

Graves (GA) Marchant
 Graves (LA) Marino
 Graves (MO) Massie
 Griffith McCarthy
 Grothman McCaul
 Guinta McClintock
 Guthrie McHenry
 Hanna McKinley
 Hardy McMorris
 Harper Rodgers
 Harris McSally
 Hartzler Meadows
 Heck (NV) Meehan
 Hensarling Messer
 Hice, Jody B. Mica
 Hill Miller (FL)
 Holding Miller (MI)
 Huelskamp Moolenaar
 Huizenga (MI) Mooney (WV)
 Hultgren Mullin
 Hunter Mulvaney
 Hurd (TX) Neugebauer
 Hurt (VA) Newhouse
 Issa Noem
 Jenkins (KS) Nugent
 Jenkins (WV) Nunes
 Johnson (OH) Olson
 Jones Palazzo
 Jordan Palmer
 Joyce Paulsen
 Katko Pearce
 Kelly (MS) Peterson
 Kelly (PA) Pittenger
 King (IA) Pitts
 King (NY) Poe (TX)
 Kinzinger (IL) Poliquin
 Kirkpatrick Pompeo
 Kline Posey
 Knight Price, Tom
 LaHood Ratcliffe
 LaMalfa LaMalfa
 Lamborn Reichert
 Lance Renacci
 Latta Ribble
 Lipinski Rice (SC)
 LoBiondo Rigell
 Long Roe (TN)
 Loudermilk Rogers (AL)
 Love Rogers (KY)
 Lucas Rohrabacher
 Luetkemeyer Rokita
 Lummis Rooney (FL)
 Lynch Ros-Lehtinen
 MacArthur Roskam
 Maloney, Sean Ross

NOES—180

Adams Davis, Danny
 Aguilar DeGette
 Amash Delaney
 Bass DeLauro
 Beatty DelBene
 Becerra DeSaulnier
 Bera Deutch
 Beyer Dingell
 Bishop (GA) Doggett
 Blumenauer Doyle, Michael
 Bonamici F.
 Boyle, Brendan Duckworth
 F. Edwards
 Brady (PA) Ellison
 Brown (FL) Engel
 Brownley (CA) Eshoo
 Bustos Esty
 Butterfield Farr
 Capps Foster
 Capuano Frankel (FL)
 Cárdenas Fudge
 Carney Gabbard
 Carson (IN) Gallego
 Cartwright Garamendi
 Castor (FL) Graham
 Castro (TX) Grayson
 Chaffetz Green, Al
 Chu, Judy Green, Gene
 Cicilline Grijalva
 Clark (MA) Gutiérrez
 Clarke (NY) Hahn
 Clay Hastings
 Cleaver Heck (WA)
 Clyburn Higgins
 Cohen Himes
 Connolly Honda
 Conyers Hoyer
 Costa Huffman
 Courtney Israel
 Crowley Jackson Lee
 Cummings Jeffries
 Davis (CA) Johnson (GA)

Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Royce
 Russell
 Salmon
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sinema
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Stefanik
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tipton
 Trott
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Yoho
 Young (AK)
 Young (IA)
 Young (IN)
 Zeldin
 Zinke

Nolan
 Norcross
 O'Rourke
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Rice (NY)
 Richmond
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1518

So the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, pursuant to House Resolution 732, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4909) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4909.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 735 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4909.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1521

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4909) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 114-569 pursuant to House Resolution 732 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) had been disposed of.

Pursuant to House Resolution 735, no further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in House Report 114-571 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 735.

Each further amendment printed in the report shall be considered 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 114-571.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY USE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) COST COMPETITIVENESS REQUIREMENT.—
 (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense shall not purchase alternative energy unless such energy is equivalent to conventional energy in terms of cost and capabilities.

(2) COST CALCULATION.—The cost of each energy source described in paragraph (1) shall be calculated on a pre-tax basis in terms of life-cycle cost. Such calculation shall take into account—

(A) all associated Federal grants, subsidies and tax incentives applied from the point of production to consumption;

(B) fixed and variable operations and maintenance costs; and

(C) in the case of fuel, fully burdened costs, including all associated transportation and security from the point of purchase to delivery to the end user.

(b) PROHIBITION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY MANDATES.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2017 for the Department of Defense shall be used to carry out any provision of law that requires the Department of Defense—

(1) to consume renewable energy, unless such energy meets the requirements of subsection (a); or

(2) to reduce the overall amount of energy consumed by the Department.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 735, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to speak about this amendment to the 2017 NDAA.

Since taking office in 2009, President Obama's administration has forced its green energy agenda on the American people despite the devastating costs.

For our military, this means a mandate to purchase renewable energy and to incorporate climate change into almost every aspect of training, regardless of cost or efficiency. As you might imagine, these mandates result in some absurd wastes of money. Every cent spent by the Department of Defense on the incorporation of the administration's climate change agenda is a cent lost for the defense of the American people.

The U.S. military should be focused on defending American citizens, not serving as a playground for the green energy movement. Moreover, spending the American people's tax dollars on crony capitalism is despicable. Renewable energy should be free to compete in the energy marketplace. American families shouldn't be asked to subsidize costly, inefficient, and uncompetitive green energy with their hard-earned tax dollars.

My amendment ends this wasteful and dangerous practice; it prohibits renewable energy mandates placed on the Department of Defense; and ensures that every unit of energy our military purchases is the most cost-effective option available.

I ask for support on this amendment.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK.)

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chair, I stand today opposed to this amendment, as the representative of Fort Drum, an Army post that is 100 percent energy-independent and self-sustainable, relying solely on biomass energy.

Unfortunately, this amendment would impede military facilities, like Drum, from continuing to pursue en-

ergy solutions that enhance national security, training capabilities, and operational flexibility.

Fort Drum and the north country serve as models for operating government facilities more efficiently, where ReEnergy, our alternative partner, positively affects the Army and has created 300-plus jobs throughout our community.

Providing our military with resilient energy ensures our servicemembers remain able to respond to any threats at any time. DOD's use of alternative energy strengthens their ability to conduct combative operations, humanitarian response, and protects our national security.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment which would have a detrimental effect on alternative energy technologies that make our troops safer, increases combat effectiveness, and severely undercuts programs like those at Fort Drum.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS), a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I am also opposed to this amendment.

The DOD's employment of alternative energy is not about hugging trees; it is about improving our mission capabilities and saving lives.

The military's investments in alternative energy technologies not only make our troops safer and increase combat effectiveness, but they also reap government energy savings. Renewable energy systems reduce our reliance on foreign oil and have saved lives by cutting down on refueling trips in the battlefields.

Around 3,000 American soldiers were killed or wounded in Afghanistan while protecting fuel convoys. The military is already adopting cutting-edge renewable energy technologies, like transportable solar panels and backpacks used by marines to generate electricity.

Last August, I was at Naval Base Coronado when the Navy signed the largest renewable energy purchase by the Federal Government in history. The project will provide 210 megawatts of energy at an estimated savings of \$90 million over the length of the contract.

Since 2009, the department estimates that they have saved over \$1 billion through renewable energy projects on installations.

As we consider how to allocate the limited resources we have to support our servicemembers and keep Americans safe, it is counterproductive at best to prohibit the military from using funds on cost-saving alternative sources of energy and redirecting it toward mission priorities. A 21st century military with the capability to counter new and dynamic threats cannot be powered by the energy of yesterday.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose this amendment.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposition.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's support of this amendment and not opposition to this amendment. This amendment simply says that the military must determine the most cost-effective method. It does not ban renewables at all.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON.)

Mr. GIBSON. I thank the ranking member and appreciate his leadership.

Mr. Chair, I am sure that the gentleman from Colorado has the best intentions. And, with respect, I ask him to withdraw the amendment because it is very problematic, as it is currently worded, prohibiting the reduction of energy consumption. I mean, this is important not only in terms of savings itself but, quite candidly, for saving lives.

After four combat tours in Iraq, we found any way possible to reduce the amount of convoys to go forward into our most forward positions and outposts because we knew every time that we were on the road, we could be at risk; we could lose lives.

I appreciate the effort to save money. And I think that if the gentleman withdraws the amendment and works with the committee, I am sure that we can find a way to move forward on that score.

But, as Ms. STEFANIK mentioned, her post at Fort Drum really is reliant on—or is certainly benefiting from this biomass endeavor that is right there at Fort Drum.

So I want to thank Mr. SMITH for yielding me the time, and I certainly respect to the gentleman who offered the amendment.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ.)

Mr. WALZ. Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues, national security experts, military leaders, and America's energy producers, and rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Department of Defense's use of alternative energy as accelerated in recent years and strengthened the military's ability to conduct combat operations, humanitarian response, and homeland defense.

□ 1530

In short, it has improved the readiness of the Armed Forces to protect freedom overseas. DOD is the largest consumer of energy in the world, 117 million barrels of oil. Every 25 cent increase in a gallon of gas costs \$1 billion to the American taxpayers and \$1 billion less to the troops.

DOD's fuel costs from 2005 to 2011 were so volatile, the costs went from to \$4.5 billion to \$17.3 billion, even though we reduced our usage by 4 percent. An example of this is the U.S. Pacific Fleet in 2012 faced a \$200 million budget

gap that had to be filled by taking money from elsewhere because of rising fuel costs.

This willingness to not look at all American homegrown energy and security is simply wrongheaded. And the idea that it costs more to do this—it costs \$83 billion more to protect shipping oil coming from overseas.

I ask my colleagues to resist this amendment.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of the time.

I agree with my colleagues, three of whom have served in the military and understand the need for this.

This is an investment. This is an investment in alternatives. If we are tied to oil, tied to fossil fuels, and have no alternative—right now they are cheap, but then they go up in costs. And they are also far more difficult to get into the field, as Mr. GIBSON pointed out. This is an investment to give us the alternatives that we need.

Nothing is more important to the success of a military—past the people who serve—than the ability to get the fuel they need, whatever form it comes in. This is an investment in developing much-needed alternatives.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, the fact that this amendment requires the military to choose the most cost-effective energy source allows the military to spend its money on those priorities, rather than on energy.

I would ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAMALFA) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of its secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 114-571.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON CARRYING OUT CERTAIN AUTHORITIES RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2017 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to carry out the provisions described in subsection (b).

(b) PROVISIONS.—The provisions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6(b)(iii), and 6(c) of Executive Order 13653 (78 Fed. Reg. 66817, relating to preparing the United States for the impacts of climate change).

(2) Sections 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15(b) of Executive Order 13693 (80 Fed. Reg. 15869, relating to planning for Federal sustainability in the next decade).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 735, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, my amendment prevents scarce dollars from being wasted to fund two of President Obama's executive orders regarding climate change and green energy. These are dollars that should go to the readiness of our Armed Forces.

A similar amendment has already been adopted by voice vote for the past 2 years during House floor consideration of the Defense appropriations bills.

My amendment is supported by 28 outside organizations, including the Competitive Enterprise Institute, Americans for Prosperity, Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, and many others.

These executive orders require the Department of Defense to squander—squander—precious defense dollars by incorporating climate change bureaucracies into its acquisition and military operations and to waste money on green energy projects. EPA bureaucrats and other political appointees are directing our military commanders on how to run their installations and procure green weapons, which undermines ongoing acquisition reforms in the NDAA. These activities are simply not the mission of the U.S. military.

Regarding DOD's energy policy, decisions by installation commanders and DOD personnel need to be driven by requirements for actual cost-effectiveness, readiness, not arbitrary and inflexible green energy quotas and CO₂ benchmarks. My amendment does not prevent the DOD from considering renewable energy projects where it makes sense. But these decisions should not be driven by these mandates.

Take, for example, the Naval Station Norfolk, where the solar array cost the

Navy \$21 million but only provided 2 percent of the base's electricity. According to the Inspector General's Office, it will take 447 years for the savings to pay the cost of the project. However, solar panels usually only last about 25 years.

These mandates are diverting limited military resources to Solyndra-style boondoggles while sacrificing our military's readiness, modernization, and end strength. In a time of declining defense budgets, we need to ensure that every dollar spent goes directly to support the lethality of our Armed Forces.

Again, my amendment is similar to repeated efforts by the House to prevent national security dollars from being wasted to advance the President's onerous green energy and climate change requirements. So I ask that the House continue that opposition to this nondefense agenda by supporting my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time. Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS).

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment.

In January of this year, the Pentagon issued a directive saying: "The Department of Defense must be able to adapt current and future operations to address the impacts of climate change in order to maintain an effective and efficient U.S. military."

This followed a DOD report to Congress released last July that said: "Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to our national security, contributing to increased natural disasters, refugee flows, and conflicts over basic resources such as food and water . . . and the scope, scale, and intensity of these impacts are projected to increase."

From 2006 to 2010, Syria experienced overwhelming refugee flows that DOD characterized as a climate-related security risk creating negative effects on human security and requiring DOD involvement and resources.

In 2014, the Pentagon reported that the impacts of climate change may increase the frequency, scale, and complexity of future missions, while at the same time undermining the capacity of our domestic installation to support training activities.

The readiness of our military depends on being able to train and equip the most advanced force in the world, but the threat of rising sea levels from escalating temperatures and melting ice caps could put dozens of military installations at risk.

San Diego is home to the largest concentration of military forces in the world. With seven military installations in my district alone, rising sea levels, drought, and finding reliable energy sources all pose challenges. San Diego military installations are investing in energy security and increasing