

Whole milk contains 3.25 percent fat, making it 96.75 percent fat-free as compared to the common 2 percent or 1 percent or skim that we see. This is not an incredibly great amount of fat for what the perception would be out there.

Whole milk is nutritious and simple. Whole milk doesn't contain any more sugar or carbs than skim or low-fat milk, but it does contain essential nutrients that children need to grow.

Mr. Speaker, 8 ounces of whole milk provides 8 grams of protein. That is 16 percent of the daily recommended value. This high-quality protein builds and repairs muscle, keeps us fuller longer, provides energy and focus, and helps maintain bone health and a healthy weight while supporting a healthy immune system.

An 8-ounce serving of milk, flavored or not, gives children the same amount of calcium as 10 cups of spinach, the same amount of potassium as in one small banana, the same amount of vitamin A as in three-quarters of a cup of broccoli, and the same amount of vitamin D as in three-quarters of an ounce of cooked salmon. Parents of picky eaters know how hard it is to convince their kids to eat that every day.

Whole milk is a good thing.

□ 0915

STRENGTHENING CIVIL RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY AT USDA

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

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to discuss why this body needs to pass the JUST Act of 2023. This bill will strengthen civil rights accountability at the United States Department of Agriculture.

Some may question why this bill is necessary. The USDA has a long and checkered history of racial policies and discrimination against Black and other minority farmers.

In the 20th century, the USDA farm lending programs undermined African-American farmers' ability to continue their operations, and the numbers don't lie.

At the beginning of the 1900s, there were more than 925,000 Black farm operators who owned more than 16 million acres of land.

The most recent numbers from 2017 paint a bleak picture. There are only 48,000 Black family farm operators left. So let's strengthen civil rights accountability at the USDA by passing the JUST Act.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I note the next order of business is the conference

report on H.R. 2670, and I wish to ask several points of parliamentary inquiry and maybe points of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PERRY. The rules of the House require that every bill must have a stated single purpose to be filed. Was such a statement filed, and if so, what is the single purpose of H.R. 2670?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not respond to hypothetical questions on measures not pending at this time.

Mr. PERRY. The body can't ask a question as to what the stated single purpose of this conference report is?

It is not a hypothetical.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will respond to parliamentary inquiries relating to a pending measure.

Mr. PERRY. The pending measure is on the suspension of the rules for H.R. 2670.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is no measure pending at this time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman cannot be recognized for H.R. 2670 at this point, how does one comply with the section in rule XXII that says a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may raise a point of order against a nongermane matter as specified in subparagraph 2 before the commencement of debate?

We have to do it before the debate starts or we have waited too long; is that not correct, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No Member has yet been recognized to even call up a measure.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2670, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of December 6, 2023, at Book II, page H6213.)

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I would ask if now is the appropriate time to make points of parliamentary inquiry and motions related to the properness of H.R. 2670, the conference report, being before this House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state an inquiry at this time, if he has one about the pending measure.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire as to whether or not when originally filed, H.R. 2670 complied with the requirements of the rules of the House to have a single purpose stated, and if so, what was that single purpose?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not provide an advisory opinion. The Chair would advise the gentleman that consistent with prior clarifications by the Chair, including on December 19, 2007, a motion to suspend the rules waives all points of order that would have otherwise applied to this measure.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, that is why we tried to do it before the motion was made. I am questioning how can a Member exercise his rights under the rules to raise objections when the rule clearly says it must be done before the commencement of debate. Now we are told that once a measure has been called up and the motion has been made, we can't make the inquiries or challenge the properness of the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama has made a motion to suspend the rules. The effect of such motion is that all points of order are waived.

Mr. GRIFFITH. That is if the resolution passes. I am trying to establish whether or not this is even properly before the body.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion to suspend the rules was properly offered.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, is the Chair confirming that there was, in fact, a single purpose declaration made at the time of the filing of the bill, because otherwise it is not properly before the House at all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is confirming that the gentleman has offered a motion to suspend the rules to adopt a conference report, and that is what is pending right now.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, is the Chair indicating that the mere motion to suspend the rules, therefore, suspends the rules until such time as that motion is defeated?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Chair if that also applies to any germaneness that might apply that would otherwise be in violation of the conference reports stated in rule XXII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair just stated, that applies to any and all points of order.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, with respect to the discussion about who is controlling the time, I would rise in true opposition to claim time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) opposed to the conference report?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, no, I am not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield one half of my time to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), and ask that the gentleman be allowed to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the con-

ference report to accompany H.R. 2670 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of FY24 National Defense Authorization Act.

The NDAA is one of the most consequential bills Congress considers. Passage of this bill each year sends an important signal to the men and women defending our freedom that Congress can function and will prioritize their needs above all else.

Enacting the NDAA has never been more valid than today. America and our allies face unprecedented and rapidly evolving threats from China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, and terrorist organizations throughout the world.

These threats are real. We all just witnessed terrorist acts on their threats against one of our closest allies in the Middle East, and we all pray for Israel as it counters the most vile attack on Jewish people since the Holocaust.

To stay ahead of these threats, DOD came to Congress this year, as they do every year, to request critical new authorities as a part of the National Defense Authorization Act.

We took those requests seriously. We held dozens of hearings to examine them, then we worked to improve them and add our own priorities through the committee and floor processes.

We followed regular order and had a conference committee for the first time in 2 years. We fought the Senate for weeks over each other's priorities, and we came to a compromise. That is what is before us today.

I will be the first to admit, I am disappointed we didn't get all the priorities we wanted, but the Senate is pretty disappointed they didn't get the priorities they wanted either. It takes compromise to move legislation in a divided government, and this bill is a good compromise. It is laser-focused on deterring our adversaries, especially China.

The conference report includes critical new authorities to ensure our warfighters have what they need to deter our adversaries and to prevail in future battles. It goes a long way toward ending woke policies being forced on our servicemembers by leftwing bureaucrats.

It includes provisions that ban critical race theory and require promotion based on merit. It includes several provisions that require accountability from the administration, like a Special Inspector General for Ukraine aid and a deadline for the DOD to finally pass an audit.

It improves the security of Israel by extending weapons transfers and expanding joint military training.

Finally, the conference report carries important new quality-of-life improvements for our servicemembers and their military families, including the largest pay raise in over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a compromise, but it is a good compromise. It puts the need of our servicemembers and our national security before all else.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, below is a table representing \$37.6 billion in savings over the Future Years Defense Program included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024.

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
AIR FORCE	F-15EX, Other support costs unjustified growth	26,730
AIR FORCE	KC-46A MDAP, Commodities activation excess to need	41,000
AIR FORCE	Combat Rescue Helicopter, Obsolescence ahead of need	22,784
AIR FORCE	F-16, Comms suite upgrade kits previously funded	5,705
AIR FORCE	F-16, Comms suite upgrade installation delays	5,454
AIR FORCE	F-22A, Sensor enhancement delays	434,997
AIR FORCE	F-15 EPAW, SEPM unjustified growth	15,681
AIR FORCE	Other Production Charges, T-7A depot activation ahead of need	33,609
AIR FORCE	Cartridges, Small cal/ground munitions - (A143) 7.62MM ball linked unit cost adjustment	500
AIR FORCE	General Purpose Bombs, Previously funded items	14,855
AIR FORCE	Massive Ordnance Penetrator (MOP), Unjustified request	12,824
AIR FORCE	Joint Direct Attack Munition, PSC other government costs unjustified growth	3,877
AIR FORCE	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, Utility unjustified unit cost growth	6,059
AIR FORCE	Fuels Support Equipment (FSE), Fuel storage bladder unjustified unit cost growth	3,239
AIR FORCE	General Information Technology, Insufficient justification	25,000
AIR FORCE	Afnet, Insufficient justification	2,293
AIR FORCE	F-35, Flyaway unit cost growth	103,740
AIR FORCE	Other Production Charges, Excess to need	229,400
AIR FORCE	KC-46A Mdap, Cost overestimation: Other government costs	6,571
AIR FORCE	B-2A, Excess to need: IFF transponder	3,600
AIR FORCE	B-52, Cost overestimation: Tactical data links program support	3,199

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
AIR FORCE	F-16, SLEP costs previously funded	25,440
AIR FORCE	Combat Training Ranges, Unit cost growth: P6CTS	3,050
AIR FORCE	Fuels Support Equipment (FSE), All Terrain Berm Storage System schedule discrepancies	7,215
AIR FORCE	HC/MC-130 Recap RDT&E, Program decrease	20,000
AIR FORCE	F-35 C2D2, Program decrease	1,993
AIR FORCE	HC/MC-130 Recap RDT&E, Excess to need	5,000
AIR FORCE	Hypersonics Prototyping, Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW)	150,340
AIR FORCE	B-52 Squadrons, Scheduling delays	20,639
AIR FORCE	VC-25B, Excess to Need	57,000
AIR FORCE	Advanced Weapons Technology, Excessive cost growth	10,000
AIR FORCE	Modular Advanced Missile, Program decrease	105,238
AIR FORCE	Advanced Pilot Training, Program delay	2,272
AIR FORCE	Future AF Integrated Technology Demos, Program reduction	42,200
AIR FORCE	Advanced Aerospace Sensors, Multi-Spectrum Sensing Demonstration excess to need	2,200
AIR FORCE	Advanced Technology and Sensors, Imaging and Targeting Support excess growth	2,470
AIR FORCE	Operational Energy and Installation Resilience, Excess growth	10,402
AIR FORCE	Stand In Attack Weapon, Aircraft integration delays	13,000
AIR FORCE	Airborne Sigint Enterprise, Underexecution	2,202
AIR FORCE	C-5 Airlift Squadrons (IF), SIL early to need	1,216
AIR FORCE	KC-135S, Comm 2 early to need	1,583
AIR FORCE	Air Force Studies and Analysis Agency, Modeling and Simulation Development excess growth	3,000
AIR FORCE	Classified Programs, Classified adjustment	212,081
AIR FORCE	Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC), EMO excess to need	69,716
AIR FORCE	Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC), Test and evaluation excess to need	12,657
AIR FORCE	Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC), Management services overestimation	15,919
AIR FORCE	HH-60W, Support costs excess to need	892
AIR FORCE	KC-46A Tanker Squadrons, Direct mission support excess to need	7,168
AIR FORCE	KC-46A Tanker Squadrons, Aircrew training system previously funded	9,864
AIR FORCE	KC-46A Tanker Squadrons, Test and evaluation previously funded	20,175
AIR FORCE	Specialized Undergraduate Flight Training, T-6 avionics replacement program delay	1,182
AIR FORCE	High Frequency Radio Systems, Program support costs unjustified request	5,000
AIR FORCE	ISR Modernization & Automation Dvmt (IMAD), Unjustified growth	5,110
AIR FORCE	Contractor Logistics Support and System Support, Underexecution	40,000
AIR FORCE	Flying Hour Program, Underexecution	115,000
AIR FORCE	Base Support, Underexecution	115,000
AIR FORCE	Flight Training, Underexecution	12,241
AIR FORCE	Other Servicewide Activities, Underexecution	45,000
AIR FORCE	Primary Combat Forces, Unjustified growth	30,000
AIR FORCE	Contractor Logistics Support and System Support, Unjustified growth	18,000
AIR FORCE	US Centcom, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq reduction	6,000
AIR FORCE	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	200,000
AIR FORCE	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	28,000
AIR FORCE	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	21,900
AIR FORCE	Primary Combat Forces, Unjustified growth	30,000
AIR FORCE	Combat Enhancement Forces, Unjustified growth	36,000
AIR FORCE	Global C3I and Early Warning, Unjustified request	18,400
AIR FORCE	Other Combat Ops Spt Programs, Unjustified growth	13,000
AIR FORCE	Administration, Program decrease - contract support	500
AIR FORCE	Air Operations Training (OJT, Maintain Skills), Unjustified growth	19,000
AIR FORCE	Aircraft Operations, Unjustified growth	20,000
AIR FORCE	Air Force end strength underexecution	564,000
AIR FORCE	Air National Guard AGR end strength underexecution	33,000
AIR FORCE	A-10 aircraft divestment	4,494,727
AIR FORCE	B-1B aircraft divestment	406,851
AIR FORCE	C-130H aircraft divestment	692,418
AIR FORCE	E-3/AWACS aircraft divestment	764,689
AIR FORCE	E-8 JSTARS aircraft divestment	1,464,417
AIR FORCE	EC-130H aircraft divestment	496,521
AIR FORCE	EC-130J aircraft divestment	186,030
AIR FORCE	F-15 C/D aircraft divestment	3,699,838
AIR FORCE	F-15E aircraft divestment	1,723,000
AIR FORCE	F-16 C/D aircraft divestment	1,239,576
AIR FORCE	HH-60G aircraft divestment	1,462,747
AIR FORCE	KC-10 aircraft divestment	2,054,206
AIR FORCE	KC-135 R/T aircraft divestment	1,533,002

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
AIR FORCE	T-1A aircraft divestment	631,948
AIR FORCE	Classified Programs, Program justification review	14,737
ARMY	Aircraft Survivability Equipment, B-Kit unit cost adjustment	5,230
ARMY	Precision Strike Missile (PRSM), Unjustified growth: Software maintenance	6,250
ARMY	Bradley Program (Mod), Unjustified growth: modification 7 installation	6,204
ARMY	Signal Modernization Program, Program decrease	10,400
ARMY	COTS Communications Equipment, Program decrease	7,100
ARMY	Armored Multi Purpose Vehicle (AMPV), Program decrease	2,500
ARMY	M-SHORAD - Procurement, Excess fielding growth	10,500
ARMY	Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit (HMS), Excess to need	5,043
ARMY	Joint Battle Command - Platform (JBC-P), Unjustified Cost Growth - Fielding and Systems Engineering	5,224
ARMY	IAMD Battle Command System, Excess Interim Contractor Support	17,100
ARMY	Ground Soldier System, Excess to need	12,867
ARMY	Mobile Protected Firepower, Excessive growth - systems technical support	8,000
ARMY	Stryker Upgrade, Excessive growth - fleet modifications	4,600
ARMY	CTG, 25mm, All Types, Excess to need	7,257
ARMY	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle Family and Vehicl, Unit cost increases	2,095
ARMY	Tactical Network Technology Mod In Svc, SATCOM obsolescence previously funded	12,003
ARMY	Counter Small Unmanned Aerial System (C-SUAS), Execution delays	60,000
ARMY	Night Vision Devices, Restore acquisition accountability: Government program management costs	3,284
ARMY	Emerging Technology Initiatives, Program decrease	51,440
ARMY	Lethality Advanced Technology, Program decrease	2,827
ARMY	Aviation - Adv Dev, FARA - Excess to need	13,356
ARMY	Soldier Systems - Advanced Development, Slow expenditure rate - Advance Development	523
ARMY	Soldier Systems - Advanced Development, Excessive growth - Program management	1,333
ARMY	Maneuver - Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD), Delayed expenditure - Contract Award Delay	7,245
ARMY	Medium Tactical Vehicles, Incomplete development goals	25,000
ARMY	Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, Incomplete development goals	43,893
ARMY	Night Vision Systems - Eng Dev, Slow expenditure - Joint Effects Targetting System (JETS)	5,028
ARMY	Manned Ground Vehicle, OMFV slow expenditure	120,900
ARMY	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) Engineering and Manufacturing Development Ph, Slow expenditure	1,100
ARMY	Improved Turbine Engine Program, Excessive Growth - Government Planning	1,721
ARMY	Improved Turbine Engine Program, Slow expenditure rate	8,464
ARMY	Combat Vehicle Improvement Programs, Slow expenditure - Stryker Combat Vehicle Improvement Program	10,445
ARMY	155mm Self-Propelled Howitzer Improvements, Slow expenditure - Extended Range Cannon Artillery	6,200
ARMY	155mm Self-Propelled Howitzer Improvements, Excess growth - ERCA range prototype build	5,900
ARMY	Environmental Quality Technology - Dem/Val, Program decrease	2,500
ARMY	Suite and Survivability Enhancement Systems - Emd, Maintain program management level of effort	1,200
ARMY	Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (SUAV) (6.5), Unjustified growth	3,923
ARMY	Maneuver Units, Unjustified growth	100,000
ARMY	Force Readiness Operations Support, Unjustified growth	54,000
ARMY	Servicewide Communications, Insufficient justification	25,000
ARMY	Echelons Above Brigade, Unjustified growth	7,000
ARMY	Theater Level Assets, Unjustified growth	2,000
ARMY	Aviation Assets, Unjustified growth	11,000
ARMY	Force Readiness Operations Support, Unjustified growth	5,000
ARMY	Aviation Assets, Unjustified growth	40,000
ARMY	Base Operations Support, Unjustified growth	27,669
ARMY	Specialized Skill Training, Unjustified growth	15,000
ARMY	Central Supply Activities, Unjustified growth	25,000
ARMY	Manpower Management, Unjustified growth	3,000
ARMY	Other Service Support, Unjustified growth	5,000
ARMY	Echelons Above Brigade, Underexecution	14,000
ARMY	Theater Level Assets, Underexecution	10,000
ARMY	Land Forces Operations Support, Underexecution	14,000
ARMY	Base Operations Support, Unjustified growth	2,000
ARMY	Army, Underexecution of strength	787,901
ARMY	UH-60A aircraft divestment	3,400
ARMY	UH-60L aircraft divestment	15,300
CBDP	Chemical and Biological Defense Program - Advanced Development, Program decrease	35,419
CBDP	Chemical and Biological Defense Program - Dem/Val, Excess growth	24,847
CBDP	Chemical and Biological Defense Program - EMD, Execution risk	20,597
CYBER	Robust Infrastructure and Access, Unjustified growth	34,647
DARPA	Sensor Technology, Program decrease	5,250
DARPA	Advanced Aerospace Systems, Program decrease	10,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
DARPA	Biomedical Technology, Program decrease	10,000
DARPA	Tactical Technology, Program decrease	20,000
DARPA	Advanced Electronics Technologies, Reduce carryover: Next generation microelectronics manufacturing	10,000
DARPA	Space Programs and Technology, Excess growth	12,500
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency, Unobligated balances	3,000
DCSA	Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, Unjustified growth	35,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	Other Items <\$5M, Program decrease	2,500
DEFENSE-WIDE	Undistributed, Historical unobligated balances	15,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	Savings from Foreign currency fluctuations	785,200
DEFENSE-WIDE	Classified Programs, Classified adjustment	70,968
DHA	Consolidated Health Support, Historical underexecution	6,018
DHA	Base Operations/Communications, Historical underexecution	2,500
DHA	In-House Care, Baseline adjustment	93,989
DHA	Private Sector Care, Unjustified growth	25,151
DHRA	Defense Human Resources Activity, Underexecution	45,000
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency, Program decrease	25,000
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency, Unobligated balances	9,900
DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency, Historical unobligated balances	2,000
DODEA	Department and Defense Education Activity, Historical unobligated balances	7,000
DOE EM	Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	36,000
DOE EM	Program support - Defense Environmental Cleanup	20,956
DOE EM	Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	2,228,000
DOE NNSA	Weapon technology and manufacturing maturation, Program decrease	20,000
DOE NNSA	Community Capacity Building Program, Insufficient justification; Academic Programs and Community Support, Underexecution	356,184
DOE NNSA	Maintenance and Repair of Facilities	18,000
DOE NNSA	Infrastructure and Safety	12,000
DOE NNSA	International nuclear security	48,535
DOE NNSA	Nonproliferation and Arms Control	100,000
DOE NNSA	Proliferation detection	50,000
DOE NNSA	NNSA Bioassurance Program	180,144
DOE NNSA	Federal Salaries and Expenses, Program direction	20,000
DOE NUCLEAR ENERGY	Nuclear Energy	17,733
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Program decrease - Border Security	120,000
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Program decrease	10,000
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff, Unobligated balances	3,600
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff - JTEEP, Unjustified growth	3,000
MDA	AEGIS BMD, Program decrease	4,000
MDA	BMD Enabling Programs, Poor justification	807
MDA	AEGIS BMD Test, Excess growth	5,049
MILITARY PERSONNEL	Unobligated balances	89,645
NAVY	Common Ground Equipment, Program decrease	5,000
NAVY	LCS In-Service Modernization, Excessive cost growth	17,030
NAVY	Shipboard IW Exploit, Excessive cost growth	16,925
NAVY	Afloat ATC Equipment, Excessive cost growth	2,118
NAVY	In-Service Radars and Sensors, Insufficient justification	15,000
NAVY	LCS MCM Mission Modules, Excess to need	14,291
NAVY	FFG-Frigate, Insufficient justification	10,000
NAVY	AS Submarine Tender, Late contract award	1,485,234
NAVY	MQ-25, Scheduling delays	199,000
NAVY	MQ-25 Ap, Scheduling delays	12,600
NAVY	Joint Strike Fighter CV, Flyaway unit cost growth	28,500
NAVY	JSF STOVL, Flyaway unit cost growth	42,666
NAVY	Special Support Equipment, Flyaway unit cost growth	19,328
NAVY	F-18 Series, F/A-18 C/D/E/F and EA-18G training equipment previously funded	5,812
NAVY	C-130 Series, Technical insertion (OSIP 019-14) Block 7 GFE unjustified growth	4,027
NAVY	MQ-4 Series, OSIP (003-23) previously funded	3,788
NAVY	Conventional Prompt Strike, Early to need	85,358
NAVY	Sidewinder, AUR Block II unit cost increase	2,859
NAVY	Small Diameter Bomb li, AUR unit cost growth	1,366
NAVY	Tomahawk Mods, Contract award delays	32,489
NAVY	CVN Refueling Overhauls Ap, Excess growth	14,658
NAVY	Outfitting, Outfitting early to need	17,684
NAVY	LPD Class Support Equipment, HWISW obsolescence installation cost growth	6,616
NAVY	Marine Group 5 Uas, Ancillary Equipment carryover	3,500
NAVY	Next Generation Jammer (NGJ), Contract savings	2,520

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
NAVY	Surface Combatant HM&E, DDG 51 ship control system cost growth	5,341
NAVY	Marine Corps Communications Systems, Marine Electromagnetic Warfare Ground Family of Systems	7,200
NAVY	Marine Corps Communications Systems, Tactical Communication Modernization	1,700
NAVY	Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) Increment II, Next Generation Jammer - Low Band	50,932
NAVY	F-35 C2D2, TR-3/B4 Unplanned cost growth	35,503
NAVY	F-35 C2D2, TR-3/B4 Unplanned cost growth	31,568
NAVY	CHALK CORAL, Program decrease	165,000
NAVY	Marine Corps Ground Combat/Support System, Slow expenditure	9,593
NAVY	Link Plumeria, Project 2937: Unjustified requirements	50,000
NAVY	Marine Corps Air Defense Weapons Systems, Slow expenditure	10,500
NAVY	Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR), Slow expenditure	8,600
NAVY	Unmanned Aerial System, ILS support previously funded	3,172
NAVY	Frigate Development, Live fire test and evaluation early to need	2,800
NAVY	Small and Medium Unmanned Undersea Vehicles, Medusa unexecutable contract award date	16,515
NAVY	Advanced Undersea Prototyping, Program delays	21,725
NAVY	Medium Unmanned Surface Vehicles (MUSVs), Program delays	11,552
NAVY	Unmanned Surface Vehicle Enabling Capabilities, Prior year underexecution	4,281
NAVY	Other Helo Development, Project 3406 insufficient justification	17,595
NAVY	Electronic Warfare Development, Prior year underexecution	3,034
NAVY	Surface Combatant Combat System Engineering, Software SW factory insufficient justification	9,750
NAVY	Surface Combatant Combat System Engineering, Aegis capability package 2024 delays	5,500
NAVY	Standard Missile Improvements, Prior year underexecution	29,376
NAVY	Lightweight Torpedo Development, Project 3418 testing ahead of need	8,500
NAVY	DDG-1000, Prior year underexecution	8,334
NAVY	F/A-18 Squadrons, Next generation naval mission planning system Insufficient justification	12,000
NAVY	USMC Ground Combat/Supporting Arms Systems - Eng Dev, OPF-M termination	20,181
NAVY	SSN(X), Unjustified growth-shipbuilder studies	18,000
NAVY	SSN(X), Unjustified growth-NSWC studies	13,804
NAVY	SSN(X), Unjustified growth-management and support costs	7,950
NAVY	Unmanned Carrier Aviation (UCA), Test excess to need due to EDM delays	20,403
NAVY	Administration, Program decrease	12,000
NAVY	Mission and Other Ship Operations, Underexecution	10,000
NAVY	Weapons Maintenance, Underexecution	25,000
NAVY	Enterprise Information, Insufficient justification	18,000
NAVY	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	4,200
NAVY	Combat Support Forces, Unjustified growth	20,000
NAVY	Base Operating Support, Unjustified growth	20,200
NAVY	Specialized Skill Training, Unjustified growth	5,000
NAVY	Navy Reserve, Projected underexecution	10,000
NAVY	Navy end strength underexecution	600,000
NAVY	Terminate COBRA Block II Development	290,000
NAVY	Disestablishment of Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2	87,400
NAVY	Continuous Process Improvement/Underexecution Reviews	166,000
NAVY	AV-8B aircraft divestment	64,800
NAVY	C-2A aircraft divestment	29,400
NAVY	CH-53E aircraft divestment	36,700
NAVY	E-2C aircraft divestment	16,300
NAVY	F/A-18C aircraft divestment	126,400
NAVY	F/A-18D aircraft divestment	33,800
NAVY	F/A-18E aircraft divestment	60,000
NAVY	F/A-18F aircraft divestment	10,500
NAVY	MH-53E aircraft divestment	3,500
NAVY	MH-60R aircraft divestment	2,700
NAVY	MH-60S aircraft divestment	1,900
NAVY	P-3C aircraft divestment	2,100
NAVY	RQ-21A aircraft divestment	5,900
NAVY	TH-57B aircraft divestment	7,300
NAVY	TH-57C aircraft divestment	15,300
NAVY	UH-1Y aircraft divestment	6,900
NAVY	VH-3D aircraft divestment	1,200
NAVY	VH-60N aircraft divestment	800
NAVY	CG 69 - USS Vicksburg decommissioning	524,300
NAVY	LCS 6 - USS Jackson decommissioning	300,323
NAVY	LCS 8 - USS Montgomery decommissioning	306,429
NAVY/USMC	General Purpose Bombs, O2181 laser guided bombs contract award delay	4,626

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
NAVY/USMC	Airborne Rockets, All Types, MK 66 rocket motor unit cost growth	5,195
NAVY/USMC	Practice Bombs, 01050 BLU-109 contract award delay	6,156
NAVY/USMC	Infantry Weapons Ammunition, AB39, CTG. 7.62 millimeter MK 316 mod contract award delay	602
NAVY/USMC	5 Inch/54 Gun Ammunition, Insufficient justification	5,030
NAVY/USMC	Infantry Weapons Ammunition, Excess to need: Cartridge, caliber 50 4 API M8/1 API-T M20 linked	157
NAVY/USMC	Infantry Weapons Ammunition, Excess to need: Cartridge, Caliber 50 Linked MK322 Mod 1/Ball (1000m cap)	1,226
OSD	Environmental Security Technical Certification Program, Program decrease	30,600
OSD	Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) - Dem/Val Activities, Insufficient justification	32,900
OSD	Trusted & Assured Microelectronics, Program decrease	21,000
OSD	Information Systems Security Program, Program decrease	6,000
OSD	Operational Energy Capability Improvement, Prior year underexecution	5,635
OSD	Trusted & Assured Microelectronics, Unjustified growth	63,299
OSD	Net Centricity, Prior year underexecution	1,312
OSD	Advanced Innovative Technologies, Classified adjustment	28,600
OSD	Office of the Secretary and Defense, Program decrease	91,443
SPACE FORCE	Special Space Activities, Space Force realignment of funds	497,000
SPACE FORCE	GPSIII Follow On, Request for Equitable Adjustment	49,300
SPACE FORCE	GPS III Space Segment, Unjustified growth SV 03-10 production	18,100
SPACE FORCE	Space Force It, Data Analytics, Digital Solutions, Program decrease	10,000
SPACE FORCE	Global Positioning System III - Operational Control Segment, Excess to need	45,400
SPACE FORCE	Space Science and Technology Research and Development, Prior year carryover	21,980
SPACE FORCE	Space Technology Development and Prototyping, Inadequate justification - other activities	25,000
SPACE FORCE	Space Systems Prototype Transitions (SSPT), Underexecution	9,473
SPACE FORCE	Protected Tactical Service (PTS), Unjustified request - management services	4,300
SPACE FORCE	Weather System Follow-On, Unjustified increase - management services	1,600
SPACE FORCE	Wideband Global Satcom (Space), Underexecution	2,200
SPACE FORCE	Next-Gen OPIR - Ground, Underexecution	23,100
SPACE FORCE	Next Generation OPIR, Underexecution	5,000
SPACE FORCE	Next-Gen OPIR - Geo, Unjustified increase - management services	4,265
SPACE FORCE	Next-Gen OPIR - Polar, Unjustified increase - management services	3,265
SPACE FORCE	Narrowband Satellite Communications, Inadequate justification - management services	9,450
SPACE FORCE	Satellite Control Network (Space), Underexecution	2,100
SPACE FORCE	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	19,000
SPACE FORCE	Space Operations, Unjustified growth	2,500
SPACE FORCE	Education & Training, Unjustified growth	5,000
SPACE FORCE	Contractor Logistics and System Support, Unjustified growth	2,000
SPACE FORCE	Global C3I & Early Warning, Unjustified growth	25,000
TJS	COCOM Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation (CE2T2) - Non-MHA, No JLVC acquisition strategy	6,300
USMC	Amphibious Combat Vehicle Family and Vehicles, Unjustified growth - Program Management	3,500
USMC	Common Aviation Command and Control System, Unjustified fielding growth	2,474
USMC	Items Under \$5 Million (Comm & Elec), SBNVG unit cost growth	4,879
USMC	Marine Corps Enterprise Network (Mcen), Network transport excess growth	14,565
USMC	Unmanned Air Systems (Intel), Unit cost growth	3,364
USMC	Command Post Systems, Unit cost growth	1,958
USMC	Radio Systems, Unexecutable growth	39,732
USMC	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	32,000
USMC	Undistributed, Unobligated balances	1,000
USMC	Field Logistics, Unjustified growth	25,000
USMC	Base Operating Support, Unjustified growth	42,750
USMC	Operational Forces, Unjustified growth	14,000
USMC	USMC Reserve, Underexecution of strength	24,315
USSOCOM	Rotary Wing Upgrades and Sustainment, Underexecution	5,000
USSOCOM	Joint Service Provider, Insufficient justification	10,000
USSOCOM	Non-Standard Aviation, Theater Basing Initiatives excess to need	4,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Theater Forces, Program decrease	8,726
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Maintenance, Program decrease	24,300
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Management/Operational Headquarters, Program decrease	2,606
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Intelligence, Program decrease	6,000
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Operational Support, Program decrease	18,992
USSOCOM	Special Operations Command Maintenance, MQ-9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle unjustified increase	4,000
USSOCOM	EC-130J aircraft divestment	2,500
USSOCOM	MC-12W aircraft divestment	29,700
USSOCOM	A/MH-6M aircraft divestment	3,900
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services, Program decrease	10,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2024 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS		643,455
Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.	No, we didn't. Five people didn't even sign the conference report.	blow through that cap and waste taxpayer money on something else that doesn't enhance our lethality or capability or survivability.
Mr. Speaker, I concur with the Chairman's conclusions. We worked this process as bipartisan and as open as any process in Congress. We had the markup in committee, we had the floor vote, and we had a bunch of amendments. The Senate did the same. We went to a conference committee, and we had a very robust discussion.	What happened was a deal was cut by leadership, by the four corners, to shove down a predetermined bill into the conference, and said: Take it.	We have legislation to eliminate the chief diversity officer at DOD because that was the fountainhead of so many of these woke, bad ideas, and yet the House receded on that position.
We had disagreements. There are a lot of things in this bill that I do not like, but we have bipartisan control here. We have the Senate controlled by the Democrats, the White House controlled by the Democrats—they have to sign the bill—and the House controlled by the Republicans. So we worked a good compromise.	Five people didn't sign it. They sent that conference report back to us, and they said: Take it, pass this before Christmas or you are going to leave our men and women in uniform stranded.	Many of our colleagues were concerned that when you look at our military bases or installations, they were flying flags that weren't the American flag. They were flying the LGBTQ flag, the Black Lives Matter flag, whatever that flag is with all of those pink and black triangles in it. That desire that we had to fly the American flag and the flags of our service branches was also surrendered by the House of Representatives to the Senate.
Mr. Speaker, what this bill does is it supports our troops in their efforts to defend this country and to meet our national security needs. It has a robust pay increase, it has increases in basic housing allowance, and a number of other provisions to support our troops and their families.	That is what occurred. That is what is actually happening.	We wanted a parents bill of rights in DOD schools so that you wouldn't get the strange material that goes into radical gender ideology or race ideology. That was abandoned by the House of Representatives.
Critically, it solidifies our alliances with our European allies, with our allies in Asia and with Israel and our allies in the Middle East, to meet the threats that we face.	Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).	So we also expressed a great deal of concern over the censorship that the DOD was funding through a lot of its alliances. We put in our bill a prohibition on marketing through those networks that have engaged in broad-scale censorship. Unfortunately, that was replaced with a report. Instead of stopping the money flowing to censorship through the DOD, we have just asked to be informed about it as it is happening, even though we already know it is happening. That is why we have conducted these investigations.
You cannot oppose this bill and claim that you support the national security of this country because this bill represents that bipartisan compromise that we worked for to get a good bill, to meet our national security needs, and again, I would emphasize, to support our troops and to support their families.	□ 0930	This bill is insufficient to deal with the structural challenges that we have at the Department of Defense where they have veered substantially left. There is good in the bill, but it does not deserve an affirmative vote with this just absolutely unnecessary and uncalled-for extension of spying authorities that we already know have been abused.
Nothing is more important to the national security of this country than the people who we ask to defend it. This bill protects them.	Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I rise in opposition to this NDAA because there is a great deal of good in it, but only in Washington must we bring a bill to the floor so that we are able to militarily confront China while at the same time embracing the policies that make the United States more like China.	Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, before I yield to my friends and colleagues from the committee, I will respond to a charge that was made earlier that only five members refused to sign the conference report. There were 35 core conferees. Thirty core conferees did sign the conference report.
Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member in the body to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.	There is no desire on the part of our great Armed Services chairman, and even the Democrats we worked with, to have an extension of spying authorities put in this bill when we have already seen those authorities just totally abused, 278,000 violations of the existing law, as the FBI has queried information regarding Americans.	Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), my friend and the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces.
Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the National Defense Authorization Act, and I say that respectfully to both sides who negotiated the bill, but I think the points that have been made here make my point.	When the Obama-appointed inspector general was reviewing whether or not the administration was complying with existing law, they found out we were breaking the law 38 times an hour.	Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this year's NDAA, and I thank the chairman for his leadership.
The fact of the matter is what is being stated is that it is impossible to oppose the National Defense Authorization Act because we put a pay raise in it, or because we put something in there that is seemingly so important that we have to ignore the critical destruction of our civil liberties by adding FISA extensions right on the top of it, without doing the reforms necessary to protect the American people.	To extend the authorities for spying that were being violated so that people at the FBI could do queries on their neighbors, their coworkers, their ex-lovers, that does not belong in the National Defense Authorization Act. Maybe we would be able to stomach some short-term extension if the underlying bill looked a little more like the product we sent out of the House of Representatives.	I am honored to serve as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Strategic
We do this every year. Then we are told: Oh, congratulations. We just had a conference committee.	We had concern over these social justice warriors that were making salaries in the hundreds of thousands of dollars at DOD, so we put a cap on that at three times what a private or airman would make. We claim that that's still in the bill, but the Senate was able to erode that and say so long as that social justice warrior is assigned any other responsibility, they are able to	

Forces. I am pleased that 53 provisions I led in this year's NDAA received broad bipartisan support.

Through this bill, conservatives have achieved major wins that counter harmful Biden administration plans to treat our military like a social experiment. However, we must continue to make necessary investments in our strategic forces. We must prepare to simultaneously address two-peer aggressors, as well as deter the growing threats from Iran and North Korea. This bill does that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill to ensure our men and women in uniform have the resources they need to defend our Nation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just briefly on the 702 issue. Section 702 needs to be reformed. There is no question about that. Nobody I know of, however, says that it should completely go away. If we don't do it on this bill, it completely goes away on January 1, which is a huge national security threat to this country, univernally agreed.

Now, I agree with the gentleman that we should debate that policy, but it is fascinating because on Tuesday we were set up to debate that policy. We had a couple different choices there, and the very people now who are screaming that we can't extend this without reform blocked the rule that would have allowed us to reform 702. It really doesn't make any sense.

What this bill does is it gives us time to do the reforms that need to be done without jeopardizing national security.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES), the ranking member of the House Intel Committee who knows this issue very, very well.

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I just reemphasize what the ranking member said. We had a robust conversation about 702 this week, and there should be more robust conversation. What is completely intolerable is the notion that the authority should be allowed to expire.

As ranking member of the Intelligence Committee, by God, let's reform it, but do not let it expire. If it expires, Americans and allies will die.

I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2024 and congratulate the chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Committee for their constructive work on this legislation which advances our national security. The partnership between the Armed Services Committee and the Intelligence Committee is as strong as it has been during my time in Congress, and I believe that this contributes to enhanced oversight of the agencies charged with protecting national security.

Among the many provisions of the NDAA, I want to particularly highlight the Intelligence Authorization Act,

which is incorporated as Division G of the NDAA. Under the leadership of Chairman TURNER, the Intelligence Committee has worked collaboratively and effectively to advance the IAA. The conference agreement we have reached with the Senate advances our national security while supporting the brave men and women in the intelligence community.

The FY24 IAA includes numerous provisions, the vast majority of which were developed on a bipartisan basis. To highlight just a few, the IAA includes a number of proposals I developed jointly with Chairman TURNER intended to accelerate the IC's adoption of cutting-edge technology, particularly artificial intelligence.

Our ability to leverage emerging technologies to the IC's mission will determine our ability to stay ahead of our adversaries in a world of great power competition.

The legislation also includes sweeping reforms to how the CIA handles allegations of sexual assault and sexual harassment. These reforms came out of a bipartisan investigation in which we found that too many CIA officers have experienced sexual misconduct and the agency's protocols for dealing with these incidents were often frustrating and not centered on victims. Our legislation would streamline those processes so victims know where to turn and what to expect.

Madam Speaker, there is no question we face dangerous and complex challenges around the world. The IC's unique capabilities are what will continue to give us the edge over our adversaries and keep Americans safe. I urge support of the NDAA and with the IAA, which is included.

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

I want to clear up one misconception, that somehow there was a block of us who were denying the ability to have a rule on the floor with respect to FISA 702.

The fact is, the question was, was there going to be a rule for something called queen of the hill, in which two bills would have been put forward with no amendments, none. There would have been no debate on the House floor. There would have been no ability to amend it here on the floor.

As usual, it would have been the people who say they are the only ones who know the information needed to make the decisions for the American people to do it in a committee, behind closed doors, often in the SCIF, without half of us knowing any of the information, and then bring it to the floor and say take it or leave it. That was what was going to occur.

We said we shouldn't do it that way, that what we should do is bring a bill to the floor that would reform FISA, allow us to offer amendments, have a debate on the warrant requirements, have a debate on who it applies to, and decide whether or not we are going to actually protect the civil liberties of the American people.

Instead, no, no, what we are going to do is pile on an extension of FISA on the back of our defense authorization; that is, on the back of our men and women in uniform. We are going to allow it to be extended and the procedures extended until April of 2025. That is what your people's House is going to do.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, in July, the House Republicans passed the most conservative NDAA in history that ended Biden's taxpayer-funded abortion travel fund, stopped taxpayer-funded gender transition surgeries, and prevented American citizens from being indefinitely detained without charge or trial. I was proud to vote for that legislation.

I understood that this bill would change in the Senate and knew that compromise was inevitable.

However, I cannot support a bill written by the D.C. uniparty that removes all of the reforms and watch as leadership once again suspends the rules we fought to restore, preventing Members from even amending this flawed legislation.

Even worse, this legislation includes a clean extension of FISA section 702, which has allowed the FBI to spy on U.S. citizens more than 278,000 times without a warrant. The FBI, under President Biden, has been weaponized against the American people, and major reform is needed.

FISA should not be combined with our national defense, and it is unacceptable that leadership is bypassing regular order to jam Members by forcing them to vote on two unrelated bills with one vote. Make no mistake about this, folks: This one vote will allow the United States Government to spy on you and the United States military to lock you up in Guantanamo Bay without representation.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), one of the most senior members of the Armed Services Committee and a real leader on national defense issues.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I congratulate Chairman MIKE ROGERS and Ranking Member ADAM SMITH for the diligent work for this bipartisan NDAA, which I support.

The axis of evil, war criminal Putin, the regime in Tehran, the Chinese Communist Party, dictators with rule of gun invading democracies with rule of law makes the passage of this bipartisan legislation more important than ever.

I am grateful to have provisions included such as authorization for operations for critical missions at Savannah River Site, including plutonium pit production and the Tritium Finishing Facility; the U.S.-Israel Future of Warfare Act, which provides for collaboration on defense and technology

for border security; the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, which is protecting American companies from demands for bribes by corrupt foreign officials. This is the most significant anticorruption law since the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which promotes peace through strength.

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

I would note that even if section 702 lapses at the end of December, the intelligence community will remain able to conduct 702 collection and queries until April 11, 2024. By the way, that is even setting aside Article I authority, which the President of the United States can go exercise under the current FISC certification.

Number two, if the NDAA is passed with a FISA extension, as I said before, to April 19, 2024, it will enable the Biden administration to seek another yearlong certification which would kick it until April of 2025.

Both of those points have been independently corroborated by CRS attorneys as recently as August of this year and by Trump administration attorneys under similar circumstances as reported in *The New York Times* in 2017, an article that laid that out.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, we all know it is Christmas and you can sure tell because here we go with the ornaments. We have got a Christmas tree headed out, and we have got to put some ornaments on it. That is what is happening right now.

Of course, we are going to violate our rules. You saw it here just a few moments ago. This violates the single-subject rule because Americans are literally sick of their Representatives coming home and saying to them: Well, I didn't want to vote for that, but this was on it, and we had to get this so I had to vote for that. That is how this town works. That is how you end up \$34 trillion in debt, and that is how you spy on 278,000 Americans under the Federal Government's authority.

It violates the germaneness rule. People say what does that matter? Why does it matter if it is germane? Madam Speaker, the House passed a bill, a pretty good bill, thanks to the chairman, a pretty good bill. The Senate passed a bill. I don't think it was pretty good, but they passed a bill. Either way, you know what wasn't in either of those bills? The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act used to spy on Americans. That wasn't in the bill, but at the last minute it was airdropped into this bill.

□ 0945

In this House, we put in the rules that we need to know the single purpose of a bill. When we asked, "What is the single purpose of this bill?" this

House said, "We are not even going to tell the American people. We are not going to tell them that." They are not going to tell the American people that because they want to couple these two things together and pass a terrible National Defense Authorization Act.

They are going to say the troops are not being paid when they are being paid. They are going to allow the Federal Government, under the guise of law, to spy on every American citizen.

It is unconscionable and unacceptable. My colleagues should vote "no."

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), my friend and colleague and the chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, war is on our doorstep. With the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Iran's proxy conflict with Israel, North Korea's long-range ballistic missile development, and China's belligerence in the South China Sea, an axis of evil is rising again.

These nations seek to challenge the security of the world that has provided our Nation's prosperity since World War II. We are answering the call with this year's NDAA. We drafted this bill to address the growing national security threats while taking care of our servicemembers.

The bill increases the top line of defense to keep pace with our national security challenges.

It provides a 5.2 percent servicemember pay increase, the largest increase in 20 years. This bill provides a path for COVID vaccine servicemembers to be reinstated.

The bill curbs a reckless administration's diversity, equity, and inclusion appetite that detracts from warfighting.

The bill provides needed force structure focus by retaining critical aircraft and ships, preparing us to deter conflict before 2030.

Madam Speaker, this is the right bill at the right time. We need it urgently to deter catastrophic conflict.

Madam Speaker, I recognize Ranking Member NORCROSS. He is a great teammate. I thank the chairman and urge all Members to support this.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining for the various Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BICE). The gentleman from Washington has 5½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Alabama has 4 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Madam Speaker, I want to focus on this notion that this is how this town works and how terrible that is. I really don't understand where people get the idea that the way the world works is that you get absolutely everything you want and nobody else gets anything.

That isn't how this town works. This is how life works in your family, your community, and in your neighborhood—everywhere.

I know these Members know this because we just had the vote on Israel not long ago. I would ask: What does the IRS have to do with defending Israel? Somehow, these Members decided that they had to put the IRS cuts in with Israel. They all voted for it and were happy as clams.

If you don't like the deal, fine, vote "no." That's cool.

The idea that you say that this is just the worst process in the world, apparently you don't like democracy because that is what democracy is. You compromise and work with people. You do it all the time.

Argue against the substance of the bill, but please stop tearing down this institution and tearing down this democracy. We have to try to get along with people we don't agree with.

Madam Speaker, to quote "Game of Thrones": "We make peace with our enemies, not our friends." You have to find a way to get along with people who you disagree with. The chairman of the committee did an outstanding job of doing that in this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge everybody to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The question is: Who gets to decide? That is the question. Who gets to make these grand pronouncements of who is going to compromise? It sure as hell wasn't any of us. That wasn't the deal.

What was tried to be done with FISA was to bring two bills to the floor unamendable and decided by only small groups of people. That is what was occurring.

With respect to this, it was decided by leadership, both sides, to take and jam the FISA extension on the back of our men and women in uniform and bring that to the floor in violation of our rules for single subject, and then they say take it or leave it. That was what was done. That was the compromise.

If you poke the bear in this town, they don't like to be poked because it changes the way this town works, heaven forbid. It has been going so well and so beautifully that we are \$34 trillion in debt, and we have rampant spying on the American people that is occurring.

In 2020 and early 2021, the FBI conducted 278,000 improper searches of Americans, according to the 2022 FISC report. We are supposed to trust the FBI to fix that.

In June 2022, an FBI analyst conducted four queries of section 702 information using the last names of a United States Senator and a State senator based on information that a foreign intelligence service was targeting those individuals.

We have rampant abuses going on, and this body is just going to extend

the very mechanism of those abuses on the back of the National Defense Authorization Act. They say: Have a nice day. Merry Christmas. Go home and have your turkey. Go home and be with your families.

That is what is actually occurring.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, in the last round of debate, House Republicans were criticized for providing a pay-for for our plan to support Israel out of the IRS. The theory is that it is just totally unrelated, but a pay-for for the things we are doing, that is always related. It is only in Washington, certainly not in many of our State capitals, where you can have an ambition to go fund something and then not identify the offset that would naturally allow you to engage in that.

The only real substantive debate I have heard in favor of this bill is that it does good pay increases for our servicemembers. Undeniably, that has universal agreement within this body.

I think about the 8,600 servicemembers who were forced to separate from our military because of an ill-conceived, now withdrawn, vaccine requirement. We were told over and over again that there would be backpay, reparations, and restoration of rank for those people who were improperly told that they could not express their patriotism through military service because they didn't want to take an experimental vaccine. That is totally absent in this legislation.

In communities like mine that are military heavy, the 5 percent pay increase will be very welcome. Every one of our military families knows someone who now is not able to have their job and who has seen impacts on their spouses, their marriages, and their children because of this mandate. We ought to have really taken care of those great folks. We did not in this bill.

I am all about compromise. To me, compromise ought to reflect the work of the House and the Senate and then linking up those matters.

Neither the House nor the Senate version of this bill dealt with extending spying authorities, as my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) said. That was something that was added in. That is the process objection. The objection is not that we are unable to compromise on that which we present different views on. It is when a totally new issue just parachutes in and drops on what would otherwise be legislation we want to agree to.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, my friend from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), who is a member of the Armed Service Committee, knows very well there are hundreds of provisions in this bill that are good for our servicemembers, in addition to the 5.2 percent pay raise, which is the biggest in 20 years.

With regard to the individuals who had to leave the service because of

COVID, this bill provides a pathway for them to get back into the service without a rank punishment.

There is much in this bill that he knows is good. To characterize it as only having the pay raise as the reason to vote for it is disappointing.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER), a real leader on the Armed Services Committee. He is the chairman of the Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation Subcommittee.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

As we look across the world, deterrence is collapsing, and we in this body need to do everything possible to restore it.

As chairman of the Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation Subcommittee, I am proud of many of the provisions that we got into the bill that will spark innovation across the Pentagon, strengthen offensive and defensive cybersecurity, and ensure our warfighters are equipped with the cutting-edge technology that they need today.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for working with the select committee on the CCP to include a lot of our recommendations, from enhanced cyber cooperation with and prioritization of aid to Taiwan to detailed analyses of China's defense spending.

At the end of this process, the chairman and the ranking member can proudly say that we will have done our work on the Armed Services Committee. We have authorized what we needed to authorize. That is a testament to their leadership and the spirit of the bipartisanship they have set.

However, we also need to appropriate money to the Defense Department. We have not done that. We are having a debate about a supplemental, which begs the question: What are we supplementing?

If we don't appropriate, we will lose \$37 billion.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I would point out that the money from the IRS was not a pay-for. It actually increased the deficit. Under the rules of the House, the people who decide how to score those things scored it as adding money to it.

It wasn't a pay-for. It was going after the IRS to appease people so they could vote for the larger package.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. STRONG), an outstanding freshman who is on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. STRONG. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the 2024 National Defense Authorization Act.

Madam Speaker, I commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member

SMITH for their leadership, and I thank both sides of the aisle for their vigorous debate while working together to create a bill that is focused on the defense and security of our Nation.

The NDAA passed through the House Armed Services Committee by a vote of 59-1. This shows that Republicans and Democrats can work together to solve our Nation's problems. This committee put national security first and set an example on how to bring a bipartisan bill to the United States House floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the fiscal year 2024 NDAA on behalf of our Nation and the American warfighter.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, may I inquire again as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington has 3½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Alabama has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS), the ranking member on the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, Congress has a really proud tradition of passing our annual NDAA. Passing this bill is as important as ever. The NDAA is the result of hard work on both sides to support our military and provide our warfighters with the tools and the resources they need.

This bill includes my enhanced Buy American legislation to support American jobs by ensuring the reliability, stability, and security of our defense industrial base, strengthening relationships with our trusted allies. A strong military begins with a U.S. defense industrial base built with domestic components by an American workforce.

The fiscal year 2024 NDAA is a testament to compromise. I am grateful to the chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee, Mr. WITTMAN, and the professional staff for what they have done to get this across the finish line for the American people.

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

Madam Speaker, we are here because it is right before Christmas and everybody says we must pass this. Okay, we should pass the National Defense Authorization Act.

We should deal with FISA, but it shouldn't be an extension of FISA that continues the same procedures that have been abused. It extends those procedures through April 2025. That is what we are going to do.

The fact of the matter is, there was an NSA analyst's backdoor search for the communication of two individuals the analyst had met on an online dating service. There was an NSA analyst's backdoor search for the communications of a prospective tenant of a rental property they owned.

□ 1000

A backdoor search was conducted for the names and dates of birth of individuals who were registered competitors at an athletic event, a backdoor search for 1,600 Americans who had flown through an airport during a particular date range and were either traveling to or returning from a foreign country, all according to a report from the Privacy and Civil Rights Oversight Board.

The FISA Court issued opinions in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022 decrying FBI agents' persistent and widespread violation of such safeguards.

Now, I do believe we have bipartisan reforms. We just passed a good bill out of the Judiciary Committee. I believe it was a good bill that was passed out of the Intelligence Committee. I prefer the Judiciary Committee bill. I think we should be debating those. I think we should have one bill on the floor, and I think we should amend them.

We have 18 days remaining in the calendar year before FISA allegedly expires, which I already detailed. CRS attorneys and other outside experts are detailing how they will continue to be able to collect data under 702. Nevertheless, we could get it done by December 31 if we actually did our job.

Instead, what we are going to do is kick the can down the road, and we are going to empower the court to be able to set the procedures in place for another 16 months because that is what we do. We are the House of kicking the can down the road. That is what we do every year. We are doing it right now, and we are doing it today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, as I listen to this debate, I am reminded of how blessed we are with incredible staff on both the majority and minority side who have spent months preparing this piece of legislation. I think it is important for all of us to take a pause and thank them for all of the hard work they have done in preparing this bill, and, particularly, the overtime they have put in in the last few weeks.

Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ), who is an outstanding freshman member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Chair, the United States is facing a host of pressing issues, from Communist China's increased aggression in the Indo-Pacific to attacks by Iran-backed Hamas terrorists against our dear friend, Israel. This NDAA ensures our military is ready and able to meet these challenges head-on.

In south Florida and across the Nation, living and housing costs are a priority for our men and women in uniform. This NDAA secures a 5.2 percent increase in pay to our servicemembers which is the largest in 20 years, it authorizes \$394 million more than the President's budget request for new family housing and barracks, and it in-

creases eligibility for cost-of-living allowances.

While this NDAA may not be perfect, it fully funds our military, enhances capabilities and readiness, and supports our brave servicemembers.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, as I understand it, I could go second to last, but I am prepared to close at this point, as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington is correct.

Mr. ROY. I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, another point that I think merits observation is that, as we speak, with the 18 days remaining, the Senate, rather than working on ensuring that we get a better NDAA—but, more importantly in this context because that process is kind of played out—rather than figuring out how we are going to deal with FISA and reform it to make sure Americans' civil liberties are protected, we have the Senate in negotiations with the White House on figuring out what crumbs can be given for border security to be attached to Ukraine funding while Zelenskyy is paraded around Washington trying to demand more money for Ukraine when our border is wide-open.

So the Senate has plenty of time to hold themselves here in negotiation with the White House so we can beg for crumbs for the protection of our sovereignty and security of the people of Texas and the people of this country, but we don't have time to figure out how to fix FISA. It is pretty extraordinary. It is pretty extraordinary.

In the meantime, in this very bill is \$600 million authorized for Ukraine. Now, I am actually not personally all that troubled by those provisions. We supported them in the authorization bill in July, but I would note, importantly, to my colleagues on this side of the aisle, a majority of Republicans opposed an amendment for the continuation of that funding to Ukraine in a September vote on the floor.

A majority of Republicans opposed that funding, and, yet, we are authorizing it here on the back of a number of provisions that we don't support and on the back of FISA being piled on the top of that Defense authorization bill. For the life of me, I do not understand why this is how Republicans think we should end the year heading out for Christmas.

Madam Speaker, in closing, we have come to the floor today on a bill that all of us want to see passed. Every single one of us wants to pass a National Defense Authorization Act. Every single one of us wants to ensure that our men and women in uniform are paid ap-

propriately, have the tools they need to carry out their job, have the care they need when they get home, and that we do our job. Every single one of us wants to make sure that we do that.

Nevertheless, we are doing a terrible disservice to the people of this country by piling on an extension of a FISA regime that was abused—notably and clearly abused—against American citizens without reforming that piece of legislation by kicking the can down the road and by extending it not just through April but through April of 2025.

A vote for this bill is not just a bill for pay raises and support for our men and women in uniform. A vote for this bill is a perpetuation of the woke policies undermining our military, breaking down morale, driving down recruiting, and now undermining the civil liberties of the American people by not reforming FISA.

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

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

I think the most revealing thing said by the gentleman from Texas was: A majority of Republicans. A majority of Republicans supported something, so how possibly could we not do it?

That really reflects their opposition. They would like the majority of Republicans to control this bill.

Now, to the credit of the chairman and others, they recognize that bipartisan compromise is what we have to get to. They believe that what they want they get regardless of how anybody else votes. That is not the way the process works.

We have worked a very good bill and got a very good outcome here. We haven't even mentioned things like the AUKUS agreement, a crucial agreement in deterring China and strengthening our allies. There are a whole lot of things in this bill that are going to have a very positive outcome on national security.

Also, I do want to point out that this is important for the House to be involved. If we insist upon the notion that everybody has to agree, then we become irrelevant. This is the House expressing oversight of the executive branch, and, yes, it is on the Defense bill, but it is also in the Intel bill, and it is in the Foreign Affairs bill. If we aren't able to do that, then the executive branch becomes more powerful, and we disappear.

Now, in the appropriations process we tried that. The House couldn't pass roughly one-half of the appropriations bills because everybody insisted on having it exactly their way, and, again, we have rendered ourselves irrelevant.

Please vote for this bill. It is a reflection of a bipartisan and bicameral effort of the legislative branch to assert its authority and its obligation to exercise oversight.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I echo Mr. ROGERS' comments. Our staff is beyond

fantastic. I have not had as much time in this debate to thank them as I would like. They have done a great job. The floor staff and the parliamentary staff pulled it all together.

On a note of personal privilege, I specifically thank Connor Stubbs, my legislative director, for his outstanding work. He has the bad taste to be leaving my office tomorrow and going on to bigger and better things. He has done an outstanding job and is really reflective of the entire staff that I have, and that Mr. ROGERS has, HASC and SASC. These are tremendous people who work more hours than anybody could possibly calculate to make this happen. So I thank them very much for their hard work.

Again, Mr. Speaker, please, vote for this bill. It is enormously important that we do so, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to close by reminding my colleagues who are considering voting against this conference report of what it actually does and what they would be on record opposing.

The fiscal year 2024 NDAA requires military promotions to be based on merit and performance, bans the teaching of critical race theory in our military, requires border wall materials to be turned over to our Southwest border States, cuts and caps the pay of Pentagon DEI bureaucracy, defends Israel with additional weapons transfers and military training, prohibits the closure of Guantanamo Bay and transfer of terrorists to U.S. prisons, bans the contracting with Chinese companies, protects our military bases, defense research, and supply chains from Chinese espionage, trains and equips Taiwan, provides a path back to service for those discharged over the COVID-19 vaccine, creates a new monthly pay bonus, improves housing and expands benefits for junior enlisted servicemembers and their families, and, finally, the NDAA provides for the largest pay raise in over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to keep those things in mind when they vote today.

I thank Chairman REED and Ranking Members SMITH and WICKER. It has been great to work with them in this process. I also thank our House and Senate staff. They are just top-notch.

I thank the leadership on both sides, as well as the tremendous professionals of the Office of Legislative Counsel, the Congressional Budget Office, the House Parliamentarian, and the House Clerk for all their help.

Finally, I thank the brave men and women in uniform for their willing service and sacrifice around the world to keep us free and safe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote in favor of the conference report, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (NDAA).

I did not vote for the Republican majority's version of the NDAA that passed the House in July. That bill was loaded with extreme and partisan social policy riders that had no place in legislation that supports our national security and the service members who defend it. That is why I'm encouraged by the bipartisan negotiations that produced a much more balanced compromise bill. While there are still some provisions I do not agree with, nearly all the worst policy ideas from the Republican majority have been removed. Excluded from the agreement are the harmful provisions that would deny reproductive health care access to our service members and their families and attack the rights of LGBTQ+ service members.

I do disagree with some remaining provisions that I believe will continue discourage building a diverse military, and ones that would inhibit the Administration's ability to improve military resilience and readiness in the face of ongoing climate change challenges. For example, this legislation maintains a provision banning Critical Race Theory in our military education system. The definition is narrower than originally proposed, but I remain concerned with how Critical Race Theory is defined and that this provision could be used to limit how certain eras of American history are taught. This NDAA also institutes a salary cap and hiring freeze on the Defense Department's Diversity Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Committee, pursuant to completion of a department audit. I think this is unnecessary and should have been removed.

As Ranking Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I am intimately familiar with the range threats to our nation and to our partners and allies around the world. That is why I will continue to fight against the same outrageous and extreme social policy provisions included by Republicans in this year's Defense Appropriations Act that would result in deterring the American public from raising their hand to serve.

This legislation temporarily extends the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) 702 authorization. I am supportive of reforms to Section 702 to ensure that the civil liberties of American citizens are protected, and Congress must consider the merits of bills on FISA reform that are moving through the House and the Senate right now. However, the national security risks associated with allowing this authorization to lapse entirely in a manner of weeks with no replacement are too grave. It is important that we allow more time for Congress to understand the sensitive details surrounding this program, continue constructive debate, and find a compromise solution that finds a prudent balance that respects individual liberty and protects national security.

I am strongly supportive of this NDAA's ironclad commitment to our allies and partners at a time when geopolitical events increasingly test America's resolve and unity. This legislation includes robust resourcing toward the European and Pacific Deterrence Initiatives, an extension of the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, and a provision that places limits on the President's ability to withdraw the U.S. from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pursuant to Congressional approval. These are all important parts of maintaining America's security commitments to our fellow democracies in Europe and in Asia. Of particular significance to our Pacific deterrence efforts, this legislation elevates our commitment to

AUKUS, our tri-lateral Pacific partnership with Australia and the U.K. Provisions that empower our Defense and State Departments to streamline resource and information sharing between these critical allies and measures that strengthen our collective defense industrial capacity all embrace the recognition that we are stronger together in these endeavors than alone.

Also notable is how this bill takes care of our service members and their families. This NDAA continues our commitment to invest in our most important resource in our nation's defense arsenal—our people. The compromise supports the administration's proposed 5.2% pay raise for service members, strengthens the civilian workforce, and supports military spouses and families with additional authorized investments in housing, childcare, career opportunities, health care, and other quality of life needs.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not perfect and there are provisions in it that I disagree with. But no compromise is perfect. This legislation is significantly improved from the Republican bill that passed this body in July, which would have been a disaster for our national security and our troops if it had been enacted.

I will support the conference agreement.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, this NDAA conference report contains several important provisions that I support. These include the authorization of \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, \$300 million for construction of new military childcare centers, excluding the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) from the Basic Needs Allowance (BNA), and providing a 5.2 percent pay raise for servicemembers. The conference agreement also strikes many of the most problematic provisions from the House-passed NDAA, including provisions preventing female servicemembers from accessing reproductive care, preventing gender-affirming care for transgender servicemembers, and multiple provisions that would worsen our climate crisis. I'm relieved these harmful provisions will not become law.

I also strongly support a provision of the bill that is especially important to my Congressional District: the authorization of \$40 million for the Fort Hunter Liggett Network Enterprise Center. Fort Hunter Liggett is the U.S. Army Reserve's largest training installation, but many of its facilities, including the Network Enterprise Center, are badly in need of repair or replacement. This funding will allow for the construction of a new Network Enterprise Center to enable the installation to continue to meet its mission.

However, the NDAA conference report regrettably also contains a very controversial extension of current warrantless surveillance authorities by intelligence and law enforcement agencies. Airdropped into the NDAA conference report is a seemingly-innocuous 'short-term' reauthorization of Section 702 of FISA until April 19, 2024. However, this 'short-term' reauthorization masks a de facto 16-month extension for surveillance programs that law enforcement and intelligence agencies admit bypass the Fourth Amendment. This extension greenlights continued use of Section 702 despite its well-documented history of abuse and allows the government's unchecked access to Americans' personal data without a warrant. I absolutely cannot vote to

extend FISA's Section 702, even temporarily, and therefore will cast a NAY vote on the NDAA conference report.

Instead of embracing the surveillance status quo, Congress needs to reform Section 702 to protect Americans' civil liberties. Congressional leadership must bring the Protect Liberty and End Warrantless Surveillance Act to the floor for a vote. The Judiciary Committee recently passed this pivotal surveillance reform bill, by an overwhelming bipartisan vote, that is largely inspired by the bicameral, bipartisan Government Surveillance Reform Act that I introduced with Rep. WARREN DAVIDSON.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this year's NDAA.

I am pleased that we were able to work in a bipartisan fashion to finalize the Senate's State Department Authorization bill for inclusion in this year's NDAA. In late 2021, during my chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, we shepherded—through the House, into a conference NDAA, and ultimately onto the President's desk—the first comprehensive State Department Authorization bill to become law in nearly 20 years. The passage of this year's bill will make three in a row.

The bill includes many important provisions—including to: stand up a fellowship program in honor of our late colleague John Lewis and a transatlantic leadership institute; authorize support and economic diplomacy to public diplomacy and beyond.

The NDAA also includes important provisions related to the implementation of the AUKUS trilateral security partnership. By leveraging the shared capabilities of the U.S., Australia, and the U.K., the United States and its allies can shape a free and open Indo-Pacific for years to come.

The Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee painstakingly and carefully negotiated the AUKUS compromise text included in this NDAA. The compromise text includes support for the families of Americans wrongfully detained around the globe, and ensures that State Department personnel have the flexibilities and authorities they need to succeed in their work—from cyber helps advance this critical agreement and includes both Pillar 1 legislation to support the transfer of Virginia-class submarines to Australia, and shared financial and training efforts. It also includes bipartisan legislation supporting Pillar 2 of AUKUS, which provides a sound way forward for ensuring cutting-edge defense technology cooperation can advance while maintaining critical safeguards and regulations.

This year's NDAA was not perfect. I am disappointed outbound investment regulations were not included, and I support moving the McCaul-MEEKS bipartisan bill to the floor immediately to address this crucial issue.

Nonetheless, the NDAA is once again the product of a serious bipartisan work accomplished during conference, so I support the legislation and urge all my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today in favor of the Conference Report on the Fiscal Year 24 NDAA. This conference report is the result of bipartisan efforts to strengthen our national defense while supporting our military members, families, and communities. I would like to thank Senator REED, Senator WICKER, Chairman ROGERS, and Ranking Member SMITH for their leader-

ship throughout the entire process to produce this bipartisan bill.

I would also like to thank Chairman WALTZ of the Readiness Subcommittee for his partnership, Jeanine Womble the readiness PSM, my MLA Rob Hurd, and my Defense Fellow Taylor Brunstad. I am proud of the work we have done to protect the Readiness of our Armed forces. This bill continues our work, along with our Senate colleagues, to support military families by providing more childcare centers, protect basic healthcare rights for women service member, support energy resiliency on our bases, increase base pay to retain and recruit top talent, and demand DoD accountability and transparency on spending to prevent wasteful use of taxpayer dollars.

It is of vital importance to me to support our servicemembers and their families at bases like Travis Air force Base and ensure they have the housing, training, equipment, and quality of life they need and deserve. I am proud to continue my work to serve the men and women in my district, and to serve the brave men and women volunteering to protect our freedom. While this bill is a strong bipartisan effort to support the military, there is still more to be done and I look forward to building on these efforts in the years ahead.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024.

Congress has the solemn duty to ensure that those who wear the uniform of the United States—and those civilians who provide logistical and operational support—have the equipment, training, and resources needed to carry out and complete their mission.

And we must never forget that a grateful nation has a sacred obligation, in the words of President Lincoln, "to care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member SMITH, and the committee staff for their diligent work that resulted in this bipartisan, bicameral report, which includes my legislation, the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act.

I was pleased to work with Senator WHITEHOUSE to help negotiate the inclusion of this legislation, which will be the most significant international criminal anti-corruption legislation since 1977.

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Act will finally enable U.S. law enforcement to indict foreign kleptocrats for extorting U.S. businesses and Americans.

The harms caused by foreign bribe demands are innumerable and include foreign officials who demand bribes and extort individuals in furtherance of trafficking of children and drugs into and out of the United States. These crimes largely go unpunished.

With the passage of FEPA (through the NDAA), however, those who violate the provisions of FEPA could face a criminal fine of up to \$250,000 and a prison sentence of up to 15 years.

As reported by Transparency International U.S. in May 2023, a recent survey by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development found that foreign officials who demand or receive bribes are only criminally punished by their home governments some 20 percent of the time.

As many of you are aware, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) prohibits U.S. companies from bribing foreign officials.

But it does not protect U.S. companies from predatory foreign officials who solicit bribes—and then partner with the Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) that are more than willing and able to pay them.

China does not appear to have ever enforced its own version of the FCPA, despite the Communist Party's continued crackdowns on companies it perceives to be corrupt or disloyal.

FEPA, by making it a crime for a foreign official to demand a bribe from a U.S. company, would therefore not only help to level the playing field for U.S. companies—but it will also deter and hold accountable corrupt officials who, by betraying their oaths for Beijing's bribes, become complicit in the Communist Party's global campaign to subvert rule of law and upend the security order.

By joining with the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and other democratic allies who have already enacted similar legislation to protect their own businesses, the United States can set an alternative example to China's use of corruption as a tool of foreign policy—one that, in promoting honest competition and rule of law, will ultimately benefit our national security.

In order to restore competitiveness, the United States must double-down on the rule of law.

The kleptocrats that extort U.S. companies also cheat their own people out of economic development and prosperity.

The United States must stand with these victims of kleptocracy.

This means combating the demand side of bribery—we must make kleptocrats think twice before they demand a bribe.

Already, the U.S. Department of Justice is attempting to deter the demand side of bribery with the tools that it has.

However, without a specific authority to prosecute foreign extortion, we are leaving the DOJ without the key tool that it needs to achieve this goal.

It is long overdue that we expand our foreign bribery laws to capture the malfeasance of foreign kleptocrats—in this age of globalization, we can wait no longer.

Please join me in passing the FY2024 National Defense Authorization act, which includes my legislation, the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, which protects rule-abiding companies, and stands up for the victims of kleptocracy around the world.

It is time that we expand our foreign bribery laws to capture the malfeasance of foreign kleptocrats—in this age of globalization, we can wait no longer.

This legislation will protect rule-abiding companies and stand up for the victims of kleptocracy around the world.

So, I look forward to the NDAA being signed by the President of the United States and becoming law.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATURNER). The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. 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 23, nays 307, not voting 103, as follows:

[Roll No. 722]

YEAS—23

Biggs Good (VA) Ogles
 Bishop (NC) Gosar Perry
 Burchett Greene (GA) Posey
 Burlison Griffith Rosendale
 Cloud Hageman Roy
 Clyde Luna Self
 Crane Mills Spartz
 Fry Norman

NAYS—307

Adams Curtis Hudson
 Aderholt D'Esposito Huffman
 Aguilar Davis (IL) Issa
 Alford De La Cruz Jackson (IL)
 Allen Dean (PA) Jackson (NC)
 Amo DeGette Jackson Lee
 Amodei DelBene Jacobs
 Armstrong Deluzio James
 Arrington DeSaulnier Jayapal
 Bacon DesJarlais Jeffries
 Baird Dingell Johnson (OH)
 Balderson Doggett Johnson (SD)
 Balint Dunn (FL) Jordan
 Barragán Edwards Kamlager-Dove
 Bean (FL) Ellzey Kaptur
 Beatty Emmer Keating
 Bentz Escobar Kelly (IL)
 Bera Españillat Kelly (MS)
 Bergman Estes Kelly (PA)
 Bice Evans Khanna
 Bishop (GA) Ezell Kiggans (VA)
 Blumenauer Fallon Kildeer
 Blunt Rochester Ferguson Kilmer
 Boebert Finstad Kim (NJ)
 Bost Fischbach Krishnamoorthi
 Bowman Fitzgerald Kuster
 Boyle (PA) Fitzpatrick Kustoff
 Brownley Fleischmann LaHood
 Buchanan Fletcher LaLota
 Bucshon Foster LaMalfa
 Budzinski Foushee Lamborn
 Burgess Frankel, Lois Landsman
 Bush Frost Latta
 Calvert Gaetz LaTurner
 Caraveo Gallagher Lee (CA)
 Carbajal Garamendi Lee (FL)
 Carey Garbarino Lee (NV)
 Carl Garcia (IL) Lee (PA)
 Carson Garcia (TX) Letlow
 Carter (GA) Garcia, Robert Levin
 Carter (LA) Gimenez Lieu
 Carter (TX) Golden (ME) Lofgren
 Cartwright Goldman (NY)
 Casar Gomez Luetkemeyer
 Case Gonzales, Tony Luttrell
 Casten Gonzalez, Lynch
 Castor (FL) Vicente Mace
 Castro (TX) Gooden (TX) Magaziner
 Chavez-DeRemer Gotheimer Maloy
 Cherfilus-Granger Mann
 McCormick Graves (MO) Manning
 Chu Green (TN) Matsui
 Ciscomani Green, Al (TX) McBath
 Clark (MA) Grijalva McCarthy
 Clarke (NY) Grothman McCaul
 Cole Guthrie McClellan
 Collins Harder (CA) McClintock
 Comer Hayes McCollum
 Connolly Hern McCormick
 Correa Higgins (NY) McGovern
 Costa Himes McHenry
 Courtney Hinson Meeks
 Craig Houchin Meng
 Crawford Houlihan Meuser
 Cuellar Hoyle (OR) Miller (OH)

Miller (WV) Salinas
 Molinaro Sánchez
 Moolenaar Sarbanes
 Moore (AL) Scanlon
 Morelle Schakowsky
 Moskowitz Schiff
 Nadler Scholten
 Napolitano Schweikert
 Neguse Scott (VA)
 Nehls Scott, Austin
 Norcross Scott, David
 Nunn (IA) Sessions
 Omar Sewell
 Owens Sherman
 Pallone Sherrill
 Pappas Simpson
 Pascrell Slotkin
 Payne Smith (MO)
 Peltola Smith (NE)
 Pence Smith (NJ)
 Perez Smith (WA)
 Pfluger Soto
 Phillips Spanberger
 Pingree Stansbury
 Pocan Stanton
 Porter Stauber
 Pressley Steel
 Quigley Stefanik
 Raskin Steil
 Reschenthaler Steube
 Rogers (AL) Stevens
 Rogers (KY) Strickland
 Rose Strong
 Ross Swallow
 Rouzer Sykes
 Ruppersberger Takano
 Rutherford Tenney
 Ryan Thandesar
 Salazar Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Tlaib
 Tokuda
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Trahan
 Turner
 Underwood
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dуйne
 Van Orden
 Vargas
 Vasquez
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Williams (NY)
 Williams (TX)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yakym
 Zinke

NOT VOTING—103

Allred Garcia, Mike
 Auchincloss Graves (LA)
 Babin Guest
 Banks Harris
 Barr Harshbarger
 Beyer Higgins (LA)
 Bilirakis Hill
 Bonamici Horsford
 Brecheen Hoyer
 Brown Huizenga
 Buck Hunt
 Cammack Ivey
 Cárdenas Jackson (TX)
 Cleaver Johnson (GA)
 Cline Joyce (OH)
 Clyburn Joyce (PA)
 Cohen Kean (NJ)
 Crenshaw Kiley
 Crockett Kim (CA)
 Crow Langworthy
 Davids (KS) Larsen (WA)
 Davidson Larson (CT)
 Davis (NC) Lawler
 DeLauro Leger Fernandez
 Diaz-Balart Lesko
 Donalds Loudermilk
 Duarte Malliotakis
 Duncan Massie
 Eshoo Mast
 Feenstra McClain
 Flood McCarvey
 Foxx Hernandez
 Franklin, Scott Mfume
 Fulcher Miller (IL)
 Gallego Miller-Meeks

Mooney
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran
 Moulton
 Mrwan
 Mullin
 Murphy
 Neal
 Newhouse
 Nickel
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pelosi
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Ramirez
 Rodgers (WA)
 Ruiz
 Scalise
 Schneider
 Schrier
 Smucker
 Sorensen
 Titus
 Torres (NY)
 Trone
 Waltz
 Westerman
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)

□ 1028

Messrs. EZELL, LUTTRELL, WEBSTER of Florida, MOLINARO, and Ms. TOKUDA changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. LUNA changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I missed the vote on rollcall No. 722. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 722.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for rollcall vote No. 722, On Motion to Adjourn, I would have voted “nay.”

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 722.

Mr. MCGARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I was regretfully unable to vote on rollcall No. 722. Had I been able to vote, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 722.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the floor and the vote on the Motion to Adjourn. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 722, Motion to Adjourn.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 722, Republican Motion to Adjourn.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2670, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the adoption of the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the conference report on H.R. 2670 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2365.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 310, nays 118, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 723]

YEAS—310

Adams	Budzinski	Craig
Aderholt	Burgess	Crawford
Aguilar	Calvert	Crenshaw
Alford	Caraveo	Crockett
Allen	Carbajal	Crow
Allred	Cárdenas	Cuellar
Amo	Carey	D'Esposito
Amodei	Carl	Davids (KS)
Armstrong	Carson	Davis (IL)
Arrington	Carter (GA)	Davis (NC)
Bacon	Carter (LA)	De La Cruz
Balderson	Cartwright	Dean (PA)
Banks	Case	DeLauro
Barr	Casten	DelBene
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Deluzio
Bentz	Castro (TX)	DesJarlais
Bera	Chavez-DeRemer	Diaz-Balart
Bergman	Cherfilus-	Dingell
Beyer	McCormick	Duarte
Bice	Ciscomani	Dunn (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Edwards
Blunt Rochester	Clyburn	Ellzey
Boebert	Cole	Emmer
Boyle (PA)	Comer	Escobar
Brown	Connolly	Evans
Brownley	Correa	Ezell
Buchanan	Costa	Fallon
Bucshon	Courtney	Feenstra