They're going to drive 7 million American seniors out of their Medicare Advantage plan. And yet they failed to lead to preserve Medicare for every generation once and for all. They failed; we're going to lead.

At this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to a new member of the Joint Economic Committee, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chair, when I travel my district, I have tried to figure out a way to explain to people, and to myself, how to make sense out of these trillions of dollars. And I do it this way. I put it in numbers that I can understand.

I tell folks to assume that you're a family who brings home \$46,000 a year, and you sit down at the beginning of the year to do your budget, and when you add up all of the things that you spend money on, you're spending \$78,000. And then I say to them, When you're doing that and you're making \$46,000 and you're spending \$78,000, I want you to realize the Visa bill in the drawer is \$281,000. And that's where we are as a Nation.

And I tell them, as we try to figure out a way to save money, I remind them that the first thing that we did in this Congress was we cut \$35 million from our own budgets. To lead by example, we cut our own budgets in this House by \$35 million. And in that world where you're making \$46,000 and you're spending \$78,000, and you're trying to find \$32,000 of savings in your household, that \$35 million represents 70 cents.

That's how big the numbers are. And I think the folks back home have started to grasp it. I certainly have started to grasp it.

But I do get some good questions when I give that presentation on the road. Some folks will ask me and say, If I was in that position at my household, not only would I try to cut expenditures, but I'd also try to get another job. I'd try to make a little bit more money.

And I said, That's a really good point and that's what most families would do. With government it's different. With government the only chance they have to get that additional job, to get

more money to come in, is to raise taxes. And when they ask me why don't we just raise taxes, I say because it simply doesn't work. It simply does not work. It has never worked.

This graph shows the top marginal tax rates going back to the 1950s. For those of you who were around or studied the era, the top marginal rates in the 1950s were actually above 90 percent. The top marginal income tax rate in the 1950s was above 90 percent. And the government was still only able to take from the economy about 20 percent of the economy; 18½ percent is the average over the course of the last 50 years. So even when tax rates were as high as 90 percent, the government took only about 18, 19 percent of the economy out in taxes.

That number has stayed bizarrely stable over the course of the last 50 years. We've lowered marginal tax rates; we've raised marginal tax rates. Yet the government only takes out 18, 19, at the most 20 percent.

Raising taxes does not bring in more money to the government over the long haul. It may for a short period of time. It may for a year or two. But the world doesn't work on a static model. The world works on a dynamic model. And when you raise taxes, the economy grows slower, and eventually we get back to this 18, 19 percent average.

By the way, I made this presentation in a debate to a former member of the Clinton administration. And the moderator, after I had mentioned that we've never been able to get more than 18, 19 percent out of the economy, turned to that member of the administration and said, Is that true? How do you respond to that?

And the member of the Clinton administration said, You know, he's absolutely right. We have not been able to figure out a way to do it in the United States of America, even with high top marginal tax rates.

But they do it in Europe. They do it in Europe. In Europe the governments can get 30, 40, even 50 percent of the economy away from the private sector, away from people, and put it in the pockets of the government.

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. MULVANEY. And I put it to you, Madam Chairwoman, that that's what this debate is really about. That's what this debate is really about. Are we going to maintain the American system, or are we trying to move towards a European system? And I will tell you that that's really what this fight is all about.

And the budget that we're here defending tonight, as members of the Joint Economic Committee, is the budget that defends the American system, that defends the system that says the government really should only take 18 or 19 percent away from the private sector, that that's enough, that we don't want to be Europe, where peo-

ple pay VAT taxes and people pay much higher rates of taxation. The government takes 30, 40, or 50 percent. And what the opposition is offering is a European-style model.

So I simply ask my friends on both sides to consider what kind of country we want to be. Do we want to continue on as the America that we've known for years, or do we want to become Europe? And I suggest, Madam Chair, that the former is the better course of action.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Chair, we've heard a lot of discussion here this evening about what economic policy works, where do the deficits come from. Let's just figure it out.

Beginning with this man over here—I think we would all recognize him—that would be Ronald Reagan. After every year, at the end of the year, the Congressional Budget Office, non-partisan, makes a projection of what's going to happen in the next 10 years. At the end of Ronald Reagan's period, they did their projection, and they said, voila, a \$1.4 trillion deficit in the years ahead. Followed by George Bush the senior. At the end of his 4 years, they did another estimate: What's going to happen in the next 10 years? Well, let's see. That says a \$3.3 trillion deficit. How about that?

We were just talking about some economic policy here a minute ago. Well, let's talk about the Clinton period. At the end of the Clinton period, 8 years, another projection was made by the Congressional Budget Office: What's going to happen in the next 10 years? A \$5.6 trillion surplus, enough to pay off all of the American debt.

How did it happen? How did it happen?

It happened this way: Early in his administration, they set about to deal with the deficit. There was a tax increase. It cost my Democratic colleagues the House. But they did it. They put it in place. And they also put in place PAYGO and the balanced budget amendment. What happened was that in those 8 years was the largest job growth in America's history except in the 1950–1960 period. It was enormous job growth. More than 20 million jobs were created and extraordinary revenue growth.

So much for the argument we just heard.

In fact, a combination of holding tight on the budget together with a tax increase worked. I was part of that administration, and we were told to reinvent government. We did. At the Department of the Interior, we reduced the number of employees from 90,000 to 75,000, and we maintained and actually increased the efficiency and the effectiveness of that Department. It can and it was done.

However, let's take a look at George W. Bush, the most recent Bush presidency. At the end of his presidency, the

Congressional Budget Office did their estimate, and they came up with an \$11.5 trillion deficit in the years ahead.

How did it happen? It happened this way: He cut taxes year one, 2001, cut taxes. Year two, 2002, cut taxes. Two wars unpaid for, borrowed money from China, and then backed away from all regulation of Wall Street, and the great crash. The result: An \$11.5 trillion deficit. The day Barack Obama came into office, he was handed a \$1.3 trillion bill due. That's what the Republican President gave to this Nation and to this Congress. So we've set about solving it.

Now I want to move to another issue here, which happens to be this debate about Medicare. You're not going to solve the Medicare problem, which is one of ever-increasing cost in the underlying health sector of America. When I first got into this in 1991 as insurance commissioner, 9 percent of the American economy was in medical services. This year it's approaching 18 percent. You cannot solve this problem by throwing senior citizens off Medicare. It does not solve it.

□ 2100

Do not throw the seniors to the wolves. The wolves are the insurance companies. I know. I was the insurance commissioner for 8 years, and I fought those characters every year I was in office. I know what they will do to seniors. They will rip them off, they will deny benefits, they will deny coverage, and they will not control cost.

In California this year, insurance companies are raising costs by 20 to 40 percent. Medicare went up 6 percent. Medicare is efficient. Medicare is efficient. It is a nationwide policy. You can get it anywhere in this Nation. There is no administrative cost that even comes close to what the insurance companies' administrative costs are, perhaps 30 percent of the premium. Profit, sales, expenses, all of those things added up, and that includes the chaos at the delivery, the medical delivery. We need to change that.

You want to deal with something more? Take a look at this. This is Medicaid. In Medicaid, the Republican budget intends to cut Medicaid by three-quarters of \$1 trillion in the next decade. Who gets Medicaid? Senior citizens and the disabled. The aged, blind and disabled get Medicaid. And this is immediate.

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

Mr. HINCHEY. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I'm just getting warmed up.

Who gets Medicaid? The aged, the blind and the disabled get Medicaid.

The Republican budget cuts Medicaid three-quarters of \$1 trillion. Seniors will be—not 10 years from now, but immediately, as those budget reductions take place, according to the Republicans—thrown out of nursing homes.

I just finished a conversation not more than 2 hours ago with the owner

of nursing homes in California. He said, Don't let them do it. We're just hanging on. Any further reductions, any reductions in the Republican bill will force us to send out of our nursing homes the Medi-Cal, which are people covered by Medicaid.

Who are these children? These are the children in poverty. The children in poverty get medical services from Medicaid, and Medi-Cal in California, 20 percent. Are those the people you want to throw out in the street? You will do it.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Yielding myself 30 seconds, I would remind our colleagues that are Democrats that Congress slashed a half trillion dollars from our seniors' care, including nursing homes, just last year. I will also remind our colleagues that Medicare is insolvent. The biggest threat to our seniors today is to do nothing.

Democrats and the President failed to lead. Republicans are not only going to preserve Medicare as it is today for those 55 and older, but for the younger generation, we are going to give them the choices and the options to preserve that program for them for their entire life.

Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to a new member of the Joint Economic Committee who understands that government doesn't create jobs, it is the private sector that creates jobs, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY).

Mr. DUFFY. Madam Chairwoman, in reference to one of the charts we just saw from the gentleman from California, I found it interesting that he laid out many different debts and deficits from prior Presidents, but the one he failed to present to this House was the one from President Obama. On the day that the President took office, we were projected, over the course of 10 years, to borrow \$1.8 trillion, from the CBO, and today we are projected to borrow \$9.4 trillion. We have inherited now a fiscal mess.

Let's review where we're at. This country owes \$14 trillion. This year we are going to borrow \$1.6 trillion. Last year we borrowed over \$1 trillion. The year before that we borrowed over \$1 trillion. Let's look out 10 years. For the next 10 years, on average, we're going to borrow \$1 trillion every single year. This is unsustainable. We cannot continue on this course.

Listen, I wasn't a big fan of President Bush's spending, but his biggest year of deficit spending was \$460 billion. That pales in comparison to the \$1.6 trillion we're going to borrow today. I mean, I know we've all seen these charts so often, but this is our debt chart from the CBO. We have a sea of red, a sea of debt that we are going to leave off to the next generation. This is unconscionable.

What does this mean for future generations? This means higher interest rates. This means massive tax increases. This means a lower standard of living for our next generation. And I

guess I will present to this House, if you were to ask your grandma and grandpa what they thought about leaving this off to our next generation, they would be outraged. They would be furious that this is their legacy, that this is what their grandchildren are going to inherit. We need to fix the problem.

Let's talk about the budget proposal that has been made.

Congressman PAUL RYAN and the Budget Committee, they propose reducing spending by \$6.2 trillion over the course of 10 years. Yes, they also talk about tax reform, a fair, flatter Tax Code. And you know what? We have to realize this isn't 1980. We are in a global marketplace. We compete against China and India, Mexico, Vietnam.

And you know what? This isn't just against Kansas and Kentucky. We have to engage. We have to have an environment where our businesses can compete, succeed, and win. And when they do, who benefits? The people that benefit are our families because they have jobs, they have opportunity. But if we build walls around this country with more mandates and more regulation and more taxes, we are going to see more businesses go overseas and fewer jobs for our families. And as we've been talking about tonight, we will have less revenue in the Federal Reserve.

I've heard a lot this evening, Madam Chairwoman, about Medicare and a lot of demagoguery across the aisle about what it's going to do. Let's be clear with the American people. Let's be honest with the American people that if we don't reform Medicare, the CBO says it's going broke in 9 years. We have to fix it. We have to fix it to make sure we can preserve it for our current seniors. So let's not sit here and scare people and tell our seniors we're taking away their Medicare. We are not. We are working on solutions that are going to preserve it.

And so when we talk about reform, to be clear, we're not talking about reform for our current seniors or even those who are about to retire. The reforms we are talking about are for my generation. And what's beautiful about this is if we reform Social Security, we get to guarantee the benefits for our current seniors, but then you allow me to plan for the benefits I'm going to have when I retire. And if we do it, we can succeed in this reform.

We've heard a lot about taxes as well. And so we all know here that the top tax rate, 35 percent, and a family who makes \$350,000 a year falls into that tax category. And so I would, Madam Chairwoman, suggest to my friends on the left, why don't we do this. Let's bump that tax rate up—not to 35 percent, maybe 50 percent. No, let's go 100 percent. Let's take every dollar of a family that makes \$350,000 a year or more, let's take every single dollar from them. And if we do that, we still can't balance the budget. So let's go to the next level. Let's go to the next highest rung of income earners, those

who make \$200,000 or more as a family. A mom makes \$100,000; a dad makes \$100,000. We would all agree they're wealthy. Let's take 100 percent of every dollar they make as well.

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. DUFFY. And if you do that, you still can't balance the budget.

You cannot tax your way out of this problem. We have to reduce our spending. If we reduce our spending and we reform our Tax Code, we can bring prosperity back to this country. But to sit here in this House and tell the American people that we can tax our way out, the bottom line is you can tax every penny of every profit of the wealthiest Americans and you can't balance the budget.

Madam Chairwoman, I think we have to take a serious look at Congressman RYAN's budget. I'm willing to consider other commonsense solutions that are going to get this country back on track, but ones where we are going to demagogue plans and say we just have to raise taxes and not reform are not real solutions. That is going to give us more of the same.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Chairman, may I inquire as to the time remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 12 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. HINCHEY. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I thank my colleague.

The gentleman from Texas mentioned the fact that as part of the Affordable Care Act last year we made some reforms in Medicare. Yes, we did. We got rid of the overpayments to the private plans, the Medicare Advantage plans. Why did we do that? Because they were costing the taxpayer 114 percent of the fee-for-service, which is why this notion, frankly, that by saying to seniors you can't stay in Medicare now, you've got to go into the private insurance market, has been disproven by our experience most recently.

□ 2110

So we said we're not going to overpay them. And you know what? We used some of those savings to close the prescription drug doughnut hole that seniors fall in. We used some of those savings.

Now, it's important to understand that the Republican budget, even though there was a lot of demagoguery about that, you kept those savings, but what you didn't do is continue to close the doughnut hole. Immediately upon passage of the Republican budget, that doughnut hole will stop closing for seniors.

I want to pick up on a point Mr. GARAMENDI made about Medicaid because, as this chart indicates, the great

majority of funds for Medicaid go to seniors and individuals with disabilities. Make no mistake, this happens immediately. We're not talking about 10 years from now, 8 years from now. This happens right away.

Now, Medicaid is a program where actually the costs of care have grown much slower than the rest of the health care market, including the private market, and yet it is a program that is stretched very thin. You take \$700 billion-plus out of that system, you are going to be putting people at serious risk, already overstretched programs.

So what choice did you make? Well, this is what choice you made with respect to Medicaid.

You cut about \$771 billion. Guess what? You returned to the tax rates that were in effect on the top 2 percent income earners during the Clinton administration; over 10 years, \$800 billion. Those are the choices you're making. Put all of these individuals at risk—seniors in nursing homes, assisted living facilities, poor kids—so that you can provide that tax break.

I've heard it said on the floor that, oh, boy, if we do that, if we go back to the Clinton-era tax rates, that's going to really hurt the economy. That's going to hurt jobs.

Look at this. Here's the Clinton-era tax rate: 20 million jobs were created during that period of time. Here's the current tax rate, end of the Bush administration: 653,000 jobs lost.

The history tells the story. The reason is because there are lots of factors that go into decisions by businesses how to invest. And while, obviously, tax rates are a part of it, they are not the major driver in the economy.

I've heard it said that this is going to hurt small businesses. I hope one thing that we can agree on is that small businesses are the engine of our economy. They're what make this economy go.

And so we always hear from our Republican colleagues, well, you go back to the Clinton era rates for the top, you're going to hurt small businesses. Well, I hope everybody will look at the Joint Committee on Taxation. What they say is that there are only 3 percent of small businesses who fall into that higher income category, because we're talking about taxable income. Only 3 percent of small businesses fall into those rates.

Now, we hear from our Republican colleagues, oh, that's true it's only 3 percent, but it's 50 percent. Well, here. Fifty percent of the income comes from those 3 percent. Why do you think that is? Well, look at the same Joint Committee on Taxation report. Many such businesses are hardly "small."

In 2005, over 12,000 S corporations and over 6,000 partnerships grossed more than \$50 million. There's your mom-and-pop store. There's your mom-and-pop store working hard as a small business trying to make ends meet. Those are what Republicans are calling small businesses.

I'm going to give you some examples of those small businesses. And there are lots of them, but just to give people an idea of the Republican definition of small businesses: major Wall Street investment house KKR; one of the big four accounting firms, Pricewaterhouse—these are S corporations—Fortune 100; Pipeline Company; Enterprise GP Holdings; Washington law firms.

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

Mr. HINCHEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Washington law firms.

I want to point out, these firms are doing good work. There is nothing wrong with what these firms are doing. But don't tell the American people that these are small businesses. Over \$50 million a year. They can help do their share to get our deficit under control.

Go back to the Clinton administration rates. Let's have a balanced approach. Yes, we need to do cuts. We understand that. But as the bipartisan fiscal commission said, you've got to do revenues, too, and if you don't, here's what happened:

President Bush inherited a \$5.6 trillion surplus from the Clinton administration, and where did it go? When President Obama was sworn in, the day he put his hand on the Bible, he faced a deficit in that year of over \$1.3 trillion and a 10-year deficit of over \$10 trillion.

Let's have a balanced approach. Let's have shared sacrifice. Let's be serious about getting our deficits under control.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Yielding myself 30 seconds, I can't help but think many Democrats are eager for everyone else to sacrifice. What about government? Why can't government sacrifice a little? All of those obsolete agencies and all of those wasteful programs, the money they spit away on stimulus programs and to bail out anyone who needs it. Maybe it is time for shared sacrifice, and it can start with the big, fat, bloated Federal Government.

At this time, I'd like to yield 5 minutes to a physician who has delivered more than 3,000 babies in his life, is a valued member of the Joint Economic Committee, and expert on health care and many of our health care entitlements, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. I thank the gentleman for the recognition, and it is an important debate that we're having tonight. Madam Chairwoman, I hope that people are watching the debate because this really does set the tone, set the course, set the compass for the future of our country. And this is a debate that really should not be partisan, although we certainly have heard some partisan references. I may even make one or two myself.

But right now intergenerational expectations are down. And in that

murky environment, we now have PAUL RYAN come forward and bringing us a fact-based budget that provides a pathway for America's future. Everyone knows the rising cost of health care is a serious threat—not just to our Federal Government but to our prosperity in general. Unfortunately, the President last year, and the Democratic majority that was present in Congress last year, made the problem worse.

Here's the simple truth. Instead of reforming Medicaid and Medicare and using the savings for deficit reduction, the Democrats spent every penny of savings, every single penny of savings and then a lot more on a new entitlement program. Incredibly, they accelerated the crisis, and Medicare and Medicaid are even more in peril today than they were before this all started in 2009. They found a fire, and they put it out with gasoline, and is it a surprise that it's worse?

In contrast, the budget that we're debating tonight, the Ryan budget, saves Medicare and Medicaid for future generations and uses reforms to make the programs financially sustainable.

Now, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the Democratic plan that we know as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act would increase spending by almost \$1½ trillion, primarily by expanding Medicaid and creating new subsidies to buy health insurance. The so-called Affordable Care Act would increase coverage for the insured and uninsured, provide coverage for the uninsured, but that also is going to create greater demand for health care. But at the same time we put in constraints. We limit physician education and training. We limit testing and patents for drugs and devices. We restrict the very supply of health care. And, consequently, much of the increased demand will in fact deliver us higher prices, not more services.

The Congressional Budget Office and chief actuary at the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services who scored the legislation readily admit that they did not include the price effects of the increased demand for services.

□ 2120

In fact, the chief actuary at the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, his report wasn't even released until 3½ weeks after you passed the bill a little over a year ago and signed it into law. Thus, the official budget estimates understate the true cost of the amount of spending that was contained within this health care law.

Secondly, the available budget estimates ignore the negative impact of higher taxes on economic growth. An almost 4 percent surtax on interest, dividends, and capital gains for those earning over \$250,000 a year will reduce business investment and employment. Thus, the new tax will reduce economic growth and generate less revenue than expected. This problem cannot be fixed by simply raising taxes on the American people.

Thirdly, the budget estimates assume a 29 percent across the board reduction in Medicare physician payments in 2012 and beyond, as well as continual reductions in other Medicare provider payments, but both the CBO and the Medicare actuary have called the reductions unrealistic. In fact, Chief Actuary Foster said if you believe this, then I have got good news for you about the future of Medicare. But we all know that the reality does not match the expectations.

Then here is the other problem, the Independent Payment Advisory Board. And I have got a great deal of sympathy with my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle. When you passed the Affordable Care Act the first time, you did not include the Independent Payment Advisory Board because you saw through that. You saw that as a trick, a trap. Yet when you got the bill from the Senate that you in turn felt you had to pass, it contained the Independent Payment Advisory Board.

What does the Independent Payment Advisory Board do? Well, it gets 15 people, goodness knows who they are, goodness knows who selects them, and they are going to deliver to Congress a menu of cuts. We either get to vote them up or down. Sure enough, we get to participate in that. But if we vote them down, we have got to come forward with an identical dollar figure on cuts. And if we are unable to do that, and when has that ever happened in this body, if we are unable to do that, the Secretary of Health and Human Services the following April 15, that is tomorrow, gets to implement those cuts anyway.

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. BURGESS. Then what happened yesterday? The President, in talking about his vision for the budget—by the way, his second vision for the budget this year—doubled down on the Independent Payment Advisory Board and said it's such a good idea we're going to do even more.

You know Elias Zerhouni, the former head of the National Institutes of Health, talked about a day medicine is going to become much more personalized, personalized, predictive, therefore more preventive and requiring more participation by patients. Wouldn't it be great, following Chairman RYAN's vision, that we personalized Medicare to match that personalized medicine that our children and our grandchildren are going to enjoy in the future?

Instead, we are going to end up with more of the same, which is a benevolent, albeit benevolent central planner, moving those data points around on a spreadsheet. Why not put the power back in the hands of the American people? That's what the Ryan budget plan does. We ought to support his effort and be grateful for its presence.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Chair, can you tell us how much time we have left on both sides?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 6 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, one of the great companies in this Nation, and a big company in Vermont, is International Business Machines. This year they are about to celebrate their 100th anniversary. I was speaking to some folks from IBM in my office a few days ago, and they told me the story of what happened to them in 1992.

The world was turning upside down in the tech industry. Companies that wanted to survive had to make big decisions. They had 400,000 employees, and there was some question as to whether they were going to make payroll. They had to make changes. They did two things. They looked at every single element of their operation. They looked at every single line item in their spending. In every single place they could make a cut, tough as it was, they did. They made cuts. But they also said where do we have to be in 10 years, and what do we have to do to get there?

As nerve-wracking as it was for those folks at IBM, they made decisions to invest money in acquisitions, in research and development, to meet a plan that required investment, that required spending at a time when they were doing every single thing they could to save every single nickel.

Now IBM is stronger than ever, and it's going to celebrate its 100th anniversary. This country has to make similar decisions. We have to cut. There is not an argument here. I listened to PAUL RYAN when he gave his opening statement, and he said we have to leave this country and its fiscal state better off for our kids and grandkids. He is right. There is no question about it. That means like companies that look at a balance sheet, we have to look every single place we can to save money.

The criticism about many governmental programs you know is right, we know is right. Wherever we can find that waste, fraud, or abuse, let's get rid of it. That serves nobody, Republican or Democrat. But on the other hand, we have to make investments. There are places we in fact do have to spend money. And we have seen that in the history of our country. So judgments have to be made.

My question about the Republican budget is basically the premise in the budget. It's not the goal. Mr. RYAN stated that well. He speaks for me when he says about that obligation to leave our kids better off. But there are two premises in the budget as I see it. One is that lower taxes are always bet-

ter and will lead to growth. Sometimes that's true, but not always. We have to have revenues to pay for infrastructure, to pay for things like broadband deployment, to pay for the National Institute of Science, things that we might argue about where is the best priority, but we need revenues to do things like a company needs revenues to make investments.

The second premise is that less spending is always better than more investment. Those, as I see it, are the two premises that are in the Ryan budget. And those are debatable.

Now, the other aspect of the budget that in my view, Madam Chair, is lacking is what's off the table. It's not what's on the table. I don't agree with the Medicare proposal in the Ryan budget. But it's fair to put Medicare on the table for debate. We've got to make that more affordable.

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

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

Mr. WELCH. What is the problem is that the Pentagon is off the table, the war in Iraq and Afghanistan are still on the credit card and off the table. Whatever our positions are on some of these matters, including military, we will all stand up, we have to pay our way.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Chair, I want to speak directly to the senior citizens of America and to those who want to become senior citizens. The Republican budget destroys, terminates Medicare as we know it today. Under the Republican budget, in 10 years Medicare will no longer exist as it is today, a guaranteed benefit available to every American who turns 65. It will be over. Instead, you will be given a voucher, a voucher that will be insufficient to pay for your health insurance, and there is no guarantee what that health insurance will be.

Let me speak also to those who are on Medicare today. The Republican budget over the next 10 years removes three-quarters of a trillion dollars, \$771 billion, from Medicaid. Medicaid provides services to the aged, blind, and disabled. Those senior citizens that are in nursing homes stand the risk of being thrown out of the nursing homes.

I want to now speak to those who want to become 65, who want to live long enough to get into Medicare. If you are 55 years of age and younger, you will not have Medicare if the Republican budget becomes law. It is over. It is terminated. It is gone. Instead, you will be given a voucher to go talk to the insurance companies. And what will you talk about? You will talk about pain, pain, pain.

They say that there is no tax shift in this. In fact, there is a \$6,000 tax equivalent to every person 55 and younger.

You are going to wind up paying an additional \$6,000.

□ 2130

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I would remind our listeners that it was our Democrats who fought the prescription drug program that has been so critical for seniors to buy their medicine. They slashed half a trillion dollars from Medicare to pay for the new ObamaCare plan, and they did nothing to preserve Medicaid for our seniors.

The exaggerations today that are flying through this Chamber really are shameful. What the Republicans are intent on doing is preserving Medicare for every generation. We are not going to bury our heads in the sand.

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield myself an additional 15 seconds.

The Democrats have failed to lead on these important entitlement programs. They had their chance. They failed. The Republicans will lead, and we will preserve those programs.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Chair, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HINCHEY. I yield myself the balance of my time.

The circumstance that we are dealing with is to continue the progress that we have made. We have provided health care for people through Medicare and Medicaid.

The opposition here in this district wants to eliminate that. They want to cut back on Medicare and make it more difficult and more expensive.

We have expanded the opportunity for people to get jobs. They want to eliminate that. We have tried to make this whole system more equitable, more fair, and more genuine. They are trying to provide more funding for the wealthiest people and less for the working people and fewer opportunities for the working people.

For all of those reasons, we oppose this legislation, and we hope that most of the population of this district will oppose it as well.

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

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1¾ minutes.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Chair, how many Americans really think this country is heading in the right direction? How many Americans, middle class Americans, believe that these deficits, trillion-dollar deficits, can go on and on as far as the eye can see? Although Americans believe that they have better lives and opportunities than their parents, how many of them question whether their children will have the same opportunities in America today?

You know, we can't continue to go down this path, and that's what the Ryan Republican budget is all about, a new direction for America where we no

longer hide our heads in the sand and ignore the problems facing America.

PAUL RYAN and the Republican budget tell the truth to the American public about how serious a problem we face as a Nation. It offers real commonsense solutions to address them. It gives them ideas that work, solutions that work. It creates economic growth and job creation by fostering the right business climate for growth in America.

It tackles our spending, dangerous spending deficits, by reducing those over time, implying and imposing discipline on our Federal Government. So they have to live within the same means our families and small businesses have to. It provides real security for our seniors and Medicare and Medicaid and Social Security.

More importantly, it offers hope for young people who don't think those programs will ever be around again. PAUL RYAN and the Republican budget offer some hope that they don't have today, and it repeals this terrible ObamaCare and gives America hope again.

I strongly support this budget.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Chair, I believe that America should solve its biggest problems in a bipartisan fashion. It takes Democrats, Republicans and Independents working together to find the best solutions. This is particularly true of budgets, which determine so much of the future of our great Nation. Unfortunately, budget season is one of the most partisan times in Congress, despite the fact that the public has been demanding that we stop the bickering.

I have been working hard to offer this House the chance to vote on a budget that is modeled on the President's Fiscal Commission, known as the Bowles-Simpson Report. I support this approach to budgeting because it is, so far at least, the only serious, bipartisan plan for reducing our runaway federal budget deficits. The Bowles-Simpson Commission received the support of Commission members as diverse as the liberal Democratic Senator DICK DURBIN and the conservative Republican Senator TOM COBURN. The Commission received such widespread support because it did three things:

Cut the deficit by \$4 trillion over the next ten years;

Shared the sacrifice: put every federal program on the table; and

Provided a balanced approach: 2/3 spending cuts and 1/3 tax reform.

While there are many other important features of the Bowles-Simpson Report, it is important to understand that budget resolutions never include detailed recommendations of any reform plan. Budget resolutions only include a broad framework and mandate that the committees of jurisdiction figure out ways to achieve the necessary savings and reform. That's why the Cooper Substitute makes House committees reduce the deficit by as much as Bowles-Simpson recommends, but does not tell them exactly how to do it.

I am proud to have the full support and vote of my Republican colleague, the gentleman from Virginia FRANK WOLF, who worked with me to pass the Cooper-Wolf SAFE Commission Act to form a Fiscal Commission last

Congress. The SAFE Act became the model for the Bowles-Simpson Commission. FRANK WOLF has worked harder than any member I know to get the leadership of both parties, in both houses, and the White House, to take our budget deficit problems seriously and to act promptly in order to reduce their burden on future generations. FRANK WOLF is a true leader, and he is, in my opinion, a genuine American hero on fiscal responsibility.

I appreciate the Rules Committee making the Cooper Substitute in order. I hope that this return to more open debates in the House becomes the norm so that the best ideas, not just the most partisan ideas, can reach the House floor. Chairman DREIER has already taken important steps in this regard so that the House can once again work its will, regardless of politics or party.

Madam Chair, I had hoped to offer my Substitute tonight, even though the hour is late, not believing that it ever had a ghost of a chance of passage, but believing that the votes deserved to be counted on this important proposal. The timing is not right, however, for several unforeseeable reasons.

Yesterday, the President made an important speech on the budget that, temporarily at least, has inflamed partisan passions on both sides of the aisle, making a vote tomorrow less likely to be a reasoned one. I think the President should be complimented for moving the debate in a positive direction, regardless of the spin that each side has given it. For example, if the President had called for \$4 trillion of deficit reduction as recently as two months ago, he would have been denounced by many people. Yesterday, he was more favorably received. I give Republicans, particularly my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin and Chairman of the Budget Committee PAUL RYAN, credit for having moved the debate so far. Mr. RYAN, just like the President, has been unfairly vilified, which does nothing to reduce the debt burden on future generations. Fingerprinting does not solve problems.

Another crucial development is the sensitive nature of the quiet Senate negotiations on deficit reduction, particularly the so-called Gang of Six. We all realize that, because the other body is less partisan than today's House, a comprehensive solution is more likely to originate in that chamber. The fact that Senators ranging from DURBIN to COBURN have already supported Bowles-Simpson is proof. I do not think it is wise to risk doing anything to derail or impair those behind-the-scenes negotiations, which I am told by key senators in both parties could be the result of a premature House vote.

The day will come, probably with the necessary debt ceiling increase this summer, for a comprehensive, bipartisan solution to our deficit problem. For that to happen, the partisan passions of this budget debate must burn out. Members must go back home and brag about their favorite budget before they get realistic and agree on a spending plan that can actually pass the House and Senate and be signed into law by the President. Every day we wait to solve these problems costs us dearly; by some estimates, as much as \$8 billion a day. I wish that this cycle of additional politics were not necessary—and I have done everything I can to avoid it—but there are no shortcuts in a democracy.

The time spent on the Cooper Substitute has not been wasted. Countless members in

both parties have learned the contents of the Bowles-Simpson Report because they thought they might have to vote for a budget that embodies spending cuts of such size and tax reforms of such nature that it would actually make a difference. Nothing so concentrates the mind as the fear of voting. Numerous members of both parties have told me that they intended to support Bowles-Simpson either on a stand-alone basis or in addition to supporting another budget of their choice. I appreciate the interest and genuine goodwill that so many members have shown in asking questions, comparing alternatives, and making the tough decisions that are required by budgeting. I think that the work that I, and my allies like FRANK WOLF, have done is important for laying the groundwork for an eventual bipartisan budget that will be required, no later than this summer, in order to start solving our Nation's deficit problems.

Madam Chair, this Congress must act very soon indeed to start solving our Nation's fiscal problems. I wish today were that day. I voted today for \$38 billion in cuts to appropriations for the remaining few months of this year, but that is only a tiny beginning and only affects 12% of our federal budget. Serious reform means getting the House to pass something as large, as important, and as bipartisan as Bowles-Simpson-sized reforms. Bowles-Simpson is not the only solution for our problems, but it is the fastest, fairest, and most feasible solution that we know of today. As soon as this House is able to consider it calmly and sensibly, the House must do so.

COOPER BUDGET SUBSTITUTE

The Cooper Budget Substitute takes the benchmarks set by the President's bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and puts them into a budget resolution framework. It would reduce the deficit by \$4 trillion over the next 10 years with 2/3 spending cuts and 1/3 tax reform. The Commission proposed a series of specific recommendations for achieving these benchmarks, but these are not included in the Cooper Substitute. Instead, like all budgets, this resolution provides a blueprint for committees of jurisdiction to determine how spending cuts of this size should be made.

The Cooper Substitute embodies the only bipartisan approach for getting America back on track. The U.S. federal budget is on an unsustainable path. For years, members have talked about fiscal responsibility. It's time for those who claim to be fiscally responsible to walk the walk, not just talk the talk.

OVERVIEW

	2011 Deficit as % GDP	2021 Debt as % GDP
Ryan .....	-1.6%	67.5%
Cooper .....	-1.6%	69.4%

Details of the Cooper Budget Substitute are as follows:

Shared sacrifice: everything is on the table  
Big enough to matter: Cuts the deficit by over \$4 trillion over the next 10 years

Balanced approach: Achieves deficit reduction with 2/3 spending cuts, 1/3 tax reform  
Fast enough to matter: Reaches primary balance in 2015

Reduces the size of government: Returns to 2008 spending levels by 2013

Caps revenue at 21% of GDP; gets spending below 22% and on a path to 21% of GDP  
Bipartisan cooperation to ensure 75-year solvency of Social Security

Tax reform:

Reduces tax rates for individuals, small businesses, and corporations

Reduces the \$1.1 trillion in annual tax expenditures and tax give-aways

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican's "Road to Ruin" Budget Resolution for a variety of reasons, including because it will destroy hundreds of thousands of American transportation jobs—jobs lost in every state—and will severely jeopardize our Nation's economic competitiveness.

This Budget slashes investments in our people—from ending Medicare as we know it to destroying the family-wage jobs of highway construction—all the while, providing a double-digit percentage tax break for millionaires that most of them will not even notice. It makes Big Oil smile from ear to ear knowing that they can exploit \$40 billion in tax loopholes, yet the Budget completely neglects millions of American potholes.

As the Ranking Member on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and given that Congress faces major surface transportation reauthorization legislation this year, let me focus for a moment on what this Budget does to highway and transit infrastructure investment.

Consider this for a moment. Today, China spends nine percent of its GDP per year on infrastructure. India spends five percent of its GDP per year on infrastructure. Yet, the United States of America only spends 1.9 percent of its GDP per year on infrastructure. Woefully inadequate as it stands.

Yet, the Republican Budget cuts highway, highway safety, and transit investment by about one-third: one-third less bridge repair, one-third less safety improvement, and one-third less bus service is where this Budget leads us—destroying family-wage highway and transit construction jobs all along the way. And placing us in an even less competitive position than we already are against countries like China and India. Incredible. Simply incredible.

Over the next six years, the current budget baseline investment level for highway, highway safety, and public transit investments is \$331 billion, including \$316 billion of contract authority from the Highway Trust Fund and \$15 billion from the General Fund.

Based on the assumptions included in the Republican Budget, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Republican Budget provides only \$219 billion of Highway Trust Fund funding over the next six years. In effect, the Republican Budget

slashes surface transportation investment by more than \$100 billion over the next six years.

Let me repeat that, because I want my colleagues to be very aware of what this budget proposes to do in this area. Today is the 100th day that the Republicans have been in control of the House and today they are proposing to cut more than \$100 billion from investments in America's future. Investments that keep our economy moving and help to ensure that America remains a good place to do business. One hundred days in control of the House and they want to slash \$100 billion from transportation investments. They haven't brought a single jobs bill to the Floor of this House, and yet, today, to mark their 100th day anniversary, here we are debating a Budget that will destroy half a million highway jobs. Amazing.

According to a CBO analysis of the Republican Budget assumptions, this Budget will slash current year highway funding from \$41.1 billion to approximately \$27 billion in fiscal year 2012. A 34 percent cut in year one of the reauthorization bill will destroy more than 490,000 jobs over the coming years. West Virginia cannot afford a \$143 million cut in highway investment next year. This investment and its 5,000 good-paying jobs are critical to our mountain economy and ensuring that rural America shares in the great opportunities provided by our country. Put simply, middle class Americans cannot afford the Republican "Road to Ruin" budget.

Finally, the Republican Budget destroys any pretext that Republicans will restore the highway and transit budget firewalls that they wiped away on the first day of their new majority in the 112th Congress. When Congress enacted those firewalls in 1998 to restore the trust to the Highway Trust Fund and keep faith with the traveling public, I stood shoulder-to-shoulder with former Republican Committee Chairman Bud Shuster. We lost that battle on the Budget at 3:00 a.m. in May 1997, but, one year later, won the war with enactment of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century establishing the budget firewalls, which have served the traveling public for the past 14 years. As their very first act in the majority, Republicans broke the "trust" of the Highway Trust Fund.

There was a time when Republicans were proud of their heritage in leading the way on infrastructure investment. They were the party of Lincoln and Eisenhower.

To my good friends across the aisle, do not let infrastructure investment become a mere footnote in the legacy of your party.

Join with me and let us rebuild America.

Let us provide the building blocks to ensure that every community and all of our people have an opportunity to succeed.

I urge my colleagues to join with me and defeat H. Con. Res. 34, the Republican Budget Resolution.

REPUBLICAN BUDGET RESOLUTION STASHES FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

[FY 2012 Highway Cuts Destroy More than 490,000 Jobs, April 15, 2011]

State	FY 2011 Estimated (P.L. 112-5 & H.R. 1473)	FY 2012 Republican Budget Res. (H. Con. Res. 34)	FY 2011 Estimated & Republican Budget Res. Difference	Jobs Lost under Republican Budget Resolution (FY 2012 Cuts Only)
Alabama .....	\$723,817,235	462,250,406	-566,829	-9,097
Alaska .....	428,269,900	285,374,201	-142,895,699	-4,970
Arizona .....	693,234,143	447,806,436	-245,427,707	-8,536
Arkansas .....	482,477,889	308,255,243	-174,222,646	-6,059
California .....	3,431,126,457	2,171,036,650	-1,260,089,807	-43,825



REPUBLICAN BUDGET RESOLUTION STASHES FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT—Continued

[FY 2012 Highway Cuts Destroy More than 490,000 Jobs, April 15, 2011]

State	FY 2011 Estimated (P.L. 112-5 & H.R. 1473)	FY 2012 Republican Budget Res. (H. Con. Res. 34)	FY 2011 Estimated & Republican Budget Res. Difference	Jobs Lost under Republican Budget Resolution (FY 2012 Cuts Only)
Colorado	510,719,211	322,886,021	-187,833,190	-6,533
Connecticut	471,433,185	301,400,538	-170,032,647	-5,914
Delaware	158,128,144	99,887,076	-58,241,068	-2,026
District of Columbia	153,577,571	95,065,701	-58,511,870	-2,035
Florida	1,789,644,393	1,165,594,138	-624,050,255	-21,704
Georgia	1,220,785,141	791,842,153	-428,942,988	-14,918
Hawaii	162,407,438	101,173,351	-61,234,087	-2,130
Idaho	271,135,551	174,914,534	-96,221,017	-3,346
Illinois	1,351,823,020	863,482,496	-488,340,524	-16,984
Indiana	901,039,828	585,100,712	-315,939,116	-10,988
Iowa	457,309,004	287,486,787	-169,822,217	-5,906
Kansas	363,077,071	225,819,716	-137,257,355	-4,774
Kentucky	632,175,735	404,926,310	-227,249,425	-7,904
Louisiana	647,903,984	410,682,482	-237,221,502	-8,250
Maine	178,205,952	109,980,962	-68,224,990	-2,373
Maryland	573,449,606	361,042,525	-212,407,081	-7,387
Massachusetts	583,187,497	363,290,346	-219,897,151	-7,648
Michigan	1,003,912,719	637,456,986	-366,455,733	-12,745
Minnesota	600,731,686	382,954,688	-217,776,998	-7,574
Mississippi	452,174,362	286,047,250	-166,127,112	-5,778
Missouri	858,241,416	549,923,220	-308,318,196	-10,723
Montana	364,842,726	236,468,527	-128,374,199	-4,465
Nebraska	276,860,675	173,666,205	-103,194,470	-3,589
Nevada	345,191,710	221,019,688	-124,172,022	-4,319
New Hampshire	157,856,187	99,692,079	-58,164,108	-2,023
New Jersey	945,386,072	603,896,272	-341,489,800	-11,877
New Mexico	341,222,251	217,735,976	-123,486,275	-4,295
New York	1,606,218,296	1,010,339,801	-595,878,495	-20,724
North Carolina	987,134,805	634,033,049	-353,101,756	-12,281
North Dakota	237,776,846	149,197,373	-88,579,473	-3,081
Ohio	1,250,956,575	800,549,144	-450,407,431	-15,665
Oklahoma	605,192,291	383,540,118	-221,652,173	-7,709
Oregon	468,329,024	294,096,576	-174,232,448	-6,060
Pennsylvania	1,568,798,108	991,784,840	-577,013,268	-20,068
Rhode Island	207,603,230	128,123,683	-79,479,547	-2,764
South Carolina	595,668,018	383,573,586	-212,094,432	-7,376
South Dakota	262,505,740	167,067,361	-95,438,379	-3,319
Tennessee	785,406,105	504,632,610	-280,773,495	-9,765
Texas	2,987,661,091	1,933,957,611	-1,053,703,480	-36,647
Utah	307,014,758	195,286,348	-111,728,410	-3,886
Vermont	191,887,512	118,612,958	-73,274,554	-2,548
Virginia	948,805,255	608,667,388	-340,137,867	-11,830
Washington	634,850,084	395,948,876	-238,901,208	-8,309
West Virginia	407,534,178	264,177,667	-143,356,511	-4,986
Wisconsin	686,452,037	445,591,025	-240,861,012	-8,377
Wyoming	232,719,377	147,196,966	-85,522,411	-2,974
Federal Lands and Other Allocated Programs	\$4,603,138,911	\$3,695,463,345	-\$907,675,566	-31,568
Total	\$41,107,000,000	\$27,000,000,000	-14,107,000,000	-490,627

Note: This table was prepared by Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Democratic Staff based on technical assistance from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The FY 2011 Estimated column represents the state-by-state distribution of the Federal-aid Highway obligation limitation assuming enactment of H.R. 1473. Based on the Highway Trust Fund parameters included in H. Con. Res. 34, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the FY 2012 Federal-aid Highway obligation limitation would be \$27 billion. The FY 2012 Republican Budget Resolution column reflects the state-by-state distribution of these funds under current FHWA apportionment factors. The Jobs Lost column is based on the 2007 FHWA model on the correlation between highway infrastructure investment and employment: \$1 billion of Federal-aid Highway investment creates or sustains 34,779 jobs over a seven-year period.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the budget agreement for the rest of fiscal year 2011. This bill, which contains nearly \$40 billion in spending cuts, brings a much-needed conclusion to this year's budget debate.

While I have concerns about some of the cuts in this bill—particularly to the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Aviation Administration—doing nothing is simply not an option. The American people expect us to cut spending and reduce the deficit, and this agreement represents a compromise that moves us forward.

As we take up next year's budget and raising the debt limit, it is my hope that we will do so carefully without undermining our nation's economic recovery. And, as President Obama noted yesterday during his budget address, there must be shared sacrifice. Upper income Americans, corporations and the Department of Defense must be part of the process of cutting spending and increasing revenues, while we ensure that our social safety net remains intact. Programs for our seniors and the poor must not be singled out during this debate.

Madam Chair, we can find budget savings across all departments of the government while still making strategic investments and protecting the safety and security of the American people, and I look forward to continuing this work.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Chair, the Republican budget for FY 2012 continues the reckless Republican fiscal policy. It takes a slash and burn approach to the budget, rather than going line by line to see where we can afford to cut and where we cannot. This is a budget that favors Big Oil over the middle class, asks for sacrifice from seniors who can barely make ends meet, and fundamentally alters the social contract in our America.

The budget would open an enormous hole in our country's social safety net by turning Medicare into a voucher program. These fixed-value vouchers do not account for the yearly increases in health care costs and will increase seniors' annual out-of-pocket expenses by nearly \$7,000. Their budget would decimate our primary assistance to the poor by turning Medicaid into a block grant. This is the Republican vision: to balance the budget on the backs of the seniors and the poor.

Madam Chair, Democrats have a better way. We understand that our current economic situation calls for a balanced approach that protects our fragile recovery. Our plan would take on our deficits in a responsible way, while continuing to invest in the things that make our country strong: education, health care, innovation, and clean energy. Democrats will balance the budget without renegeing on the bedrock promise of Social Security and Medicare.

Madam Chair, this Republican budget moves us backwards. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against it and taking a more sensible approach.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of House Report 112-62 is considered as an original concurrent resolution for the purpose of amendment and is considered read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 34

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.**

(a) *DECLARATION.*—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—

*Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012.*

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

*Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.*

*Sec. 102. Major functional categories.*



(B) Outlays, \$460,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,075,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$539,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,211,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$497,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,179,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$470,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,195,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$476,000,000.  
 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,921,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,818,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,414,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,386,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,296,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,943,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,893,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,271,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,231,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,070,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,156,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,307,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,618,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,308,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,956,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,439,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,787,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,990,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,756,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,992,000,000.  
 (6) Agriculture (350):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,819,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,559,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,396,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,989,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,717,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,469,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,355,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,688,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,235,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,505,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,859,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,069,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,025,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,180,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,159,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,283,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,469,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,579,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,755,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,873,000,000.  
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,317,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,275,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,040,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$2,611,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$508,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$13,986,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$2,609,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$19,417,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$3,260,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,459,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$293,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$23,592,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$261,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$25,981,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$222,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$17,547,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$128,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$17,992,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$196,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$19,650,000,000.  
 (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,316,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$80,431,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,515,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$71,264,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,265,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,722,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,377,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,084,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,563,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,957,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,916,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,036,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,578,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,451,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,719,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,869,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,472,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$71,551,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,936,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$76,853,000,000.  
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,572,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,559,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,344,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,609,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,280,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,127,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,206,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$14,176,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,117,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$12,257,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,219,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$11,231,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,497,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$10,860,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,779,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$11,028,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,065,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$11,294,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,354,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$11,524,000,000.  
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,122,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$100,012,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,887,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,071,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,076,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$68,044,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,446,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$70,450,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$73,314,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$73,310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,371,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$75,665,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,798,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$77,013,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,314,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$78,385,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$79,629,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$79,806,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$80,952,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$81,047,000,000.  
 (11) Health (550):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$341,873,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$346,636,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$343,733,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$340,608,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$338,064,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$320,444,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$327,012,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$315,117,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$320,409,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$325,200,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$339,663,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$342,703,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$349,840,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$347,303,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$371,826,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$368,558,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$395,908,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$382,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$404,674,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$400,682,000,000.  
 (12) Medicare (570):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$481,521,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$481,816,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$519,903,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$520,406,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,105,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$550,248,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$573,252,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$573,333,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$618,945,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$619,385,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$637,938,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$638,059,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$657,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$657,111,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$711,486,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$711,897,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$758,271,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$758,376,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$809,106,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$809,201,000,000.  
 (13) Income Security (600):

## Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$501,664,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$501,006,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$487,498,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$487,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$457,308,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$456,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$431,150,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$429,143,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$436,659,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$438,896,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$436,985,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$434,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$441,467,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$434,302,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$457,183,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$454,448,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$468,308,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$465,565,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$480,687,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$477,942,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,439,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,624,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,096,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,701,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,261,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,263,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,717,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,508,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,552,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,053,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,339,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$127,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$130,024,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$130,025,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$134,143,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$134,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,167,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$137,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$147,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$146,868,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$146,323,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$145,704,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,412,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$144,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$155,091,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$154,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$159,680,000,000.

## (B) Outlays, \$158,979,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$164,381,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$163,622,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,946,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$53,931,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,326,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,482,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,093,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,928,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,337,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,009,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,519,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,731,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,650,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,669,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,957,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,768,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,649,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,848,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,863,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$52,407,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,762,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,205,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,185,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,460,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,232,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,183,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,021,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,217,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,453,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,718,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,979,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,559,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,295,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,915,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,606,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,356,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,024,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,558,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$372,558,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$435,109,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$435,109,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$508,435,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$508,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$578,063,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$578,063,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$648,083,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$648,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$712,300,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$712,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$769,605,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$769,605,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$818,115,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$818,115,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$864,371,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$864,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$899,690,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$899,690,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$6,299,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$2,626,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$4,386,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$5,545,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$10,247,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$11,263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$16,340,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$16,946,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$22,243,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$22,809,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$27,786,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$27,637,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$33,072,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$32,959,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$38,404,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$38,286,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$43,684,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$43,594,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$49,060,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$48,947,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$84,517,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$84,517,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$81,449,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$81,449,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$82,695,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$82,695,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$84,857,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$84,857,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$85,946,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$85,946,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$91,248,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$91,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$97,099,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$97,099,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$101,718,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$101,718,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$105,645,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$105,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$110,174,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$110,174,000,000.

(21) Global War on Terrorism and related activities (970):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$126,544,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$117,835,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$92,661,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,401,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,929,000,000.



(H) the budgetary effects of measures reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010; and

(I) the budgetary effects of measures reforming the tax code and lowering tax rates.

(2) A measure does not qualify for adjustments under paragraph (1)(H) if it—

(A) increases the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021; or

(B) increases revenues over the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021, other than by—

(i) repealing or modifying the individual mandate (codified as section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(ii) modifying the subsidies to purchase health insurance (codified as section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(c) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—If a committee other than the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2012 and the applicable discretionary spending limits by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and the outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

#### SEC. 405. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of increasing mandatory spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 for any period described in subsection (b).

(b) TIME PERIODS.—(1) The applicable periods for purposes of this section are any of the first four consecutive 10-fiscal-year periods beginning with the first fiscal year following the last fiscal year for which the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth appropriate budgetary levels.

(2) In this paragraph, the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget is the one most recently adopted before the date on which a committee first reported the bill or joint resolution described in paragraph (1).

#### SEC. 406. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust allocations and aggregates for legislation reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform that reforms the Federal retirement system, but does not cause a net increase in the deficit for

fiscal year 2012 and the period comprising fiscal years 2012 to 2021.

#### SEC. 407. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(d) EXEMPTIONS.—Any legislation for which the chairman of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments in the allocations and aggregates of this concurrent resolution on the budget and complies with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 405.

#### SEC. 408. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES.

(a) REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of the chairman or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, any estimate prepared for a measure under the terms of title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, “credit reform”, as a supplement to such estimate of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, also provide an estimate of the current actual or estimated market values representing the “fair value” of assets and liabilities affected by such measure.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement controls.

#### SEC. 409. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—The following provisions of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) shall no longer have force or effect:

(1) Section 3(e) relating to advance appropriations.

(2) Section 3(f) relating to the treatment of off-budget administrative expenses.

(3) Section 3(g) relating to a long-term spending point of order.

### TITLE V—POLICY

#### SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following: (1) More than 46 million Americans depend on Medicare for their health security.

(2) The Medicare Trustees report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare’s long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to

those in and near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Congressional Budget Office—

(A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted in 2020 and unable to pay scheduled benefits; and

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy. Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 7.2 percent per year, and under CBO’s alternative fiscal scenario, mandatory spending on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2080.

(3) Failing to address this problem will leave millions of American seniors without adequate health security and younger generations burdened with enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer future beneficiaries the same health care options available to Members of Congress.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform of the Medicare program such that:

(1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for those in and near retirement, without changes.

(2) For future generations, when they reach eligibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs.

(3) Medicare will provide additional assistance for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater health risks.

(4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable path and the Medicare program becomes solvent over the long-term.

#### SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) More than 50 million retirees and individuals with a disability depend on Social Security for a key part of their income. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement security, which includes employer provided pensions as well as personal savings.

(2) The Social Security Trustees report has repeatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Social Security becomes more precarious and the threat to seniors and those receiving Social Security disability benefits becomes more pronounced:

(A) In 2018, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(B) In 2037, the combined Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted, and will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2037, benefits will be cut 22 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The current recession has exacerbated the crisis to Social Security. The most recent CBO projections find that Social Security has entered into permanent cash deficits.

(4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Security for a larger proportion of their retirement income. Therefore, reforms should take into consideration the need to protect lower-income Americans’ retirement security.

(5) Americans deserve action by their elected officials on Social Security reform. It is critical that the Congress and the administration work together in a bipartisan fashion to address the looming insolvency of Social Security. In this

spirit, this resolution creates a bipartisan opportunity to find solutions by requiring policymakers to ensure that Social Security remains a critical part of the safety net.

(b) **POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should work on a bipartisan basis to make Social Security permanently solvent. This resolution assumes reform of a current law trigger, such that—

(1)(A) if in any year the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund in its annual Trustees' Report determines that the 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, not later than September 30 of the same calendar year, submit to the President recommendations for statutory reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

(B) such recommendations provided to the President should be agreed upon by both Public Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

(2)(A) not later than December 1 of the same calendar year in which the Board of Trustees submits its recommendations, the President shall promptly submit implementing legislation to both Houses of Congress, including recommendations necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a positive annual balance in the 75th year; and

(B) the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Majority Leader of the House should introduce such legislation upon receipt;

(3) within 60 days of the President submitting legislation, the committees of jurisdiction to which the legislation has been referred should report such legislation, which should be considered by the full House or Senate under expedited procedures; and

(4) legislation submitted by the President should—

(A) protect those in and near retirement;

(B) preserve the safety net for those who rely on Social Security, including survivors and those with disabilities;

(C) improve fairness for participants; and

(D) reduce the burden on, and provide certainty for, future generations.

**SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds the following:

(1) The President's fiscal year 2012 budget requests a \$13 trillion increase in the debt subject to limit over the period of years covered by the budget.

(2) Under the President's fiscal year 2012 budget, according to the Congressional Budget Office, debt held by the public will rise to 69 percent of gross domestic product in 2011 and will reach 87.4 percent of gross domestic product by 2021.

(3) The Congressional Budget Office, the Federal Reserve, the General Accountability Office, the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, and ten former Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisors all concluded that debt is growing at unsustainable rates and must be brought under control.

(4) Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated, "Our national debt is our biggest national security threat."

(5) According to the Congressional Budget Office, if entitlements are not reformed, entitlement spending on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid will exceed the historical average of revenue collections as a share of the economy within forty years.

(6) According to the Congressional Budget Office, under current policies, debt would reach levels that the economy could no longer sustain in 2037 and a fiscal crisis is likely to occur well before that date.

(7) To avoid a fiscal crisis, Congress must enact legislation that makes structural reforms to entitlement programs.

(8) Instead of automatic debt increases (the "Gephardt rule" was repealed by the House in House Resolution 5) and automatic spending increases, Congress needs to put limits on spending with automatic reductions if spending limits are not met.

(9) The adoption of a conference report on this concurrent resolution will not cause the automatic passage of an increase in the debt limit by the House of Representatives.

(10) Changes in debt levels assumed in this resolution are contingent upon its proposed spending reductions being achieved.

(11) From 1990 to 2002, there were statutory enforceable limits on discretionary spending.

(12) The budget lacks controls over spending in the short-term and the long-term. Greater transparency and controls, particularly for entitlement spending in the long-term, are needed to provide Congress with tools to tackle this growing threat of a fiscal crisis.

(b) **POLICY ON DEBT CONTROLS.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution on the budget that in order to begin to bring debt under control the following statutory spending and debt controls are needed:

(1) Enforceable statutory caps on discretionary spending at levels set forth in this fiscal year 2012 concurrent resolution on the budget for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

(2) Any increase in the statutory debt limit be accompanied by the enactment of a budget enforcement mechanism to ensure that if spending reductions are not achieved there would be—

(A) an across-the-board reduction in spending at the end of the year;

(B) a fast-track process or failsafe mechanism to give Congress the ability to expedite consideration of legislation to reduce spending and avoid the automatic across-the-board spending reductions; and

(C) an exemption of Social Security from these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Security solvency ensured as provide in section 502.

(3) Limits on total spending with long-term structural reforms that—

(A) require—

(i) the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office to make long-term budget projections (similar to the time-frames of projections made by the Social Security and Medicare trustees);

(ii) the inclusion of the estimated long-term fiscal impact of the President's budget in the President's annual budget submission;

(iii) in the Congressional Budget Office's re-estimate of the President's budget, an estimate of the long-term impact of the President's budget; and

(iv) in Congressional Budget Office estimates on legislation, an estimate of the long-term impact of legislation that has a significant impact on the long-term budget;

(B) require enactment of enforceable caps on total spending as a share of gross domestic product as set forth in this resolution;

(C) require the review by Congress of Congressional Budget Office projections relative to the statutory caps and enactment of legislation to reduce spending to meet those caps;

(D) require enactment of an enforcement mechanism to ensure that if these spending reductions are not achieved, there would be an across-the-board reduction in spending at the end of the year;

(E) require enactment of a fast-track process or failsafe mechanism to provide Congress with the ability to expedite consideration of legislation to reduce spending and avoid the automatic across-the-board spending reductions; and

(F) exempt Social Security from these enforcement mechanisms, with Social Security solvency ensured as provided in section 501.

**TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS**

**SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON A RESPONSIBLE DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN MUST CONSIDER ALL PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THOSE AT THE PENTAGON AND THE OTHER NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCIES.**

It is the sense of the House that the Nation's debt is an immense security threat to our country, just as Admiral Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated; the Government Accountability Office has recently issued a report documenting billions of dollars of waste and duplication at Government agencies, including the Department of Defense, and the Department of Defense has never passed a clean audit; the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force were correct in concluding that all programs, including national security, should be "on the table" as part of a deficit reduction plan; and any budget plan serious about reducing the deficit must follow this precept to consider all programs, including national security programs, the largest segment of discretionary spending.

**SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.**

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and

(2) when 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report.

Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment.

After conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, there shall be a final period of general debate which shall not exceed 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 112-62.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.**

(a) **DECLARATION.**—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.





(B) Outlays, \$40,347,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,651,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,884,000,000.  
 (6) Agriculture (350):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,466,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$20,821,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,880,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,750,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,220,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,857,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,773,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,172,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,973,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,388,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,027,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,397,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,303,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,652,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,559,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,891,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,873,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,204,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,154,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,494,000,000.  
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,301,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,782,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,460,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$14,886,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,909,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$329,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,724,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$3,102,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,193,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$5,647,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,275,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$6,557,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,584,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$7,780,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,922,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$2,830,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,282,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$8,645,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,546,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$3,019,000,000.  
 (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,397,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$107,900,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,785,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$115,243,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$124,490,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$117,996,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$131,785,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$122,061,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,597,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$126,993,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,552,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$132,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$142,463,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$135,940,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$144,362,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$139,111,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$146,317,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$141,571,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$148,332,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$142,908,000,000.  
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,304,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,416,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,284,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,635,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,460,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$23,894,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,745,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$19,920,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,152,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,873,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,584,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,244,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,038,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,038,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,509,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,401,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,967,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,844,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,475,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,316,000,000.  
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,785,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$122,797,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,681,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$116,536,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$116,163,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$115,420,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$120,943,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$119,708,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,863,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$124,875,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$131,741,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$129,545,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,533,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$132,131,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$133,923,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,767,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$135,540,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,562,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$137,127,000,000.  
 (11) Health (550):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$369,493,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$365,443,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$384,710,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$380,637,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$458,629,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$445,506,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$524,185,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$153,567,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$572,119,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$576,975,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$615,385,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$618,309,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$657,150,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$654,695,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,207,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$700,159,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$758,257,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$744,694,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$802,020,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$798,239,000,000.  
 (12) Medicare (570):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$484,111,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$483,780,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$520,430,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$520,624,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$548,261,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$548,183,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$570,614,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$570,466,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$617,637,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$617,836,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$639,232,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$639,114,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$661,919,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$661,747,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$721,678,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$721,870,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$773,720,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$773,596,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$827,773,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$827,625,000,000.  
 (13) Income Security (600):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$567,181,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$556,666,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$534,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$532,449,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$532,748,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$530,980,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$530,252,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$527,489,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$537,507,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$538,348,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$537,892,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$534,372,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$542,056,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$533,620,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$557,509,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$553,333,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$569,122,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$564,783,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$581,727,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$577,158,000,000.  
 (14) Social Security (650):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,745,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$54,930,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,094,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,699,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,259,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,265,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,721,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,514,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,560,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,063,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,332,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$132,353,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,012,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$134,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$139,125,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$138,965,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$143,143,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$142,792,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,382,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$151,805,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$151,311,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$150,657,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$150,399,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$149,703,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$160,078,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$159,359,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,666,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$163,930,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$169,367,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$168,573,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,432,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,315,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,543,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,513,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,239,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,275,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,732,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,411,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,803,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,848,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$62,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,427,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,075,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,045,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,425,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,682,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$69,034,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,320,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,002,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,997,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,090,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,666,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,356,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,609,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,943,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,951,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,226,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,019,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,614,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,324,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,098,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,450,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,952,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,860,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,266,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$373,298,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$373,298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$429,008,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$429,008,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$495,067,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$495,067,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$556,504,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$556,504,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$617,248,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$617,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$673,242,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$673,242,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$723,073,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$723,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$765,358,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$765,358,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$806,789,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$806,789,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$838,786,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$838,786,000,000.

(19) Security Allowances (930):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$15,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$8,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$20,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$15,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$25,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$21,052,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$30,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$26,235,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$35,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$31,385,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$35,692,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$33,860,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$36,409,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$35,217,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$37,142,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$36,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$37,884,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$36,982,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$38,653,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$37,728,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$79,779,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$79,779,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$81,619,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$81,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$85,164,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$85,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$90,854,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$90,854,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$92,630,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$92,630,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$93,926,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$93,926,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$99,730,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$99,730,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$104,303,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$104,303,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$108,178,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$108,178,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, -\$112,645,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, -\$112,645,000,000.

(21) Overseas contingency operations (970):  
 Fiscal year 2012:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,544,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$88,028,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,911,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,535,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$587,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$351,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$265,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$100,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, the Congressional Black Caucus has offered an alternative resolution to the budget proposals every year since 1981. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Congressional Black Caucus, and we have over those years served as the conscience of this body.

I stand in front of you today to say that this is perhaps the most important of all of the alternative budgets offered by the Congressional Black Caucus. And the reason is, Madam Chairman, that we believe someone must stand up for the vulnerable population. The vulnerable population is

not what we generally like to think; it's not the stereotypical view of a person who doesn't work and is shiftless and is a parasite.

The vulnerable population today consists of firefighters, police officers, municipal workers, State workers, factory workers who have been laid off through no fault of their own because of this weak economy. Those men and women have been struggling trying to make it.

Somebody must stand up for them. They are black, white, brown, they are elderly. Some of them are at an age where it will be difficult for them to get another job. And so somebody must stand up for them, and we have decided that it will be us.

Now, let me just say that these are some weird times. We do have a budget deficit, and we would not at all suggest that we don't need to deal with the budget deficit. What we need to do, however, is deal with it in a way that will protect the vulnerable populations.

Madam Chair, I have a left knee that is artificial, it is a prosthetic, the result of football injuries. And once I recovered and left the hospital after the surgery, my brain automatically forced the rest of my body to pay attention to the sick side of my body. So I automatically, even though I tried not to, did everything I could do to protect my left knee. I even put most of my weight on my right knee.

What I am saying is that our bodies provide us with a message that when some part of our body is vulnerable, is weak, the other part, the strong part, needs to do everything it can to protect the weak part.

The Congressional Black Caucus is saying that our alternative budget does exactly that when you consider the fact that the gap in after-tax income between the richest 1 percent of Americans and the middle and poorest fifths of our country more than doubled between 1979 and 2009.

So we can see that the rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer. And when I hear people say we must have shared sacrifice, I disagree.

The poorest people don't need to sacrifice. I am not sure that you can find a single poor person who is responsible for the economic collapse of the last 2 years. Mark Zandi, an economist with unimpeachable Republican credentials, said that 1.7 million people will lose their jobs in the first 2 years if this budget is enacted.

So, Madam Chair, we intend to present our budget now to demonstrate how this body can protect its weak side and still maintain the best of this Republic for the protection of its people.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2140

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I yield myself 3 minutes.

Madam Chair, I am so glad that we are going through this process this year. I think this is a healthy part of what we do as the United States, what separates us from a lot of other countries. And I'm glad that we are actually doing this. This is my second term in Congress. So last Congress last year, we didn't even go through this process. I think this is healthy.

I think we all care deeply, and we are very patriotic about this country, but I happen to have a vision that says that the proper role of government is somewhat limited and that there is a proper role for government, and that we need to adhere to that proper role.

It's funny, sometimes I hear opposition to the Republican proposal or the Republican budget, and I hear that we're going to sacrifice this and we're going to cut all that. Let's also understand that we're still going to spend \$3.5 trillion with a capital T. That's a lot of money. People often ask me, they say how much is \$1 trillion? It's kind of a hard number to get your arms around, but if you were to spend \$1 million a day, every day, it would take you almost 3,000 years to get to \$1 trillion, to \$1 trillion.

Well, we're \$14 trillion in debt. We're paying more than \$600 million a day in interest on that debt. It's on its way to \$1 billion a day in just the interest on that debt, and we're going to have to deal with the fact that we've got to pay that debt. We've got to cut up the government credit card. We have spent far too much money.

What I like about what we have proposed in the Republican budget is that we start to rein in the out-of-control spending; yet we still fulfill a lot of the obligations that we have to this country, particularly for seniors and others. We will still spend an exorbitant amount of money, but over the course of time, we will be on the proper trajectory to live within our means.

I think that is one of the foundations of this country, the idea of personal responsibility, the idea that we have to live within our means, that we are self-sufficient. And we have to deal with the fact that in Congresses previous, in generations previous, they have racked up this debt. And we go through and blame each other for that. But the reality moving forward is we have to put ourselves on a trajectory to balance the budget and pay off the debt. And that, I think, is one of the great moral responsibilities that we have in the United States Congress, the adult conversation that we have.

There are a lot of needs in this country, but we're broke, ladies and gentlemen. We're broke. And we have got to rein in the spending. And we have got to make the United States as competitive as we can possibly be. Because when we're competitive on the world stage—the United States of America is still the greatest country on the face of the planet—but if we're going to be the military and economic superpower, we have a responsibility to live within our means and to become self-sufficient.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Chair.

Mr. CLEAVER. I yield myself 10 seconds to just say, when progress is made, someone is always left behind. And my concern is that it's always the vulnerable.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BOBBY SCOTT.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Chair, the Congressional Black Caucus has a long history of submitting fiscally responsible budget alternatives regardless of who may be sitting in the White House or which party holds the majority in Congress.

This year's budget alternative continues this long tradition by putting forth a plan that significantly reduces our deficit over the next decade while increasing economic opportunities and promoting job creation in every corner of our society.

Unlike the Republican budget, the CBC budget brings the deficit to 1.4 percent of GDP by 2015, better than so-called primary balance, which was the goal of the President's fiscal commission, and achieves primary balance even earlier than the commission, itself. While I commend the Republican chairman of the Budget Committee for proposing a budget that reduces our long-term debt, he only achieves this by shifting medical costs to lower-income Americans and seniors.

The CBC budget is much more responsible. Our budget makes tough choices. But unlike the Republican budget, it doesn't jeopardize Social Security, undermine Medicaid by turning it into a block grant, or shift Medicare costs to seniors by creating a voucher program that doesn't keep pace with medical inflation. Our budget protects these vital programs, and compared to the Republican budget, it has \$1.3 trillion more in deficit reduction over the next decade.

The CBC budget proposes responsible revenue increases by closing corporate loopholes and preferences, deterring aggressive stock speculation, which helped contribute to the 2008 financial crisis, and ensuring that the wealthiest Americans who benefited most from the tax cuts and bailouts in the last decades pay their fair share.

Now, with the additional revenues and assuming some of the cuts proposed in the President's budget, the CBC budget uses 80 percent of the additional revenue for deficit reduction, and then invests the rest to protect from making the cuts in our safety net programs, like WIC or Community Health Centers, avoiding cuts in investments in our future like Head Start, Pell Grants, high-speed rail, and NASA, reducing cuts in critical functions like clean water, FBI agents and food inspections, and has more for national defense, homeland security and our veterans. Our budget also fully funds an additional 14 weeks of emergency unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their benefits, often referred to as the 99ers.

Now, Madam Chair, the CBC budget protects our social safety net. It invests in our future. It maintains essential services in national security. It does all of this and has more deficit reduction than the underlying Republican budget. So we have a choice. We can have lower deficits and a better future, or we can have tax cuts for multimillionaires and oil companies.

I urge my colleagues to make the right choice and support the Cleaver amendment.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the freshman gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam Chair, the House budget that we're proposing tonight from Republicans is a budget that will take discretionary spending back to the pre-2008 level and begin to deal with our spending issue that we have as a Nation. We have increased our discretionary spending 25 percent over the last 2 years. We're trying to move it back to where we were a few years ago and then allow that to be able to grow with inflation.

We're focusing on freezing in the Federal workforce. It's a recommendation done by the President's own debt commission. And taking that issue on that the President and the debt commission gave to say, how do we need to handle our Federal workforce? It has increased by 140,000 just in a single year. And it begins to walk through the process of what do we do with our social safety net to make sure that the social safety net is still there in the years to come.

We believe there needs to be a social safety net, but as our chairman has said multiple times, that social safety net should be a safety net and not a hammock. And it should allow people to be able to go through that process to find a safe place and a safe harbor for a period of time until they're able to get back on their feet. That's a good thing for us to be able to do as Americans, and we need to find ways to be able to protect that in the days to come.

But part of the struggle that we have with that is finding ways that that doesn't become a place where people are trapped indefinitely. So we would like to be able to implement some of the reforms of the Clinton-era time when temporary assistance for needy families was transitioned in, and it has become such a great success on helping families be able to transition into work. The best way we can take care of families that are in the poverty area is not through a program from the government; it is with a great job so they have great self-esteem and they can be engaged and be a part of our ongoing economy.

The President's own debt commission made the comment that the Nation is broke, and what we need to do is focus on reducing spending and dealing with how we handle what we do as a Nation and what we're trying to accomplish.

As far as the issues about Medicare, we've been very clear through this

process. We're dealing with Medicare changes for those that are 54 years old and younger. And for those that are in poverty and facing disability, those individuals would have full coverage, and as they're more wealthy, yes, we would means test that. We have an expectation that wealthier senior adults would be able to help cover more of their own Medicare; but for those that are in poverty or near the poverty range, they would be supplemented more to make sure that we're taking care of them, and it would be a guaranteed coverage like they have now so that they don't have to worry about not being able to get Medicare. They would be able to have it, and that would be secured for them.

We have one more major thing that we've all discussed. We all want taxes to be more simple in the process. Tomorrow is April 15, all of our favorite day in America, dealing with the taxes and dealing with the process. And it's not a matter of being a great citizen. It's just a matter of going through the tax forms. We need to simplify this process and make it more flat, more level and more fair for people across the board. So that's a major part of it. We're not talking about raising taxes \$6 trillion. We're talking about keeping tax rates where they are and finding a way to be able to honor people and honor families.

□ 2150

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, how much time remains, please?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Missouri has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CLEAVER. I now yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Wisconsin, Ms. GWENDOLYNNE MOORE.

Ms. MOORE. The Congressional Black Caucus, the conscience of the Congress, rejects cuts that wage war on the poor and war on the working class. There are 43 of us from 21 States, and we represent over 30 million people. We are aggrieved that two-thirds of the Republican budget cuts come from programs that serve low-income and working class people while there is no sacrifice from the uber-wealthy class.

It is our job to be a voice in the wilderness and to point out that it is downright immoral to choose tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans and billions of dollars of tax breaks and tax subsidies rather than preserving the dignity of a life with decent housing, food security, and access to health care for all Americans.

The gentleman who spoke previously just pointed out that they're cutting welfare because they believe that people need self-esteem. Well, you cannot eat self-esteem, and you cannot live in a house built on self-esteem. We want you to know that half of all Americans in this country are barely making it without any governmental support, and they need Medicaid. They don't need you to block grant it. "Block granting" means a cut. "Block grant-

ing food stamps" means a cut. Privatizing Medicare is a cut. Inflicting deep cuts to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and denying extended benefits to the unemployed is a cut.

Yet the Congressional Black Caucus prioritizes controlling the debt and deficit. We cut it by \$4 trillion over 10 years. We, the CBC, submit that conservative fiscal policy is compatible with compassion for the invisible, voiceless majority of Americans who need their government to respond.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Madam Chair, there has been much discussion today about shared sacrifice. The notion of shared sacrifice, let's disaggregate that for a moment.

We might have shared sacrifice for the next generation. We certainly are contemplating that right now if we fail to act in a responsible manner and address our Nation's debt crisis.

Shared sacrifice for the currently unemployed and underemployed in our country, that is what we are contemplating. If our solution to our Nation's problems is merely to increase taxes, we're going to see a decrease in job creation in this country. We will actually see our going the other direction in terms of employment in this country if we implement, as is proposed in this substitute, a tax increase of almost \$6 trillion as compared to the budget that we are embracing on the Republican side.

We are imposing all manner of unnecessary sacrifice under this substitute on those Americans who are currently working and middle class. It contemplates a tax increase on capital gains and dividends at ordinary income rates. What that means, essentially, is we're thinking of taxing pensions and mutual funds at a rate as high as 49 percent. That would adversely impact our seniors. It's not the responsible thing to do.

Here in this proposal, we are also contemplating allowing all tax provisions of the 2001 and 2003 deals to expire for all taxpayers. In other words, this is a proposed tax increase on middle class Americans. I don't think that's the right thing to do right now.

Let's remind ourselves that we cannot tax our way out of this spending problem. Washington, once again, does not have a tax problem. We are not in this mess because we're not taxing the American people enough. Instead, we are in this mess because we're spending far too much.

This will become a familiar chart for Americans around the country, I hope, but let's look at this:

This is the ski slope of future spending projections, according to our Office of Management and Budget and Congressional Budget Office, if we do nothing. Those on the other side are seemingly proposing that we continue along this course or that we try and remedy

this situation through job-constraining tax increases. That's not the way to go.

Finally, one statistic that was cited earlier tonight bears reiterating. If we were to tax everyone in this country who makes \$250,000 or more—every family in this country, so that's just two income earners—at the \$125,000 level and at 100 percent of their incomes, we still could not improve our financial situation enough to restore private sector job creation and put ourselves back on the path to prosperity. That is why I think we need to embrace this Ryan budget.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas, AL GREEN.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, the American people are confronting a dilemma, and the dilemma is simply this: to privatize or not to privatize. When all is said and done, that's the dilemma that we face based upon what the opposing party proposes.

The simple solution to education is to simply privatize and to give them vouchers. The simple solution to Social Security is to privatize and to place it in the stock market. The simple solution to health care is to privatize and to give them vouchers. For every complicated problem, there is a simple solution that's usually wrong.

As the economy continues to emerge from the worst recession in generations, the CBC budget understands the increased need for income security programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Unemployment insurance, Medicaid, and Section 8 housing vouchers.

As a member of the House Financial Services Committee, I have worked hard over many years to ensure adequate funding levels for housing and community development programs, such as the Fair Housing Initiatives program and the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program. I am pleased that the CBC budget supports investment in these key programs.

For Fiscal Year 2012, the Administration has requested \$75 million for new HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, which will end homelessness for an estimated 11,538 of our nation's veterans.

HUD-VASH combines tenant-based voucher assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at its medical centers in local communities.

Public housing authorities who are awarded HUD-VASH vouchers develop partnerships with VA medical centers to help homeless veterans find permanent supportive housing.

It is estimated that approximately 60,000 homeless veterans will need HUD-VASH vouchers. A recent report issued by HUD and the VA indicated that on a single night in January 2009, 75,609 veterans were homeless.

Over the past three fiscal years, Congress has appropriated \$75 million a year for 10,000 new vouchers—for a total of 30,000 vouchers.

To continue moving towards the goal of ending veterans' homelessness, Congress should provide an additional 11,538 vouchers in FY 2012.

I am pleased that the CBC Budget makes homeless veterans a priority by providing addi-

tional funding to Section 8 which will ultimately ensure adequate vouchers in FY 2012.

The CBC Budget also provides additional funding for community and regional development programs. I am pleased that the Fair Housing Initiatives Program is listed among programs targeted to receive additional support.

This week marked the forty-third anniversary of the signing of the federal Fair Housing Act which was signed into law because of the efforts of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to bring civil rights and justice in housing to all Americans. The Fair Housing Act outlawed discrimination in housing based upon race, color, religion, and national origin.

Despite its passage more than 40 years ago, approximately 4 million fair housing violations are estimated to occur each year, many of which involve veterans and military personnel.

However, according to the National Fair Housing Alliance, just 30,000 are reported to federal, state, and local fair housing authorities and only a handful are investigated with less than 120 actually resulting in charges.

This number appears low given that housing discrimination is perceived to be one of the root causes of the current foreclosure crisis.

Fair housing education and enforcement, primarily provided by private, non-profit fair housing organizations, play an important role in fighting housing discrimination and predatory lending.

With support from the federal Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP), these organizations investigate over half of the nation's reported housing discrimination complaints, counsel people who have been victims of housing discrimination, and enforce fair housing laws through housing testing programs.

The President's Budget proposes \$42.5 million in funding for the FHIP program in FY2012 which provides level funding from the previous year.

FHIP is a key federal program that provides funds to enforce the nation's fair housing laws, combat housing discrimination and ensure equal housing opportunities at the state and local level.

Given the ongoing foreclosure crisis, which has forced many families to enter the rental market, strengthened fair housing programs are more important than ever.

As the housing market slowly recovers, the need for sustained funding for fair housing enforcement is critically important. I am pleased that the CBC budget recognizes the importance of this program by providing additional funding for it as well.

In addition, I have introduced H.R. 284, the Veterans, Women, Families with Children, and Persons with Disabilities Housing Fairness Act of 2011, which aims to provide the necessary enforcement to guarantee equal opportunities and prosecute housing discrimination, as well as to be a deterrent for this kind of behavior.

It is my hope that these combined efforts will bring us closer to ending housing discrimination, especially against disabled persons and particularly against our veterans.

I ask my colleagues to vote "aye" on final passage of the Congressional Black Caucus Alternative Budget for Fiscal Year 2012.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume in order to say that we don't offer a proposal to privatize Social Se-

curity. We do not do the things that were just said on this floor.

Nevertheless, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROKITA).

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

Mr. ROKITA. Madam Chair, I rise tonight to also talk a little bit about the size and the scope and the number of employees that this Federal Government has. Earlier tonight, I talked about the State from which I come, Indiana—a AAA bond rating, not raising taxes on anybody, and a budget that year after year has been in the black.

As Secretary of State for Indiana for the last 8 years, I had operated a bureaucracy, and I know a little bit about them. What we had in Indiana, at least in the Secretary of State's office, was a pretty darned good one. We had no more employees in the Indiana Secretary of State's office than we did in the early '80s, and we were running on a 1987 budget, unadjusted for inflation.

I can tell by the reaction of some of the Members here in the House tonight that it's one of derision. It's one of scoffing. It can be done. The States know how to do it. Let's look to them.

In contrast to Indiana, what do we see here at the Federal level? We see 155,000 more bureaucrats than just a few years ago, an 80-plus-percent increase in the size and scope of this Federal Government, Madam Chairman—and that's just the personnel. We can have cuts in each of these departments. Every bureaucrat we don't hire after one retires will cause a 10 percent decrease in the Federal workforce over just a few years. That's responsible governing, especially when you're talking about a \$14 trillion debt—\$1 trillion year after year deficits.

As the previous Republican speaker pointed out, my friend TODD YOUNG, it's just getting worse. The red menace is upon us, and it's the red ink produced in this Federal Government, right here from the well of this House, to begin with. The Ryan proposal that came out of the Budget Committee addresses this in a responsible manner. The smaller we make this Federal Government, the more the private sector grows. It's correlational. It's definitional.

□ 2200

I urge my colleagues to pass this budget proposal, the Ryan proposal.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of the Congressional Black Caucus budget alternative which lays out what I truly believe to be a more responsible way forward. In stark contrast to the irresponsible and reckless cuts proposed by the majority in the Ryan budget, the CBC budget alternative recognizes that not only can we not cut and slash our way to prosperity on the backs of our Nation's most vulnerable while protecting tax cuts for multimillionaires,

but we also must invest in our Nation's future.

Our proposal creates jobs by investing in the green economy, diminishing our dependence on foreign oil, invests in our future by supporting programs that make education from the cradle to college more affordable, and protects the most vulnerable Americans.

Madam Chair, it is time we have an honest conversation with the American people about where we are: the greatest wealth transfer from the poor and the middle class to the rich and the wealthy in our lifetime. How we got here: Bush tax cuts, subprime scamming, and financial sector greed. And how we get to fiscal solvency: By supporting the CBC budget alternative. We are the conscience of the Congress.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, I would like to inquire of the remaining time. We have no additional speakers except myself.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Missouri has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), a certified physician.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Chair, I rise today in strong support of the Congressional Black Caucus' budget, which is responsible and responsive to the needs of all Americans, especially those who have been ignored and underserved in these hard economic times.

We reject the Republican budget that, while providing giveaways to the rich and corporations, sends seniors and people with disabilities out into the private insurance market with vouchers that will not cover, and so will increase, their costs, and that reopens the dreaded doughnut hole.

The CBC budget preserves Medicare, strengthens and extends it, and ends the doughnut hole. Republicans would cut Medicaid, denying health care to Americans who need prevention and care most, continuing the spiral of excess disabilities, illness, and premature death.

Our budget fully funds Medicaid and the Prevention and Public Health Fund, ensuring health care and the chance for wellness which many would not have without them.

We robustly fund HIV/AIDS, WIC, maternal and child health, and other programs to close gaps and bring better health to minorities, the poor, and Americans in rural areas and the territories.

Unlike the Republicans budget, we create millions of jobs, bring down costs, and further reduce the deficit. Vote for the CBC budget. Reject the harmful Republican budget.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mary-

land (Mr. CUMMINGS), the ranking member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in strong support of the Congressional Black Caucus budget. As a senior member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and as a former chairman of the committee's Subcommittee on the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I know that budget cuts do not build bridges. They also do not repair roads, and they do not expand our transit systems.

Unlike the majority's proposed budget which threatens to bring our transportation networks to a standstill, the Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget invests \$20 billion above the President's budget in highways, transit, high-speed rail, and bridges. Such an investment in our Nation's infrastructure will move our recovering economy forward while creating at least 1 million jobs. Such investments will also ensure the mobility of our constituents so they can keep moving forward.

The CBC alternative budget makes investments in economic growth, and our Nation's needs, and I urge all Members to vote in favor of the Congressional Black Caucus budget.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the Ryan plan and in favor of the CBC budget. The CBC budget invests heavily in the education of our youngest citizens, from preschool to graduate school. This investment is necessary to ensure that all children receive the world class education they so greatly need and rightly deserve.

This investment is necessary to build the early childhood education system. We need to improve school readiness and reduce achievement gaps among students from different backgrounds. This investment is necessary to teach critical math and science skills, to improve graduation rates, and to provide for crucial college preparation programs such as TRIO and GEAR UP, all of which are essential for success in our technological world.

Madam Chair, education is a civil rights issue, and unless we educate all of our children, this country will never be what it ought to be. I support the CBC budget.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, I understand the gentleman has additional speakers. I am happy to yield an additional minute to the gentleman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Missouri now controls 2½ minutes.

Mr. CLEAVER. I thank the gentleman from Utah, and I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding to the CBC.

The CBC budget saves \$325 billion in interest over 10 years which the Republican budget does not. I am glad to stand here and talk about ports and public transit, but I am even more glad to talk about the \$5 billion that goes into general sciences, space and technology, and the \$5 billion for community development.

The reason I want to say that is for all of the tax cuts to the wealthy, \$800 billion, the CBC budget understands that they can invest in health, income security, education, and transportation.

In addition, may I say to you that this is the face of what we are trying to fight for: a hardworking nurse and a beautiful child. This is what America is all about. And I would just say to my good friends, the CBC budget does not engage in slashonomics. It does not engage in losing jobs, jobs, jobs. We create jobs through community block grants, through space, science, and technology, through transportation. And all the bill for the Republicans will do to America is slash jobs; slashonomics. Vote for the CBC budget.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the Congressional Black Caucus Alternative Budget for Fiscal Year 2012. The CBC Alternative Budget provides a far superior alternative to the Republican Budget in general and especially in the areas of job creating area of transportation and infrastructure.

#### IN GENERAL

The CBC Alternative Budget for FY 2012 puts forth a plan that reduces the deficit over the next decade, and increases economic opportunities and job creation while ensuring sustained investments in education, job training, transportation and infrastructure, and advanced research and development.

Deficit reduction and the path to fiscal sustainability must not be on the backs of the vulnerable. We cannot win the future by leaving our most vulnerable behind. Our success as a nation is interwoven in the success of every community. The CBC Alternative Budget is an honest and responsible path to prosperity.

Unlike the Republican Budget, the CBC Budget achieves all this by making tough but responsible decisions to raise new revenue by broadening the tax base, make our tax system fairer, and close corporate tax loopholes and preferences that have only contributed to the loss of American jobs. Instead of recklessly swinging the budget axe like the Republican leadership, the CBC budget makes targeted investments that will pay dividends for decades.

Compared to the President's budget, the CBC budget saves \$5.7 trillion on the deficit over the next decade.

Compared to the Republican budget, the CBC budget saves \$1.3 trillion on the deficit over the next decade.

#### EDUCATION

The CBC budget invests \$20 billion over the President's Budget in Education and Job Training Programs.

The CBC Budget support the President's targeted investments towards education programs, but also restores the proposed cuts to the Community Services Block Grant and the \$7.6 billion cut to year round Pell grants.

## JOB CREATION &amp; SOCIAL SAFETY NET

In the name of cutting spending, Republicans in Congress have recklessly swung the axe at programs that help vulnerable Americans. The blade did not spare Community Development Block Grants, food assistant programs, etc. The Republican budget all but wipes out these necessary programs at the time when more and more families are being pushed into poverty.

CBC budget provides states with the resources necessary to continue to preserve the social safety net while promoting sustainable job creation and economic growth. This proposed investment in infrastructure is supported by business, specifically the United States Chamber of Commerce.

CBC budget also provides \$16 billion for H.R. 589, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Expansion and \$2.5 billion for the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund.

## DEFICIT REDUCTION

For FY 2012, the CBC Budget sets aside \$283.4 billion for deficit reduction. Over a 10 year period, the CBC budget sets aside \$3.96 trillion of deficit reduction. Compared to the Republican budget, the CBC budget save \$172 billion on the deficit in FY2012 and \$1.34 trillion over the next decade.

## TRANSPORTATION

The CBC budget provides \$20 billion for Transportation Investment.

## COMMUNITY &amp; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The CBC budget provides \$5 billion for Community & regional Development.

## CONCLUSION

By investing in infrastructure and other job creating areas, the CBC Alternative Budget offers the best and most fiscally responsible proposal to take America forward to economic prosperity.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I continue to re-serve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, in closing, I am not accusing anybody of being mean-spirited and wanting to hurt people. I am absolutely convinced that those who support the Republican budget are good and decent Americans. They want the best things for this country. I will never stand on this floor and do that.

But what I am saying is I believe and our caucus believes that their program, their budget, is one that does damage to the vulnerable population of this country. We believe that somebody must stand up and speak for those who are hurting and cannot speak for themselves.

□ 2210

A budget is a moral document. It is a photograph of what we believe. It is a look into the somebodiness of the United States of America. And when we look at this budget that this Congress will ultimately approve, some budget, it is who we are. It is a biography of who we are. And I am absolutely convinced that the wrong budget—and I think that the budget that is before us is the wrong budget—could create a gash on the soul of America and leave a scar for a long, long time.

Madam Chair, this is a time that we must be careful because if we are not,

great damage will be done to the people who can afford the damage the least. I'm talking about children. I'm talking about the elderly. And I'm talking about Americans who live next door to us, people who sit on the pew with us in church. These are people who are going to be hurt by this budget. And I think that the American public, when they come to understand this budget, will come to the conclusion that we're right.

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chair, the United States of America is the greatest country on the face of the planet. We have overcome challenge after challenge for hundreds of years.

What makes America great is that entrepreneurial spirit, that can-do attitude, that idea that was inspired in the Constitution. See, I believe that the Constitution is an inspired, sacred document. But if we are going to continue to maintain our being the world's economic and military superpower, we're going to have to change the trajectory in which we are doing business.

Taxing, spending, borrowing money—that is not the pathway to prosperity. The American Dream is built upon the ideal that people need to take care of themselves. There is a proper role of government. And what we truly need in this country is fiscal discipline, limited government, accountability, and a strong national defense.

The Republican budget that has been put forward puts us on that trajectory, to retain and regain that fiscal sanity that we so desperately need in this country. Not only does our budget balance over the course of time, but it actually pays off the debt. And that, I think and I believe, is what we should be doing and what this budget that is put forth by the Budget Committee on the Republican side of the aisle truly does.

We have a moral obligation to leave this country better than how we found it. And if we are going to truly drive jobs and the economy forward, we are going to have to recognize that we need to empower the individual. We need to empower the entrepreneur so that they can be the very best they can in a very competitive global climate.

So, Madam Chair, I would urge the passage of the Republican budget, and I would urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this alternative that has been put forward during this last half hour.

I have enjoyed the debate. That's what makes this country great.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the alternative budget of the Congressional Black Caucus. This budget makes smart investments in our future by focusing on education, workforce training, and advanced research and development for clean energy technologies.

As you all know, minority communities took the hardest hit during the economic recession. In my district, we suffer from rates of unemployment and home foreclosure that are significantly higher than the rest of the country.

Although our nation's economy is showing positive signs of growth, we must continue to make critical investments in our communities to facilitate our recovery. The CBC's alternative budget does this by investing \$20 billion more than the President's Budget in education and job training programs that will prepare our young leaders to win the future.

While the CBC recognizes the importance of creating a budget that is fiscally responsible, we cannot slash spending and investment on the backs of the most vulnerable Americans. The CBC's alternative budget reduces the deficit over the next decade and makes smart investments in education, job creation, and transportation and infrastructure. Without these investments, the United States will lose its competitive edge.

Unlike the Republican budget proposal, the CBC's alternative budget protects Medicare and Medicaid, and ensures that the most vulnerable in our society have access to quality healthcare services. The CBC's alternative budget also restores cuts to programs like the Low Income Heating Assistance Program, Community Development Block Grants and Pell Grants for students.

The CBC's alternative budget will also provide \$20 billion more than the President's Budget for needed transportation and infrastructure projects. These investments will help to create jobs, facilitate the movement of goods, and help keep our economy moving forward.

I urge my colleagues to support the CBC's alternative budget plan, which reduces our deficit responsibly over the next decade and invests in the future prosperity of every American.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be postponed.

The Chair is advised that amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 112-62 will not be offered.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ) having assumed the chair, Ms. FOXX, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021, had come to no resolution thereon.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. REICHERT (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of family reasons.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 15, 2011, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 19 AND FEB. 23, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Michael Turner .....	2/20	2/24	Belgium .....		1,333.62		845.30				2,178.92
Hon. Jeff Miller .....	2/20	2/23	Belgium .....		847.99		1,854.10				2,702.09
Hon. Gus Bilirakis .....	2/20	2/23	Belgium .....		819.56		1,851.90				2,671.46
Doug Seay .....	2/19	2/23	Belgium .....		1,373.62		1,734.90				3,108.52
Riley Moore .....	2/20	2/23	Belgium .....		970.56		1,734.90				2,705.46
Committee total .....					5,345.35		8,021.10				13,366.45

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER, Chairman, Apr. 5, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. PAUL RYAN, Chairman, Apr. 7, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN KLINE, Chairman, Apr. 9, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JO BONNER, Chairman, Apr. 5, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Sandy Adams .....	3/28	3/29	Cuba, Haiti .....		267.00		<sup>3</sup>				267.00
Committee total .....					267.00						267.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. LAMAR SMITH, Chairman, Apr. 7, 2011.



REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Kevin Brady	11/10	11/12	Japan		956.00		9,036.70				9,992.70
David Thomas	11/9	11/12	Japan		1,083.46		9,452.20				10,535.66
Geoffrey Antell	11/6	11/12	Korea		1,926.00		5,015.64				6,941.64
	11/12	11/13	Japan		996.00				55.00		444.52
Angela Ellard	11/8	11/12	Korea		1,226.00		9,570.90		186.69		10,983.59
	11/12	11/13	Japan		996.00						996.00
George York	11/9	11/13	Japan		1,350.00		11,165.20				12,515.20
Alexander Perkins	11/6	11/12	Korea		1,576.45		7,519.80				9,096.25
Vijaya Rangaswami	11/6	11/12	Korea		1,770.00		9,618.80				11,388.80
Committee total					11,879.91		61,379.24		241.69		73,500.84

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1265. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the National Guard Youth Challenge Program Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1266. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — System Restoration Reliability Standards [Docket No.: RM10-16-000; Order No. 749] received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1267. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Withdrawal of Regulatory Guide 8.5, "Critically and Other Interior Evacuation Signals." [7590-01-P] received March 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1268. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Control of Stainless Steel Weld Cladding of Low-Alloy Steel Components [Regulatory Guide 1.43] received March 30, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1269. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Control of Preheat Temperature for Welding of Low-Alloy Steel [Regulatory Guide 1.50] received March 30, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1270. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Fifth Annual No FEAR Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1271. 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 2005-51; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket No.: FAR 2011-0077, Sequence 3] received March 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1272. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Clarification of Standard Form 26 — Award/Contract [FAC 2005-51; FAR Case 2009-029; Item II; Docket

2010-0096, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL72) received March 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1273. 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 2005-51; Introduction [Docket FAR: 2011-0076, Sequence 3] received March 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1274. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) Program [FAC 2005-51; FAR Case 2010-015; Item I; Docket 2010-0015, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL97) received March 31, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1275. A letter from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, International Broadcasting Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's annual report for fiscal year 2010 on the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2010; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1276. A letter from the Director, Equal Employment Opportunity, National Endowment of the Humanities, transmitting Notification that the National Endowment for the Humanities is in compliance with the No FEAR Act for fiscal year 2010 and that there were no incidents of discrimination reported; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1277. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Fiscal Year 2010 Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1278. A letter from the Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska-2011-12 and 2012-13 Subsistence Taking of Fish and Shellfish Regulations [Docket No.: FWS-R7-SM-2009-0061] [70101-1261-0000L6] (RIN: 1018-AW71) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1279. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of a report required by Section 202(a)(1)(C) of Pub. L. 107-273, the "21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act", related to certain set-

tlements and injunctive relief for the Fourth Quarter 2010, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530D Public Law 107-273, section 202; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1280. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes to Implement the Prioritized Examination Track (Track I) of the Enhanced Examination Timing Control Procedures [Docket No.: PTO-P-2010-0092] (RIN: 0651-AC52) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1281. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Tripoli (HLLL) Flight Information Region (FIR) [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0246; Amendment No. 91-321; SFAR No. 112] (RIN: 2120-AJ93) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1282. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30772; Amdt. No. 3416] received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1283. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30773; Amdt. No. 3417] received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1284. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Specified Tax Return Preparers Required to File Individual Income Tax Returns Using Magnetic Media [TD 9518] (RIN: 1545-BJ52) received March 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. POLIS (for himself, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 1532. A bill to provide incentives for States and local educational agencies to implement comprehensive reforms and innovative strategies that are designed to lead to significant improvement in outcomes for all students and significant reductions in achievement gaps among subgroups of students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.R. 1533. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain shipping from the harbor maintenance tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 1534. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage retirement savings by modifying requirements with respect to employer-established IRAs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. FARENTHOLD (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HALL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. REYES, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CARTER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 1535. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to the identification of high priority corridors and the inclusion of certain route segments on the Interstate System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. NUGENT, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 1536. A bill to provide for the disposition of the retiring Space Shuttles; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. NADLER (for himself, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Flor-

ida, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STARK, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 1537. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to promote family unity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. LONG, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 1538. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose certain return information related to identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan):

H.R. 1539. A bill to repeal section 939G of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and to restore Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 436(g) repealed by such section; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCKEON (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Washington) (both by request):

H.R. 1540. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. YODER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 1541. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers to make contributions to the Federal Government on their income tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BOSWELL):

H.R. 1542. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of supermarkets in certain underserved areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself and Mr. LATHAM):

H.R. 1543. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRITZ:

H.R. 1544. A bill to extend Corridor N of the Appalachian development highway system from its current northern terminus at Corridor M, near Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, to Corridor T, near Salamanca, New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 1545. A bill to establish the Waco Mammoth National Monument in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 1546. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 1547. A bill to provide grants to States to ensure that all students in the middle grades are taught an academically rigorous curriculum with effective supports so that students complete the middle grades prepared for success in secondary school and postsecondary endeavors, to improve State and district policies and programs relating to the academic achievement of students in the middle grades, to develop and implement effective middle grades models for struggling students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HOLT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. STARK, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 1548. A bill to allow homeowners of moderate-value homes who are subject to mortgage foreclosure proceedings to remain in their homes as renters; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 1549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the unearned income medicare contribution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PIERLUISI (for himself, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 1550. A bill to establish programs in the Department of Justice and in the Department of Homeland Security to help States that have high rates of homicide and other violent crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 1551. A bill to prioritize certain Government obligations for continued payment in the event that the statutory debt limit is reached, to appropriate funds for the pay and allowances of all members of the Armed Forces, and for those civilian employees of

the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard serving in a combat zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. ISRAEL:

H.R. 1552. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the possession of a firearm by a person who is adjudicated to have committed a violent act while a juvenile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. COSTELLO):

H.R. 1553. A bill to include Livingston, Union, and Stephenson Counties in Illinois to the Lincoln National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H.R. 1554. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit advance notice to certain individuals, including security screeners, of covert testing of security screening procedures for the purpose of enhancing transportation security at airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 1555. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to limit the number of Urban Area Security Initiative grants awarded and to clarify the risk assessment formula to be used when making such grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 1556. A bill to amend the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act to allow certain land to be used to generate income to provide funding for academic programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. WEINER, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 1557. A bill to provide the spouses and children of aliens who perished in the September 11 terrorist attacks an opportunity to adjust their status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. SHULER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. COLE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KLINE, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. YODER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. LONG, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.R. 1558. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to clarify the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to certain sporting good articles, and to exempt those articles from a definition under that Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1559. A bill to authorize the Benjamin Harrison Society to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia to honor the patriots of the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. REYES:

H.R. 1560. A bill to amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to allow the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe to determine blood quantum requirement for membership in that tribe; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. REYES (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. FILNER, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BACA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 1561. A bill to enhance the safety of ports of entry in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Agriculture, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Mr. WOLF, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 1562. A bill to provide for programs and activities with respect to the prevention of underage drinking; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 1563. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the archeological site and surrounding land of the New Philadelphia town site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1564. A bill to establish the Commission on Freedom of Information Act Processing Delays; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WALZ of Minnesota (for himself and Mr. HANNA):

H.R. 1565. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to incorporate regional transportation planning organizations into statewide transportation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WALZ of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. KISSELL):

H.R. 1566. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to enhance protections for members of the uniformed services relating to mortgages, mortgage foreclosure, and eviction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 1567. A bill to amend the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 to require mortgagees for mortgages in default to engage in reasonable loss mitigation activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself and Mr. LUJAN):

H.R. 1568. A bill to amend title VII of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution entitled the "Creativity and Innovation Resolution"; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. FILNER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H. Res. 224. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Port of Long Beach; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FALCOMVAEGA, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H. Res. 225. A resolution honoring the victims of the Cambodian genocide that took place from April 1975 to January 1979; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. RIVERA):

H. Res. 226. A resolution calling for the immediate extradition or rendering to the United States of convicted felon William Morales and all other fugitives from justice who are receiving safe harbor in Cuba in order to escape prosecution or confinement for criminal offenses committed in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. LOEBACK):

H. Res. 227. A resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of America's teachers to building and enhancing our Nation's civic, cultural, and economic well-being; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H. Res. 228. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to place a real time display of the United States gross national debt in the House Chamber; to the Committee on House Administration.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. GUTIERREZ introduced a bill (H.R. 1569) for the relief of Simeon Simeonov, Stela Simeonova, Stoyan Simeonov, and Vania Simeonova; 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. POLIS:
H.R. 1532.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. TIBERI:
H.R. 1533.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill makes changes to existing law relating to Article 1, Section 7 which provides that "All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

By Mr. KIND:
H.R. 1534.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:
H.R. 1535.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:
H.R. 1536.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 1537.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18.

By Mr. PETRI:
H.R. 1538.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 which, in part, states: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, . . . and the Sixteenth Amendment which states: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. STIVERS:
H.R. 1539.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. McKEON:
H.R. 1540.
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 "provide for the common defense," "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy," as enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:
H.R. 1541.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 1542.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to interstate commerce).

By Mr. COURTNEY:
H.R. 1543.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. CRITZ:
H.R. 1544.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. FLORES:
H.R. 1545.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:
H.R. 1546.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 1547.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 1548.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art., I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. GRIMM:
H.R. 1549.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Sixteenth Amendment (Amendment XVI) to the United States Constitution allows the Congress to levy, or repeal, an income tax without apportioning it among the states or basing it on Census results.

By Mr. PIERLUISI:
H.R. 1550.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution such power as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. HUNTER:
H.R. 1551.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution sets for the power of appropriations states that "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ." In addition, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states that "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . ."

Also, Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing powers.

By Mr. ISRAEL:
H.R. 1552.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:
H.R. 1553.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 providing for the general Welfare of the United States.

By Mrs. LOWEY:
H.R. 1554.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. LOWEY:
H.R. 1555.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. LUJAN:
H.R. 1556.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The United States Constitution specifically mentions the relationship between the United States federal government and Native American tribes three times:

Article I, Section 2, Clause 3
Article I, Section 8
The Fourteenth Amendment, Section 2
By Mrs. MALONEY:
H.R. 1557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4, which reads: To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:
H.R. 1558.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Amendment II to The Constitution of the United States

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 1559.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clauses 1, and 18 of section 8 of article I, and clause 2 of section 3 of article IV of the Constitution.

By Mr. REYES:
H.R. 1560.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Text:
Article I, Section. 8.
Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Clause 2: To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Clause 4: To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Clause 5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Clause 6: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

Clause 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

Clause 8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Clause 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

Clause 10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

Clause 11: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Clause 12: To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

Clause 13: To provide and maintain a Navy;

Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Clause 15: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

Clause 16: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

Clause 17: To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;— And

Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. REYES:

H.R. 1561.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Text:

Article I, Section 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Clause 2: To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Clause 4: To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Clause 5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Clause 6: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

Clause 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

Clause 8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Clause 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

Clause 10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

Clause 11: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Clause 12: To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

Clause 13: To provide and maintain a Navy;

Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Clause 15: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

Clause 16: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

Clause 17: To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;— And

Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 1562.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 1563.

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 as stated in Article I, Section 8, and Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1564.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. WALZ of Minnesota:

H.R. 1565.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WALZ of Minnesota:

H.R. 1566.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 1567.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 1568.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 1569.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 and Amendment I, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 25: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 100: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 102: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 104: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 114: Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.

H.R. 125: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 152: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 178: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 181: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 186: Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 210: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. CHU, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 286: Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 324: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 337: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 365: Mr. COBLE, Mr. GIBSON, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 374: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 396: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 412: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 420: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 452: Mr. AUSTRIA, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 456: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 459: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 466: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 507: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 572: Mr. PASCARELL.

H.R. 601: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 607: Mr. BARROW and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 615: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 639: Mr. CLAY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FARR, Mr. INSLER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MARINO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 645: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LONG, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 653: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 654: Ms. NORTON and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 656: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WATT, Mr. CLAY, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 680: Ms. BUERKLE, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 692: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 704: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. HAYWORTH, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 709: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 721: Mrs. NOEM and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 735: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 740: Mr. MCHENRY and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 750: Mr. HERGER and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 763: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 782: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 801: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 820: Mr. WELCH, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. ESHOO.

- H.R. 822: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. AUSTRIA, and Mr. HARPER.
- H.R. 825: Mr. COBLE.
- H.R. 838: Mr. BENISHEK.
- H.R. 862: Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 876: Mr. COURTNEY.
- H.R. 879: Mr. LATTA.
- H.R. 895: Ms. BUERKLE.
- H.R. 931: Mrs. ELLMERS.
- H.R. 938: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. GONZALEZ.
- H.R. 946: Mr. SCHRADER.
- H.R. 961: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. MORAN.
- H.R. 977: Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 984: Mr. AUSTRIA.
- H.R. 998: Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 1001: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MALONEY, and Ms. BERKLEY.
- H.R. 1006: Mr. WEST.
- H.R. 1031: Mr. SCHOCK.
- H.R. 1041: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 1057: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. McDERMOTT.
- H.R. 1058: Mr. AUSTRIA.
- H.R. 1081: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. DENT, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1089: Ms. BERKLEY.
- H.R. 1093: Mr. AKIN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. MICA, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. OLSON, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota.
- H.R. 1119: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 1123: Mr. STARK and Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 1145: Mr. WESTMORELAND.
- H.R. 1159: Mr. CULBERSON.
- H.R. 1161: Mr. CRITZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. NOEM, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
- H.R. 1173: Mr. HENSARLING.
- H.R. 1179: Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. BUERKLE, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
- H.R. 1181: Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. HOLDEN.
- H.R. 1182: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HURT, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
- H.R. 1195: Mr. GERLACH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LOEBBACH, and Mr. FARR.
- H.R. 1196: Mr. BILBRAY.
- H.R. 1206: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. McINTYRE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. HARPER.
- H.R. 1211: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1219: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
- H.R. 1234: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. SABLAN.
- H.R. 1236: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mrs. EMERSON.
- H.R. 1244: Mr. ROSKAM.
- H.R. 1254: Mr. DEFAZIO.
- H.R. 1259: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
- H.R. 1262: Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. NADLER.
- H.R. 1278: Mr. MEEKS.
- H.R. 1281: Mr. HULTGREN.
- H.R. 1297: Mr. GUINTA, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. MCKEON.
- H.R. 1299: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 1319: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H.R. 1323: Mr. FINCHER, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. JORDAN.
- H.R. 1325: Mr. COSTA, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MATHESON.
- H.R. 1327: Mr. WEST, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. LAMBORN.
- H.R. 1329: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 1380: Ms. SEWELL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. POSEY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. PLATTS.
- H.R. 1391: Mr. MATHESON and Mr. BARROW.
- H.R. 1418: Mr. KISSELL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 1463: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 1466: Mr. PIERLUISI and Mr. BOREN.
- H.R. 1476: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 1477: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
- H.R. 1483: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, and Mrs. CAPPS.
- H.R. 1485: Mr. LABRADOR.
- H.R. 1501: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1506: Mr. MORAN and Mr. FARR.
- H.R. 1508: Mr. RIVERA and Mr. LAMBORN.
- H.R. 1514: Mr. SHULER.
- H.R. 1517: Mr. PLATTS.
- H.R. 1520: Mr. HINCHHEY.
- H.R. 1527: Mr. ISRAEL.
- H.R. 1528: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
- H.R. 1529: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. RUNYAN.
- H.J. Res. 1: Mr. FLORES and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
- H.J. Res. 2: Mr. PAULSEN.
- H.J. Res. 56: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. LAMBORN.
- H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. FLORES.
- H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. LAMBORN.
- H. Res. 16: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
- H. Res. 60: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H. Res. 83: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.
- H. Res. 100: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. FILNER.
- H. Res. 111: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
- H. Res. 137: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CROWLEY.
- H. Res. 163: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. CLAY.
- H. Res. 177: Mr. ELLISON and Ms. WOOLSEY.
- H. Res. 185: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. GARAMENDI.
- H. Res. 193: Mr. TIERNEY.
- H. Res. 208: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
- H. Res. 209: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
- H. Res. 211: Mr. CANSECO, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. FORBES.