AMENDMENT NO._______ Calendar No._______

Purpose: To authorize parity for defense and nondefense spending pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2943

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, 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.

Referred to the Committee on ________________ and ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the amendment (No. 4229) ____________________ proposed by Mr. MCCAIN

Viz:

1 At the end, add the following:

2 SEC. 1513. OTHER OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

3 MATTERS.

4 (a) ADJUSTMENTS.—Section 101(d) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 129 Stat. 587) is amended—

5 (1) by striking paragraph (2)(B) and inserting

6 the following:
“(B) for fiscal year 2017, $76,798,000,000.”; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) For purposes authorized by section 1513(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017, $18,000,000,000.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES.—In addition to amounts already authorized to be appropriated or made available under an appropriation Act making appropriations for fiscal year 2017, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2017—

(1) $2,000,000,000 to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, which shall be allocated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget among nondefense agencies;

(2) $1,100,000,000 to address the heroin and opioid crisis, including funding for law enforcement, treatment, and prevention;

(3) $1,900,000,000 for budget function 150 to implement the integrated campaign plan to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, for assistance under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), for assistance for Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon, and for embassy security;
(4) $1,400,000,000 for security and law enforcement needs, including funding for—

(A) the Department of Homeland Security—

(i) for the Transportation Security Administration to reduce wait times and improve security;

(ii) to hire 2,000 new Customs and Border Protection Officers; and

(iii) for the Coast Guard;

(B) law enforcement at the Department of Justice, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and hiring under the Community Oriented Policing Services program; and

(C) the Federal Emergency Management Agency for grants to State and local first responders;

(5) $3,200,000,000 to meet the infrastructure needs of the United States, including—

(A) funding for the transportation investment generating economic recovery grant program carried out by the Secretary of Transportation (commonly known as “TIGER grants”); and
(B) funding to address maintenance, construction, and security-related backlogs for—

(i) medical facilities and minor construction projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(ii) the Federal Aviation Administration;

(iii) rail and transit systems;

(iv) the National Park System; and

(v) the HOME Investment Partnerships Program authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12721 et seq.);

(6) $1,900,000,000 for water infrastructure, including grants and loans for rural water systems, State revolving funds, and funds to mitigate lead contamination, including a grant to Flint, Michigan;

(7) $3,498,000,000 for science and technology, including—

(A) $2,000,000,000 for the National Institutes of Health; and

(B) $1,498,000,000 for the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of
Energy research, including ARPA-E, and Department of Agriculture research;

(8) $1,900,000,000 for Zika prevention and treatment;

(9) $202,000,000 for wildland fire suppression;

and

(10) $900,000,000 to fully implement the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111–353; 124 Stat. 3885) and protect food safety, the Every Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114–95; 129 Stat. 1802), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400), the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), and for college affordability.