Twitter Thread by File411



File411
@File411

the Orange Hate Goblin is RAGING like an unhinged lunatic about the #FY21NDAA
it‘s a 4,517 page bill
Why is @realDonaldTrump threatening to veto it?
-no CDA230 (LOLs)
-renaming bases

Turns out that @POTUS NEVER respected our Military or our

@realDonaldTrump @POTUS if reading 4K plus pages isn’t your thing (I am not judging you I tapped out at page 389)
the Conference pushed a 15 page aka cliff notes
remember Trump is threatening to veto
“confront current & future
security challenges from China, Russia, transnational terrorism, and beyond”

William M. "Mac" Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

This year marks the 60th consecutive year Congress has fulfilled its constitutional duty to "provide for the Common Defense" by passing the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). This annual legislation, which this year is named in honor of the retiring Ranking Member of the House Armed Services Committee, the *William M. "Mac" Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021,* provides for funding and authorities for the United States military, and ensures our troops have the training, equipment, and resources they need to defend our nation with pride and valor.

Built on broad consensus, this year's bipartisan NDAA conference agreement focuses on the following priorities: implementing the National Defense Strategy to confront current and future security challenges from China, Russia, transnational terrorism, and beyond; regaining a wide margin of military superiority; building a National Security Innovation Base to maintain our technological advantage; securing our supply chain; prioritizing accountability and streamlining operations at the Department of Defense (DOD); and — most importantly — taking care of our service members and their families.

Funding Summary and Table

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 NDAA Conference Agreement supports a total of $740.5 billion in funding for national defense, consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019. Within this topline, the legislation authorizes a total amount of $731.6 billion of national defense funding under the Armed Services Committees' jurisdiction, including a base budget of $635.5 billion, $69 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations, and $26.6 billion for national security programs within the Department of Energy.

FY20 Defense Funding Levels (in billions)	
DOD Discretionary Base	$635.5
DOE Discretionary Base	$26.6
Defense-Related Activities in NDAA Jurisdiction	$0.5
Overseas Contingency Operations	$69.0
NDAA Authorized Topline with OCO	$731.6
Defense-Related Activities Outside NDAA Jurisdiction	$8.9
National Defense Topline with OCO	$740.5
*Numbers may not add due to rounding	

The bill allows for up to $4 billion in general transfer authority and $2 billion in special transfer authority, consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019.

Mandatory Spending: The bill also includes $11.9 billion in authorizations for Defense mandatory spending, as requested in the President's budget request.

Supporting Our Troops, Their Families, and the Civilian Workforce

The FY21 NDAA Conference Report prioritizes the nation's 2.15 million uniformed service members who, along with their families and the civilian workforce, serve as the backbone of America's national security. It supports the requested 3 percent pay raise for the military,

@realDonaldTrump @POTUS The forceful disclosure of Companies that are actually owned by China - is a really BFD (Wall St impact) prohibition of supply chain too but this is BIG

- Requiring DOD to survey sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates on their experiences in assisting victims of sexual assault and report on the results;
- Establishing statutory qualifications for military appellate court judges; and
- Establishing a statutory evidentiary standard for consideration of appeals of court-martial convictions based on sufficiency of the evidence.

Recruiting and Retaining a Quality Civilian Workforce

The DOD's civilian workforce is a critical component of the overall strength, readiness, and capability of our military force. Last year's NDAA included critical reforms to shift DOD"s approach to its civilian workforce, particularly with respect to recruitment and retention, and this year's NDAA Conference Report builds on those reforms to strengthen the national security workforce. For instance, the FY21 NDAA Conference Report authorizes higher wages for the most in-demand positions in science, technology, acquisition, and management.

The Conference Report also extends death and dismemberment benefits authorized to public safety officers to National Nuclear Security Agency nuclear materials couriers, emergency response team members, and others deployed by the Secretary of Energy to respond to a weapon of mass destruction or a radiological release.

In addition, the Conference Report expands paid parental leave to those federal agencies inadvertently left out in the FY20 NDAA.

Achieving Irreversible Momentum in Implementation of the National Defense Strategy

Two years ago, the National Defense Strategy (NDS) outlined our nation's preeminent challenge: strategic competition with authoritarian adversaries that stand firmly against our American values of freedom, democracy, and peace. These strategic competitors — namely China and Russia — have increased military and economic aggression, worked to develop advanced technologies, expanded their influence around the world, and worked to undermine our own influence.

It is critical that we have the personnel, equipment, training and organization needed to deter and, if necessary, defeat our potential enemies. Following the investments and authorities provided in the FY19 and FY20 NDAAs, the FY21 NDAA Conference Agreement continues to accelerate implementation of NDS by aligning resources with its objectives, emphasizing a combat-credible force posture, and solidifying alliances and partnerships.

Pacific Deterrence Initiative

The conferees recognize the enormous threats the United States faces in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly west of the International Date Line. To meet these challenges, implement the NDS, adequately resource our forces, and maintain a credible balance of power in the region, the FY21 NDAA Conference Report establishes the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI). The PDI will send a strong signal to China and any potential adversaries, as well as to our allies and partners, that America is deeply committed to defending our interests in the region.

The PDI will focus on the following activities:

1. Enhancing the United States' deterrence and defense posture;
2. Increasing readiness and capability in the Indo-Pacific region; and
3. Deepening cooperation with allies and partners.

@realDonaldTrump @POTUS Oh you have my attention:

“Setting up a pilot program on the use of speed-based metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of cybersecurity providers, products and technologies”
See pages 11 & 12 cyber security sections
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Policy -PAS

Superiority on the Seas

- Authorizes procurement of nine total battle force ships, including one additional *Virginia*-class submarine, one additional Expeditionary Fast Transport, and one fewer amphibious ship (LPD-31 previously authorized by Congress), as compared with the President's budget request;
- Provides multi-ship contract authority for up to two *Columbia*-class submarines, three *San Antonio*-class amphibious ships, and one *America*-class amphibious ship;
- Authorizes $500 million for the *America*-class amphibious assault ship designated LHA-9;
- Requires certain disclosures related to foreign government involvement in shipbuilding major defense acquisition program offers;
- Requires the Navy to qualify the main propulsion and electrical generation systems for certain unmanned surface vessels prior to vessel procurement;
- Requires the Navy to complete a land-based test program for *Constellation*-class frigates prior to the lead ship being available for tasking by operational military commanders;
- Establishes a Department of the Navy and Department of Labor joint shipbuilding industrial base working group;
- Enhances the efficiency of amphibious ship construction, saving almost $1 billion over the next five years;
- Authorizes certain aspects of the Maritime Administration and Coast Guard;
- Requires the Navy to create a fighter aircraft force structure acquisition strategy and report on aircraft carrier air wing composition and carrier-based strike fighter squadrons to better prepare for potential conflicts envisioned by the National Defense Strategy; and
- Authorizes an additional eight P-8 aircraft to continue modernizing our anti-submarine capability.

Superiority in Space

- Makes appropriate adjustments and technical amendments to ensure the newly created U.S. Space Force is optimally organized to protect U.S. interests in space while minimizing cost and bureaucracy;
- Does not allow the establishment of a Space Force reserve component, but directs the Secretary of Defense to provide recommendations on the preferred organizational structure and integration of the reserve components;
- Directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and service chiefs to report on the space-related missions and expertise that should remain within each service and whether they require organized or liaised Space Force personnel;
- Makes technical and conforming amendments needed to continue implementation of the Space Force;
- Authorizes the voluntary transfer of personnel to the Space Force;
- Prohibits the transfer of military installations to the Space Force prior to analysis by the Secretary of the Air Force being presented to the congressional defense committees.
- Directs the Space Force to continue working with research institutions to establish critical research infrastructure and develop the future workforce;
- Encourages the establishment of a space training and readiness command that utilizes existing infrastructure to minimize cost and bureaucracy;
- Continues development of the space technology base, including launch vehicles and responsive launch, and recognizes the maturity of reusable space launch capability,

@realDonaldTrump @POTUS LOL literally the last page

“commission to study and provide recommendations,

within three years, concerning the removal of names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America”
See next tweet re GPS

Combating Transnational Threats

While the National Defense Strategy prioritizes strategic competition as our top security challenge, the United States faces numerous complex threats, including those posed by terrorist organizations around the world. To address these threats, the FY21 NDAA Conference Report extends and strengthens authorities intended to support the capabilities of international partners to combat terrorism so the U.S. can enhance its focus on NDS priorities.

U.S. Central Command

The FY21 NDAA extends the authorization for DOD to provide support for reconciliation activities led by the Government of Afghanistan and authorizes $4 billion to providing assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces. The agreement requires the Administration to submit a comprehensive, interagency assessment of the risks and impacts before using funds to draw down U.S. military personnel in Afghanistan below 4,000 or current levels and again before drawing down below 2,000, in recognition of the U.S.-Taliban and U.S.-Afghanistan agreements from February 29, 2020, and any future agreements. The conference agreement requires the resumption of comprehensive budgetary information for U.S. expenditures in support of Operation Freedom's Sentinel and a report on U.S. efforts to train and advise Afghan security forces regarding civilian harm mitigation. Finally, the Conference Report extends the Special Immigrant Visas program for Afghan partners who put their lives on the line supporting the U.S. mission in Afghanistan.

The conference agreement continues support for the Iraqi Security Forces, vetted Syrian groups, and other counterterrorism partners. The report also prohibits the use of funds to provide weapons or any form of support to al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, al-Shabaab, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and other terrorist organizations. Furthermore, the Conference Report requires more detailed budgetary information in future years with respect to DOD activities to defeat ISIS and counter Iran's malign behavior

The Conference Agreement includes a statement of policy on the conflict in Yemen and requires additional reporting on the provision of U.S. support to the Saudi-led coalition.

Africa

The FY21 NDAA Conference Report addresses priority unfunded requirements of United States Africa Command to enhance force protection and personnel recovery and casualty evacuation of U.S. troops operating on the continent. It also requires the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees if a decision is made to reduce the number of specified United States Armed Forces by more than 20 percent of current force levels on the continent. Further, the legislation requires a report on the activities and resources required to enhance security and economic partnerships between the United States and African countries.

GTMO and Detention Policies

The FY21 NDAA continues long-standing prohibitions on transferring Guantanamo Bay (GTMO) detainees to the U.S. or certain other countries, on constructing or modifying new detention centers to house GTMO detainees in the U.S., and on closing or relinquishing control of GTMO.

Prioritizing and Protecting our Military Installations and Infrastructure

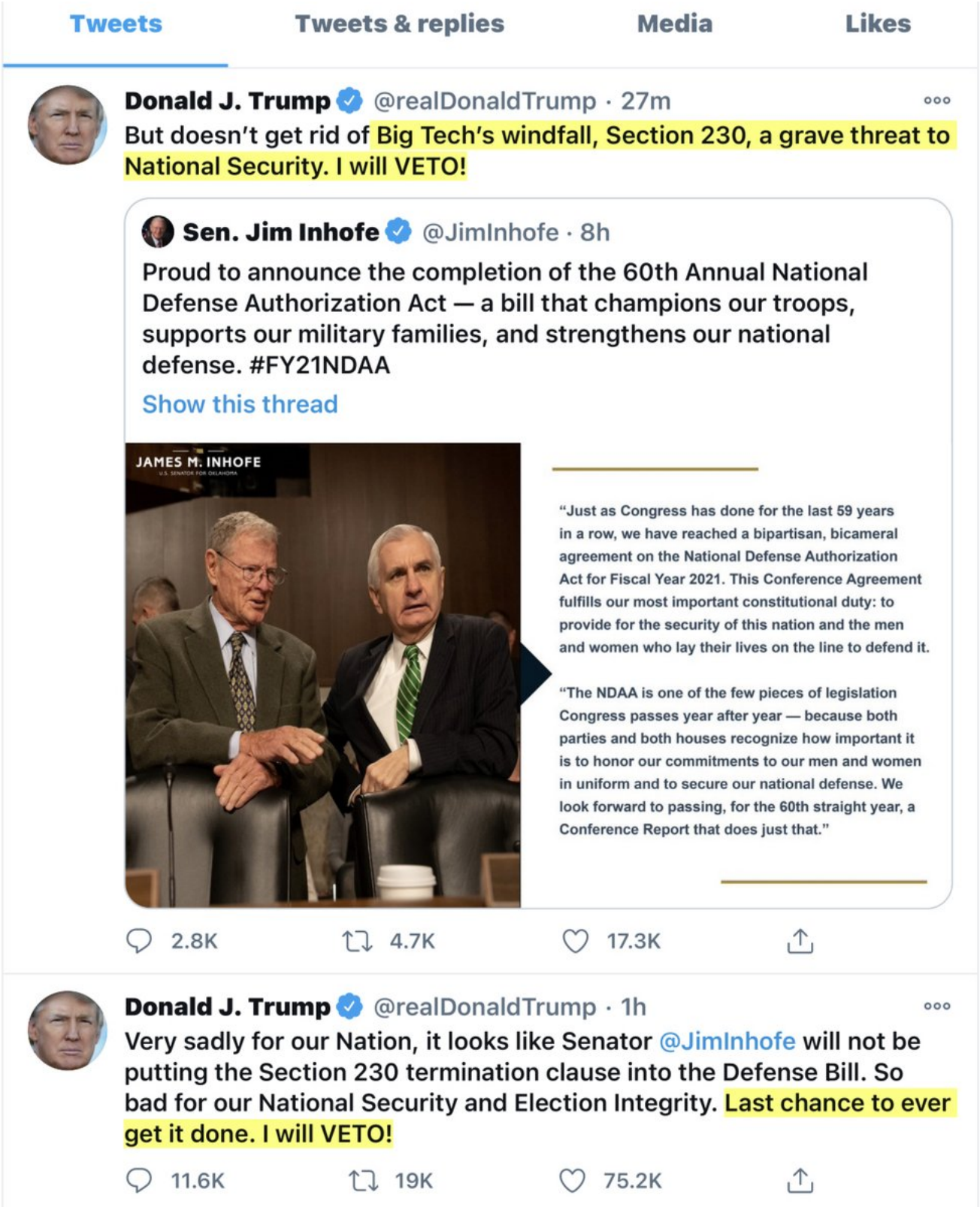
Military Construction

@realDonaldTrump @POTUS Now if you'll recall the last NDAA the DOD was "very concerned" about the FCC & tinkering around with GPS and the long running concern of 5G, ZTE etc

See thread & subthreads. Also insomnia is a PITA but I’m off tomorrow
https://t.co/rJOX8Lo7xp

> Please hold...
> (also can twitter explain why my previous threads & tweets about Huawei & ZTE are suddenly MIA)...
> https://t.co/N1BI4Kug8K
>
> — File411 (@File411) February 6, 2020

Like I said the ■■■is raging
Twice threatened to VETO #FY21NDAA because there‘s no CDA230
Trump’s fee-fees are hurt because trending
#DiaperDon
or
#DiaperDonald
or
#DiaperDonnie
or
#IShitMyPantsTrump
or
#DiaperDonaldTrump
or
#DiaperDon
or
#DiaperDonald
#itiswhatitis



#FY21NDAA
ILLICIT CASH ACT
For the first time requires
shell companies..disclose their true owners to the USTreasury
update decades-old anti-money laundering & combating the financing of terrorism policies by giving Treasury and LE the tools they need to fight criminal networks.

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INFORMATION
GPO

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2563

To improve laws relating to money laundering, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 26, 2019

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. MORAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

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A BILL

To improve laws relating to money laundering, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Improving Laundering Laws and Increasing Comprehensive Information Tracking of Criminal Activity in Shell Holdings Act" or the "ILLICIT CASH Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.

Gotta admit it is kind of amusing & yet oddly oddly predictable reading certain twerps perseverating about Mob

this
Mob
that
they didn’t even know about this Bill or that it was folded into the #FY21NDAA
Yet they are the self appointed “expert” that amplified the FINCEN Files

The ILLICIT CASH Act

S.2563

Senators Mark Warner (D-VA), Tom Cotton (R-AR), Doug Jones (D-AL), Mike Rounds (R-SD), Robert Menendez (D-NJ), John Kennedy (R-LA), Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) and Jerry Moran (R-KA)

Updates the Bank Secrecy Act to provide financial institutions with clear rules of the road for carrying out a risk-based AML-CFT program.

The current AML-CFT regulatory framework is an amalgamation of statutes and regulations that are grounded in the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), which Congress passed in 1970 with iterative changes since. This decades old regime has not seen comprehensive changes since its inception in 1970 and is generally built on individual reporting mechanisms (*i.e.* currency transaction reports (CTRs) and suspicious activity reports (SARs)), and ageing decades-old technology, rather than the more technologically advanced world of the 21st century.

The ILLICIT CASH Act comprehensively updates the BSA for the first time in decades and provides a coherent set of risk-based priorities in statute.

Requires routine coordination, communication and feedback between financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement, for purposes of identifying suspicious financial activities, better focusing bank resources and increasing the likelihood of better outcomes for law enforcement.

Currently, there is no statutory mandate for BSA stakeholders - law enforcement, the financial regulators and financial institutions – provide to provide routine, standardized feedback to one another on the effectiveness of BSA anti-money laundering programs. For example, although financial institutions currently collect vast amounts of suspicious activity information, law enforcement may not always report back to the bank or credit union that the information collected was helpful, not helpful, or otherwise led to the disruption of criminal activity.

The bill establishes a critical feedback loop, and routine reporting requirements, ensuring that resources are being directed effectively and that law enforcement, regulators, and the financial institutions are effectively communicating BSA-AML priorities, collection methods, and outcomes.

Opens avenues for more data sharing between financial institutions, and within financial institutions and their affiliates, so that patterns of suspicious activities can be more easily tracked and identified.

Currently, significant barriers to information sharing are embedded within the BSA system. For example, financial institutions cannot always share critical AML-CFT information with other financial institutions. Nor can they always share that information within their own affiliates, depending on the nature of that information and the location of the affiliate.

The bill provides new options for financial institutions to de-identify SAR information and share that information with other banks, or their own affiliates, under certain circumstances.

Sec. 401 Beneficial ownership

-Requires shell companies to disclosure beneficial ownership information to FinCEN at

incorporation
-within 90 days of any change in beneficial ownership.
-new collection regime to use existing processes and procedures
https://t.co/hZW0Vi5nBR

the United States, or otherwise have difficulty accessing or maintaining—

(A) relationships in the United States financial system; or

(B) certain financial services in the United States, including opening and keeping open an account;

(2) evaluating consequences of financial institutions de-risking entire categories of relationships with the persons identified in paragraph (1); and

(3) identifying options for financial institutions handling transactions or accounts for high-risk categories of clients, and options for minimizing the negative effects of anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism-financing requirements on the persons described in paragraph (1) without compromising the effectiveness of Federal anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism requirements.

TITLE IV—BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 401. BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 207 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following: