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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
111–166

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

H.R. 2647

together with

ADDITIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

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111TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
111–166

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

JUNE 18, 2009.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SKELTON, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2647]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2647) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2010, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause of the bill and inserts a new text which appears in italic type in the reported bill.

The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill.

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute during the consideration of H.R. 2647. The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill. The remainder of the report discusses the bill, as amended.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The bill would—(1) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for procurement and for research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) Authorize for fiscal year 2010: (a) the personnel strength for each active duty component of the military departments; (b) the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each reserve component of the armed forces; (c) the military training student loads for each of the active and reserve components of the military departments; (4) Modify various elements of compensation for military personnel and impose certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for military construction and family housing; (6) Authorize appropriations for increased costs due to overseas contingency operations; (7) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for the Department of Energy national security programs; (8) Modify provisions related to the National Defense Stockpile; and (9) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for the Maritime Administration.

RELATIONSHIP OF AUTHORIZATION TO APPROPRIATIONS

The bill does not generally provide budget authority. This bill authorizes appropriations; subsequent appropriation acts will provide budget authority. However, the committee strives to adhere to the recommendations as issued by the Committee on the Budget as it relates to the jurisdiction of this committee.

The bill addresses the following categories in the Department of Defense budget: procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; operation and maintenance; military personnel; working capital funds; and military construction and family housing. The bill also addresses the Armed Forces Retirement Home, Department of Energy National Security Programs, the Naval Petroleum Reserve and the Maritime Administration.

Active duty and reserve personnel strengths authorized in this bill and legislation affecting compensation for military personnel determine the remaining appropriation requirements of the Department of Defense. However, this bill does not provide authorization of specific dollar amounts for military personnel.

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS IN THE BILL

The President requested discretionary budget authority of $680.2 billion for programs within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee for fiscal year 2010. Of this amount, $533.8 billion was requested for "base" Department of Defense programs, $130.0 billion was requested for the overseas contingency operations requirements covering the entire fiscal year, and $16.4 billion was requested for Department of Energy national security programs and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The committee recommends an overall discretionary authorization of $680.4 billion, including $130.0 billion for overseas contingency operations. The base committee authorization of $550.5 billion is an $8.0 billion increase above the levels provided for in the

Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

The following table summarizes the committee's recommended discretionary authorizations by appropriation account and compares these amounts to the President's request. An error during the mark up of this bill increased the 050 figure by $120.0 million, which the committee intends to rectify prior to House passage.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE			
Department of Defense (051) Authorizations -- Base Bill			
Title I -- PROCUREMENT			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	5,315,991	-487,359	4,828,632
Missile Procurement, Army	1,370,109	-50,000	1,320,109
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,451,952	49,000	2,500,952
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,051,895	18,200	2,070,095
Other Procurement, Army	9,907,151	-144,612	9,762,539
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	564,850	-564,850	
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	18,378,312	-276,200	18,102,112
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,453,455		3,453,455
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	840,675		840,675
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	13,776,867	10,000	13,786,867
Other Procurement, Navy	5,661,176	28,000	5,689,176
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,600,638	111,500	1,712,138
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	11,966,276	25,715	11,991,991
Missile Procurement, Air Force	6,300,728	-89,100	6,211,628
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	822,462		822,462
Other Procurement, Air Force	17,293,141	6,700	17,299,841
Procurement, Defense-Wide	3,984,352	166,210	4,150,562
National Guard and Reserve Equipment, Army		600,000	600,000
Rapid Acquisition Fund	79,300	-24,300	55,000

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Defense Production Act Purchases /1	[38,246]	[38,246]	[38,246]
Subtotal, PROCUREMENT	**105,819,330**	**-621,096**	**105,198,234**

1/ Defense Production Act Purchases are not in the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee (see Budget Authority Implication).

Title II -- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	10,438,218	68,513	10,506,731
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	19,270,932	351,596	19,622,528
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	27,992,827	515,734	28,508,561
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	20,741,542	84,360	20,825,902
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	190,770		190,770
Subtotal, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION	**78,634,289**	**1,020,203**	**79,654,492**
Title III -- OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
Operation and Maintenance, Army	31,274,882	123,550	31,398,432
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	35,070,346	260,651	35,330,997
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	5,536,223	34,600	5,570,823
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	34,748,159	-296,505	34,451,654
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	28,357,246	659,286	29,016,532
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,620,196	-48,000	2,572,196
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,278,501	14,000	1,292,501
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	228,925		228,925
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,079,228	9,300	3,088,528
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	6,257,034	11,850	6,268,884
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	5,885,761	33,700	5,919,461

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
US Court Of Appeals For The Armed Forces, Defense	13,932		13,932
Defense Acquisition Development Workforce Fund	100,000		100,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster And Civic Aid	109,869		109,869
Cooperative Threat Reduction	404,093	30,000	434,093
Environmental Restoration, Army	415,864		415,864
Environmental Restoration, Navy	285,869		285,869
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	494,276		494,276
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	11,100		11,100
Environmental Restoration Formerly Used Sites	267,700		267,700
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	5,000		5,000
Subtotal, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	**156,444,204**	**832,432**	**157,276,636**
Title IV -- MILITARY PERSONNEL	**136,016,281**	**-292,500**	**135,723,781**
Title XIV -- OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			
Defense Working Capital Funds	141,388		141,388
Defense Commissary Agency	1,313,616		1,313,616
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,642,758	60,000	1,702,758
Defense Coalition Support Fund	22,000	-22,000	
Defense Health Program	27,903,163	-939,976	26,963,187
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Defense	1,560,760		1,560,760
Drug Interdiction & Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	1,058,984	-8,000	1,050,984
Office of the Inspector General	272,444	6,780	279,224
Subtotal, OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**33,915,113**	**-903,196**	**33,011,917**

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Division B: Military Construction Authorization			
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION			
Military Construction, Army	3,660,779	-30,357	3,630,422
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	3,763,264	-57,654	3,705,610
Military Construction, Air Force	1,145,434	213,737	1,359,171
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	3,097,526	-43,400	3,054,126
Chemical Demilitarization Construction	146,541		146,541
NATO Security Investment Program	276,314		276,314
Military Construction, Army National Guard	426,491	102,638	529,129
Military Construction, Army Reserve	374,862	57,654	432,516
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	64,124	108,053	172,177
Military Construction, Air National Guard	128,261	97,865	226,126
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	27,476	75,693	103,169
Subtotal, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	**13,111,072**	**524,229**	**13,635,301**
FAMILY HOUSING			
Family Housing Construction, Army	273,236		273,236
Family Housing O&M, Army	523,418		523,418
Family Housing Construction, Navy & Marine Corps	146,569		146,569
Family Housing O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	368,540		368,540
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	66,101		66,101
Family Housing O&M, Air Force	502,936		502,936

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Family Housing Construction, Defense-Wide	2,859		2,859
Family Housing O&M, Defense-Wide	49,214		49,214
Homeowners Assistance Fund	23,225		23,225
DoD Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,600		2,600
Subtotal, FAMILY HOUSING	**1,958,698**		**1,958,698**
BRAC			
Base Realignment and Closure Account 1990	396,768	140,000	536,768
Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005	7,479,498	-350,000	7,129,498
Subtotal, BRAC	**7,876,266**	**-210,000**	**7,666,266**
Prior Year Savings		-85,300	-85,300
Subtotal, MILITARY CON, FAMILY HOUSING & BRAC	**22,946,036**	**228,929**	**23,174,965**
General Transfer Authority (non-add)	[5,000,000]		[5,000,000]
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	**533,775,253**	**264,772**	**534,040,025**
Division C: Atomic Energy Defense Authorization			
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	**6,188**		**6,188**
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Weapons Activities	6,384,431	132,000	6,516,431
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,136,709	402,600	2,539,309
Naval Reactors	1,003,133		1,003,133
Office of the Administrator	420,754		420,754
Subtotal NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMIN	**9,945,027**	**534,600**	**10,479,627**
ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
Defense Environmental Cleanup	5,495,831	-471,340	5,024,491
Other Defense Activities	852,468	20,000	872,468
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	98,400		98,400
Subtotal ENVIRON AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTS	**6,446,699**	**-451,340**	**5,995,359**
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	**16,397,914**	**83,260**	**16,481,174**
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	26,086		26,086
Subtotal, DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD	**26,086**		**26,086**
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	**16,424,000**	**83,260**	**16,507,260**
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTH (050) -- BASE BILL	**550,199,253**	**348,032**	**550,547,285**
Department of Defense, Overseas Contingency Operations			

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Title XV -- OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS			
PROCUREMENT			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,636,229	340,245	1,976,474
Missile Procurement, Army	531,570		531,570
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	759,466	115,000	874,466
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	370,635		370,635
Other Procurement, Army	6,225,966	-204,180	6,021,786
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	1,535,000	-100,000	1,435,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	916,553		916,553
Weapons Procurement, Navy	73,700		73,700
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and MC	710,780		710,780
Other Procurement, Navy	318,018		318,018
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,164,445		1,164,445
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	936,441	215,335	1,151,776
Missile Procurement, Air Force	36,625		36,625
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	256,819		256,819
Other Procurement, Air Force	2,321,549		2,321,549
Procurement, Defense-Wide	491,430	308,400	799,830
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund	5,456,000		5,456,000
Subtotal, PROCUREMENT	**23,741,226**	**674,800**	**24,416,026**
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION			

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
RDT&E, Army	57,962		57,962
RDT&E, Navy	107,180		107,180
RDT&E, Air Force	29,286		29,286
RDT&E, Defense-Wide	115,826	100,000	215,826
Subtotal, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL	**310,254**	**100,000**	**410,254**
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	52,170,661	-200,000	51,970,661
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	6,219,583		6,219,583
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	3,701,600		3,701,600
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	10,026,868	125,200	10,152,068
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	7,578,300		7,578,300
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	204,326		204,326
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	68,059		68,059
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	86,667		86,667
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	125,925		125,925
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	321,646		321,646
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	289,862		289,862
Subtotal, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	**80,793,497**	**-74,800**	**80,718,697**
MILITARY PERSONNEL	**13,586,341**		**13,586,341**
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			
Defense Working Capital Funds	396,915		396,915

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	7,462,769		7,462,769
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	700,000	-700,000	
Defense Health Program	1,155,235		1,155,235
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	324,603		324,603
Office of the Inspector General	8,876		8,876
Iraq Freedom Fund	115,300		115,300
Subtotal, OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**10,163,698**	**-700,000**	**9,463,698**
Special Transfer Authority (non-add)	[4,000,000]		[4,000,000]
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION			
Military Construction, Army	923,884		930,484
Military Construction, Air Force	474,500		474,500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	6,600		
Subtotal, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	**1,404,984**		**1,404,984**
TOTAL, OTHER CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	**130,000,000**		**130,000,000**
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	**680,199,253**	**348,032**	**680,547,285**
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Title IV -- Armed Forces Retirement Hm (Function 600)	134,000		134,000
Title XXXIV -- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	23,627		23,627
Title XXXV -- Maritime Administration (Function 400)	152,900		152,900

BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

The President's total request for the national defense budget function (050) in fiscal year 2010 is $693.1 billion, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. In addition to funding for programs addressed in this bill, the total 050 request includes discretionary funding for national defense programs not in the committee's jurisdiction, discretionary funding for programs that do not require additional authorization in fiscal year 2010, and mandatory programs.

The following table details changes to all aspects of the national defense budget function. The committee could not support the concurrent receipt proposal as requested in the President's budget, since the proposed offsets to this increase were not within the jurisdiction of this committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Amounts Applicable to Request	House Change to Request	Amounts Applicable to House NDAA
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	**533,775,253**	**264,772**	**534,040,025**
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	**16,424,000**	**83,260**	**16,507,260**
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION (050) -- BASE BILL	**550,199,253**	**348,032**	**550,547,285**
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) (051)	**130,000,000**		**130,000,000**
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Comn	**680,199,253**	**348,032**	**680,547,285**
Base National Defense Discretionary Programs			
Not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, or			
Not Requiring Additional Authorization			
Defense Production Act Purchases	38,246		38,246
National Science Center, Army (051)	25		25
Disposal Of DOD Real Property (051)	10,393		10,393
Lease Of DOD Real Property (051),	8,856		8,856
DOD Overseas Mil Facility Investment Recovery (051)	1,227		1,227
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**58,747**		**58,747**
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (053)	134,000		134,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**134,000**		**134,000**
Other Discretionary Programs (054)	6,751,000		6,751,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**6,751,000**		**6,751,000**
Total Base Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	**6,943,747**		**6,943,747**

BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Amounts Applicable to Request	House Change to Request	Amounts Applicable to House NDAA
OCO National Defense Discretionary Programs			
Not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, or			
Not Requiring Additional Authorization			
Other Discretionary Programs (054)	101,066		101,066
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**101,066**		**101,066**
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050) -- OCO	**101,066**		**101,066**
Summary, National Defense Discretionary (050), Budget Authority Implication			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	663,834,000	264,772	664,098,772
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	16,558,000	83,260	16,641,260
Defense-Related Activities (054)	6,852,066		6,852,066
Total National Defense Discretionary (050), Budget Authority Implication	**687,244,066**	**348,032**	**687,592,098**
National Defense Mandatory Programs			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	4,376,000		4,376,000
Concurrent receipt policy proposal (see Blueprint, p. 124)	330,000	-330,000	
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	1,240,000		1,240,000
Offsetting receipts	-1,741,000		-1,741,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**4,205,000**	**-330,000**	**3,875,000**
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs and other	1,377,000		1,377,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**1,377,000**		**1,377,000**

BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Amounts Applicable to Request	House Change to Request	Amounts Applicable to House NDAA
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund	32,000		32,000
Payment to CIA retirement fund and other	291,000		291,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**323,000**		**323,000**
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	**5,905,000**	**-330,000**	**5,575,000**
Base National Defense (050), Discretionary and Mandatory Budget Authority Implication			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	668,039,000	-65,228	667,973,772
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	17,935,000	83,260	18,018,260
Defense-Related Activities (054)	7,175,066		7,175,066
Total Base National Defense (050), Discretionary and Mandatory Budget Authority Implicatio	**693,149,066**	**18,032**	**693,167,098**

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, is a key mechanism through which the Congress of the United States fulfills one of its primary responsibilities as mandated in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; and to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Rule X of the House of Representatives provides jurisdiction over the Department of Defense (DOD) generally, and over the military application of nuclear energy, to the House Committee on Armed Services. The committee bill includes the large majority of the findings and recommendations resulting from its oversight activities in the current year, as informed by the experience gained over the previous decades of the committee's existence. The committee remains steadfast in its continued and unwavering support for the men and women of the armed forces, the civilian employees of the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration. The armed forces continue to be deeply engaged in a number of ongoing military operations around the world, most significantly, the wars in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq. The committee is deeply committed to providing full authorization for the funding required to restore the readiness of our military; enhance the quality of life of military service members and their families; sustain and improve the armed forces; and properly safeguard the national security of the United States.

In addition to providing authorization of appropriations, the committee bill promotes the committee's main policy objectives: restoring military readiness; taking care of our troops and their families; focusing on our strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan and on redeployment from Iraq; eliminating waste and recovering savings through acquisition reform; supporting the President's initiative to secure all loose nuclear materials around the world; and maintaining robust oversight.

Restoring readiness

After more than seven years of war, the committee believes it is essential to sustain our efforts to restore military readiness in order to meet current military challenges and prepare for the future. The committee bill provides $11 billion for Army reset, $2 billion for Marine Corps reset, and $6.9 billion to address equipment shortfalls in the National Guard and Reserve. The committee bill adds $450 million for Army barracks improvements and $762 million to fully meet sustainment requirements for base facilities and infrastructure to address urgent issues such as dilapidated military barracks and to keep defense facilities in good working order.

Taking care of service members and their families

The committee continues to be committed to reducing the strain on the armed forces by increasing the size of the Army and Marine Corps, and halting the reduction in the size of the Air Force. The committee bill increases the size of the military by 15,000 Army troops, 8,000 Marines, 14,650 Air Force personnel, and 2,477 Navy

sailors, supporting DOD's requested end strengths. The committee bill recommends a 3.4 percent pay raise for all service members, continuing our efforts to reduce the pay raise gap between the uniformed services and the private sector. The committee bill extends the authority for the Department of Defense to offer bonuses and incentive pay, expands TRICARE health coverage to reserve component members and their families for 180 days prior to mobilization, and also provides $1.95 billion for family housing programs to support and expand the quality housing our military families deserve.

The committee bill provides travel and transportation for three designated persons, including non-family members, to visit hospitalized service members to continue to improve the benefits available to wounded warriors. The committee bill also enables seriously injured service members to use a non-medical attendant for help with daily living or during travel for medical treatment. To meet the changing needs of today's service members and their families, the committee bill establishes an internship pilot program for military spouses in order to offer federal government career opportunities that are portable when the time comes to relocate. The committee bill also authorizes Impact Aid funding to assist schools with large enrollments of military children, and establishes a DOD School of Nursing to address the critical nursing shortage in our military services.

Policy toward Afghanistan and Pakistan

The war in Afghanistan is a critical mission that is finally gaining the attention it demands. The committee believes that the President's new strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, which calls for an increase in military and civilian resources and also recognizes the vital importance of Pakistan in the region, is a welcome development. To ensure our strategy in both countries is effective and achieves the intended goals, the committee bill requires the President to assess U.S. efforts and report on progress. The committee bill provides funds to train and equip the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and authorizes the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund to improve the counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's security forces. The committee bill improves accountability and oversight of U.S. assistance by requiring the President to establish a system to register and track all U.S. defense articles provided to the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Redeployment of forces from Iraq

The committee has focused on issues relating to the redeployment of forces from Iraq and the build up of forces in Afghanistan, and recognized that the Department of Defense must manage many difficult logistical challenges in this process. To ensure plans are sound, use realistic assumptions, and carefully assess risk, the committee bill requires the Department of Defense to report on its efforts to prioritize resources and capabilities between Iraq and Afghanistan. The committee bill also directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to provide Congress with separate reports assessing the strategic plans for Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, the committee bill calls for a report to help Congress monitor our redeployment from Iraq and requires the Department of Defense to

develop a detailed plan for the disposition of U.S. military equipment in Iraq.

Acquisition reform

Defense acquisition reform is a top priority for the committee, which this year has already established a panel to examine the issue and passed the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23). Building on these efforts, the committee bill supports the Secretary of Defense's plan to increase the size of the civilian acquisition workforce, to reduce the Department of Defense's reliance on contractors for critical acquisition functions, and to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse through better contract oversight.

Nonproliferation

The committee believes that efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and to reduce the risk that these weapons could fall into terrorists' hands are critical to our national security. In the area of nonproliferation, the bill increases funding and creates new authorities to strengthen the Department of Defense's Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program. The committee bill also fully supports and increases funding for the Department of Energy's nonproliferation programs, which includes funding for the President's plan to secure and remove all known vulnerable nuclear materials that can be used for weapons.

Quadrennial Defense Review

Next year, the Department of Defense will deliver the report of the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), which was established to help Congress develop our national security priorities. Because reports from previous QDRs have not always provided the information expected by Congress, the committee bill encourages the Department of Defense to closely follow the QDR requirements written in law. Upon completion of the QDR, the committee bill directs the Government Accountability Office to assess the degree to which the Department of Defense has complied with the law, and requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on any shortcomings identified. The committee bill also creates a Congressionally-appointed National Defense Panel to conduct an independent review of the QDR's effectiveness and issue recommendations on how to improve the decision making process for determining national security objectives. The committee bill also requires the Department of Defense to report on the force structure requirements used to guide the QDR process so that Congress may better understand the foundation of the QDR's analysis. Finally, the committee believes that the QDR process provides an opportunity for the Department of Defense to balance its urgent near term priorities with its longer term requirements and rethink its global posture. The committee bill in a range of areas requires the Department to provide analysis of these issues concurrent with the completion of the QDR process.

HEARINGS

Committee consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 results from hearings that began on January 22, 2009, and that were completed on June 4, 2009. The full

committee conducted 19 sessions. In addition, a total of 55 sessions were conducted by 7 different subcommittees and 1 special oversight panel.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

OVERVIEW

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $105.8 billion for procurement. This represents a $1.9 billion increase over the amount authorized for fiscal year 2009.

The committee recommends authorization of $104.5 billion, a decrease of $1.3 billion from the fiscal year 2010 request.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 procurement program are identified in the table below. Major issues are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY 2010 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
FY 2010 Procurement Program						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	818	5,315,991	-24	-487,359	794	4,828,632
Missile Procurement, Army	6,685	1,370,109	0	-50,000	6,685	1,320,109
Procurement Of W&TCV, Army	35,096	2,451,952	0	49,000	35,096	2,500,952
Procurement Of Ammunition, Army	0	2,051,895	0	18,200	0	2,070,095
Other Procurement, Army	14,516	9,907,151	0	-144,612	14,516	9,762,539
JIEDDO	0	564,850	0	-564,850	0	0
Total, Department Of The Army	57,115	21,661,948	-24	-1,179,621	57,091	20,482,327
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	214	18,378,312	-11	-276,200	203	18,102,112
Weapons Procurement, Navy	1,911	3,453,455	0	0	1,911	3,453,455
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	9	13,776,867	0	10,000	9	13,786,867
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	0	840,675	0	0	0	840,675
Other Procurement, Navy	0	5,661,176	0	28,000	0	5,689,176
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,138	1,600,638	0	111,500	1,138	1,712,138
Total, Department Of The Navy	3,272	43,711,123	-11	-126,700	3,261	43,584,423
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	81	11,966,276	-11	25,715	70	11,991,991
Missile Procurement, Air Force	3,554	6,300,728	-1	-89,100	3,553	6,211,628
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	3,592	822,462	0	0	3,592	822,462

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY 2010 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
Other Procurement, Air Force	0	17,293,141	0	6,700	0	17,299,841
Total, Department Of The Air Force	7,227	36,382,607	-12	-56,685	7,215	36,325,922
Procurement, Defense-Wide	27	3,984,352	0	166,210	27	4,150,562
Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell	0	79,300	0	-24,300	0	55,000
National Guard & Reserve Equip	0	0	0	600,000	0	600,000
Defense Production Act Purchases	0	[38,246]	0	0	0	[38,246]
Total, Defense-Wide	27	4,063,652	0	741,910	27	4,805,562
Total, FY 2010 Procurement Program	**67,641**	**105,819,330**	-47	**-621,096**	**67,594**	**105,198,234**

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $5.3 billion for Aircraft Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $4.8 billion, a decrease of $487.4 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Aircraft Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	AIRCRAFT						
	FIXED WING						
001	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	0	0			0	0
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	0	0			0	0
003	MQ-1 UAV	24	401,364	-24	-401,364	0	0
	Program Requested Not Executable			[-12]	[-163,375]		
	Transfer to Title XV			[-12]	[-237,989]		
004	RQ-11 (RAVEN)	618	35,008			618	35,008
004A	C-12A	0	0			0	0
	ROTARY WING						
006	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER	0	0			0	0
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
008	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	54	326,040			54	326,040
009	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK III	8	161,280			8	161,280
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	57,890			0	57,890
011	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	79	1,258,374			79	1,258,374
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	98,740			0	98,740
013	CH-47 HELICOPTER	35	860,087		22,000	35	882,087
	Transfer From APA 22				[22,000]		
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	50,676			0	50,676
015	HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING	0	19,639		-19,639	0	0
	Program Not Justified				[-19,639]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
016	MQ-1 PAYLOAD - UAS	0	87,424		-87,424	0	0
	Transfer to Title XV				[-87,424]		
017	MQ-1 WEAPONIZATION - UAS	0	14,832		-14,832	0	0
	Transfer to Title XV				[-14,832]		
018	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP)	0	61,517			0	61,517
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	0	21,457			0	21,457
020	AH-64 MODS	0	426,415		2,000	0	428,415
	Air Filtration Systems				[2,000]		
021	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
022	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	0	102,876		-16,000	0	86,876
	Common Avionics Architecture System				[2,000]		
	Vibration Management Enhancement Program				[4,000]		
	Transfer to APA 13				[-22,000]		
023	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
024	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	0	39,547			0	39,547
025	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS	0	823			0	823
026	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	0	66,682		25,400	0	92,082
	UH-60A to UH-60L Conversion-ARNG				[20,400]		
	UH-60 ARNG Rewiring Program				[5,000]		
027	KIOWA WARRIOR	0	140,768			0	140,768
028	AIRBORNE AVIONICS	0	241,287			0	241,287
029	GATM ROLLUP	0	103,142			0	103,142

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
030	RQ-7 UAV MODS	0	283,012		2,500	0	285,512
	Shadow TUAS Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS) for Army National Guard				[2,500]		
030A	C-12A	0	0			0	0
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
031	SPARE PARTS (AIR)	0	7,083			0	7,083
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
032	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	0	25,975			0	25,975
033	ASE INFRARED CM	0	186,356			0	186,356
	OTHER SUPPORT						
034	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	4,933			0	4,933
035	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	0	87,682			0	87,682
036	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	0	52,725			0	52,725
037	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	0	76,999			0	76,999
038	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	1,533			0	1,533
039	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	0	2,716			0	2,716
040	AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS	0	11,109			0	11,109
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**818**	**5,315,991**	-24	**-487,359**	**794**	**4,828,632**

Items of Special Interest

Hostile fire detection system

The committee notes that the United States Army Aviation Center of Excellence (USAACE) has placed significant focus on the need for an effective hostile fire detection system on AH–64 aircraft. Advances in small arms hostile fire detection for Army Aviation have recently been achieved and demonstrated which may lead to improvements in survivability and improvements in reaction to hostile fire. The committee applauds these advancements and encourages the Army Aviation community to continue plans for the development and acquisition of flight proven technologies, which improve situational awareness, and the targeting of hostile threat systems.

Kiowa Warrior

The committee agrees that the Department of Army has a critical need to extend the life of the Kiowa Warrior due to the termination of both the Comanche helicopter program in 2004 and its replacement, the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH), in 2008. The committee notes that the Department of Army is in the process of completing a study on the future of the Kiowa Warrior as part of the analysis of alternatives for the ARH replacement. The committee also understands that the Department of Army is initiating "Life Support 2020" for the Kiowa Warrior, to address obsolescence concerns and to incorporate weight reduction initiatives to increase the useful life of these platforms.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, by March 1, 2010, on program requirements to upgrade the power train for the Kiowa Warrior. This report should include the following:

(1) Options to extend the operational life including hover out of ground effect and vertical maneuver equal to or greater than the original ARH requirement;

(2) Review of operational and safety power margin requirements;

(3) Consideration of existing mature commercial and military development efforts; and

(4) Estimated schedule and associated cost to implement findings.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $1.37 billion for Missile Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $1.32 billion, a decrease of $50.0 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Missile Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	OTHER MISSILES						
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
001	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	59	348,351			59	348,351
002	PATRIOT/MEADS CAP SYSTEM SUMMARY	0	16,406			0	16,406
003	SURFACE-LAUNCHED AMRAAM SYSTEM SUMMARY:	13	72,920			13	72,920
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
005	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	240	31,154			240	31,154
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM						
006	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	470	148,649		-25,000	470	123,649
	Program Reduction				[-25,000]		
007	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	1,165	108,066		-25,000	1,165	83,066
	Program Reduction				[-25,000]		
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	2,628	293,617			2,628	293,617
009	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	2,064	15,663			2,064	15,663
010	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS	46	209,061			46	209,061
011	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	0	0			0	0
	MODIFICATIONS						
012	PATRIOT MODS	0	44,775			0	44,775
013	ITAS/TOW MODS	0	6,983			0	6,983
014	MLRS MODS	0	3,662			0	3,662
015	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	0	38,690			0	38,690

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
016	HELLFIRE MODIFICATIONS	0	10			0	10
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
017	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	22,338			0	22,338
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
018	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	0	4,188			0	4,188
019	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)	0	1,178			0	1,178
020	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	0	4,398			0	4,398
	TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**6,685**	**1,370,109**	**0**	**-50,000**	**6,685**	**1,320,109**

Items of Special Interest

Javelin missile system

The budget request contained $289.6 million for 1,334 Javelin missile rounds.

The committee notes that the Army received $377.9 million in fiscal year 2009 for 1,320 Javelin missiles, which will continue maximum rate production of Javelin missiles through mid–2012. The committee further notes that only 83 Javelin missiles were expended in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom combined in fiscal year 2008, and that only 40 have been expended in fiscal year 2009. Therefore, the committee does not believe that the total amount requested in fiscal year 2010 is required for operational needs.

The committee recommends $264.6 million, a decrease of $25.0 million, for Javelin missile rounds.

TOW 2 missile system

The budget request contained $167.3 million for 2,459 tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided (TOW 2) missile rounds.

The committee notes that the Army received $426.4 million in fiscal year 2009 for 8,400 TOW 2 missiles, which will continue maximum rate production of TOW 2 missiles through 2011. The committee further notes that only 262 TOW 2 missiles were expended in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom combined in fiscal year 2008, and that fiscal year 2009 expenditure rates are not expected to be significantly above these levels. Therefore, the committee does not believe that the total amount requested in fiscal year 2010 is required for operational needs.

The committee recommends $142.3 million, a decrease of $25.0 million, for TOW 2 missile rounds.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $2.45 billion for Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $2.40 billion, a decrease of $51.0 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS & TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	BRADLEY PROGRAM	0	0			0	0
002	BRADLEY TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)	0	0			0	0
003	ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES	0	0			0	0
004	STRYKER VEHICLE	0	388,596		-54,000	0	334,596
	Program Reduction				[-54,000]		
005	FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS: (FCS)	0	0			0	0
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
007	FCS SPIN OUTS	0	285,920			0	285,920
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	42,001			0	42,001
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
009	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	0	34,192			0	34,192
010	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	0	526,356			0	526,356
011	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	0	96,503			0	96,503
012	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	12	96,814			12	96,814
013	ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE	0	63,250			0	63,250
014	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	0	70,637			0	70,637
015	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	0	183,829			0	183,829
016	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	22	185,611			22	185,611
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
017	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TCV-WTCV)	0	0			0	0
018	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	0	6,601			0	6,601

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
019	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119	70	95,631			70	95,631
020	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	2,010	32,919			2,010	32,919
021	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL	4,825	84,588			4,825	84,588
022	LIGHTWEIGHT .50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN	0	977			0	977
023	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM)	1,550	7,535			1,550	7,535
024	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)	349	7,700			349	7,700
025	MORTAR SYSTEMS	315	14,779			315	14,779
026	M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	0	224			0	224
027	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	4,740	16,023			4,740	16,023
028	M110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)	448	6,223			448	6,223
029	M4 CARBINE	12,000	20,500			12,000	20,500
030	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS)	3,738	6,945			3,738	6,945
031	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION (CRO	0	0		100,000	0	100,000
	Program Increase				[100,000]		
032	HANDGUN	5,000	3,389			5,000	3,389
033	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	17	49,572			17	49,572
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
034	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	0	8,164			0	8,164
035	M4 CARBINE MODS	0	31,472			0	31,472
036	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	0	7,738			0	7,738
037	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	0	7,833			0	7,833
038	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	0	17,964			0	17,964

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
039	PHALANX MODS	0	0			0	0
040	M119 MODIFICATIONS	0	25,306			0	25,306
041	M16 RIFLE MODS	0	4,186			0	4,186
041A	M14 7.62 RIFLE MODS	0	0			0	0
042	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	0	6,164			0	6,164
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
043	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	0	551			0	551
044	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	0	9,855		3,000	0	12,855
	Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI) at Rock Island Arsenal				[3,000]		
045	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	0	392			0	392
046	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	0	5,012			0	5,012
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF WTCV, ARMY	**35,096**	**2,451,952**	0	**49,000**	**35,096**	**2,500,952**

Items of Special Interest

Army self-propelled artillery modernization

The committee acknowledges the Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) program provides more modern capabilities for the M109A6 Paladin, and will eventually result in an M109A7. At the same time, the committee notes the need for a future cannon to address the potential 300 cannon shortfall that the PIM is not intended to address. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan for a future self-propelled artillery piece as part of the next generation of ground combat vehicles, and to provide a report on this plan to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2010.

Stryker vehicles

The budget request contained $388.6 million for Stryker vehicle upgrades and program support activities.

The committee notes that of the total amount requested, only $101.7 million is for survivability upgrades to current Stryker vehicles. The remaining funds are requested for program management support, testing, system technical support, and other administrative program activities. The committee notes that contractor program management support, contractor logistics support, and system technical support show significant increases over fiscal year 2009 levels, even though no new production vehicles are requested in fiscal year 2010. In addition, the committee notes that the fiscal year 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations Act provided additional funds for Stryker vehicles not requested or required by the Army. Therefore, the committee does not believe increased contractor funding in fiscal year 2010 is necessary, and that any increased costs could be covered using the additional funds provided by Congress in fiscal year 2009.

The committee recommends $334.6 million, a decrease of $54.0 million, for the Stryker vehicle program.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $2.05 billion for Procurement of Ammunition, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $2.07 billion, an increase of $18.2 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Procurement of Ammunition, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	AMMUNITION						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	0	207,752			0	207,752
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	0	77,602			0	77,602
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	0	5,120			0	5,120
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	0	162,342			0	162,342
005	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	0	17,054			0	17,054
006	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	0	96,572		-6,000	0	90,572
	Unjustified Cost Growth				[-6,000]		
007	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	0	172,675		3,000	0	175,675
	Additional 40mm Mortar Rounds - Milan AAP				[3,000]		
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						
008	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	23,607	0	3,000	0	26,607
	M722 60mm White Phosphorous Smoke Mortar Rounds				[3,000]		
009	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	28,719			0	28,719
010	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES	0	104,961			0	104,961
	TANK AMMUNITION						
011	CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES	0	7,741			0	7,741
012	CTG, TANK, 120MM, ALL TYPES	0	113,483			0	113,483
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
013	CTG, ARTY, 75MM: ALL TYPES	0	5,229			0	5,229
014	CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES	0	90,726			0	90,726

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
015	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES	0	54,546			0	54,546
016	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982	0	62,292			0	62,292
017	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T	0	33,441			0	33,441
	ARTILLERY FUZES						
018	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	0	19,870			0	19,870
	MINES						
019	MINES, ALL TYPES	0	815			0	815
020	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES	0	0			0	0
021	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES	0	56,387			0	56,387
022	INTELLIGENT MUNITIONS SYSTEM (IMS), ALL TYPES	0	19,507			0	19,507
	ROCKETS						
023	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	45,302			0	45,302
024	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	0	99,904			0	99,904
	OTHER AMMUNITION						
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	18,793			0	18,793
026	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	0	49,910			0	49,910
027	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	0	83,094			0	83,094
028	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	0	12,081			0	12,081
	MISCELLANEOUS						
029	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	0	17,968			0	17,968
030	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	0	7,378			0	7,378
031	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	0	3,353			0	3,353
032	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	8,826			0	8,826

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
033	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	0	11,187			0	11,187
034	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	0	14,354			0	14,354
035	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	0	99			0	99
	AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
036	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	151,943		18,200	0	170,143
	Additional Mobile Ammunition Processing Facilities				[7,400]		
	Bomb Line Modernization at McAlester Ammunition Plant				[5,000]		
	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant Energy Infrastructure Project				[5,800]		
037	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	9,529			0	9,529
038	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	0	8,772			0	8,772
039	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL	0	145,777			0	145,777
040	ARMS INITIATIVE	0	3,184			0	3,184
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**0**	**2,051,895**	0	**18,200**	**0**	**2,070,095**

Items of Special Interest

M722 60mm white phosphorus smoke mortar rounds

The budget request contained $23.6 million for 60mm mortar, all types, but included no funds for additional M722 60mm white phosphorus smoke mortar rounds.

The committee understands overseas contingency operations in the Republic of Iraq and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have increased demand for M722 60mm white phosphorus smoke mortar rounds. The committee also recognizes the specialized capability inherent at the Pine Bluff Arsenal for production of M722 60mm white phosphorus smoke mortar rounds.

The committee recommends $26.6 million, an increase of $3.0 million, for additional M722 60mm white phosphorus smoke mortar rounds.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $9.9 billion for Other Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $9.7 billion, a decrease of $236.2 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Other Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	8,037	95,893			8,037	95,893
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	290	20,870			290	20,870
003	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	70	13,217			70	13,217
004	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	1,770	281,123		5,000	1,770	286,123
	Fire Suppression Systems				[5,000]		
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	3,889	1,158,522			3,889	1,158,522
006	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN	0	17,575			0	17,575
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	0	812,918			0	812,918
008	PLS ESP	0	18,973			0	18,973
009	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	150	136,605			150	136,605
010	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY	0	402,517			0	402,517
011	FAMILY OF MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTEC (MRAP)	0	0			0	0
012	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	310	74,703			310	74,703
013	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV P	0	180,793			0	180,793
014	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM	0	2,904			0	2,904
015	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	0	10,314			0	10,314
016	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TAC VEH)	0	298			0	298
017	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL	0	414			0	414
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
018	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	0	1,980			0	1,980

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
019	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	269			0	269
020	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	0	3,052			0	3,052
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	COMM-JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
021	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	0	0			0	0
022	JOINT COMBAT IDENTIFICATION MARKING SYSTEM	0	11,868			0	11,868
023	WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	0	544,202			0	544,202
024	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	0	4,868			0	4,868
	COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
025	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS (S	0	145,108			0	145,108
026	SHF TERM	0	90,918			0	90,918
027	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	0	653			0	653
028	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	0	72,735			0	72,735
029	SMART-T (SPACE)	0	61,116			0	61,116
030	SCAMP (SPACE)	0	1,834			0	1,834
031	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS	0	6,849			0	6,849
032	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	0	2,862			0	2,862
	COMM - COMBAT SUPPORT COMM						
032A	MOD-IN-SERVICE PROFILER	0	0			0	0
	COMM - C3 SYSTEM						
033	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	0	22,996			0	22,996
	COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
034	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	0	1,705			0	1,705

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
035	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	0	90,204		-55,200	0	35,004
	JTRS Program Reduction				[-55,200]		
036	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	0	8,549			0	8,549
037	SINCGARS FAMILY	0	6,812		-6,812	0	0
	Program Reduction				[-6,812]		
038	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2	0	0			0	0
038A	SINCGARS - GROUND	0	0			0	0
039	MULTI-PURPOSE INFO OP SYS (CLASS)	0	6,164			0	6,164
040	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS	0	0			0	0
041	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	0	0			0	0
042	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	0	21,820			0	21,820
043	IMS REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	0	9,256			0	9,256
044	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	0	4,646			0	4,646
045	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)	0	2,367			0	2,367
046	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	0	6,555			0	6,555
047	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	0	18,583			0	18,583
	COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM						
048	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP)	0	1,414			0	1,414
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
049	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	0	29,525			0	29,525
050	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	0	33,189			0	33,189
	COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
051	TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	0	1,890		44,800	0	46,690

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Information Security System COMSEC				[44,800]		
052	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	0	25,525			0	25,525
053	ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)	0	0			0	0
054	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	0	31,256			0	31,256
	COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
055	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	0	216,057			0	216,057
056	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	0	6,203			0	6,203
057	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM(	0	147,111			0	147,111
058	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM	0	39,906			0	39,906
	ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
061	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP)	0	0			0	0
062	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)	0	3,279			0	3,279
063	PROPHET GROUND (MIP)	0	64,498			0	64,498
064	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP	0	0			0	0
065	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS)	0	0			0	0
066	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)	0	0			0	0
067	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP) (TIARA)	0	0			0	0
068	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP)	0	0			0	0
069	DCGS-A (MIP)	0	85,354			0	85,354
070	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)	0	6,703			0	6,703
071	TROJAN (MIP)	0	26,659			0	26,659
072	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	0	7,021			0	7,021
073	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS) (MIP	0	4,509			0	4,509

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
074	SEQUOYAH FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM	0	6,420			0	6,420
075	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)	0	17,053			0	17,053
	ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
076	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	0	31,661			0	31,661
077	WARLOCK	0	0			0	0
078	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	0	1,284			0	1,284
079	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)	0	1,221			0	1,221
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						
080	SENTINEL MODS	0	25,863			0	25,863
081	SENSE THROUGH THE WALL (STTW)	0	25,352			0	25,352
082	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	0	366,820		-200,000	0	166,820
	Enhanced Night Vision Goggle Production Delay				[-200,000]		
083	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	0	133,836		46,800	0	180,636
	Program Increase				[46,800]		
084	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	0	313,237			0	313,237
085	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	0	9,179			0	9,179
086	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS	0	2,198			0	2,198
087	COUNTER-ROCKET, ARTILLERY & MORTAR (C-RAM)	0	0			0	0
088	BASE EXPEDITIONARY TARGETING AND SURV SYS	0	0			0	0
089	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	0	5,838			0	5,838
090	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)	0	0			0	0
091	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	0	1,178			0	1,178
092	PROFILER	0	4,766			0	4,766

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
093	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	0	2,801			0	2,801
094	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)	0	271,979			0	271,979
095	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND - PLATFORM (JBC-P)	0	17,242			0	17,242
096	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD	0	59,080			0	59,080
097	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	0	0			0	0
098	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	0	15,520			0	15,520
099	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	0	194,665			0	194,665
100	INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - MIP	0	0			0	0
101	ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM	0	1,944			0	1,944
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
102	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	0	29,934			0	29,934
103	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	0	39,042			0	39,042
104	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM (BC	0	31,968			0	31,968
105	FAAD C2	0	8,289			0	8,289
106	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD	0	62,439			0	62,439
107	KNIGHT FAMILY	0	80,831			0	80,831
108	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	0	1,778			0	1,778
109	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	0	31,542			0	31,542
110	TC AIMS II	0	11,124			0	11,124
111	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS)	0	0			0	0
112	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER	0	0			0	0
113	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	0	53,898			0	53,898
114	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	0	77,646			0	77,646

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
115	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)	0	46,861			0	46,861
116	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET	0	11,118			0	11,118
117	MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE (MBCOTM)	0	926			0	926
	ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION						
118	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM	0	85,801			0	85,801
119	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	0	12,823			0	12,823
120	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	0	254,723		-10,000	0	244,723
	Program Reduction				[-10,000]		
121	CSS COMMUNICATIONS	0	33,749			0	33,749
122	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	0	39,675			0	39,675
	ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)						
123	AFRTS	0	0			0	0
124	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)	0	2,709			0	2,709
125	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	0	5,172			0	5,172
	ELECT EQUIP - MODS TACTICAL SYS/EQ						
126	WEAPONIZATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (UAS)	0	0			0	0
	ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT						
127	ITEMS UNDER $5M (SSE)	0	0			0	0
128	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	0	518			0	518
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	2,522			0	2,522
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
129	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS / BAIS	0	2,081			0	2,081

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
130	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION	0	108,334			0	108,334
131	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)	0	7,135			0	7,135
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
132	TACTICAL BRIDGING	0	58,509			0	58,509
133	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	0	135,015			0	135,015
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
134	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-HST	0	42,264			0	42,264
135	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMIDS	0	56,123		7,000	0	63,123
	FIDO Explosive Detector				[7,000]		
136	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	0	49,333			0	49,333
137	< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	0	3,479			0	3,479
138	AERIAL DETECTION / ASTAMIDS	0	11,200			0	11,200
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
139	HEATERS AND ECU'S	0	11,924			0	11,924
140	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	0	0			0	0
141	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	0	4,071			0	4,071
142	LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	0	0			0	0
142A	LAND WARRIOR	0	0			0	0
143	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	0	6,981			0	6,981
144	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	0	1,809			0	1,809
145	MOUNTED SOLDIER SYSTEM	0	1,085			0	1,085
146	FORCE PROVIDER	0	0			0	0
147	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	0	57,872			0	57,872

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
148	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	0	66,381			0	66,381
149	MOBILE INTEGRATED REMAINS COLLECTION SYSTEM:	0	16,585			0	16,585
150	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	0	25,531			0	25,531
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
151	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0
152	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	0	84,019			0	84,019
	WATER EQUIPMENT						
153	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	0	7,173			0	7,173
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
154	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	0	33,694		3,000	0	36,694
	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)				[3,000]		
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
155	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	0	137,002			0	137,002
156	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	0	812			0	812
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
157	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	0	50,897			0	50,897
158	SKID STEER LOADER (SSL) FAMILY OF SYSTEM	0	18,387			0	18,387
159	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	0	0			0	0
160	DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC	0	0			0	0
161	MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING	0	44,420			0	44,420
162	LOADERS	0	20,824			0	20,824
163	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	0	18,785			0	18,785
164	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	0	50,102			0	50,102

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
165	CRANES	0	0			0	0
166	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	0	12,915			0	12,915
167	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS	0	36,451			0	36,451
168	CONST EQUIP ESP	0	8,391			0	8,391
169	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	0	12,562			0	12,562
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
170	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	0	183,666			0	183,666
171	HARBORMASTER COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTER (HCCC	0	10,962			0	10,962
172	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	0	6,785			0	6,785
	GENERATORS						
173	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	0	146,067			0	146,067
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
174	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	0	41,239			0	41,239
175	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	0	44,898			0	44,898
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
176	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	0	22,967			0	22,967
177	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	0	261,348		20,800	0	282,148
	Basic Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship Program - U.S. Army Reserve				[2,500]		
	Marksmanship Skills Trainer - TX ARNG				[2,200]		
	Mobile Firing Range - TX ARNG				[1,500]		
	Training Aid Enhancements - VT ARNG				[1,300]		
	Virtual Door Gunner - TX ARNG				[1,100]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Virtual Interactive Combat Environment (V.I.C.E.) Training System - VA ARNG				[4,900]		
	Immersive Group Simulation Virtual Training Systems for the Hawaii ARNG				[2,500]		
	Virtual Interactive Combat Environment (V.I.C.E.) Training System - Ft. Jackson				[4,800]		
178	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	0	65,155			0	65,155
179	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA	0	12,794			0	12,794
180	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	0	7,870			0	7,870
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
181	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	0	16,844			0	16,844
182	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	0	101,320			0	101,320
183	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	0	15,526			0	15,526
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
184	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	21,770			0	21,770
185	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	0	49,758			0	49,758
186	BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	0	1,303			0	1,303
187	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	0	53,884			0	53,884
188	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	0	3,050			0	3,050
189	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE	0	0			0	0
190	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	0	45,516			0	45,516
191	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	0	12,232			0	12,232
192	MA8975 (CLASSIFIED)	0	4,492			0	4,492

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
	OPA2						
193	INITIAL SPARES - C&E	0	25,867			0	25,867
194	WIN-T INCREMENT 2 SPARES	0	9,758			0	9,758
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**14,516**	**9,907,151**	0	**-144,612**	**14,516**	**9,762,539**

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND						
	NETWORK ATTACK						
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK	0	203,100		-203,100	0	0
	Transfer to Title II and Title III				[-203,100]		
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT						
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	0	199,100		-199,100	0	0
	Transfer to Title II and Title III				[-199,100]		
	FORCE TRAINING						
003	TRAIN THE FORCE	0	41,100		-41,100	0	0
	Transfer to Title II and Title III				[-41,100]		
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
004	OPERATIONS	0	121,550		-121,550	0	0
	Transfer to Title II and Title III				[-121,550]		
	TOTAL - JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND	**0**	**564,850**	0	**-564,850**	**0**	**0**

Items of Special Interest

Enhanced night vision goggles production

The budget request contained $366.8 million for night vision devices, of which $250.6 million was for 19,072 AN/PSQ–20 enhanced night vision goggles (ENVG).

The committee understands ENVG production has suffered continuing delays and that the delivery schedule has shifted at least three months into calendar year 2010. Further, the committee is aware the Army has obligated only one percent of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2009 for ENVGs. The committee notes the Army initially intended to receive 9,081 ENVGs from January through December 2009, but now expects to receive only 1,938 ENVGs during this same timeframe. The committee believes the ENVG funding profile should be realigned to accurately reflect realistic production schedules.

The committee recommends $166.8 million for night vision devices, a decrease of $200.0 million, for ENVG procurement.

Hybrid electric powertrains for tactical wheeled vehicles

The committee commends the Army for its efforts to reduce its logistical footprint and costs by reducing fuel consumption as well as considering the fully burdened cost of fuel in trade-off analysis for all tactical systems to include tactical wheeled vehicles (TWV). The committee is encouraged by recent commercial and government funded advances in hybrid electric powertrain technology for TWVs and believes these advances could improve fuel consumption and long-term cost savings over the economic useful life of the vehicle.

The committee understands the Army is recapitalizing its TWV fleets, to include the M915 heavy tactical wheeled vehicle platform, in an effort to extend service life and improve capability through technology insertions as part of its "resetting the force" initiative. The committee is concerned hybrid electric powertrains would not be considered a viable powertrain option in these TWV recapitalization efforts.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study as to the advisability and feasibility of installing hybrid electric power trains as part of any service life extension program for tactical wheeled vehicle programs to include new start programs. The committee directs the Secretary to submit the report on the study to the congressional defense committees by March 15, 2010.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund

The budget request contained $564.9 million in Army procurement for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund (JIEDDF).

The committee recognizes that JIEDDO (Joint Improvised Explosive Defeat Organization) responds to rapidly changing requirements from combatant commanders to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices (IED), which continue to be the primary threat to U.S. military forces in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee also understands that in responding to these requirements, JIEDDO is unable to plan in advance how it will obligate all of its funds in any fiscal

year. However, the committee believes that JIEDDO has become a sufficiently mature and established organization to allow it to plan in advance for continuing and enduring costs, such as staff and infrastructure, multiple-year initiatives, training support, and information fusion support. The committee notes that the Department has decided to institutionalize JIEDDO and understands that the base budget request represents the enduring costs of the organization. The committee believes the budget for these enduring costs should be requested through the appropriate accounts.

The committee recommends $327.1 million, an increase of $327.1 million, in Army research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) for JIEDDO RDT&E, and $237.8 million, an increase of $237.8 million, in Army operation and maintenance, for JIEDDO operations and information fusion support, for the Joint Center of Excellence, and for staff and infrastructure. The committee recommends $0.0 million, a decrease of $564.9 million, in Army procurement for JIEDDF.

Joint tactical radio system hand-held radios

The budget request contained $90.2 million in other procurement, Army, for joint tactical radio system (JTRS) radios. Of this amount, $35.0 million was requested for 5,270 JTRS small form factor "c" hand-held radios.

The committee notes that despite this request, the Army plans to equip the first four spin-out early infantry brigade combat teams (E–IBCT) with legacy RT–1922 enhanced position location reporting system (EPLRS) radios. The committee is concerned that the Army is committing to the purchase of more than 5,000 JTRS hand-held radios at the same time it continues to plan to invest in legacy EPLRS systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, by March 1, 2010, specifying the combination of radios and waveforms with which it intends to field the seven E–IBCT sets of equipment. This report should also include separate cost estimates for fielding these brigade sets with JTRS radios and EPLRS radios.

The committee recommends $35.1 million, a decrease of $55.1 million, for joint tactical radio system radios.

Non-system training device program

The budget request contained $261.3 million to continue the non-system training device (NSTD) program, but included no funds to procure the following NSTD programs: basic rifle and pistol marksmanship programs for the Army Reserve; marksmanship skills trainers for the Texas National Guard; mobile firing ranges for the Texas National Guard; training aid enhancements for the Vermont National Guard; virtual door gunner trainers for the Texas National Guard; Virtual Interactive Combat Environment (VICE) training systems for the Virginia National Guard; immersive group simulation virtual training systems for the Hawaii Army National Guard; and VICE training systems for Ft. Jackson.

The Army's NSTD program is an initiative used to introduce realistic and effective training devices into individual and unit training settings. The committee understands there is an emphasis on training military personnel in urban operations and asymmetric

tactical situations similar to those being experienced by soldiers in overseas contingency operations in The Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee understands these devices provide capabilities that allow soldiers and units to train tasks and missions that would be unsafe or too resource intensive to conduct with actual weapons, weapons systems, and ammunitions. The committee supports this initiative and believes these programs could significantly improve soldier survivability and performance.

The committee recommends $282.0 million for the NSTD program for a total increase of $20.8 million, including: an increase of $2.5 million for basic rifle and pistol marksmanship programs for the Army Reserve; $2.2 million for marksmanship skills trainers for the Texas National Guard; $1.5 million for mobile firing ranges for the Texas National Guard; $1.3 million for training aid enhancements for the Vermont National Guard; $1.1 million for virtual door gunner trainers for the Texas National Guard; $4.9 million for Virtual Interactive Combat Environment (VICE) training systems for the Virginia National Guard; $2.5 million for immersive group simulation virtual training systems for the Hawaii Army National Guard, and $4.8 million for VICE training systems at Ft. Jackson.

Single channel ground and airborne radio system

The budget request contained $135.0 million for single channel ground and airborne radio (SINCGARS) fielding support.

Section 113 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) restricted obligation of funds for Army tactical radio systems, pending delivery of a report on the Army's radio fielding and network strategy. The committee requested this report because of the following committee concerns: significant Army revisions to radio procurement funding requests; outdated and unclear requirements; non-competitive contract awards for radios; and unexplained increases in unit cost for radios being acquired.

While the report submitted by the Department of Defense laid out many aspects of the Army's plan to build its future battlefield network, it neither explained nor justified the Army's plans to continue to procure SINCGARS. Specifically, the report did not: support the Army's current acquisition objective for SINCGARS radios; clearly explain how the Army will deal with SINCGARS cryptology expiration; or explain how the SINCGARS radio will support a joint tactical radio system (JTRS) based battlefield network using modern data waveforms. As a result, the committee does not believe the funding requested for SINCGARS in the fiscal year 2010 budget request is justified.

In addition, the committee believes that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics should review the Army's SINCGARS acquisition plans to determine if it should be considered an Acquisition Category (ACAT) I program. The committee further believes that the only way to ensure that all of the services are procuring radios compatible with the future JTRS-based network is to reinstate the JTRS Joint Program Office (JPEO) as the review and waiver authority for the Army and Marine Corps to procure tactical radios. The committee notes that the

previous waiver process, which was canceled in fiscal year 2005, has already been partially reinstated for hand-held radio acquisition. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to provide a report by September 30, 2009, to the congressional defense committees, with his recommendations regarding the appropriate acquisition category for the Army SINCGARS program and whether or not the JTRS JPEO should have review and waiver authority over all service tactical radio procurement actions, as was the case prior to 2005, and what changes have occurred in the Army's SINCGARS procurement plans since delivery of the Army Tactical Radio Fielding Plan in April 2009.

The committee recommends no funds, a decrease of $135.0 million, for SINCGARS procurement.

Tactical combat vehicle egress safety enhancements

The committee recognizes that safety and survivability are of utmost importance in the design of tactical combat vehicles such as the mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicle. The committee notes that the heavy armor doors that are associated with these tactical combat vehicles could, in certain operational environments, pose a potential threat to the safety and survivability to the military personnel who operate them. The committee is aware that, in some cases, the armor door can weigh in excess of 400 pounds, making it very difficult for the warfighter to rapidly egress the vehicle during emergencies such as vehicle rollovers. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to pursue mature technologies that provide some level of armor door power-assist, to allow military personnel to quickly egress tactical combat vehicles in emergencies.

Tactical wheeled vehicle fire suppression systems

The budget request contained $10.3 million for modification of in-service equipment, but included no funds to procure tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) fire suppression systems.

The committee is aware TWV fire suppression systems are currently installed on fuel tank, tire, engine, and crew compartments of the TWVs. These systems provide a proven capability for force protection against improvised explosive devices that use fire accelerants to increase lethality and injury to the warfighter. The committee is aware fire suppression systems are currently operating in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom with success against the current threats. The committee understands that fire suppression systems are a required performance specification for some TWV platforms but for others they are not required.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a capability-based performance assessment of fire suppression system technology for TWVs. The assessment should consider fuel tank, tire, engine, and crew compartment fire suppression systems. The assessment should also consider results and conclusions from previous analysis of alternatives and trade studies regarding the application of fire suppression systems. The Secretary should determine the advisability and feasibility of requiring fire suppression systems on all current and future tactical wheeled vehicle plat-

forms and provide relative cost assessments. The report should be submitted to the defense committees by March 15, 2010.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $18.4 billion for Aircraft Procurement, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $18.1 billion, a decrease of $276.2 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Aircraft Procurement, Navy program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
001	AV-8B (V/STOL) HARRIER	0	0			0	0
002	EA-18G	22	1,611,837		56,000	22	1,667,837
	Aircraft Support Equipment				[56,000]		
003	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	20,559			0	20,559
004	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET	9	1,009,537			9	1,009,537
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	51,431		108,000	0	159,431
	EOQ for MYP III				[108,000]		
006	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	20	3,997,048	-1	-122,000	19	3,875,048
	Program Reduction			[-1]	[-164,000]		
	F136 Procurement				[42,000]		
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	481,000		5,000	0	486,000
	F136 Procurement				[5,000]		
008	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	30	2,215,829			30	2,215,829
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	84,342			0	84,342
010	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	28	709,801	-10	-282,900	18	426,901
	UH-1Y/AH-1Z Program Reduction			[-10]	[-282,900]		
011	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	70,550			0	70,550
012	MH-60S (MYP)	18	414,145			18	414,145
013	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	78,830			0	78,830
014	MH-60R	24	811,781			24	811,781
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	131,504			0	131,504

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
016	P-8A POSEIDON	6	1,664,525			6	1,664,525
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	160,526			0	160,526
018	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE	2	511,245			2	511,245
019	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	94,924			0	94,924
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
020	C-40A	1	74,381			1	74,381
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
021	T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	0	0			0	0
022	JPATS	38	266,539			38	266,539
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
023	KC-130J	0	0			0	0
024	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
025	RQ-7 UAV	11	56,797			11	56,797
026	MQ-8 UAV	5	77,616			5	77,616
027	OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT	0	0			0	0
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
028	EA-6 SERIES	0	39,977			0	39,977
029	AV-8 SERIES	0	35,668			0	35,668
030	F-18 SERIES	0	484,129			0	484,129
031	H-46 SERIES	0	35,325			0	35,325
032	AH-1W SERIES	0	66,461			0	66,461
033	H-53 SERIES	0	68,197			0	68,197
034	SH-60 SERIES	0	82,253			0	82,253

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
035	H-1 SERIES	0	20,040			0	20,040
036	EP-3 SERIES	0	92,530			0	92,530
037	P-3 SERIES	0	485,171		-50,000	0	435,171
	P-3 Series Program Reduction				[-50,000]		
038	S-3 SERIES	0	0			0	0
039	E-2 SERIES	0	22,853			0	22,853
040	TRAINER A/C SERIES	0	20,907			0	20,907
041	C-2A	0	21,343			0	21,343
042	C-130 SERIES	0	22,449			0	22,449
043	FEWSG	0	9,486			0	9,486
044	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	0	19,429			0	19,429
045	E-6 SERIES	0	102,646			0	102,646
046	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	0	42,456			0	42,456
047	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	0	14,869			0	14,869
048	T-45 SERIES	0	51,484			0	51,484
049	POWER PLANT CHANGES	0	26,395			0	26,395
050	JPATS SERIES	0	4,922			0	4,922
051	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	0	5,594			0	5,594
052	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	0	47,419		8,300	0	55,719
	Crane Integrated Defensive Countermeasures (IDECM) Depot Capability				[8,300]		
053	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	0	151,112			0	151,112
054	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	0	0			0	0

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
055	ID SYSTEMS	0	24,125			0	24,125
056	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	0	24,502			0	24,502
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
057	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS/CLASSIFIED	0	1,264,012		-2,000	0	1,262,012
	F-35 Spares Reduction				[-4,000]		
	F136 Spares				[2,000]		
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES						
058	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	0	363,588		3,400	0	366,988
	Engine Intallation & Removal Vehicle (EIRV)				[3,400]		
059	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	11,075			0	11,075
060	WAR CONSUMABLES	0	55,406			0	55,406
061	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	23,861			0	23,861
062	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	42,147			0	42,147
063	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	1,734			0	1,734
064	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0	0			0	0
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**214**	**18,378,312**	**-11**	**-276,200**	**203**	**18,102,112**

Items of Special Interest

Department of the Navy strike-fighter inventory

The budget request contained $2.7 billion for procurement of 22 EA–18G and 9 F/A–18E/F aircraft, and $4.5 billion for procurement of 20 F–35B/C aircraft for the Department of the Navy. This represents a reduction from the fiscal year 2009 program of record of nine F/A–18E/F aircraft and an increase of two F–35B/C aircraft.

The committee is concerned regarding the current and forecasted strike-fighter aircraft inventory of the Department of the Navy. The committee understands that the Department of the Navy has a fiscal year 2009 strike-fighter inventory shortfall of 110 aircraft and predicts a fiscal year 2010 shortfall of 152 aircraft, with a potential peak strike-fighter shortfall of 312 aircraft by fiscal year 2018. The committee believes such drastic shortfalls in strike fighter-inventory are unacceptable.

The committee understands that a variety of factors cause the current and projected strike-fighter shortfall. Those factors include a fiscal year 2002 decision to reduce F/A–18A through D inventory by 88 aircraft, a reduction in the program of record quantity for F–35B/C by 409 aircraft, delays in development of the F–35B/C program, and F/A 18A through D aircraft reaching forecasted service life sooner than expected.

The committee remains unconvinced that naval strike-fighter shortfalls should be viewed against the totality of Department of Defense strike-fighter inventory. The capabilities of the naval strike-fighter force are inherent in the capability of the aircraft carrier as a strike platform and, as such, force structure requirements for naval aviation must be viewed as those required to support sufficient carrier air wings (CVW) to match the number of statutorily mandated aircraft carriers.

The committee supports procurement of additional F/A–18E/F aircraft to mitigate the naval strike-fighter inventory shortfall and believes that procurement of additional F/A–18E/F aircraft through a multi-year procurement contract is more cost effective and prudent than procuring new aircraft through an annual contract or applying $25.6 million of additional fiscal resources per aircraft to extend the service life of the F/A–18A through D fleet. Therefore, the committee includes a provision in title I of this Act that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multi-year procurement contract for the purchase of additional F/A–18E/F and EA–18G aircraft and also includes a provision in title X of this Act that expresses a sense of Congress that the Department of the Navy should maintain no less than ten carrier air wings with no less than 44 strike-fighters each. Additionally, the committee directs the Director of the Congressional Budget Office to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 2, 2010, that evaluates the operational effectiveness and costs of extending and modernizing the service-life of F/A–18A through D aircraft to 10,000 flight hours versus procuring, either through an annual or multi-year procurement contract, additional F/A–18E/F aircraft beyond the current program of record.

The committee recommends an increase of $108.0 million for advanced procurement of economic order quantity items in order to achieve the benefits associated with a multi-year procurement con-

tract and also recommends an increase of $56.0 million for support items associated with the EA–18G aircraft. Lastly, the committee fully expects the Secretary of the Navy to promptly negotiate and enter into a multi-year procurement contract for additional F/A–18E/F and EA–18G aircraft to mitigate the naval strike-fighter shortfall.

Electronic warfare system core depot development

The budget request contained $310.8 million for common electronic counter-measures equipment, but contained no funds for establishing a core depot maintenance capability for the ALQ–214 electronic counter-measures (ECM) system employed on Navy and Marine Corps tactical aircraft.

The committee notes that depot maintenance repair for the ALQ–214 ECM system is experiencing a 180 to 240 day repair turnaround time, and establishing an organic depot maintenance capability should significantly reduce the turnaround time. The committee understands that section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, provides that a core depot maintenance capability must be established no later than four years after initial operational capability (IOC) is achieved for mission-essential weapons systems designated by the Secretary of Defense. The committee understands that IOC was achieved for the ALQ–214 ECM system in March, 2006, and that core depot maintenance capability should be established by March, 2010.

The committee recommends an increase of $8.3 million for common electronic counter-measures equipment to begin establishment of core depot maintenance capability for the ALQ–214 ECM system.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $3.5 billion for Weapons Procurement, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $3.5 billion, the amount of the budget request, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Weapons Procurement, Navy program are identified in the table below.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
001	TRIDENT II MODS	24	1,060,504			24	1,060,504
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	3,447			0	3,447
	OTHER MISSILES						
	STRATEGIC MISSILES						
003	TOMAHAWK	196	283,055			196	283,055
	TACTICAL MISSILES						
004	AMRAAM	79	145,506			79	145,506
005	SIDEWINDER	161	56,845			161	56,845
006	JSOW	430	145,336			430	145,336
007	SLAM-ER	0	0			0	0
008	STANDARD MISSILE/SM-2&6	62	249,233			62	249,233
009	RAM	90	74,784			90	74,784
010	HELLFIRE	818	59,411			818	59,411
011	AERIAL TARGETS	0	47,003			0	47,003
012	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	0	3,928			0	3,928
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
013	ESSM	50	51,388			50	51,388
014	HARM MODS	0	47,973			0	47,973
015	STANDARD MISSILES MODS	0	81,451			0	81,451

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
016	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	3,211			0	3,211
017	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	1	487,280			1	487,280
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	28,847			0	28,847
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
019	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	48,883			0	48,883
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT						
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP.						
020	SSTD	0	0			0	0
021	ASW TARGETS	0	9,288			0	9,288
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
022	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	0	94,159			0	94,159
023	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	0	61,608			0	61,608
024	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	0	4,680			0	4,680
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
025	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	39,869			0	39,869
026	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	0	10,044			0	10,044
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
027	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	3,434			0	3,434
	OTHER WEAPONS						
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
028	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	0	12,742			0	12,742
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
029	CIWS MODS	0	158,896			0	158,896
030	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	0	21,157			0	21,157
031	GUN MOUNT MODS	0	30,761			0	30,761
032	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	0	0			0	0
033	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS	0	51,227			0	51,227
034	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	0	12,309			0	12,309
	OTHER						
035	MARINE CORPS TACTIAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	0	0			0	0
036	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0	0			0	0
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
037	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	65,196			0	65,196
	TOTAL - WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**1,911**	**3,453,455**	**0**	**0**	**1,911**	**3,453,455**

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $840.7 million for Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps. The committee recommends authorization of $840.7 million, the amount requested, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps program are identified in the table below.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
	PROC AMMO, NAVY						
	NAVY AMMUNITION						
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	75,227			0	75,227
002	JDAM	0	1,968			0	1,968
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	0	38,643			0	38,643
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	0	19,622			0	19,622
005	PRACTICE BOMBS	0	33,803			0	33,803
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	0	50,600			0	50,600
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	0	79,102			0	79,102
008	JATOS	0	3,230			0	3,230
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	0	27,483			0	27,483
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	0	25,974			0	25,974
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	0	35,934			0	35,934
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	0	43,490			0	43,490
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	0	10,623			0	10,623
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	3,214			0	3,214
	PROC AMMO, MC						
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	0	87,781			0	87,781
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	0	23,582			0	23,582
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	0	57,291			0	57,291
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	0	22,037			0	22,037

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	0	54,869			0	54,869
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	0	29,579			0	29,579
021	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	0	2,259			0	2,259
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	0	10,694			0	10,694
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	0	13,948			0	13,948
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	0	57,948			0	57,948
025	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE	0	0			0	0
026	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	14,886			0	14,886
027	FUZE, ALL TYPES	0	575			0	575
028	NON LETHALS	0	3,034			0	3,034
029	AMMO MODERNIZATION	0	8,886			0	8,886
030	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	4,393			0	4,393
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	**0**	**840,675**	0	**0**	**0**	**840,675**

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $13.78 billion for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $13.79 billion, an increase of $10.0 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY						
	OTHER WARSHIPS						
001	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	0	739,269			0	739,269
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	484,432			0	484,432
003	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	1,964,317			1	1,964,317
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	1,959,725			0	1,959,725
005	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	0	1,563,602			0	1,563,602
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	211,820			0	211,820
007	SSBN ERO	0	0			0	0
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
009	DDG 1000	0	1,084,161			0	1,084,161
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
011	DDG-51	1	1,912,267			1	1,912,267
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	328,996		100,000	0	428,996
	Program Increase - EOQ Quantity				[100,000]		
013	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	3	1,380,000			3	1,380,000
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
014	LPD-17	0	872,392			0	872,392
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	184,555		60,000	0	244,555
	Program Increase				[60,000]		
016	LHA REPLACEMENT	0	0			0	0
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
018	INTRATHEATER CONNECTOR	1	177,956			1	177,956

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST						
019	OUTFITTING	0	391,238			0	391,238
020	SERVICE CRAFT	0	3,694			0	3,694
021	LCAC SLEP	3	63,857			3	63,857
022	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	0	454,586		-150,000	0	304,586
	Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding (DDG 1000)				[-150,000]		
022	SSN-774 (MEMO NON ADD)	0	45,608			0	45,608
022	DDG-1000 (MEMO NON ADD)	0	309,636		[-150,000]	0	159,636
022	LPD 17 (MEMO NON ADD)	0	99,342			0	99,342
	TOTAL - SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	**9**	**13,776,867**	**0**	**10,000**	**9**	**13,786,867**

Items of Special Interest

Capabilities of the United States Navy

The committee believes the U.S. Navy fleet should be balanced in both capability of ships and quantity of ships, but that quantity should have priority over spending excessive resources for marginal increases in capability. The committee supports the re-start of the DDG 51 class and believes that a minimum of two of these vessels should be requested per year. The committee maintains cautious support for the Littoral Combat Ship and believes a minimum of three of these vessels should be requested per year. The committee believes that two Virginia class submarines is the minimum that should be funded annually. The committee believes that the operational availability of aircraft carriers is more important than the total number of aircraft carriers in the inventory; however, the committee is not convinced that a total inventory of fewer than 11 carriers will support the required operational availability. The committee supports the ongoing efforts to develop the next generation cruiser. The committee believes that the next generation cruiser must meet the challenge of emerging ballistic missile technology and that an integrated nuclear power system is required to achieve maximum capability of the vessel. The committee supports the revised Maritime Prepositioning Force (Future) and the capability of the Maritime Landing Platform vessel to resupply logistic support from a sea base. The committee is also supportive of continuing procurement of amphibious assault ships (LHA/LHD) but recommends the construction of a modified LHD variant for increased amphibious capability if such modification can be accomplished with minimal non-recurring costs. Finally, the committee recommends that the Navy consider combining acquisition efforts with the U.S. Coast Guard in procurement of the National Security Cutter vessel for use as a Navy frigate.

U.S. Navy shipbuilding

The budget request contained $13.8 billion for the construction of 8 Navy ships and completes funding for the 3rd and final Zumwalt class destroyer (DDG 1000) and the 10th San Antonio class amphibious transport, dock (LPD 17). The request also contains advance procurement for long-lead material and equipment for seven additional vessels, including two Virginia class submarines, for which full funding is expected in fiscal year 2011. Overall, the committee considers this budget request a positive step in restoring the fleet to a level of at least 313 battle force vessels.

The committee is encouraged that the Department of the Navy has requested funding to complete the last two of the Lewis and Clark dry cargo ammunition ships (T–AKE) and the final LPD 17 ship. The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense has decided to truncate the DDG 1000 program to three ships and restart the Burke class destroyer (DDG 51) program. The committee agrees with this decision and understands the agreement reached between the Department and the prime shipbuilding contractors for construction of the three DDG 1000 ships and the re-start of the first three DDG 51 ships will ensure industrial stability at both of the surface combatant construction shipyards while the Depart-

ment plans for future surface combatant capability and force structure.

Aircraft carriers

The committee includes a provision in title X of this Act that would provide a temporary waiver to the requirement in section 5062(b) of title 10, United States Code, to maintain 10 operational aircraft carriers. This waiver would be in effect for the time period between the inactivation of USS Enterprise (CVN 65) and the delivery of USS Ford (CVN 78). The committee agrees with the Navy's determination that the cost to conduct a depot level maintenance availability for USS Enterprise (CVN 65) which would allow for only one additional deployment is excessive. The committee further understands that conducting such a maintenance period will decrease the actual operational availability of the aircraft carrier fleet by delaying the complex refueling overhaul of USS Lincoln (CVN 72) with cascading delays for other Nimitz class carriers. The committee understands that with the commissioning of the USS Ford (CVN 78) in fiscal year 2015, the aircraft carrier force structure will return to 11 carriers.

However, the committee continues to have serious reservations regarding the Navy's force planning, transparency with Congress, and the risk to the national security of the United States. During consideration of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364), the committee was assured that the Navy supported the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) Report, which concluded that 11 aircraft carriers are needed to meet the combat capability requirements of the National Military Strategy (NMS). Yet, less than one year later, the Navy proposed the inactivation of the USS Enterprise as part of the consideration of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2008 and submitted such a proposal again for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. In addition, the Navy failed to program the funds required to maintain the USS Enterprise, in accordance with their statutory obligation. The Secretary of Defense has also announced plans to permanently reduce the carrier force structure in the out-years. The committee believes that it is most appropriate to consider aircraft carrier force structure within the context of a new QDR and NMS and not as part of a budgetary process. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary to revisit this issue as part of the ongoing QDR and does not intend this temporary waiver to reflect the committee's approval of the Secretary's recommendation to permanently reduce the aircraft carrier force structure.

Aircraft carrier construction

On April 6, 2009, the Secretary of Defense stated, ". . . the healthy margin of dominance at sea provided by America's existing battle fleet makes it possible and prudent to slow production of several major surface combatants and other maritime programs. We will shift the Navy aircraft carrier program to a five-year build cycle, placing it on a more fiscally sustainable path. This will result in 10 carriers after 2040." The committee recognizes that aircraft carrier construction is a significant investment and consistently represents a large portion of the President's budget request for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy. The committee also acknowl-

edges that shifting from the planned four-year build cycle to a five-year build cycle will reduce the annual funding required for aircraft carrier construction.

However, the committee has not been provided with a cost-benefit analysis justifying the plan to extend carrier construction schedules. Lacking such an analysis, the committee is concerned that this shift may increase the total funding required for aircraft carrier construction and other shipbuilding programs in the aircraft carrier construction yard, such as Virginia-class submarines and refueling and complex overhaul of the current aircraft carrier fleet. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to take a holistic view of shipbuilding affordability, to optimize the construction of aircraft carriers for greater efficiency and retention of skilled labor, and to re-evaluate his decision following the completion of the aircraft carrier construction report required by a provision in title I of this Act.

Electromagnetic aircraft launch system

The committee is monitoring the progress of the development efforts of the electromagnetic aircraft launch system (EMALS) and the detrimental effect on cost and schedule that this one system could have on the delivery of the USS Ford (CVN 78). The committee concurs with the decision made by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to continue with development of EMALS and avoid the cost and delay associated with a return to steam catapults. However, because of the enormity of the impact that a failure of this program to deliver on time would have on delivery of the USS Ford (CVN 78), the committee believes that it is imperative that a single officer or civilian official oversee key development, production, and integration efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to retain the current program manager in his position throughout the completion of the system design and development efforts, including production of the first ship-set of components. Additionally, the Secretary is encouraged to identify and assign to the program office the relief for the current program officer at least six months prior to the detachment of the current program manager. The Secretary is directed to maintain the relieving program manager in position until completion of EMALS shipboard installation, integration, and testing on USS Ford (CVN 78). The committee directs the secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not less than 30 days prior to any planned change of the program manager, and as soon as practicable for any emergent change of the program manager.

Littoral combat ship

This program was envisioned as the affordable way to deliver significant capability to the fleet in the shortest time possible. Neither affordability nor timeliness has resulted from this troubled program. As of this report, only one vessel has been delivered to the Navy, significantly over target cost, with a second due to be delivered later in calendar year 2009, also significantly over target cost.

While the committee is aware that the cost and schedule problems associated with this program are shared by both the contractors and the government, the fact remains that the costs of the first

vessels are too high. The committee is encouraged by recent actions taken by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to restore competition for quantity between the two prime contractors by combining the request for proposals of the fiscal year 2009 and fiscal year 2010 ships. The committee is also aware that the Navy now more fully understands the costs associated with construction of these vessels. Therefore, the committee includes a provision elsewhere in this Act that would modify the structure of the existing cost cap for the littoral combat ship (LCS) program similar to the requirements of cost caps on other ship programs. The provision would also allow, for fiscal year 2010, the Secretary of the Navy to use funds authorized and appropriated to the program to develop a technical data package of each vessel if the Secretary is unable to enter into contracts for LCS vessels within the requirements of the cost cap. These technical data packages would be for use in bidding construction of the vessels to other contractors.

The committee expects the Navy, in moving forward with this program over the next few years, to transition the current acquisition program, which currently requires performance specifications for the ships to a program where the government either supplies, as government furnished equipment (GFE), or specifies the weapons system, communication system, and the propulsion system. To the greatest extent possible, the committee expects that those systems would be common between the two versions of the LCS vessels. The committee additionally expects that when the Navy is in a position to make that transition, that domestically produced major equipment will be specifically specified or supplied to the shipbuilder as GFE.

Next generation cruiser

The committee supports Navy research efforts to develop a radar system for the next generation cruiser (CGN(X)). The committee understands that ongoing analysis to determine radar sensitivity, power requirements, physical structure, and weight will dictate the size of the hull necessary for the vessel.

Therefore the committee supports accelerated development of the combat system along with efforts to begin detailed design and construction of the vessel.

The committee remains committed to the direction of section 1012 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), which requires the use of an integrated nuclear propulsion system for the CGN(X).

Sea-based strategic deterrent

The committee believes that it is in the national interest to maintain the submarine design industrial capacity to begin development efforts for a new class of submarines which could either continue the mission of the current Ohio-class strategic submarines (SSBN) or serve as the next generation of tactical guided missile submarines (SSGN). The committee is also aware that the United States has agreements with the United Kingdom to jointly design and develop a common missile compartment (CMC) module which would be used by both countries for construction of next generation submarines.

The committee supports both the development of the CMC and the cooperative manner in which research and design costs are being shared by the United States and the United Kingdom. However, the committee is aware of the combatant commanders' desire for increased presence of the recently converted SSBN to SSGN submarines due to the significant tactical strike and special operations capability those platforms can deliver. Therefore, the committee strongly encourages the design of the CMC module account for a non-strategic use with minimal back-fitting.

Surface combatants

The committee will closely monitor the costs to complete the DDG 1000 class. The committee is encouraged by the robustness of design completion prior to the start of fabrication of the first ship. The committee expects the extra effort to complete design prior to the start of construction and the significant investment in infrastructure at the construction yard will set a new standard for first of class vessels in meeting target cost. However, the committee notes that approximately $1.5 billion in research and development efforts still need to be completed to realize the full combat capability of the ship.

The committee supports the re-start of procurement of DDG 51 class destroyers. The committee supports the views of the Chief of Naval Operations that these vessels are required to counter emerging ballistic missile threats and for the conduct of deep ocean anti-submarine warfare. Therefore, the committee includes in title I of this Act, a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multi-year procurement contract for additional DDG 51 destroyers.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $5.66 billion for Other Procurement, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $5.69 billion, an increase of $28.0 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Other Procurement, Navy programs are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT						
001	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	0	8,014			0	8,014
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	0	9,162			0	9,162
003	OTHER PROPULSION EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT						
004	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	0	34,743			0	34,743
	PERISCOPES						
005	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	0	75,127			0	75,127
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT						
006	DDG MOD	0	142,262			0	142,262
007	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	0	11,423			0	11,423
008	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	0	4,383			0	4,383
009	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	24,992			0	24,992
010	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	16,867			0	16,867
011	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	103,153			0	103,153
012	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	0	51,482			0	51,482
013	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	0	15,672			0	15,672
014	DSSP EQUIPMENT	0	10,641			0	10,641
015	CG MODERNIZATION	0	315,323			0	315,323
016	LCAC	0	6,642			0	6,642
017	MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
018	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	0	19,232			0	19,232
019	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	127,554		4,000	0	131,554
	M952 Weapon Light				[4,000]		
020	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	0	8,899			0	8,899
021	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	14,721			0	14,721
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
022	REACTOR POWER UNITS	0	0			0	0
023	REACTOR COMPONENTS	0	262,354			0	262,354
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						
024	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	0	5,304			0	5,304
	SMALL BOATS						
025	STANDARD BOATS	0	35,318		5,000	0	40,318
	Barrier Boat Craft				[5,000]		
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
026	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	15,113			0	15,113
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
027	OPERATING FORCES IPE	0	47,172			0	47,172
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
028	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	0	136,683			0	136,683
029	LCS MODULES	0	137,259			0	137,259
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT						
030	LSD MIDLIFE	0	117,856			0	117,856
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	SHIP RADARS						
031	RADAR SUPPORT	0	9,968			0	9,968
032	SPQ-9B RADAR	0	13,476			0	13,476
033	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	0	111,093			0	111,093
034	SSN ACOUSTICS	0	299,962			0	299,962
035	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	38,705			0	38,705
036	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	0	13,537			0	13,537
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
037	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	0	20,681			0	20,681
038	SSTD	0	2,184			0	2,184
039	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	0	63,017			0	63,017
040	SURTASS	0	24,108			0	24,108
041	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER	0	22,464			0	22,464
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
042	AN/SLQ-32	0	34,264			0	34,264
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
043	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	0	105,883			0	105,883
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT						
044	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	0	98,645			0	98,645
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
045	NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	0	0		3,000	0	3,000
	AN/USQ-167 COMSEC Upgrade				[3,000]		
046	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	0	30,522			0	30,522

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
047	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT	0	13,594			0	13,594
048	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	0	35,933			0	35,933
049	ADVANCED TACTICAL DATA LINK	0	7,314			0	7,314
050	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	0	79,091			0	79,091
051	SHALLOW WATER MCM	0	7,835			0	7,835
052	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	0	10,845			0	10,845
053	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	0	3,333			0	3,333
054	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	0	4,149			0	4,149
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
055	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	36,784			0	36,784
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
056	MATCALS	0	17,468			0	17,468
057	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	0	7,970			0	7,970
058	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	0	18,878			0	18,878
059	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	0	28,988			0	28,988
060	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	8,203			0	8,203
061	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	0	10,526			0	10,526
062	ID SYSTEMS	0	38,682			0	38,682
063	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)	0	9,102			0	9,102
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
064	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT	0	8,719		4,000	0	12,719
	Shelter Upgrade Program				[4,000]		
065	TADIX-B (IBS)	0	793			0	793

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
066	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE	0	11,820			0	11,820
067	DCGS-N	0	27,632			0	27,632
068	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORKS	0	1,181			0	1,181
069	RADIAC	0	5,990			0	5,990
070	GPETE	0	3,737			0	3,737
071	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	0	4,423			0	4,423
072	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	0	4,778			0	4,778
073	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	65,760			0	65,760
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
074	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	0	0			0	0
075	PORTABLE RADIOS	0	0			0	0
076	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	0	310,605			0	310,605
077	AN/URC-82 RADIO	0	4,913			0	4,913
078	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	0	25,314			0	25,314
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
079	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	0	105			0	105
080	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	0	48,729			0	48,729
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
081	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	0	50,172			0	50,172
082	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	0	72,496			0	72,496
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						
083	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	0	2,322			0	2,322
084	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	0	1,293			0	1,293

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
085	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	0	2,542			0	2,542
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
086	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	0	119,054			0	119,054
087	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	0	16,839			0	16,839
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT						
088	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	0	18,892			0	18,892
	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
089	OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT	0	0			0	0
	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SONOBUOYS						
090	SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES	0	91,976			0	91,976
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
091	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	75,329			0	75,329
092	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	0	8,343			0	8,343
093	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	0	12,850			0	12,850
094	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	0	48,670			0	48,670
095	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	0	21,458			0	21,458
096	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	0	1,582			0	1,582
097	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	0	27,367		5,000	0	32,367
	Multi Climate Protection System				[5,000]		
098	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	0	55,408			0	55,408
099	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT	0	23,694			0	23,694
100	PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE AIDS	0	9,710			0	9,710

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
101	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	16,541			0	16,541
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
102	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	0	1,391			0	1,391
103	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	7,891			0	7,891
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
104	NATO SEASPARROW	0	13,556			0	13,556
105	RAM GMLS	0	7,762			0	7,762
106	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	0	34,079			0	34,079
107	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	108,886			0	108,886
108	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	88,475			0	88,475
109	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	0	5,513			0	5,513
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
110	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	0	155,579			0	155,579
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
111	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	118,528			0	118,528
112	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	5,200			0	5,200
113	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	13,646			0	13,646
114	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	7,256			0	7,256
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
115	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	0	54,069			0	54,069
116	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	3,478			0	3,478
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
117	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	0	37,128			0	37,128
118	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	0	7,430			0	7,430
119	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	0	25,271			0	25,271
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
120	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	4,139			0	4,139
121	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	0	1,731			0	1,731
122	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	0	12,931			0	12,931
123	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	0	12,976			0	12,976
124	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	25,352			0	25,352
125	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	0	2,950			0	2,950
126	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	5,097			0	5,097
127	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	0	23,787			0	23,787
128	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	0	1,115		5,000	0	6,115
	LRAD (Long Range Acoustical Device) Anti-Terrorism Force Protection Equipment for USN Assets				[5,000]		
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
129	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	0	17,153			0	17,153
130	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	6,368			0	6,368
131	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	6,217			0	6,217
132	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEM/JWAC (C)	0	71,597			0	71,597
	PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	TRAINING DEVICES						
133	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	12,944			0	12,944

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
134	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	55,267		2,000	0	57,267
	Man Overboard Indicator				[2,000]		
135	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	2,084			0	2,084
136	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	5,517			0	5,517
137	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	1,537			0	1,537
139	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	12,250			0	12,250
140	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	0	5,324			0	5,324
141	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	18,183			0	18,183
142	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	128,921			0	128,921
143	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	79,747			0	79,747
	OTHER						
144	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0	0			0	0
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	19,463			0	19,463
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
145	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	247,796			0	247,796
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**0**	**5,661,176**	0	**28,000**	**0**	**5,689,176**

Items of Special Interest

Multi-climate protection system

The budget request contained $45.3 million for aviation life support equipment, but only contained $0.3 million for procurement of 187 multi-climate protection (MCP) systems.

The committee understands the MCP system is an abbreviated acquisition program intended to develop a modular protective clothing system which provides flame protection, thermal protection, and sufficient insulation while reducing heat stress and bulk commonly associated with cold weather clothing systems. The committee notes that the Navy requirement is for 25,000 MCP systems but has only been appropriated funding thus far to procure and field 10,388 MCP systems.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million for aviation life support equipment to procure 3,148 additional MCP systems.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $1.60 billion for Procurement, Marine Corps. The committee recommends authorization of $1.61 billion, an increase of $11.1 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Procurement, Marine Corps program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Marine Corps request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	AAV7A1 PIP	0	9,127			0	9,127
002	LAV PIP	0	34,969			0	34,969
003	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (IRV)	0	0			0	0
004	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS	0	0			0	0
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
005	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	20	19,591			20	19,591
006	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	0	7,420			0	7,420
007	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	0	71,476			0	71,476
008	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	0	25,949			0	25,949
	WEAPONS						
009	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM	0	0			0	0
	OTHER SUPPORT						
010	MODIFICATION KITS	0	33,990			0	33,990
011	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	0	22,238			0	22,238
	GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT						
	GUIDED MISSILES						
012	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	0	11,387			0	11,387
013	JAVELIN	0	0			0	0
014	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	0	25,333			0	25,333
015	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H)	0	71,225			0	71,225

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	OTHER SUPPORT						
016	MODIFICATION KITS	0	2,114			0	2,114
	COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS						
017	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	0	19,832			0	19,832
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
018	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	0	31,087			0	31,087
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
019	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	11,368			0	11,368
020	MODIFICATION KITS	0	0			0	0
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)						
021	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	0	3,531			0	3,531
022	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	0	45,084			0	45,084
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
023	RADAR SYSTEMS	0	7,428			0	7,428
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
024	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	2,580			0	2,580
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	37,581		10,500	0	48,081
	Tier I Unmanned Aircraft Systems				[10,500]		
026	RQ-11 UAV	517	42,403			517	42,403
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
027	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	0	10,360			0	10,360
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
028	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	0	115,263			0	115,263
029	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	0	49,820			0	49,820
030	RADIO SYSTEMS	0	61,954			0	61,954
031	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	98,254			0	98,254
032	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	0	15,531			0	15,531
	SUPPORT VEHICLES						
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
033	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	0	1,265			0	1,265
034	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	0	13,610		3,000	0	16,610
	Mountain Terrain Support Vehicles				[3,000]		
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
035	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	54	9,796			54	9,796
036	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	0	6,111			0	6,111
037	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	0	10,792		28,900	0	39,692
	Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement Trailers				[28,900]		
038	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP	495	217,390			495	217,390
039	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	0	26,497			0	26,497
040	TRAILERS	0	18,122			0	18,122
	OTHER SUPPORT						
041	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	5,948			0	5,948
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
042	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	0	5,121			0	5,121
043	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	0	13,035			0	13,035

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
044	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	0	35,059		5,100	0	40,159
	Nitrile Rubber Collapsible Storage Units				[5,100]		
045	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	0	21,033			0	21,033
046	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	39,876			0	39,876
047	EOD SYSTEMS	0	93,335			0	93,335
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
048	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	12,169			0	12,169
049	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)	0	11,825			0	11,825
050	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	0	41,430		64,000	0	105,430
	Tractors, Rubber Tired, Articulated Steering, Multi-purpose (TRAM)				[21,000]		
	Light Rough Terrain Forks (LRTF)				[13,000]		
	Millennia Military Vehicle/Extendable Boom Fork Lift (MMV/EBFL)				[30,000]		
051	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	5,301			0	5,301
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
052	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	0	6,811			0	6,811
053	TRAINING DEVICES	0	14,854			0	14,854
054	CONTAINER FAMILY	0	3,770			0	3,770
055	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	0	37,735			0	37,735
056	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)	52	10,360			52	10,360
057	BRIDGE BOATS	0	0			0	0
058	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	0	2,159			0	2,159
	OTHER SUPPORT						
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	8,792			0	8,792

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
060	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	41,547			0	41,547
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**1,138**	**1,600,638**	**0**	**111,500**	**1,138**	**1,712,138**

Items of Special Interest

Nitrile rubber collapsible storage units

The budget request contained $35.1 million for tactical fuel systems, but included no funds for additional nitrile rubber collapsible storage units.

The committee understands that extreme environmental conditions in Operation Iraqi Freedom have caused premature degradation of polyurethane collapsible systems used in storing, receiving, transferring, and dispensing fuel and liquid bulk in support of Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTF) operations. The committee is aware that nitrile rubber collapsible storage units would alleviate failure risk and fill capacity limitations associated with current polyurethane collapsible systems involved in MAGTF overseas contingency operations.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.1 million for additional nitrile rubber collapsible storage units.

Aircraft Procurement, Air Force

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $12.0 billion for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $11.6 billion, a decrease of $343.1 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Aircraft Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
	TACTICAL FORCES						
001	F-35	10	2,048,830	-1	67,000	9	2,115,830
	Program Reduction			[-1]	[-131,000]		
	Spares Decrease				[-9,000]		
	F136 Engine Procurement				[57,000]		
	F136 Engine Spares				[21,000]		
	F-35 Spares and Support Equipment				[129,000]		
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	300,600		13,000	0	313,600
	F136 Advance Procurement				[13,000]		
003	F-22A	0	95,163			0	95,163
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0		368,800	0	368,800
	Program Increase				[368,800]		
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
005	C-17A (MYP)	0	88,510			0	88,510
	OTHER AIRLIFT						
006	C-130J	3	285,632			3	285,632
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	108,000		-12,000	0	96,000
	Excess AP Based on FY09 Projections				[-12,000]		
008	HC/MC-130 RECAP	9	879,231			9	879,231
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	137,360		-50,000	0	87,360

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Excess AP Based on FY09 Projections				[-50,000]		
010	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT	8	319,050			8	319,050
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
	UPT TRAINERS						
011	USAFA POWERED FLIGHT PROGRAM	13	4,144			13	4,144
	OPERATIONAL TRAINERS						
012	JPATS	0	15,711			0	15,711
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
	HELICOPTERS						
013	V22 OSPREY	5	437,272			5	437,272
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	13,835			0	13,835
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
015	C-29A FLIGHT INSPECTION ACFT	0	0			0	0
016	C-12 A	0	0			0	0
017	C-40	3	154,044	1	105,250	4	259,294
	Program Increase			[1]	[105,250]		
018	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	0	2,426			0	2,426
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
020	TARGET DRONES	0	78,511			0	78,511
021	C-37A	1	66,400			1	66,400
022	GLOBAL HAWK	5	554,775			5	554,775
023	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	113,049			0	113,049
024	MQ-1	0	0			0	0

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
025	MQ-9	24	489,469	-11	-215,335	13	274,134
	Transfer to Title XV			[-11]	[-215,335]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	3,608			0	3,608
	MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE AIRCRAFT						
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
026	B-2A	0	283,955			0	283,955
027	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
028	B-1B	0	107,558			0	107,558
029	B-52	0	78,788			0	78,788
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
030	A-10	0	252,488		67,100	0	319,588
	AAR-47 Kits/Installations				[67,100]		
031	F-15	0	92,921		50,500	0	143,421
	5 AESA Radars				[50,500]		
032	F-16	0	224,642			0	224,642
033	F-22A	0	350,735		-338,000	0	12,735
	FY 09 Funds Available to Meet Requirement				[-338,000]		
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
034	C-5	0	606,993			0	606,993
035	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	108,300			0	108,300
036	C-9C	0	10			0	10
037	C-17A	0	469,731			0	469,731

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
038	C-21	0	562			0	562
039	C-32A	0	10,644			0	10,644
040	C-37A	0	4,336			0	4,336
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
041	GLIDER MODS	0	119			0	119
042	T-6	0	33,074			0	33,074
043	T-1	0	35			0	35
044	T-38	0	75,274			0	75,274
045	T-43	0	0			0	0
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
046	KC-10A (ATCA)	0	9,441			0	9,441
047	C-12	0	472			0	472
048	MC-12W	0	63,000			0	63,000
049	C-20 MODS	0	734			0	734
050	VC-25A MOD	0	15,610			0	15,610
051	C-40	0	9,162			0	9,162
052	C-130	0	354,421		-200,100	0	154,321
	Scathe View Hyper-Spectral Imagery Upgrade				[5,400]		
	Senior Scout COMINT Capability Upgrade				[4,000]		
	Program Excess				[-209,500]		
053	C130J MODS	0	13,627			0	13,627
054	C-135	0	150,425			0	150,425
055	COMPASS CALL MODS	0	29,187		78,000	0	107,187

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Baseline 1 Group B Kits				[78,000]		
056	DARP (CLASSIFIED)	0	107,859			0	107,859
057	E-3	0	79,263			0	79,263
058	E-4	0	73,058			0	73,058
059	E-8	0	225,973			0	225,973
060	H-1	0	18,280			0	18,280
061	H-60	0	14,201		81,000	0	95,201
	HH-60G AAQ-29 FLIR				[81,000]		
062	GLOBAL HAWK MODS	0	134,864			0	134,864
063	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	1,964			0	1,964
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT	0	103,274			0	103,274
065	MQ-1 MODS	0	123,889			0	123,889
066	MQ-9 MODS	0	48,837			0	48,837
067	CV-22 MODS	0	24,429			0	24,429
067A	CAF Restructure	0	0		10,500	0	10,500
	AIRCRAFT SPARES + REPAIR PARTS						
068	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	0	418,604			0	418,604
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIP						
069	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	0	105,820			0	105,820
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
070	B-1	0	3,929			0	3,929
071	B-2A	0	0			0	0

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
072	B-2A	0	24,481			0	24,481
073	C-5	0	2,259			0	2,259
074	C-5	0	11,787			0	11,787
075	KC-10A (ATCA)	0	4,125			0	4,125
076	C-17A	0	91,400			0	91,400
077	C-130	0	28,092			0	28,092
078	EC-130J	0	5,283			0	5,283
079	F-15	0	15,744			0	15,744
080	F-16	0	19,951			0	19,951
081	OTHER AIRCRAFT	0	51,980			0	51,980
082	T-1	0	0			0	0
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
083	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	0	25,529			0	25,529
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
084	WAR CONSUMABLES	0	134,427			0	134,427
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
085	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	490,344			0	490,344
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES - SOF						
087	CANCELLED ACCT ADJUSTMENTS	0	0			0	0
	DARP						
088	DARP (CLASSIFIED)	0	15,323			0	15,323
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	19,443			0	19,443

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**81**	**11,966,276**	-11	**25,715**	**70**	**11,991,991**

Items of Special Interest

C–130 avionics modernization program

The budget request contained $565.2 million for C–130 modifications, of which $209.5 million was included for the avionics modernization program (AMP).

The C–130 AMP is established to modernize 221 C–130H aircraft with a common avionics suite and a standardized cockpit configuration. The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports that delays in the start of AMP production will result in the Department of the Air Force executing the AMP funding provided for both fiscal years 2008 and 2009 in fiscal year 2010, and that since the AMP is now approximately one year behind the planned procurement schedule, AMP procurement funds planned for fiscal year 2010 will not be needed until fiscal year 2011.

The committee recommends $355.7 million, a decrease of $209.5 million, for C–130 modifications.

F–22A modifications

The budget request contained $350.7 million for procurement of F–22A modifications.

The committee notes that $523.0 million was authorized and appropriated for the advance procurement of 20 F–22As for fiscal year 2009, that the Department of the Air Force will procure only four additional F–22As, and that the Department of the Air Force plans to obligate only $185.0 million of that amount, leaving $338.0 million that could be applied to meet fiscal year 2010 F–22A modification requirements.

The committee recommends $12.7 million, a decrease of $338.0 million, for F–22A modifications.

KC–130J Harvest Hawk

The committee is aware that the Marine Corps has developed a roll-on, roll-off technology that expands capability of the KC–130J. The committee notes that the Harvest Hawk program will enable the KC–130J to fulfill multiple missions individually or simultaneously from refueling mission, including fire support missions and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions. The committee understands the challenging environment that our military is operating in and notes that the KC–130J Harvest Hawk could provide persistent manned ISR support both day and night while also providing high precise close air support. The committee is encouraged by the Marine Corps' work with Harvest Hawk and their plan to increase the capability of this aircraft in order to take advantage of the extended endurance of the KC–130J. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to consider the Harvest Hawk concept in order to determine if such capability could be of benefit if also incorporated into the Department of the Air Force fleet of C–130J aircraft, and provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the findings by February 1, 2010.

KC–X

The committee notes that the KC–X program is planned to replace the Department of the Air Force's KC–135 aerial refueling tanker fleet, which now has an average aircraft age of 47 years.

The committee also notes that the KC–X program has been subject to delays resulting from contractor protests to the Government Accountability Office, and believes that further delay in the acquisition of the KC–X aerial refueling tanker could jeopardize Department of Defense requirements for global mobility.

Accordingly, the committee strongly urges the Department to include the necessary funds in its Future Years Defense Program to rapidly conduct source selection and to award a KC–X aerial refueling tanker contract as expeditiously as possible.

Report on Air Force plan to address fighter force structure shortfalls

The committee notes that for the past year, the Department of the Air Force has informed Congress that it requires 2,200 fighter aircraft, and that the Department projects a shortfall in its fighter aircraft inventory that would begin in fiscal year 2017 and grow to approximately 800 aircraft by 2024. The committee believes that such a shortfall will adversely affect the ability of the active duty forces and air reserve forces to meet future requirements for both air expeditionary forces and for the air sovereignty alert mission in the United States.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Chief of the Air National Guard and the Chief of the Air Force Reserve, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010. The report should include statements from both the Chief of the Air National Guard and the Chief of the Air Force Reserve describing their separate and independent views to Congress, as applicable. The report should address the so-called "fighter gap" issue in the long- and short-term with alternative solutions including but not limited to: accelerated procurement of fifth generation fighters such as the F–22 and F–35; an interim procurement of so-called "4.5 generation" fighters; and fleet management options such as service life extension programs. The report must include a detailed analysis of the effect that any shortfalls will have on the Air National Guard and the air sovereignty alert mission specifically, including the loss of Air National Guard flying missions throughout the United States and the resultant loss of Air National Guard pilot and maintenance capability.

Strategic airlift force structure

The committee notes that the current Mobility Capabilities Study 2005 (MCS–05) identified a range of 292–383 strategic airlift aircraft to meet global mobility requirements with moderate risk. In testimony before the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces and the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces on February 25, 2009, the commander of the United States Transportation Command testified that a force structure of 205 C–17s, 52 C–5Ms, and 59 C–5As modified with the avionics modernization program, a total of 316 strategic airlift aircraft, meets the requirement to transport 33.95 million ton-miles per day. Additionally, the committee notes that the previous commander of the United States Transportation Command and now current Air Force Chief of Staff, in his letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services on November 6, 2007, also identified 316 strategic airlift aircraft as the "sweet spot" to meet global mobility requirements.

The committee further notes that MCS–05 did not consider the combined Army and Marine Corps increase of 92,000 soldiers and Marines, a potential increase in strategic airlift necessary to transport the Army's future combat systems, or the prospect that future strategic mobility aircraft would be utilized to conduct intra-theater airlift missions to move outsized and oversized equipment as they are now being used in Operation Iraqi Freedom, and believes that the results of MCRS–16 should more accurately identify the inventory of strategic airlift aircraft necessary to meet future strategic airlift mobility requirements.

Accordingly, the committee believes that the long-term strategic airlift force structure inventory required to meet global mobility requirements may be subject to future adjustment based on the results of the Mobility Capability Requirement Study 2016 (MCRS–16) scheduled for completion in December 2009, and encourages a continued dialogue between the Office of the Secretary of Defense, senior uniformed military officials, and the congressional defense committees. The committee also recommends a provision elsewhere in this title that would amend subsection (g)(1) of section 8062, United States Code, by striking "299" and inserting "316."

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $822.5 million for Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $822.5 million, the requested amount, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force program are identified in the table below.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
001	ROCKETS	0	43,461			0	43,461
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES	0	123,886			0	123,886
	BOMBS						
003	PRACTICE BOMBS	0	52,459			0	52,459
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	225,145			0	225,145
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	3,592	103,041			3,592	103,041
	FLARE, IR MJU-7B						
006	CAD/PAD	0	40,522			0	40,522
007	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	0	3,302			0	3,302
008	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	4,582			0	4,582
009	MODIFICATIONS	0	1,289			0	1,289
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000	0	5,061			0	5,061
	FUZES						
011	FLARES	0	152,515			0	152,515
012	FUZES	0	61,037			0	61,037
	WEAPONS						
	SMALL ARMS						
013	SMALL ARMS	0	6,162			0	6,162
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**3,592**	**822,462**	**0**	**0**	**3,592**	**822,462**

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $6.3 billion for Missile Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $6.2 billion, a decrease of $88.1 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Missile Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	0	58,139			0	58,139
	OTHER MISSILES						
	TACTICAL						
002	JASSM	0	52,666		-1,000	0	51,666
	Program Decrease				[-1,000]		
003	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	219	78,753			219	78,753
004	AMRAAM	196	291,827			196	291,827
005	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	792	79,699			792	79,699
006	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	2,340	134,801			2,340	134,801
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
007	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION	0	841			0	841
	MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE MISSILES						
	CLASS IV						
008	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	0	32			0	32
009	MM III MODIFICATIONS	0	199,484			0	199,484
010	AGM-65D MAVERICK	0	258			0	258
011	AGM-88A HARM	0	30,280			0	30,280
012	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	0	0			0	0
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
	MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
013	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	0	70,185			0	70,185
	OTHER SUPPORT						
	SPACE PROGRAMS						
014	ADVANCED EHF	1	1,843,475			1	1,843,475
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
016	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	0	201,671			0	201,671
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	62,380			0	62,380
018	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	0	9,871			0	9,871
019	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	0	53,140			0	53,140
020	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	0			0	0
021	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	0	0			0	0
022	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)	0	97,764			0	97,764
023	TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPACE)	0	0			0	0
024	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	5	1,295,325	-1	-88,100	4	1,207,225
	Reduction in Requirement for Launch Vehicles			[-1]	[-88,100]		
025	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPACE)	0	0			0	0
026	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	1	307,456			1	307,456
027	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	0	159,000			0	159,000
028	NATL POLAR-ORBITING OP ENV SATELLITE	0	3,900			0	3,900
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
029	DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM	0	105,152			0	105,152
031	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	0	311,070			0	311,070
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	853,559			0	853,559
	TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**3,554**	**6,300,728**	**-1**	**-89,100**	**3,553**	**6,211,628**

Items of Special Interest

Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle

The budget request contained $1.3 billion for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program, of which $471.4 million is for launch services for five EELVs for satellite launches scheduled to occur in fiscal year 2012.

One of the five launches scheduled for fiscal year 2012 is for the eighth Global Positioning System (GPS) IIF satellite. However, recently the Government Accountability Office was provided documentation from the GPS program office indicating that the launch for the eighth GPS IIF satellite had slipped from fiscal year 2012 to the first quarter of fiscal year 2013. Consequently, funding for this launch is not required in fiscal year 2010. The Air Force estimates that the cost of the launch vehicle is $88.1 million.

The committee recommends $1.2 billion, a decrease of $88.1 million, for procurement of EELVs.

Minuteman III Solid Rocket Motor industrial base sustainment

The committee notes that the Administration's fiscal year 2010 budget request includes funding for a Solid Rocket Motor Warm Line program to maintain sufficient industrial capability for solid rocket motors in order to sustain the Minuteman III weapon system through 2030 as directed by Congress. The committee further notes that the fiscal year 2009 Unfunded Requirements List provided to the committee by the Air Force noted that production of six booster sets per year would constitute a low-rate solid rocket motor sustainment production capability while maintaining critical industrial skills, certifications, and supplier base.

The committee has a strong interest in sustaining the strategic deterrence industrial base, but remains concerned that the Air Force to date has failed to develop a plan that will sustain the ability of the service to fulfill the strategic deterrent system.

The committee therefore directs the Office of the Secretary of Defense, no later than February 1, 2010, to provide a report to Congress on the plan to sustain the solid rocket motor industrial base, including capability requirements, solid rocket motor production rates, and a description of how the fiscal year 2010 funds will be allocated.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $17.29 billion for Other Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $17.30 billion, an increase of $6.7 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Other Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT						
	CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES						
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	0	25,922			0	25,922
003	CAP VEHICLES	0	897			0	897
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
004	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	44,603			0	44,603
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
005	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	0	27,760			0	27,760
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
006	HALVERSEN LOADER	0	0			0	0
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
007	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU	0	24,884			0	24,884
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000(VEHICLES)	0	57,243			0	57,243
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	18,163			0	18,163
	ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						
009	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	0	209,249			0	209,249
010	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	0	1,570			0	1,570
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						
011	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	4,230			0	4,230
012	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	0	21,965		6,000	0	27,965

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Eagle Vision-ANG				[4,000]		
	Eagle Vision Upgrade-ANG				[2,000]		
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						
013	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	0	22,591			0	22,591
014	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	0	47,670			0	47,670
015	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN	0	56,776			0	56,776
016	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	0	19,357			0	19,357
017	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	0	35,116			0	35,116
018	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	0	28,608			0	28,608
019	DRUG INTERDICTION SPT	0	452			0	452
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
020	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	111,282		0	0	111,282
	Program Reduction				[-5,000]		
	Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence				[5,000]		
021	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	0	15,499			0	15,499
022	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	0	8,610			0	8,610
023	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	0	137,293			0	137,293
024	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	0	40,633			0	40,633
025	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	0	8,177			0	8,177
026	GCSS-AF FOS	0	81,579			0	81,579
027	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	0	29,687			0	29,687
028	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS	0	54,093			0	54,093
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
029	BASE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE	0	433,859			0	433,859
030	USCENTCOM	0	38,958			0	38,958
031	AUTOMATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRG	0	0			0	0
	DISA PROGRAMS						
032	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE	0	34,440			0	34,440
033	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	0	6,415			0	6,415
034	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE	0	15,436			0	15,436
035	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	0	58,865			0	58,865
036	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	0	100,275			0	100,275
037	MILSATCOM SPACE	0	110,575			0	110,575
038	SPACE MODS SPACE	0	30,594			0	30,594
039	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	0	29,793			0	29,793
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
040	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	0	240,890		-10,000	0	230,890
	Network Control Center-Deployed Cost Growth				[-10,000]		
041	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER	0	35,029			0	35,029
042	RADIO EQUIPMENT	0	15,536			0	15,536
043	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	0	0			0	0
044	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	0	12,961			0	12,961
045	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	0	121,049			0	121,049
	MODIFICATIONS						
046	COMM ELECT MODS	0	64,087			0	64,087
	OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP						
047	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	0	28,226			0	28,226
048	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000 (SAFETY)	0	17,223			0	17,223
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ						
049	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	0	15,449			0	15,449
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
050	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	0	14,300			0	14,300
051	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	0	22,973			0	22,973
052	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	0	3,020			0	3,020
053	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	0	32,855			0	32,855
054	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000 (BASE S)	0	8,195		10,700	0	18,895
	Advanced Reconfigurable Containers				[1,700]		
	Aircrew Body Armor and Load Carriage Vest				[9,000]		
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
056	DARP RC135 (C)	0	23,132			0	23,132
057	DISTRIBUTED GROUND SYSTEMS	0	293,640			0	293,640
059	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM (C)	0	471,234			0	471,234
060	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG. (C)	0	30,041			0	30,041
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	13,830,722			0	13,830,722
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
061	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	19,460			0	19,460

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	0	17,293,141	0	6,700	0	17,299,841

Items of Special Interest

Advanced reconfigurable containers

The budget request contained $8.2 million for items less than $5.0 million for base support, but included no funds for advanced reconfigurable containers.

The committee recognizes these funds would be used to procure additional advanced reconfigurable containers that are lightweight, collapsible mobility containers designed to be rapidly deployed with aviation support teams. The committee notes these containers are capable of independent movement and are used extensively in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

The committee recommends $9.9 million, an increase of $1.7 million, to procure additional advanced reconfigurable containers for use in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Eagle vision

The budget request contained $22.0 million for intelligence communications equipment, but included no funds to procure a one-meter infra-red imagery system for the South Carolina Air National Guard's (ANG) Eagle Vision program, or for an Eagle Vision III system for the California ANG. The Eagle Vision program is a family of systems that provide commercial imagery data to operational commanders for mission planning and intelligence support purposes.

The committee understands that the Eagle Vision one-meter infra-red imagery system would provides the South Carolina ANG a capability to better plan emergency responses by viewing objective areas through clouds and smoke, and recommends an increase of $2.0 million for an Eagle Vision one-meter infra-red imagery system for the South Carolina ANG.

The committee understands that an Eagle Vision III system would provide the California ANG with a capability to respond to natural or man-made disasters, military contingencies, maritime surveillance and search and rescue operations with high-resolution imagery, and recommends an increase of $4.0 million for an Eagle Vision III system for the California ANG.

The committee recommends $28.0 million for intelligence communications equipment, an increase of $6.0 million.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $3.98 billion for Procurement, Defense-Wide. The committee recommends authorization of $4.15 billion, an increase of $166.2 million, for fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Procurement, Defense-Wide program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Defense-Wide request are discussed following the table.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS						
001	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS	0	0			0	0
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA						
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA	0	8,858			0	8,858
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA						
003	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	1,489			0	1,489
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA						
004	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	2,012			0	2,012
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA						
005	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	0	10,431			0	10,431
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
017	INTERDICTION SUPPORT	0	0			0	0
018	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	0	13,449			0	13,449
019	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	0	7,053			0	7,053
020	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	2,820			0	2,820
021	TELEPORT PROGRAM	0	68,037			0	68,037
022	MULTI-NATIONAL INFO SHARING	0	196,232			0	196,232
023	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	0	3,051			0	3,051
024	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK (DISN)	0	89,725			0	89,725
025	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE	0	1,780			0	1,780
026	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM	0	2,835			0	2,835

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
027	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	0	18,188			0	18,188
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
028	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	7,728			0	7,728
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT						
029	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	4	10,149			4	10,149
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA						
030	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	0	1,463			0	1,463
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY						
031	EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0
032	VEHICLES	0	50			0	50
033	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	7,447			0	7,447
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DTSA						
034	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	436			0	436
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY						
035	THAAD SYSTEM	0	420,300			0	420,300
036	SM-3	0	168,723			0	168,723
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA						
044	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	0	4,013			0	4,013
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/JCTD/INTELL						
047	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/JCTD/INTELL	0	111,487		144,610	0	256,097
	Transfer from Title XIV				[144,610]		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
048	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	0	12,065			0	12,065
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS						
049	WHS MOTOR VEHICLES	0	0			0	0
050	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	0	26,945			0	26,945
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	818,766			0	818,766
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND						
	AVIATION PROGRAMS						
051	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	0	101,936			0	101,936
052	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM	0	22,958			0	22,958
053	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0	146,820			0	146,820
054	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	9	227,552			9	227,552
055	UNMANNED VEHICLES	0	0			0	0
056	SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION	0	34,200			0	34,200
057	SOF U-28	0	2,518			0	2,518
058	MC-130H, COMBAT TALON II	0	0			0	0
059	CV-22 SOF MOD	5	114,553			5	114,553
060	MQ-1 UAV	0	10,930			0	10,930
061	MQ-9 UAV	0	12,671			0	12,671
062	STUASL0	9	12,223			9	12,223
063	C-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	59,950		6,500	0	66,450
	Intelligence Broadcast Receiver (IBR) for AFSOC MC-130				[2,500]		
	LAIRCM for AFSOC MC-130				[4,000]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
064	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	0	973			0	973
	SHIPBUILDING						
065	ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS)	0	5,236			0	5,236
066	MK8 MOD1 SEAL DELIVERY VEHICLE	0	1,463			0	1,463
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
067	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	0	61,360			0	61,360
068	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	0	26,791			0	26,791
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
069	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS	0	55,080			0	55,080
070	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	0	72,811			0	72,811
071	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	0	35,235		4,300	0	39,535
	Special Operations Forces Combat Assault Rifle (SCAR)				[4,300]		
072	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS	0	791			0	791
073	SPEC APPLICATION FOR CONT	0	0			0	0
074	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	0	6,156		10,800	0	16,956
	Special Operations Craft-Riverine				[10,800]		
075	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	2,010			0	2,010
076	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	18,821			0	18,821
077	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS	0	17,265			0	17,265
078	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	0	20,000			0	20,000
079	MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT	0	6,835			0	6,835
081	SOF AUTOMATION SYSTEMS	0	60,836			0	60,836
082	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	0	12,401			0	12,401

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
083	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	0	26,070			0	26,070
084	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS	0	550			0	550
085	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR SY	0	33,741			0	33,741
086	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS	0	53,034			0	53,034
087	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT	0	2,777			0	2,777
088	DRUG INTERDICTION	0	0			0	0
089	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	0	7,576			0	7,576
090	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	0	273,998			0	273,998
091	PSYOP EQUIPMENT	0	43,081			0	43,081
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	5,573			0	5,573
	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE						
	CBDP						
092	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION	0	65,590			0	65,590
093	INDIVIDUAL FORCE PROTECTION	0	92,004			0	92,004
094	DECONTAMINATION	0	22,008			0	22,008
095	JOINT BIO DEFENSE PROGRAM (MEDICAL)	0	12,740			0	12,740
096	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	0	27,938			0	27,938
097	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	0	151,765			0	151,765
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**27**	**3,984,352**	**0**	**166,210**	**27**	**4,150,562**

RAPID ACQUISITION FUND

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2010 contained $79.3 million for Rapid Acquisition Fund. The committee recommends authorization of $55.0 million, a decrease of $24.3 million, for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2010 Rapid Acquisition Fund are identified in the table below.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	RAPID ACQUISITION FUND						
001	JOINT RAPID ACQUISITION CELL	0	79,300		-24,300	0	55,000
	Program Reduction				[-24,300]		
	TOTAL - RAPID ACQUISITION FUND	**0**	**79,300**	0	**-24,300**	**0**	**55,000**

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
	RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
001	UNDISTRIBUTED				600,000		600,000
	TOTAL - NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT	**0**	**0**	**0**	**600,000**	**0**	**600,000**

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sections 101–104—Authorization of Appropriations

These sections would authorize the recommended fiscal year 2010 funding levels for all procurement accounts.

Section 105—National Guard and Reserve Equipment

This section would authorize $600.0 million for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, wheeled and tracked combat vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, ammunition, small arms, tactical radios, non-system training devices, logistic automation systems, and other critical dual-use procurement items for the National Guard and Reserves as part of a specific National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA). The committee expects National Guard and Reserve forces to use this NGREA funding to procure high-priority equipment that would be used by these units in their critical dual-mission role of full-spectrum combat operations and domestic civil support missions.

Section 106—Rapid Acquisition Fund

This section would provide $55.0 million for the Rapid Acquisition Fund.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Section 111—Restriction on Obligation of Funds for Army Tactical Radios

This section would restrict the obligation of funds for all Army tactical radio sets except for those approved by the joint tactical radio system joint program office and those specifically procured to meet an operational needs statement or joint urgent operational need statement.

Section 112—Procurement of Future Combat Systems Spin Out Early-Infantry Brigade Combat Team Equipment

This section would limit the Army to procurement of one brigade set of Future Combat Systems Spin Out Early Infantry Brigade Combat Team equipment in order to allow for adequate testing prior to full-rate production. There is an exception for meeting operational need statements.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Section 121—Littoral Combat Ship Program

This section would strike section 124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), as amended, with a restructured cost cap provision that contains similar requirements as cost caps of other ship programs. Additionally, the section would authorize the Secretary to obligate funds authorized and appropriated to the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) program to compile a technical data package necessary for competitive bid-

ding of the vessels to other shipbuilding contractors if the Secretary was unable to enter into construction contracts in fiscal year 2010 with the current contractors due to limitations of the cost cap. The changes to the limitation on cost for LCS, made by subsection (a), (c), and (f) are not effective until the Secretary of the Navy accepts delivery of LCS 1 and LCS2 and makes certain certifications to the congressional defense committees.

Section 122—Ford-Class Aircraft Carrier Report and Limitation on the Use of Funds

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2010 on the effects and cost impacts of using a five-year interval to construct Ford-class aircraft carriers, including the cost to other shipbuilding programs, such as Virginia-class submarines and refueling and complex overhaul of the current aircraft carrier fleet. This section would also limit the use of funds provided in fiscal year 2010 for the aircraft carrier CVN 79, to prohibit the Secretary from taking any action that would impede his ability to begin construction of CVN 79 in 2012 and CVN 80 in 2016, as previously planned.

Section 123—Advance Procurement Funding

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to use funds authorized and appropriated for advanced procurement in shipbuilding and conversion, Navy, in addition to material procurement, to enter into contracts for production planning and other related support services that reduce overall procurement lead time of the vessel. Additionally, this section would authorize the Secretary to enter into contracts for advance construction efforts for the aircraft carrier designated CVN–79 if the Secretary determines that cost savings, construction efficiencies, or workforce stability would be achieved through the use of such contracts.

Section 124—Multiyear Procurement Authority for F/A–18E, F/A–18F, and EA–18G Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear procurement contract, beginning in fiscal year 2010, for the procurement of F/A–18E/F and EA–18G aircraft.

Section 125—Multiyear Procurement Authority for DDG–51 Burke-class Destroyers

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear procurement contract, beginning in fiscal year 2010, for the procurement of Burke-class DDG 51 destroyers.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 131—Repeal of Certification Requirement for F–22A Fighter Aircraft

This section would repeal section 134 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

Section 132—Preservation and Storage of Unique Tooling for F–22 Fighter Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop a plan for the preservation and storage of unique tooling related to the production of hardware and end items for F–22 fighter aircraft which shall: ensure that the Secretary preserves and stores such tooling in a manner that allows the production of such hardware and end items to be restarted after a period of idleness; identify the costs of restarting production with respect to the supplier base of such hardware and end items; and identify any contract modifications, additional facilities, or funding that the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the plan. This section would also require that none of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2010 for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force be obligated or expended for activities related to disposing of F–22 production tooling until 45 days after the Secretary submits a report to Congress describing the plan for the preservation and storage of unique tooling related to the production of hardware and end items for F–22 fighter aircraft.

Section 133—Report on 4.5 Generation Fighter Procurement

This section would require the Secretary of the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on 4.5 generation fighter aircraft procurement to the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act which shall include the following: the number of 4.5 generation fighter aircraft for procurement for fiscal year 2011 through 2025 necessary to fulfill the requirement of the Air Force to maintain not less than 2,200 tactical fighter aircraft; the estimated procurement costs for those aircraft if procured through single-year procurement contracts; the estimated procurement costs for those aircraft if procured through multiyear procurement contracts; the estimated savings that could be derived from the procurement of those aircraft through a multiyear procurement contract, and whether the Secretary determines the amount of those savings to be substantial; a discussion comparing the costs and benefits of obtaining those aircraft through annual procurement contracts with the costs and benefits of obtaining those aircraft through a multiyear procurement contract; a discussion regarding the availability and feasibility of F–35s in fiscal year 2015 through fiscal year 2025 to proportionally and concurrently re-capitalize the Air National Guard; and the recommendations of the Secretary regarding whether Congress should authorize a multiyear procurement contract for 4.5 generation fighter aircraft. This section would also require the Secretary to submit the certifications required under section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, at the time the budget is submitted for fiscal year 2011 under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, if the Secretary recommends that Congress authorize a multiyear contract for 4.5 generation fighter aircraft.

Section 134—Reports on Strategic Airlift Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Director of the Air National Guard, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the proposed

force structure and basing of strategic airlift aircraft at least 120 days before the date on which a C–5 aircraft is retired.

Section 135—Strategic Airlift Force Structure

This section would amend subsection (g)(1) of section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, by striking "2008" and inserting "2009," and by striking "299" and inserting "316."

Section 136—Repeal of Requirement to Maintain Certain Retired C–130E Aircraft

This section would amend section 134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 31) by striking subsection (c), by re-designating subsection (d) as subsection (c) and by striking "subsection (d)" and inserting "subsection (c)" in subsection (b).

SUBTITLE E—JOINT AND MULTISERVICE MATTERS

Section 141—Body Armor Procurement

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish, within each military service procurement account, a separate procurement budget line item is assigned for body armor investment and funding transparency.

The committee notes the total body armor program has evolved from a $40.0 million program in 1999, to over $5.0 billion through 2009. This represents significant investment by the military services for individual personnel protection and the committee recognizes the importance of this program. The committee believes the establishment of an individual procurement line item beginning in 2011 would generate better accountability and transparency in long-term planning, programming, and investment by the military services for the acquisition of body armor. Further, a long-term investment strategy could better position the body armor industrial base to rapidly respond to new threats or requirements as well as accelerate the amount of investment by industry to further advancements in survivability and weight reduction.

Section 142—Unmanned Cargo-Carrying-Capable Aerial Vehicles

This section would preclude funds authorized for the Department of Defense from being used for the procurement of Unmanned Cargo-Carrying-Capable Aerial Vehicles until the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics certify to the congressional defense committees that a joint, common, requirement for a Unmanned Cargo Carrying Capable Aerial Vehicle type has been agreed to by the military services, the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained $78.6 billion for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $79.6 billion, an increase of $1.0 billion to the budget request.

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
TITLE II – RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	10,438,218	68,513	10,506,731
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	19,270,932	351,596	19,622,528
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	27,992,827	515,734	28,508,561
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-wide	20,741,542	84,360	20,825,902
Operational Test & Evaluation	190,770	0	190,770
TOTAL RDT&E AUTHORIZATIONS	78,634,289	1,020,203	79,654,492

ARMY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $10.4 billion for Army research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $10.5 billion, an increase of $100.0 million to the budget request.

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601101A	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	19,671		19,671
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	173,024		173,024
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	88,421	4,000	92,421
		Smart Wound Dressing for MRSA-Infected Battle Wounds		[4,000]	
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	96,144	5,000	101,144
		Performance Steel Castings for Improved Weapons Systems Reliability		[4,000]	
		AEOP eCybermission		[1,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, ARMY	**377,260**	**9,000**	**386,260**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
005	0602105A	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	27,206	23,370	50,576
		Multi-Scale Modeling of 3-D Damage Tolerant Composite Materials		[1,000]	
		Dual Stage Variable Energy Absorber		[4,070]	
		Hardmetal Epidemiology Investigation		[7,000]	
		Next Generation High Strength Glass Fibers for Ballistic Armor Applications		[3,300]	
		Ultra Lightweight Metallic Armor		[3,000]	
		Advanced Nanoscale Tungsten Kinetic Energy Composites		[2,000]	
		Nanomanufacturing of Multifunctional Sensors		[3,000]	
006	0602120A	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	50,641	2,000	52,641
		Electromagnetic Geolocation		[2,000]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
007	0602122A	TRACTOR HIP	14,324		14,324
008	0602211A	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	41,332		41,332
009	0602270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	16,119		16,119
010	0602303A	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	50,716	3,750	54,466
		Anti-Material Explosive Round for Javelin		[3,000]	
		CoE in Integrated Sensor Systems		[750]	
011	0602307A	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY/HEL	19,678		19,678
012	0602308A	MODELING AND SIMULATION	17,473		17,473
013	0602601A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	55,937	9,550	65,487
		Tactical Metal Fabrication Technology		[4,800]	
		Advanced Lightweight Opaque Ceramic Armor		[1,250]	
		Digital Engine/Hydraulic Value Actuation Technology		[3,500]	
014	0602618A	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	61,843	2,000	63,843
		Beneficial Infrastructure for Rotorcraft Risk Reduction		[2,000]	
015	0602622A	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	5,293		5,293
016	0602623A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	7,674		7,674
017	0602624A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	41,085	27,200	68,285
		Highly Integrated Production for Expediting RESET		[8,200]	
		Hybrid Projectile Program		[3,000]	
		High Power Electrolytic Conducting Polymer Super-Capacitors		[9,000]	
		Specialized Compact Automated Mechanical Clearance Platform		[4,000]	
		Defense Support for Civil Authorities (DSCA) for Key Resource Protection - South Central, PA		[3,000]	
018	0602705A	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	61,404	7,500	68,904

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Recon Scout Robot		[3,500]	
		Novel Zinc Air Power Sources for Military		[4,000]	
019	0602709A	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	26,893		26,893
020	0602712A	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	18,945		18,945
021	0602716A	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	18,605	15,000	33,605
		LWI Training-Based Collaborative Research		[15,000]	
022	0602720A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	15,902	13,850	29,752
		Cluster Bomb Unit & Combined Effects Munitions Demil System		[1,000]	
		Self-Inerting Munitions		[4,500]	
		SUNY Cobleskill Biowaste-to-Bioenergy Center		[4,650]	
		Range Scrap Demil System		[1,500]	
		Renewable Energy Testing Center		[2,200]	
023	0602782A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	24,833	2,000	26,833
		Portable Non-Magnetic Compass Positioning and Timing Device		[2,000]	
024	0602783A	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	5,639	4,000	9,639
		SIDEP Supporting Project National Shield		[4,000]	
025	0602784A	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	54,818	14,500	69,318
		Cellulose Nanocomposite Panels for Ballistic Protection		[5,000]	
		Encapsulated Ballistic Protection System		[5,000]	
		Geosciences Atmospheric Research		[3,000]	
		Photovoltaic Rooftop Systems		[1,500]	
026	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	18,701		18,701
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	27,109		27,109
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	99,027	39,050	138,077

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Plasma Technologies		[1,000]	
		Prevention of Compartment Syndrome with Ultrafiltration Catheters		[1,900]	
		Advanced Functional Nanomaterials for Biological Processes		[2,500]	
		Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Attention Modification		[1,250]	
		Locally Delivered Treatments for Noise Induced Hearing Loss		[1,500]	
		Improving Soldier Recovery from Catastrophic Bone Injuries		[5,000]	
		Developing Interventions to Repress Viral Replication		[2,500]	
		Advanced Bio-Engineering for Enhancement of Soldier Survivability		[3,000]	
		Self-Powered Prosthetic Limb Technology		[2,000]	
		Center for Vaccine Scale-Up/Process Research		[1,700]	
		Human Organ and Tissue Preservation Technology		[3,000]	
		Optical Neural Techniques for Combat and Post Trauma Care		[4,700]	
		Brain Injury Recovery Clinic		[6,000]	
		Military Photomedicine Program		[3,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, ARMY	**781,197**	**163,770**	**944,967**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,574	11,190	48,764
		High Pressure Pasteurization & Pressure Assisted Thermal Sterilization		[4,300]	
		Next Generation Precision Airdrop System		[3,000]	
		Onyx System Precision Guided Airdropped Equipment		[3,890]	
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	72,940	37,550	110,490
		Nightengale		[5,000]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Proton Treatment and Research Center - Northern Illinois		[2,000]	
		Pediatric Adolescent Trauma and Resuscitation		[2,900]	
		Wounded Service Member Bioelectrics Research		[2,000]	
		Malaria Vaccine Development		[5,000]	
		Regenerative Medicine to Address Astute Hearing Loss		[3,000]	
		Multi-Dose Closed Loop pH Monitoring System for Platelets		[1,000]	
		Carbide-Derived Carbon for Treatment of Combat Related Sepsis		[2,750]	
		Clinical Technology Integration for Military Health		[8,100]	
		Institute for Simulation and Interprofessional Studies		[5,800]	
031	0603003A	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	60,097	35,000	95,097
		Robust Composite Structural Core for Army Helicopters		[4,000]	
		Mission Equipment Technology Implementation		[5,300]	
		Universal Control Program		[9,000]	
		UH-60 Transmission/Gearbox Galvanic Corrosion Reduction		[3,800]	
		Advanced Affordable Turbine Engine		[6,000]	
		Advanced Performance for Military Helicopters		[1,900]	
		Drive System Composite Structural Component Risk Reduction Program		[5,000]	
032	0603004A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	66,410	9,500	75,910
		Dual Mode Mortar SAL Integration		[7,500]	
		Remote Sighting System		[2,000]	
033	0603005A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	89,586	32,400	121,986
		Unmanned Robotic System Utilizing Hydrocarbon Fueled Solid Oxide Fuel Cell		[6,000]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Advanced Composites for Light Weight, Low Cost Transportation Systems Using a 3+ Ring Extruder		[4,000]	
		Advanced Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery		[3,000]	
		Protective 3-D Armor Structure to Safeguard Military Vehicles and Troops		[2,000]	
		Automatic Data Organization for Vehicle and Diagnostic Systems		[1,500]	
		Industry Innovation for Defense Sustainment Program		[5,000]	
		Fire Shield		[2,000]	
		Hydraulic Hybrid Vehicle (HHV) for the Tactical Wheeled Fleet		[3,500]	
		Heavy Duty Hybrid Electric Vehicle		[3,000]	
		Vehicle Electronics SWaP2-C2 Optimization		[2,400]	
034	0603006A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,667	7,000	15,667
		Applied Communications and Information Networking (ACIN)		[7,000]	
035	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	7,410		7,410
036	0603008A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	50,458		50,458
037	0603009A	TRACTOR HIKE	11,328		11,328
038	0603015A	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	19,415	3,500	22,915
		Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System Enhancements		[2,500]	
		HapMed Combat Medic Trainer		[1,000]	
039	0603020A	TRACTOR ROSE	14,569		14,569
040	0603103A	EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	0	8,400	8,400
		Propellant Conversion to Fertilizer Program for Tooele Army Depot		[3,400]	
		Development of Demilitarized Equipment for Cluster Ammunition - MCAAP		[5,000]	
041	0603105A	MILITARY HIV RESEARCH	6,657		6,657
042	0603125A	COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,989		11,989

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
043	0603270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	19,192	7,000	26,192
		Advanced Ground Electronic Warfare & Signals Intelligence System		[7,000]	
044	0603313A	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY/NLOS-LS	63,951	800	64,751
		Scenario Generation for Integrated Air and Missile Defense Evaluation		[800]	
045	0603322A	TRACTOR CAGE	12,154		12,154
046	0603606A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	30,317		30,317
047	0603607A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	8,996		8,996
048	0603710A	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,329	18,800	59,129
		Buster/Blacklight UAV Development		[5,000]	
		Hyper Spectral Sensor for Improved Force Protection System		[5,400]	
		Brownout Situational Awareness		[3,000]	
		Infrared Goggle Upgrade System		[3,200]	
		High Resolution Personal Miniature Thermal Viewer		[2,200]	
049	0603728A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	15,706		15,706
050	0603734A	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,911	17,350	23,261
		PacCom Renewable Energy Security System		[3,500]	
		Electric Vehicle Charging Network		[2,500]	
		Field Deployable Hologram Production System		[4,800]	
		Demonstration of Thin Film Solar Modules as a Renewable Energy Source		[1,000]	
		Renewable Energy Project - Fort Jackson		[3,550]	
		Nanotechnology for Potable Water and Waste Treatment		[2,000]	
051	0603772A	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	41,561	16,500	58,061

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Foliage Penetrating, Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Tracking, and Engagement Radar		[5,000]	
		X Band Interferrometric Radar		[5,000]	
		Optimizing Natural Language Processing of Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)		[1,500]	
		Software Lifecycle Affordability Management (SLAM)		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, ARMY	**695,217**	**204,990**	**900,207**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
052	0603024A	UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFICATION (UID)	0		0
053	0603305A	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	14,683	12,500	27,183
		Biological Air Filtering System Technology		[4,000]	
		Compact Pulsed Power for Military Applications		[8,500]	
054	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	117,471		117,471
055	0603327A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	209,531	-177,474	32,057
		Center for Defense Systems Research		[1,000]	
		Excessive Project Cost Growth - Integrated Air and Missile Defense		[-178,474]	
056	0603460A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	0		0
057	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	17,536		17,536
058	0603627A	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV	4,920		4,920
059	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	33,934	-10,800	23,134
		Funding Ahead of Need for Advanced Kinetic Energy Cartridge		[-10,800]	
060	0603653A	FAMILY OF STRYKER VEHICLES	90,299		90,299

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
061	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	31,752		31,752
062	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - ADV DEV	18,228		18,228
063	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	0	10,000	10,000
		Enhanced Threat Imaging		[10,000]	
064	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	4,770	6,200	10,970
		Cadmium Emissions Reduction - Letterkenny Army Depot		[1,000]	
		Vanadium Technology Program		[4,000]	
		Zero Waste to Landfill Demonstration - Washington State		[1,200]	
065	0603782A	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL	180,673	-15,000	165,673
		Program Reduction		[-15,000]	
066	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,048		5,048
067	0603801A	AVIATION - ADV DEV	8,537		8,537
068	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	24,238		24,238
068a	0603804A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	32,135	-10,000	22,135
		Unjustified Cost Growth		[-10,000]	
069	0603805A	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS	9,868		9,868
070	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	31,275	2,200	33,475
		Leishmaniasis Skin Test		[1,000]	
		Rapid Bone Fracture Reduction and Fixation		[1,200]	
071	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	71,832	5,000	76,832
		Acid Alkaline Direct Methanol Fuel Cell		[5,000]	
072	0603850A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	1,476		1,476
072A	XXXXXXXA	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	0	327,100	327,100

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Transfer from Title I		[327,100]	
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, ARMY	**908,206**	**149,726**	**1,057,932**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
073	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	92,977		92,977
074	0604220A	ARMED, DEPLOYABLE HELOS	65,515		65,515
075	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	34,710		34,710
075a	0604270A	COMMON INFRARED COUTNERMEASURES SYSTEM	213,753		213,753
076	0604321A	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	13,107		13,107
077	0604328A	TRACTOR CAGE	16,286		16,286
078	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	74,814		74,814
079	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	5,683		5,683
080	0604609A	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-SDD	978		978
081	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	7,477		7,477
082	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	7,578		7,578
083	0604646A	NON-LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM	88,660		88,660
084	0604647A	NON-LINE OF SIGHT CANNON	58,216	-58,216	0
		Unjustified Termination Costs		[-58,216]	
085	0604660A	FCS MANNED GRD VEHICLES & COMMON GRD VEHICLE	368,557	-268,557	100,000
		Unjustified Termination Costs		[-268,557]	
086	0604661A	FCS SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS ENGR & PROGRAM MGMT	1,067,191		1,067,191
087	0604662A	FCS RECONNAISSANCE (UAV) PLATFORMS	68,701		68,701

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
088	0604663A	FCS UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLES	125,616		125,616
089	0604664A	FCS UNATTENDED GROUND SENSORS	26,919		26,919
090	0604665A	FCS SUSTAINMENT & TRAINING R&D	749,182		749,182
091	0604666A	SPIN OUT TECHNOLOGY/CAPABILITY INSERTION	0		0
092	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD	55,410		55,410
093	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,092		2,092
094	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD	30,209		30,209
095	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE C2I/C - RAM	28,936		28,936
096	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (MIP)	33,213		33,213
097	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	15,320		15,320
098	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD	15,727		15,727
099	0604778A	POSITIONING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (SPACE)/GPS	9,446		9,446
100	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	26,243		26,243
101	0604783A	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	0		0
102	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD	34,878		34,878
103	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD	36,018	7,500	43,518
		Autonomous Sustainment Cargo Container Sea Truck		[7,500]	
104	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - SDD	88,995		88,995
105	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT - SDD	33,893	3,300	37,193
		Rotary Valve Pressure Swing Absorption Oxygen Generator		[2,500]	
		Plasma Sterilizer		[800]	
106	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD	82,260	-21,300	60,960
		Program Reduction		[-21,300]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
107	0604814A	XM982 PROJECTILE	42,452		42,452
108	0604817A	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	20,070		20,070
109	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	90,864		90,864
110	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	0		0
111	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	6,002		6,002
112	0604823A	FIREFINDER	20,333		20,333
113	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL	19,786		19,786
114	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS	23,318	9,000	32,318
		Paladin Integrated Management, M109A6		[9,000]	
115	0604869A	PATRIOT/MEADS COMBINED AGGREGATE PROGRAM (CAP)	569,182	-1,000	568,182
		Program Reduction		[-5,000]	
		Ultra Low Phase Noise Oscillator		[4,000]	
116	0604870A	NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL MONITORING SENSOR NETWORK	7,140		7,140
117	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	35,309		35,309
118	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	127,439		127,439
119	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	100,000	-50,000	50,000
		Program Reduction		[-50,000]	
119A	XXXXXXXA	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	0	210,035	210,035
		Transfer from RDA 170		[210,035]	
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, ARMY	**4,640,455**	**-169,238**	**4,471,217**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
120	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	22,222		22,222

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
121	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,615		13,615
122	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	51,846		51,846
123	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	16,305	4,000	20,305
		Program Increase		[4,000]	
124	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	163,514		163,514
125	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	23,445		23,445
126	0605502A	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
127	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	354,693		354,693
128	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	72,911	1,200	74,111
		MOTS All Sky Imager		[1,200]	
129	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	45,016		45,016
130	0605605A	DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	2,891		2,891
131	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	3,766		3,766
132	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	8,391		8,391
133	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	19,969		19,969
134	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS (MIP)	5,432		5,432
135	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	77,877		77,877
136	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	66,309		66,309
137	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	5,357		5,357
138	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	77,823		77,823
139	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	51,620		51,620
140	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	45,053		45,053
141	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	5,191		5,191
142	0605898A	MANAGEMENT HQ - R&D	15,866		15,866

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
143	0909999A	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, ARMY	**1,149,112**	**5,200**	**1,154,312**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
144	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	27,693		27,693
145	0603820A	WEAPONS CAPABILITY MODIFICATIONS UAV	0		0
146	0102419A	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	360,076	-122,000	238,076
		JLENS Program Reduction		[-122,000]	
147	0203726A	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	23,727	2,500	26,227
		AFATDS Voice Recognition and Cross Platform Speech Interface System		[2,500]	
148	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	190,301		190,301
149	0203740A	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	21,394		21,394
150	0203744A	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	209,401	3,600	213,001
		Boned Cellular Aluminum Tail Rotor Blades		[3,600]	
151	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	792		792
152	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	10,692		10,692
153	0203759A	FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	0		0
154	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	39,273		39,273
155	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	0	10,000	10,000
		Javelin Warhead Improvement Plan		[10,000]	
156	0203808A	TRACTOR CARD	20,035		20,035
157	0208010A	JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	0		0
158	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	13,258		13,258

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
159	0208058A	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	3,082		3,082
160	0301359A	SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	0		0
161	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,144		2,144
162	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	74,355		74,355
163	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	144,733		144,733
164	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	40,097		40,097
165	0303150A	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	12,034		12,034
166	0303158A	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	20,365		20,365
167	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	202,521		202,521
168	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	188,414	16,000	204,414
		Joint STARS Surveillance and Control Data Link (SCDL) Technology Refresh		[5,000]	
		Adaptive Defense High-Speed IP Packet Inspection Engine on a Chip		[6,000]	
		Asymmetric Threat Response and Analysis		[5,000]	
169	0305287A	BASE EXPED TARGETING SURVEILLANCE SYS-COMBINED	0		0
170	0307207A	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS)	210,035	-210,035	0
		Transfer to RDA 119A		[-210,035]	
171	0702239A	AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	0		0
172	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	68,466	5,000	73,466
		Lightweight Armored Windows for Airborne Vehicles		[3,000]	
		Moldable Ceramic Composite for Tactical Vehicle Protection		[2,000]	
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	3,883		3,883
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, ARMY	**1,886,771**	**-294,935**	**1,591,836**

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		TOTAL, RDT&E ARMY	10,438,218	68,513	10,506,731

Items of Special Interest

Advanced lightweight opaque ceramic armor

The budget request contained $55.9 million in PE 62601A for combat vehicle and automotive technology, but included no funds to develop advanced lightweight opaque ceramic armor solutions.

The committee is aware that current opaque armor systems used on tactical and combat vehicles for protection against large improvised explosive devices and explosively formed penetrators are extremely heavy and impact vehicle performance and decrease vehicle lifecycle. The committee notes that improvements in weight reduction without sacrificing survivability could benefit vehicle platforms that require improvements with balancing critical key performance parameters of payload, protection, and performance.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.25 million in PE 62601A for advanced opaque glass ceramic armor systems.

Advanced nanoscale tungsten kinetic energy composites

The budget request contained $27.2 million in PE 62105A for materials technology, but included no funds for advanced nanoscale tungsten kinetic energy composites.

The committee understands the objective of this project would be to develop partnerships with academia to further research in advanced tungsten kinetic energy munitions. The committee notes these munitions would enable the warfighter to have increased stand-off protection while simultaneously maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness of lethal, kinetic engagements against an enemy in a defilade position. The committee is aware this technology could be used to accelerate the replacement of depleted uranium materials which could be considered a hazardous material.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 62105A for research in advanced nanoscale tungsten kinetic energy composites.

Army vehicle modernization plans

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee expressed its concern that the Army's mid-term and long-term vehicle modernization plans were unrealistic and unaffordable given the Army's many other funding needs. The committee noted that a critical element of this unaffordable plan was the Army's desire to add an entirely new additional fleet of Future Combat Systems (FCS) vehicles to the Army, while also planning to indefinitely upgrade and maintain current force vehicles.

The committee, as a result, supports the Department of Defense's decision to terminate the manned ground vehicle portion of the FCS program, conduct further analysis of the Army's ground combat vehicle needs, and begin a separate Army ground combat vehicle development program in fiscal year 2010. The committee believes that the termination of the FCS vehicles provides the Army with an opportunity to reconcile its desires with available resources and create a vehicle modernization plan that is affordable while also meeting the needs of today and tomorrow. The committee also views the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review as an opportunity for the Army to modify, if necessary, its current mix of brigade combat

teams, which could significantly impact ground combat vehicle requirements.

Last year, the committee also voiced its preference for the Army to pursue low-risk approaches to increasing the capability of ground combat systems in the inventory today, instead of pursuing high-risk, high-cost efforts to prematurely replace the current fleet of ground combat vehicles. The committee still holds this view, and believes that the current fleet of M1 Abrams tanks, M2 Bradley fighting vehicles, M109A6 Paladin artillery systems, M113 personnel carriers, and Stryker vehicles remain effective due to the many billions of dollars spent to upgrade and recapitalize these vehicles since 2003. However, the committee recognizes that continued upgrades for all of these platforms are essential if they are to maintain their battlefield effectiveness against all possible threats.

Of the current fleet of vehicles, the committee believes that the Army should prioritize upgrades to M1 Abrams tanks, M109A6 Paladins, and the Stryker family of vehicles. The committee believes that replacing the M1 Abrams tank with a system that provides equal protection and firepower is too technically challenging in the near- to mid-term. As a result, the committee would support an aggressive program to upgrade the M1 Abrams tank, with a more fuel-efficient engine, an improved digital communications suite, the ability to fire beyond line-of-sight munitions, an active protection system, and other improvements. The committee believes that, given the termination of the non-line of sight cannon element of the FCS program, the Army must accelerate the existing Paladin Integrated Management program in order to ensure that Army indirect fire systems remain fully capable across the full spectrum of conflict. In the case of the Stryker fleet, the committee would support a plan to conduct a fleet-wide upgrade program that integrates, as priority elements, new digital communications, improved vehicle automotive performance, survivability enhancements, and an active protection system.

With regard to the M2 Bradley and M113 fleets, the committee believes that these vehicles are the most appropriate candidates for replacement by the new Army ground combat vehicle program, based on technical feasibility and current capability, and that the M2 Bradley program's current funding for upgrades is adequate to meet requirements in the near-term. However, the committee urges the Army to also consider, in its analysis of alternatives, domestic production of any currently available vehicle that, with selected modifications, provides a significant upgrade in comparison to the M2 Bradley or M113. The committee notes that this approach enabled the Army to rapidly field the Stryker family of vehicles. This approach could save significant time and funds in comparison to embarking upon an entirely new vehicle design, while also expanding the defense industrial base for ground combat vehicle manufacture. The committee also urges the Army to consider, as part of the analysis of alternatives, a mix of modernized Stryker and M2 vehicles as possible replacements for the M113 fleet.

While the committee understands that the Army must conduct significant analysis to make these decisions, the committee requires an understanding of where the Army is heading in order to complete the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army

to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by September 1, 2009, that defines the Army's new ground combat vehicle program, explains all alternatives considered during the analysis of alternatives process, and provides initial cost and schedule estimates.

Autonomous sustainment cargo container

The budget request contained $36.0 million in PE 64804A for logistics and engineer equipment, but contained no funds for the development of autonomous sustainment cargo containers (ASCC).

The ASCC system consists of a propulsion module and an optional bow module that would attach to commercial cargo containers that would provide for cargo container self-propulsion, as well as deployment of cargo containers from offshore logistics and commercial vessels. The committee understands the ASCC system would be comprised of 90 percent commercial-off-the-shelf and nondevelopmental technology that would be compatible with current commercial and military supply sustainment systems. The committee notes this technology could improve and streamline joint logistics over-the-shore operations.

The committee recommends an increase of $7.5 million in PE 64804A for the development and demonstration of ASCC systems in joint logistics over-the-shore operations.

Body armor requirements and test and evaluation

The committee believes body armor requirements for the military services should be coordinated through the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process. The committee encourages the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to review and, if required, update the current body armor requirements document through capabilities based assessments that would clearly define current and future force requirements, particularly in the area of weight reduction versus protection. The tradeoff between protection capabilities and weight is a major cost driver in body armor procurements. It has become a major source of contention related to the measures of protection body armor must provide. The committee notes available technology has not been able to keep the system within the users' desired weight without sacrificing performance.

The committee understands the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps have publicly acknowledged the critical importance of lightening the warfighter's load for current operations, specifically in Operation Enduring Freedom, and considers this a high priority issue. The committee believes there should be urgency in tailoring equipment to meet the operational demands in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee is aware most operations in Afghanistan are dismounted operations. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider establishing and resourcing a temporary Department-wide task force to help accelerate advancements and efforts in weight reduction initiatives for body armor systems that could be readily fielded to the warfighter. The committee notes previous, similar task forces such as the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Task Force and the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Task Force were established to address high priority joint urgent

operational requirements for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, and have had great success.

The committee also concurs with the Department of Defense Inspector General's recommendation that the Department standardize testing and evaluation of body armor components. The use of common test and evaluation standards by all military departments and functional commands will improve the Department's ability to rapidly procure body armor and increase the Department's confidence in the level of protection provided to the warfighter. The committee believes the use of common test and evaluation standards would also allow commercial ballistic test facilities and body armor component producers to more quickly and more effectively respond to the Department's current, and future, requirements for body armor.

The committee notes that the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) has authority for oversight of body armor testing and is aware that the DOT&E is leading an effort to develop and standardize body armor test procedures for use across the Department. The committee believes it is critical these test procedures ensure that all procured body armor components consistently meet the warfighters' requirements since body armor is the last line of defense for the warfighter. Therefore, the committee recommends DOT&E to seek peer review of the proposed standardized test and evaluation procedures from ballistics experts in other federal agencies and departments before finalizing these procedures. The committee is aware that such expertise resides in the Department of Commerce, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and in the National Institute of Justice. The committee also recommends that representatives from commercial ballistics test facilities be given an opportunity to comment on the draft test and evaluation standards before final versions are issued.

The committee is also aware of the Secretary of the Army's recent policy decision that directs the Army Test and Evaluation Command to conduct all body armor Lot Acceptance Testing (LAT) at the Army's Aberdeen Test Center. The committee believes that this policy decision may be too restrictive and could be discounting validated, cost-effective, and proven surge-capable LAT services. The committee believes that this policy decision should consider the demonstrated capability and proven capacity of both government and commercial ballistic test facilities against rigorous, standardized, comprehensive test protocols and procedures for body armor systems, that guarantees this critical, life saving equipment performs to required specifications and would be delivered in a timely and urgent manner to the warfighter. The committee encourages the Army to allow for DOT&E to finalize its standardized test procedures for the military services before implementing any unilateral policy decisions regarding body armor test and evaluation.

Cellulose nanocomposite panels for ballistic protection

The budget request contained $54.8 million in PE 62784A for military engineering technology, but included no funds for the development of cellulose nanocomposite panels for ballistic protection.

The committee understands the purpose of this project would enhance ballistic properties of lightweight, rapidly erectable field structures, as well as class IV construction materials, through the

development of low-cost, high-performance nanocomposites. The committee notes this technology could accelerate the Army's capability in addressing immediate requirements for blast and ballistic modular protective structures to meet different threat levels in overseas contingency operations.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 62784A for the development of cellulose nanocomposite panels for ballistic protection.

Dual mode mortar semi-active laser integration

The budget request contained $66.4 million in PE 63004A for weapons and munitions advanced technology, but included no funds for dual mode mortar semi-active laser (SAL) integration.

Dual mode mortar SAL integration is an initiative to develop and produce global position system (GPS)-guided precision mortar rounds, with an integrated semi-active laser technology for increased accuracy and lethality. The committee is aware of an urgent operational needs statement (ONS) from the XVIII Airborne Corps seeking a material solution for a lack of precision indirect fire support in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

The committee notes that the Army, in response to this ONS, has initiated the accelerated precision mortar initiative with the objective to expedite a GPS precision-guided mortar capability to the warfighter in OIF and OEF. The committee supports this initiative, and encourages the Army to rapidly field a solution that fully satisfies the requirement specified in the ONS. The committee believes a SAL could provide increased accuracy and even greater precision than a GPS-only solution.

The committee recommends an increase of $7.5 million in PE 63004A to further the development of SAL capability for precision-guided mortars.

Electric vehicle charging network

The budget request contained $5.9 million in PE 63734A for military engineering advanced technology but contained no funds for the electric vehicle charging network.

The committee is aware that Executive Order 13423 requires federal agencies to use plug in hybrid vehicles when commercially available at a comparable cost and to reduce annual petroleum consumption. The committee supports development of an electric vehicle charging network in Hawaii to help the Department of Defense meet its petroleum reduction goals.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 63734A for the electric vehicle charging network.

Future Combat Systems

The budget request contained $2.9 billion for the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program. Of this total, approximately $426.8 million was requested to cover contract termination costs related to the pending cancellation of the eight FCS manned ground vehicles (MGV), with the remaining funds requested to continue work on the software, network, and spin-out equipment elements of the program.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 108–106) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, the committee first expressed its support for the overall goal of the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program, stating that "the committee supports the Army's transformational objectives of achieving a more agile, light, and lethal objective force." In the same report, the committee also, for the first time, noted a series of concerns regarding the budget, structure, and schedule for the program, pointing out that "the Army is embarking on a System Development and Demonstration program of major technical complexity, which to date is largely undefined with regard to architecture, requirements, schedule and cost . . . the key performance parameters are of such a general nature, lacking any metrics, that many current Army systems meet the key performance parameters, precluding a need for a new program . . . [and that] layered management overly insulates senior Army management from FCS program managers."

Over the following five years, in authorizing legislation covering fiscal years 2005 through 2009, the committee, while supporting the fundamental ideas behind the FCS program, expressed ever more acute concerns with the specific budget, technology, and schedule of the program. As a result, the committee initiated a series of oversight measures, including an annual review by Government Accountability Office (GAO) experts, independent cost estimates, and other outside analysis, in an effort to encourage the Army to fundamentally reshape the program into a more realistic and affordable effort. The committee also reduced funding for the program by a total of approximately $1.0 billion, which was just six percent of the total $18.0 billion requested over the same time period.

Six years later, the committee believes that the fundamental problems faced by the FCS program in 2003 were, for the most part, never resolved, and have now led the Army into a position where key program elements will be delayed or terminated despite the FCS program consuming more than $18.0 billion in research and development funding between 2003 and 2009. The committee acknowledges that a small number of prototype ground and air robotic platforms have been fielded from the FCS program. However, the committee believes, that overall, the FCS program fell victim to faults common to many troubled Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition programs, including unclear and changing requirements, immature technology, unrealistic cost estimates, and an inability to deliver promised capabilities on time. While the committee commends the many thousands of individual soldiers, Army civilians, and contractors who worked tirelessly to make the FCS program a success, it believes that these efforts were ultimately not properly managed.

Public statements and testimony from Department and Army leaders indicate that before the end of fiscal year 2009, the Army will terminate the FCS brigade combat team program, and what was once the FCS program will devolve into three separate major defense acquisition programs. The committee supports this overall approach to harvesting the work done to date on the FCS program while also placing its derivative elements on realistic schedules, with solid cost estimates, and achievable requirements. However, the committee continues to have specific concerns with how these

three new programs move forward, due in a large degree to the lack of detailed information provided to the committee, in the 2010 budget request, on how the new programs will evolve. The committee's views on the evolution of the terminated FCS manned ground vehicle are specified elsewhere in this report.

With regard to future spin-outs of FCS equipment, the committee continues to support providing any equipment that is ready for combat to troops in the field as soon as possible. The committee understands that the first such spin-out effort will be seven brigade sets of equipment under the early infantry brigade combat team (E–IBCT) program, and that there are initial plans to continue to field FCS equipment to all Army infantry brigade combat teams (IBCT), but that beyond the spin-outs to IBCTs, the Army has yet to develop a plan for fielding FCS equipment to the Army's more than 200 other brigades. The committee encourages the Army to focus the next set of spin-out equipment on Army heavy brigade combat teams or Stryker brigade combat teams. In particular, the committee believes that the active protection system (APS), mast mounted sight (MMS), and platform soldier mission-readiness system (PS–MRS) elements of the FCS program should be prioritized for the next FCS spin-out, or transferred to other vehicle modernization programs that require them, such as the M1E3 Abrams, and Stryker-Mod programs. The committee encourages the Army to protect the work done to date, through reprogrammings or other budget adjustments, on these elements of the FCS program in fiscal year 2009 as the Army restructures the FCS program.

With regard to the network and software elements of the FCS program, the committee believes that this aspect of the program carries both the highest potential payoff in terms of new military capability, and the greatest risk of additional cost overruns if not properly scoped and managed. Since the program's inception, the committee has supported the program's goal of developing a ubiquitous, secure, flexible, and high-capacity wireless battlefield network. The committee continues to believe that, if achieved, this network capability could lead to dramatic increases in the combat capability of all Army forces. However, committee concerns regarding the budget and schedule for this element of the program remain severe, primarily due to the Department's history of software program cost overruns, and the halting progress of critical enabling Army programs such as the joint tactical radio system and the warfighter information network—tactical programs. For example, the committee notes with concern that the network hardware and software element of the FCS request for fiscal year 2010 includes a $415.0 million cost increase. As the Army converts the FCS network and software program into a separate program of record, the committee urges the Army to create a program that fields new network capability in detailed increments, each of which have realistic schedules, cost estimates, and requirements. In addition, the committee believes that the Army must integrate upgrades to its current battlefield network capability into these new increments, to ensure that at the end of the process the Army has one network program, not two or more.

Finally, the committee notes that the completion of the FCS preliminary design review on May 15, 2009, begins the 120-day period at the end of which the Secretary of Defense must provide the con-

gressional defense committees with the milestone review report on the FCS program, as required by section 214 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–354). Absent the termination of the entire FCS program, the committee directs that this report should be delivered by September 13, 2009, and provide, in addition to the content required by statute, a detailed update on the status of the program. This update should include a description of the specific contract actions taken since submission of the fiscal year 2010 budget request, any reprogrammings impacting what remains of the FCS program, the plan for allocation of unexecuted fiscal year 2009 FCS funding, and the specific requirements, updated cost estimates, and schedules for future spin outs or network increments for which fiscal year 2010 FCS funding may be allocated.

Future Combat Systems autonomous navigation system

The budget request contained $125.6 million in PE 64663A for autonomous navigation system (ANS) development.

The committee notes that the Army is developing an onboard ANS for Future Combat Systems (FCS) unmanned platforms. The committee believes robotic systems using ANS could provide soldiers enhanced force protection and combat effectiveness. Beyond their role in the FCS program, the committee believes that ANS technologies could also have a direct application to current force operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report, by March 15, 2010, to the congressional defense committees laying out the cost, schedule, and feasibility of implementing ANS technologies and capabilities on existing Army manned and unmanned platforms.

The committee recommends $125.6 million, the full amount requested, in PE 64663A for FCS autonomous vehicle navigation system development.

Future Combat Systems manned ground vehicles

The budget request contained $368.6 million in PE 64660A for Future Combat Systems (FCS) manned ground vehicle (MGV) contract termination costs.

The committee notes that $744.6 million in fiscal year 2009 funds for FCS MGVs had not been executed as of April 30, 2009, and that the Secretary of Defense has directed termination of the MGV portion of the FCS program. Therefore, the committee believes that unexecuted fiscal year 2009 funds will be more than adequate to cover any possible termination costs to the government, and that the fiscal year 2010 request for additional termination funds is not justified.

The committee recommends $100.0 million, a decrease of $268.6 million, in PE 64660A for FCS manned ground vehicle development.

Future Combat Systems unattended ground sensors

The budget request contained $26.9 million in PE 64664A for Future Combat Systems (FCS) unattended ground sensor (UGS) development.

The committee understands that units will employ UGS to provide remote perimeter defense, surveillance, target acquisition, and

situational awareness. Prototype versions of UGS sensors are currently fielded to the Army Evaluation Task Force, where soldiers are exploring optimizing applications for the sensors in an expanding variety of tactical scenarios. The committee notes that the Army plans to field the UGS capability as rapidly as possible as part of the FCS first "spin-out" effort. The committee continues to support any effort that puts mature enhanced capabilities into our combat units as soon as possible. The committee understands that the current approved acquisition strategy allows for direct procurement of the UGS system outside of the current prime contract. The committee believes the Army should pursue the most cost-effective solution prior to making a full-rate production decision. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, by March 15, 2010, that addresses the potential business case analysis for or against multi-source procurement of FCS UGS prior to making a full-rate production decision. The report should include the viability of integrating existing current force UGS systems into the FCS UGS development program.

The committee recommends $26.9 million, the full amount requested, in PE 64664A for FCS unattended ground sensors development.

Heavy duty hybrid electric vehicle demonstration

The budget request contained $89.5 million in PE 63005A for combat vehicle and automotive advanced technology, but included no funds for the demonstration of low-emission and fuel-efficient hybrid electric engine propulsion systems for heavy tactical wheeled vehicles (TWV).

The committee understands low emission and fuel efficient hybrid electric engine propulsion systems could be used to develop and demonstrate next generation hybrid electric powertrains on up to five heavy tactical wheeled vehicles. The committee is aware that prior year funds have been appropriated for and Air Force first-generation hybrid electric heavy tactical wheeled vehicle program and the committee expects the Army to leverage results from the Air Force Program.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 63005A for the continued refinement of system development and demonstration of a low emission and fuel efficient hybrid electric engine propulsion system for the Army's heavy tactical wheeled vehicle fleet.

Independent assessment of the Human Terrain System

The committee continues to support the concept behind the Human Terrain Teams (HTT) and the overall Human Terrain System (HTS). In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee expressed support for expansion of the HTT concept, including to other combatant command areas of responsibility.

The committee is aware of anecdotal evidence indicating the benefits of the program supporting operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee also notes that a number of press accounts provide anecdotal evidence indi-

cating problems with management and resourcing. The committee finds it difficult to evaluate either set of information in the absence of reliable, empirical data.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an independent assessment of the Human Terrain System, and submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing that assessment by March 1, 2010. The independent assessment should consider the following elements:

(1) An overview of all of the components of HTS, including related technology development efforts;

(2) The adequacy of the management structure for HTS;

(3) The metrics used to evaluate each of the components of HTS;

(4) The adequacy of human resourcing and recruiting efforts, including the implications of converting some contractor positions to government positions;

(5) An identification of skills that are not resident in government or military positions, and how the Army can leverage academic networks or contracting opportunities to fill those gaps;

(6) An identification of policy or regulatory issues hindering program execution; and

(7) The potential to integrate HTS capabilities into existing exercises.

Joint fires and effects trainer system enhancements

The budget request contained $19.4 million in PE 63015A for next generation training and simulation systems, but included no funds for joint fires and effects training system (JFETS) enhancements.

The JFETS call for fire training capability would improve the warfighter's ability to synchronize fires and effects across joint service platforms, to include close air support, precision artillery support, and support from air and missile defense units. The committee is aware the JFETS program has trained over 5,000 soldiers; however, currently only one soldier can be trained at a time. The committee understands the JFETS program could be improved to allow for a single instructor to manage nine concurrent sessions.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 63015A, to further the development of training enhancements for the JFETS program to create efficiencies in training.

Joint land attack cruise missile defense elevated netted sensor system

The budget request contained $360.1 million in PE 12419A for development of the joint land attack cruise missile defense elevated netted sensor system (JLENS).

The committee notes that the JLENS program recently experienced a schedule and cost breach of its acquisition program baseline due to an Army decision to withhold procurement funding in fiscal year 2011. Therefore, the committee does not believe the program will require the full amount requested for continued system development and demonstration.

The committee recommends $238.1 million, a decrease of $122.0 million, in PE 12419A for the JLENS program.

Landmine warfare/barrier program

The budget request contained $82.3 million in PE 64808A for landmine warfare/barrier development. Of this amount, $42.6 million was requested for development of the airborne surveillance, target acquisition, and minefield detection system and the ground standoff mine detection system.

The committee understands that these two sensor packages are primarily designed for use on the Future Combat Systems (FCS) class IV unmanned aerial system and the FCS multi-function utility/equipment logistics unmanned vehicle. The committee notes that the FCS brigade combat team program will soon be terminated, and that these two FCS elements are not part of any planned FCS spin-out. Therefore, the committee does not believe that funding requested for the sensor packages for these FCS elements is properly aligned with what remains of the FCS program.

The committee recommends $61.0 million, a decrease of $21.3 million, in PE 64808A for landmine warfare/barrier development. Of the funds authorized, the committee expects the Army to fully fund the Scorpion—intelligent munitions system, which also has funding in this program element.

Manned ground vehicle program

The budget request contained $100.0 million in PE 65625A for a new Army manned ground vehicle (MGV) program.

The committee understands that the funds requested in this line will be used to conduct analysis of alternatives, requirements development, technology assessments, and cost-estimating activities related to a new major defense acquisition program for Army manned ground vehicles. The committee further understands that the Army does not intend to complete the initial conceptual work on this program until September 2009, and that the number, class, and type of vehicles this program will develop have yet to be determined. Therefore, the committee does not believe that the full amount requested is justified or necessary to conduct early, premilestone A work on this program.

The committee recommends $50.0 million, a decrease of $50.0 million, in PE 65625A for Army manned ground vehicle development.

Mid-range munition program

The budget request contained $33.9 million in PE 63639A for tank and medium-caliber ammunition research and development. Of this amount, no funds were requested for the mid-range munition (MRM) program.

The committee notes that, although tied to the Future Combat Systems (FCS) manned ground vehicle development program, the MRM round could be integrated into an improved M1 Abrams tank design, and could provide significant beyond-line-of-sight capability the M1 Abrams currently lacks. The committee believes that the MRM program requires funding from the Army in fiscal year 2010 to preserve the work done to date on this program and, if possible, to keep it on its current schedule. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to deliver a report to the congressional defense committees, by March 15, 2010, explaining the Army's future plans for the MRM program.

Non-line of sight cannon

The budget request contained $58.2 million in PE 64647A for non-line of sight cannon (NLOS–C) contract termination costs.

The committee notes that $236.5 million in fiscal year 2009 funds for NLOS–C development, procurement, and advanced procurement had not been executed as of April 30, 2009, and that the Secretary of Defense has directed termination of the NLOS–C program. Therefore, the committee believes that unexecuted fiscal year 2009 funds for the NLOS–C program will be more than adequate to cover any possible termination costs to the government, and that the fiscal year 2010 request for additional termination funds is not justified.

The committee recommends no funds, a decrease of $58.2 million, in PE 64647A for NLOS–C development.

Optimizing Natural Language Processing of Open Source Intelligence

The budget request contained $41.6 million in PE 63772A for advanced tactical computer science and sensor technology, but contained no funding for the Optimizing Natural Language Processing of Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) project.

The OSINT project would support a cooperative effort between the State University of New York at Buffalo and its partners to design and build a prototype text analytics and extraction tool for use by the Army for more effective intelligence analysis and decision-making in asymmetric warfare situations.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.5 million in PE 63772A for the Optimizing Natural Language Processing of Open Source Intelligence project.

PacCom renewable energy security system

The budget request contained $5.9 million in PE 63734A for military engineering advanced technology but included no funds for the PacCom renewable energy security system.

The committee recognizes that over 90 percent of the energy consumed in Hawaii is imported from out of state and that this creates an inherent energy security risk. The committee supports the PacCom renewable energy security system's collaborative demonstration project to produce renewable fuel and enhance energy security in Hawaii.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.5 million in PE 63734A for the PacCom renewable energy security system.

RAND Arroyo Center

The budget request contained $16.3 million in PE 65103A for the RAND Arroyo Center.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee expressed its concern about reductions in the Army's budget request for the RAND Arroyo Center, and urged the Army to provide stable funding for the RAND Arroyo Center in future budget requests. Unfortunately, the budget request for fiscal year 2010 reduced funding for this program. The committee recognizes the value of rigorous, objective research and analysis produced by the Arroyo Center for the senior leadership of the Army.

Further, the committee believes that the core program of the Arroyo Center must be effectively and efficiently funded, prioritized, and managed.

The committee recommends $20.3 million, an increase of $4.0 million, in PE 65103A for the RAND Arroyo Center.

Review of condition-based maintenance architecture

The committee is concerned that as individual condition-based maintenance solutions are being developed for systems, subsystems, and components, the adherence to Department of Defense Instruction 4151.22 for open architectural design has not been consistently implemented. The committee encourages the Department to adopt an industry standard for open system architecture to ensure the implementation of condition-based maintenance programs interfaces to military services, original equipment manufacturers, and third party systems to meet the performance, safety, reliability, availability, and cost-reduction goals. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the Department's condition-based maintenance architecture, and also report the results of the review to the congressional defense committees by September 30, 2010. The review should include the following:

(1) A determination if the condition-based maintenance open system architecture requirement stated in the Department of Defense Instruction 4151.22 has been implemented by military services;

(2) The viability of open, standard software architecture to provide diagnostic and prognostic reasoning for systems, subsystems or components;

(3) A process for including open architecture for the system, subsystem and component structures, diagnostics tools, reference models, maintenance and diagnostics reasoner electronic libraries, and user interfaces across the military services; and

(4) An evaluation of industrial open architecture standards for use by the Department.

Further, the committee also encourages the Secretary of Defense to seek a peer review from the International Organization for Standardization and S1000D Organization to ensure the proposed standards would leverage commercial approaches for an open architecture condition-based maintenance programs.

Tactical metal fabrication

The budget request contained $55.9 million in PE 62601A for combat vehicle and automotive technology, but included no funds for tactical metal fabrication (TacFab) system.

The TacFab system would demonstrate a tactically-mobile rapid metal fabrication capability that would complement the Army's mobile parts hospital program, as well as provide a unique, standalone capability as a metal casting resource for Army depots and arsenals in support of equipment reset activities. The committee understands this would address a theater requirement for a mobile foundry and could potentially reduce the time required to produce parts by 90 percent.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.8 million in PE 62601A for tactical metal fabrication technology.

Warfighter information network—tactical

The budget request contained $180.7 million in PE 63782A for warfighter information network—tactical (WIN–T) development. Of this amount, $161.6 million was requested for WIN–T increment 3 development.

The committee understands that a portion of the requirements for the WIN–T increment 3 program are directly related to the manned ground vehicle element of the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program, which will be terminated in 2009. The committee notes that until May 18, 2009, 50 percent of fiscal year 2009 funding for WIN–T increment 3 was not available for obligation pending Department of Defense actions outlined in section 215 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The committee also notes that of the $154.7 million available for obligation on May 18, 2009, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics authorized only $99.0 million for obligation, pending an Army review of WIN–T increment 3 requirements and cost estimates. Therefore, the committee believes that the resulting program delays will reduce funding needed in fiscal year 2010 for WIN–T increment 3 development efforts.

The committee recommends $165.7 million, a decrease of $15.0 million, in PE 63782A for the WIN–T program. The committee expects the Army to prioritize the funding authorized for WIN–T increment 2 development.

Zero waste to landfill demonstration

The budget request contained $4.8 million in PE 63779A for environmental quality technology but contained no funds for the Washington State zero waste to landfill demonstration.

The committee believes that the Washington State zero waste to landfill demonstration will further enable the military services to meet their sustainability goals. The demonstration will: perform a waste stream analysis at Fort Lewis to identify materials currently dumped in landfills, which could be used by the military or released to other users for less than the cost of landfill; initiate the reuse of post-consumer materials saved from landfill for use in concrete, asphalt, gypsum, and other green materials; provide a report on data gained from the demonstration to facilitate similar projects at other military installations in Washington State; and validate the viability and technology requirements achieve zero waste to landfill by 2025.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.2 million in PE 63779A for the Washington State zero waste to landfill demonstration.

NAVY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $19.3 billion for Navy research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $19.6 billion, an increase of $351.6 million to the budget request.

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	99,472	5,500	104,972
		Gulf of Mexico Geoid Model		[3,500]	
		Study of Renewable and Alternative Energy Options for Military Build-Up		[2,000]	
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	18,076		18,076
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	413,743	4,000	417,743
		Nanoelectronics, Nanometrology, and Nanobiology Initiative		[2,000]	
		Development of Cyber Security K-12 Outreach Program		[2,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, NAVY	**531,291**	**9,500**	**540,791**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	59,787	7,550	67,337
		Multifunctional Materials, their Applications and Devices		[5,000]	
		Whale and Dolphin Hearing and Echolocation		[2,550]	
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	91,400	14,786	106,186
		Standoff Explosive Detection System		[2,000]	
		Advanced Energy Storage Technologies for UUVs		[3,000]	
		Design Optimization of Composite High-Speed Boats Using Advanced Composite and Manufacturing and Non-destructive Evaluation		[2,000]	
		Lithium Ion Storage Advancement for Aircraft Applications		[4,200]	
		Non-Traditional Weaving Applications for Aramid Ballistic Fibers and Fabrics		[3,586]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	39,308		39,308
007	0602234N	MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	0		0
008	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	83,163	2,000	85,163
		Coordinated Operation of Unmanned Vehicles for Littoral Defense		[2,000]	
009	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	104,169	5,000	109,169
		Remote Fuel Assessment System		[2,000]	
		Managing and Extending DOD Asset Lifecycles (MEDAL)		[3,000]	
010	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	64,816	5,500	70,316
		Photonic Digital Radar for the Next Generation of Electronic Warfare Systems		[5,500]	
011	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	48,750		48,750
012	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,008		6,008
013	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	55,694		55,694
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	40,880		40,880
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, NAVY	**593,975**	**34,836**	**628,811**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
015	0603114N	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	107,969	10,000	117,969
		Countermine Lidar UAV-Based System (CLUBS)		[2,600]	
		Detection, Tracking, and Identification for ISRTE of Mobile Asymmetric Targets		[3,500]	
		Quiet Drive Advanced Rotary Actuator		[2,000]	
		Tactical High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile Demonstration		[1,900]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	66,035	16,500	82,535
		Euler Turbine for Fuel Cell Energy Recovery		[2,000]	
		High Speed Power Node Switching and Power Node Control Centers		[5,000]	
		High-Temperature Radar Dome Materials		[2,250]	
		ASC-1187 ADV Countermeasures		[1,250]	
		Pure Hydrogen Supply from Logistic Fuels		[4,000]	
		Strategic Mobility 21		[2,000]	
017	0603235N	COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	108,394	-59,110	49,284
		High-Integrity Global Positioning System		[-59,110]	
018	0603236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	86,239	4,000	90,239
		Active Acoustic Analysis and Mitigation System		[4,000]	
019	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	65,827		65,827
020	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	107,363		107,363
021	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,998		10,998
022	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	18,609	2,500	21,109
		Navy Special Warfare Performance and Injury Prevention Program for SBT 22 at Stennis Space Center		[2,500]	
023	0603747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	68,037	3,500	71,537
		Navy Use of UNOLS Fleet		[3,500]	
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	52,643		52,643
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	28,782		28,782
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, NAVY	**720,896**	**-22,610**	**698,286**

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
026	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	116,082		116,082
027	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	6,505	6,000	12,505
		Lighter Than Air Stratospheric UAV for Persistant Communications Relay and Surveillance		[6,000]	
028	0603237N	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	6,032		6,032
029	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,585	12,200	28,785
		Marine Mammal Awareness, Alert, and Response Systems		[3,500]	
		Trigger and Alert Sonobuoy System Project		[1,500]	
		Air Deployable ASW Cluster Sensors for Non-Acoustic Detection		[2,000]	
		Airborne Aquatic Detection Sensor System		[1,200]	
		NIR Sight (Near-Infra-Red Ranging)		[4,000]	
030	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	7,713		7,713
031	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	1,677		1,677
032	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	76,739		76,739
033	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	57,538	5,000	62,538
		Continuous Active Sonar for Torpedo Systems		[5,000]	
034	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	173,594		173,594
035	0603513N	SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	1,691	13,500	15,191
		Advanced Steam Turbine		[7,500]	
		Mobile Valve and Flex Hose Maintenance (MVFM)		[1,000]	
		Next Generation Shipboard Intergrated Power: Fuel Efficiency and Advanced Capability Enhancer		[5,000]	
036	0603525N	PILOT FISH	79,194		79,194

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
037	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	99,757		99,757
038	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	120,752		120,752
039	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	1,372		1,372
040	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	21,995		21,995
041	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	551,836	9,400	561,236
		Future Generation Thinline Towed Array		[4,700]	
		Submarine Fatline Vector Sensor Towed Array		[3,200]	
		Low-Cost Laser Module Assembly for Navy's Acoustic Sensors (LC-LMA)		[1,500]	
042	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	10,172		10,172
043	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	22,541		22,541
044	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	28,135	10,000	38,135
		Support for Naval Ship Hydrodynamics Test Facilities		[10,000]	
045	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	259,887		259,887
046	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	5,599	8,400	13,999
		High Denstiy Power Conversion and Distribution Equipment		[3,400]	
		Hybrid Electric Drive		[5,000]	
047	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	443,555		443,555
048	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	360,518		360,518
049	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	22,558		22,558
050	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	3,458		3,458
051	0603611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	293,466		293,466
052	0603612M	USMC MINE COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	0		0
053	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	73,798		73,798
054	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	21,054		21,054

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
055	0603658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	56,586		56,586
056	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	17,328		17,328
057	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	20,661		20,661
058	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	8,476		8,476
059	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	4,002	10,000	14,002
		Wave Energy Powerbuoy Generating System		[3,000]	
		Photovoltaic Rooftop Systems -Navy		[1,500]	
		Regenerative Fuel Cell Back-Up Power		[1,700]	
		Testing of Critical Components for Ocean Alternate Energy Options		[3,800]	
060	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	70,772		70,772
061	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	4,301	1,200	5,501
		In Transit Visibility System		[1,200]	
062	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	210,237		210,237
063	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	69,313		69,313
064	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	152,151		152,151
065	0603755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE	6,960		6,960
066	0603764N	LINK EVERGREEN	123,660		123,660
067	0603787N	SPECIAL PROCESSES	54,115		54,115
068	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	10,194		10,194
069	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	1,238	5,000	6,238
		Land Attack Technology		[5,000]	
070	0603851M	NONLETHAL WEAPONS	46,971		46,971
071	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	150,304		150,304
072	0603879N	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP) SYSTEM ENGINEER (SE)	52,716		52,716

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
073	0603889N	COUNTERDRUG RDT&E PROJECTS	0		0
074	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	5,003	7,000	12,003
		High Energy Density Capacitors for Military Applications		[3,000]	
		Joint Technology Insertion & Accelerated System Intergration Capability for Electronic Warfare		[4,000]	
075	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	63,702		63,702
076	0604450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	0		0
077	0604653N	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (JCREW)	67,843		67,843
078	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	40,926		40,926
079	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	42,533		42,533
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, NAVY	**4,163,795**	**87,700**	**4,251,495**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
080	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	54,092		54,092
081	0604214N	AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	20,886		20,886
082	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	53,540	2,000	55,540
		Measurement Standards Research and Development		[2,000]	
083	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	81,953	4,700	86,653
		USN MH-60S "Close the Lethality Gap" M230 Pylon Qualification		[4,700]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
084	0604218N	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	7,485		7,485
085	0604221N	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	3,659		3,659
086	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	6,307		6,307
087	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	86,462		86,462
088	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	364,557		364,557
089	0604245N	H-1 UPGRADES	32,830		32,830
090	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	56,369		56,369
091	0604262N	V-22A	89,512	3,000	92,512
		MV-22 Satellite Weather Systems Development		[3,000]	
092	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	14,265		14,265
093	0604269N	EA-18	55,446		55,446
094	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	97,635	4,000	101,635
		Electronic Warfare Technology, Doctrine, and Tactics Development		[4,000]	
095	0604273N	VH-71A EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	85,240		85,240
096	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	127,970		127,970
097	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM - NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	876,374		876,374
098	0604300N	SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	0		0
099	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	178,459	5,000	183,459
		Surface Ship Advanced Capability Build		[5,000]	
100	0604311N	LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	5,304		5,304
101	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	43,902		43,902
102	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	182,197		182,197
103	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	48,712		48,712

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
104	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL - COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	11,727		11,727
105	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	236,078		236,078
106	0604503N	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	122,733		122,733
107	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	6,533		6,533
108	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	80,623		80,623
109	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	13,305		13,305
110	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	154,756	11,000	165,756
		Common Command and Control System Module		[9,000]	
		Mold-in-Place Coating for Development of U.S. Submarine Fleet		[2,000]	
111	0604561N	SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS	0		0
112	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	59,703		59,703
113	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	89,988	5,200	95,188
		Automated Fiber Optic Manufacturing Initiative for Navy Ships		[5,200]	
114	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,620		4,620
115	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	2,249		2,249
116	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	21,105		21,105
117	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	10,327		10,327
118	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	5,898		5,898
119	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	10,022	6,500	16,522
		Extended Range Joint Stand-Off Weapon		[6,500]	
120	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	35,459		35,459
121	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	34,236		34,236
122	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	88,895		88,895

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
123	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	14,438		14,438
124	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	9,888	23,500	33,388
		Flexible Medical Solutions FlexMedPatch Program		[2,000]	
		HI-CA Biorepository Consortium for DOD Research		[2,500]	
		Neurogenesis Therapeutics for PTSD		[3,000]	
		Strategies to Reduce Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) & Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Burden		[4,000]	
		U.S. Navy Vaccine Program		[4,000]	
		U.S. Navy Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Program: Enhancement of Influenza Vaccine Efficacy		[8,000]	
125	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	63,184		63,184
126	0604784N	DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	0		0
127	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,741,296	153,500	1,894,796
		F136 Development		[231,500]	
		Program Excess		[-78,000]	
128	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	9,868		9,868
129	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	69,026	3,600	72,626
		Maintenance Planning and Assessment Technology (MPAT) Insertion		[3,000]	
		Advanced Maintenance and Environmental Monitoring Technologies for Public Shipyards		[600]	
130	0605212N	CH-53K RDTE	554,827		554,827
131	0605430N	C/KC-130 AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (AMP)	0		0
132	0605450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	81,434		81,434

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
133	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	1,162,417		1,162,417
134	0204201N	CG(X)	150,022		150,022
135	0204202N	DDG-1000	539,053		539,053
136	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	19,016		19,016
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, NAVY	**7,975,882**	**222,000**	**8,197,882**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
137	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	25,534		25,534
138	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	79,603		79,603
139	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	44,844		44,844
140	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	11,422		11,422
141	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	49,821		49,821
142	0605502N	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
143	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	735	3,000	3,735
		Center for Commercialization of Advanced Technology		[3,000]	
144	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	60,590		60,590
145	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,633		3,633
146	0605861N	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	70,942		70,942
147	0605862N	RDT&E INSTRUMENTATION MODERNIZATION	0		0
148	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	193,353		193,353
149	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	380,733		380,733
150	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	12,010		12,010
151	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	2,703		2,703

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
152	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	20,921		20,921
153	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	19,004		19,004
154	0305885N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	2,464		2,464
155	0804758N	SERVICE SUPPORT TO JFCOM, JNTC	4,197		4,197
156	0909999N	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, NAVY	**982,509**	**3,000**	**985,509**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
158	0604227N	HARPOON MODIFICATIONS	0		0
159	0604402N	UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT AND PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	311,204		311,204
160	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	74,939	1,170	76,109
		Advanced LINAC Facility		[1,170]	
161	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,479		34,479
162	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	7,211		7,211
163	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	43,982	4,000	47,982
		E-6B Strategic Communications Upgrade Block 1A (VLF-TX & HPTS)		[4,000]	
164	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	39,125		39,125
165	0204136N	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	127,733		127,733
166	0204152N	E-2 SQUADRONS	63,058		63,058
167	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	37,431		37,431
168	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	13,238		13,238
169	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	24,835	3,600	28,435

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Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Deployable Autonomous Distributed System		[3,600]	
170	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	2,324		2,324
171	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	49,293		49,293
172	0204574N	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,609		1,609
173	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	37,524		37,524
174	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	30,045	1,900	31,945
		AARGM Derivative Program		[1,900]	
175	0205604N	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	25,003		25,003
176	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	41,803		41,803
177	0205632N	MK-48 ADCAP	28,438		28,438
178	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	135,840	4,000	139,840
		Reduction of Weapon System Downtime Rapid Repair Structural Adhesives		[4,000]	
179	0205658N	NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,716		3,716
180	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	72,031		72,031
181	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	287,348		287,348
182	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	120,379		120,379
183	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	17,057		17,057
184	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	30,167		30,167
185	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	2,298		2,298
186	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	3,604		3,604
187	0208058N	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	8,431		8,431
188	0301303N	MARITIME INTELLIGENCE	0		0
189	0301323N	COLLECTION MANAGEMENT	0		0

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
190	0301327N	TECHNICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE	0		0
191	0301372N	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE - GDIP	0		0
	0301555N	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0		0
	0301556N	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	0		0
192	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	474,009		474,009
193	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	45,513		45,513
194	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	24,226		24,226
195	0303158M	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	2,453		2,453
196	0303158N	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	4,139		4,139
197	0305149N	COBRA JUDY	62,061		62,061
198	0305160N	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	28,094		28,094
199	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	4,600		4,600
200	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	8,971		8,971
201	0305205N	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	0		0
202	0305206N	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	46,208		46,208
203	0305207N	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS (C)	22,599		22,599
204	0305208N	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	18,079		18,079
205	0305220N	RQ-4 UAV	465,839		465,839
206	0305231N	MQ-8 UAV	25,639		25,639
207	0305232M	RQ-11 UAV	553		553
208	0305233N	RQ-7 UAV	986		986
209	0305234M	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	18,763		18,763
210	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	23,594		23,594

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
211	0307207N	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS)	0		0
212	0307217N	EP-3E REPLACEMENT (EPX)	11,976		11,976
213	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	8,028		8,028
214	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	14,675		14,675
215	0702239N	AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,725		2,725
216	0708011N	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	56,691	2,500	59,191
		Laser Optimization Remote Lighting Systems		[2,500]	
217	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	0		0
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	1,258,018		1,258,018
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, RDT&E	**4,302,584**	**17,170**	**4,319,754**
		TOTAL, RDT&E NAVY	**19,270,932**	**351,596**	**19,622,528**

Items of Special Interest

Advanced energy storage technologies for unmanned undersea vehicles

The budget request contained $91.4 million in PE 62123N for force protection applied research, containing $43.6 million for the development of surface ship and submarine hull, mechanical, and electrical technology, but contained no funds for advanced energy storage technologies for unmanned undersea vehicles.

The committee notes the 2004 Navy Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (UUV) Master Plan highlights advanced energy storage as a critical technology necessary for supporting unmanned undersea operational requirements. Additionally, the 2007 naval science and technology strategic plan lists power and energy as a key focus area for energy assurance to improve maritime freedom of action. The committee agrees that to meet growing maritime threats, current and future naval forces' require energy and propulsion capabilities that provide sufficient power for endurance, range, and speed requirements for the next generation of UUVs.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 62123N for the development of advanced energy storage and propulsion technologies for use in UUVs.

Advanced linear accelerator facility

The budget request contained $74.9 million in PE 11221N for strategic sub and weapons systems support, but included no funds for the Crane linear accelerator (LINAC) facility.

The committee notes that the linear accelerator simulates the high radiation environment in space and is a critical tool for testing the effectiveness of electronic systems that are deployed in space.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.2 million in PE 11221N for the completion of the LINAC facility and urges the Navy to use this research facility in coordination with the goals of the Joint Radiation Hardened Electronics Oversight Council.

Advanced steam turbine

The budget request contained $1.7 million in PE 63513N for shipboard system component development but contained no funding for development of the advanced steam turbine.

The committee supports developing multiple technologies for improved competition in the procurement of major equipment for ships and submarines. Developing improved magnetic bearing assemblies would provide a secondary turbine source for improved competition in Virginia class submarines construction.

The committee recommends an increase of $7.5 million in PE 63513N for qualification of magnetic bearing assemblies in advanced steam turbines.

Automated fiber optic manufacturing initiative for Navy ships

The budget request contained $90.0 million in PE 64567N for ship contract design and live fire test and evaluation, but included no funds for automated fiber optic manufacturing initiative for Navy ships.

The committee understands the benefits of optical fiber and notes its growing use in a number of current and future defense platforms, including communication components for tactical shipboard applications. The committee further notes that current technology for the manufacture of fiber optic cable assemblies requires a complex process performed manually adding costs to production and field maintenance. The committee applauds the recently completed efforts by the Office of Naval Research manufacturing technology program to develop an automated process to produce high quality factory terminated fiber optic assemblies. The committee understands challenges remain affecting larger scale deployment of fiber optic technology aboard naval ships.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.2 million in PE 64567N for the continued development of automated fiber optic manufacturing initiative for Navy ships.

Common command and control system module

The budget request contained $154.8 million in PE 64558N for new design SSN but contained no funding for development of a common command and control system module (CCCS) for advanced submarine construction.

The committee understands that development of a common command and control system module for use on Virginia class submarines (Blk IV/V), SSGN's, and the Ohio class submarine replacement program will allow for rapid integration of new technologies due to the highly reconfigurable CCCS.

The committee recommends an increase of $9.0 million in PE 64558N for development of common command and control system module.

Continuous active sonar for torpedo systems

The budget request contained $57.5 million in PE 63506N but contained no funding for continuous active sonar (CAS) technology.

The committee understands that CAS technology has been shown to maximize sound energy on target allowing lower source levels than used in current pulsed mid-frequency sonar system. This technology has the potential to significantly enhance the ability to detect, classify, and localize (DCL) incoming hostile torpedoes.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 63506N for continuous active sonar technology for torpedo DCL systems.

Deployable autonomous distributed system

The budget request contained $24.8 million in PE 24311N for integrated surveillance system but contained no funding for continued development of deployable autonomous distributed system (DADS).

The committee understands that development of a deployable network of acoustic sensors which can be delivered from multiple platforms is essential to combat the threat posed by increasingly quiet diesel electric and nuclear powered submarines in high contact density littoral environments.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.6 million in PE 24311N for continued development and testing of deployable distributed systems.

Electronic warfare technology, doctrine and tactics development

The budget request contained $97.6 million in PE 64270N for electronic warfare development.

The committee notes that electronic warfare is one of the many critical components that contribute to successful U.S. military operations. The committee believes that the Department of Defense must be able to jointly exploit the full range of the electromagnetic spectrum while denying the same capability to our enemies. However, given the multiple approaches being implemented within each of the military services regarding electronic warfare, the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense, as a whole, lacks a comprehensive and coherent electronic warfare acquisition and implementation strategy.

The committee notes that the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, at the request of the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, directed an Electronic Warfare Capabilities Based Assessment that subsequently identified serious capability gaps that should be addressed by the military departments. The study notes that each of the military departments faces unique challenges in four main areas: sustaining and modernizing legacy electronic warfare equipment and assets; investing in critical electronic warfare technologies to counter emerging and future threats; training and equipping warfighters to conduct electronic warfare operations in any conflict environment; and, coordinating joint electronic warfare capabilities and operations with the other military departments.

For example, the Department of the Army is rebuilding its electronic warfare community and capability and in February 2009 issued a doctrinal manual for electronic warfare operations. However, the Army is years away from reestablishing necessary electronic warfare expertise and the Army did not coordinate or consult with either the Joint Staff or the other military departments prior to the release of its doctrinal manual. The Department of the Air Force has been slow to determine its stand-off jammer requirements to meet established electronic warfare capabilities and has been unable to provide the congressional defense committees its mitigation plan to fulfill that capability gap. The Department of the Navy is successfully replacing the EA–6B Prowler with the EA–18G Growler, but faces challenges in developing its next-generation electronic attack capabilities and upgrading its ship electronic warfare systems. Finally, the Marine Corps is trying to fully integrate electronic warfare throughout its force, but challenges exist regarding required fiscal resources and plans for its next generation of electronic warfare systems.

The committee looks forward to working with the Department of Defense on the recommendations identified in this study and recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 64270N for electronic warfare technology. The committee also includes a provision in title X of this Act that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report concerning the electronic warfare strategy of the Department of Defense.

Extended range joint stand-off weapon

The budget request contained $10.0 million in PE 64727N for joint stand-off weapon systems, but contained no funds for the extended range joint stand-off weapon (JSOW-ER).

The committee understands the Navy has a requirement for a certain number of aircraft launched weapons to engage targets beyond a range of 70 nautical miles, and that the Navy currently fills that requirement with the Expanded Response Stand-off Land Attack Missile (SLAM–ER), Harpoon missile, and Tomahawk missile. The committee notes that the engine from the Miniature Air-Launched Decoy program could be integrated into a Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW) and could engage targets at more than four times the current range of the JSOW missile and be more cost-effective than current long-range stand-off missiles.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.5 million in PE 64727N for development of JSOW–ER.

Future generation thinline towed array

The budget request contained $560.8 million in PE 63561N for advanced submarine development but contained no funding for modernization efforts to produce the future generation thinline towed array.

The committee understands that the TB 29A thinline towed array system is the world's premier undersea acoustic sensor and is in use on all classes of U.S. submarines. The TB 29A delivers unprecedented information to the commander and has unique capability, in concert with the ships' sonar and fire control system, to detect, locate, and classify the most challenging targets in the most challenging acoustic environment. However, the current thinline array is susceptible to failure of telemetry components due to frequent deployment and retrieval. Additional funding is required to redesign electronic connectors in the array to significantly improve array reliability.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.7 million in PE 63561N for development of improved components of the thinline towed array.

High density power conversion and distribution equipment

The budget request contained $5.6 million in PE 63573N for advanced surface machinery systems but contained no funding for development of high density power conversion and distribution equipment.

The committee understands that surface ships' electrical distribution systems are being tasked due to the increased demand for electrical energy from new equipment and weapons systems. Increasing voltage and current requirements require advances in switchboard design, current interruptions devices, and distribution systems. Additional funding will allow for proof of concept and prototype development for new systems with the capacity to handle the increased electrical loading of naval surface ships.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.4 million in PE 63573N for development of high density power conversion and distribution equipment.

High-Integrity Global Positioning System

The budget request contained $59.1 million in PE 63235N for the High-Integrity Global Positioning System (HIGPS).

HIGPS is designed to develop the technology required to demonstrate the capability to use the existing Iridium satellite con-

stellation to enhance current GPS navigation and timing capabilities. The benefits of this approach have not been sufficiently proven. Therefore, the committee does not recommend funding for this request.

The committee recommends no funds in PE 63235N for the High-Integrity Global Positioning System, a decrease of $59.1 million from the budget request.

Hybrid electric drive

The budget request contained $5.6 million in PE 63573N for advanced surface machinery systems but contained no funding for continued development and testing of hybrid electric drive systems for surface combatants.

Hybrid electric drive systems have the potential to realize significant savings in total overall fuel consumption for surface combatants by allowing a much more efficient drive system, coupled directly to the ships' reduction gears, to propel the ship during periods of position keeping, loiter, and low speed patrol. The committee believes the advancement of this promising technology is vital in the effort to reduce operation and maintenance costs.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 63573N for the continued development of hybrid electric drive technology for surface combatants.

Laser module assembly for Navy's acoustic sensors

The budget request contained $551.8 million in PE 63561N for advance submarine system development but contained no funding for continued development and test of a low cost laser module assembly for Navy acoustic sensors.

The committee remains concerned with a closing acoustic advantage gap enjoyed by the U.S. submarine force with the advent of increasingly quiet diesel-electric drive submarines proliferating throughout the world. To ensure our forces maintain an acoustic advantage against potential adversaries, the committee supports research and development efforts exploring new technologies in acoustic and non-acoustic detection, classification, and localization. The committee understands the significant increase in capability that would be realized with the maturity of laser technology in acoustic detection systems.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.5 million in PE 63561N for the development of a low cost laser module assembly for use with navy acoustic sensors.

Marine Corps assault vehicles

The budget request contained $293.5 million in PE 63611M for expeditionary fighting vehicle (EFV) research and development.

The committee recognizes the need for the Marine Corps to develop and field a new amphibious tracked vehicle in support of the national military strategy requirement for amphibious forcible entry capability. In addition, the committee recognizes the potential risk to Navy ships in some contingencies inherent in the limited off-shore range of the Marine Corps' current amphibious assault vehicle, which was first introduced in the early 1970s.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year

2009, the committee noted its concern with the level of protection against improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and mine threats provided by the EFV's design. Given the ubiquity of IED attacks in current conflicts, the committee did not believe that a flat-bottom EFV design would provide an adequate level of protection. In response to these concerns, and after conducting a review of protection enhancement options, the Marine Corps committed to developing an armor appliqué kit for EFVs that could significantly enhance the vehicle's protection against IEDs. The committee supports this effort to improve the vehicle's protection against this threat.

Further, the committee believes that the EFV should achieve a protection level against IEDs equivalent to, or better than, the protection level of the heaviest mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicles in service today prior to low-rate production beginning for the EFV. Given the high probability that Marines operating EFVs in future conflicts will face the threat of IEDs, the committee believes that achieving this standard of protection for the vehicle should be a major factor in Department of Defense oversight of the EFV program. In addition, the committee is aware that there are design changes, such as a flat-bed engine and other armor solutions, which could afford additional protection when compared to the current EFV appliqué armor kit design. The committee believes that these and other survivability improvements could be implemented as a product improvement program, even if not incorporated in the initial production design.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit, by February 15, 2010, a report to the congressional defense committees on survivability design aspects of the EFV and its level of protection in comparison to MRAP vehicles, against a range of threats, including but not limited to IEDs, mines, rocket propelled grenades, and anti-tank guided missiles. This report should also include analysis of EFV survivability improvement options beyond the armor appliqué kit, and the potential requirements, cost, and schedule implications of EFV improvements that could better protect against mine and IED threats.

The committee recommends $293.5 million, the full amount requested, in PE 63611M for EFV research and development.

Marine mammal awareness, alert, and response systems

The budget request contained $16.6 million in PE 63254N for anti-submarine warfare systems development but contained no funds for the marine mammal awareness, alert, and response systems.

The committee remains concerned with both the need to protect marine mammals from adverse effects of mid-frequency sonar and the need for the Navy to train using mid-frequency sonar in a realistic environment. The committee understands that development of the marine mammal awareness, alert, and response system would significantly increase the Navy's ability to monitor marine mammal activity in the vicinity of training exercises using mid-frequency sonar.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.5 million in PE 63254N for the development of the marine mammal awareness, alert, and response system.

Mold-in-place coating development for the U.S. submarine fleet

The budget request contained $154.8 million in PE 64558N for new design SSN but contained no additional funding to complete mold-in-place efforts for submarine bow domes.

The committee has consistently supported efforts to qualify a non-autoclave process to produce non-pressure hull structures for submarines. A non-autoclave process to produce composite bow domes for submarines has been developed and has the potential for significant cost reduction savings. Additional funding is required to complete the bow dome system by developing and certifying a mold-in-place process for the manufacture of a rubber boot that will decouple the hydrodynamic flow of the bow dome from the ships' sonar receivers.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 64558N for continued development of mold-in-place technology for a rubber isolation boot used in conjunction with a composite bow dome.

Nanoelectronics, nanometrology and nanobiology initiative

The budget request contained $413.7 million in PE 61153N for defense research sciences, but included no funds for the nanoelectronics, nanometrology and nanobiology initiative.

The committee believes that a wide range of new fundamental naval capabilities will depend on innovative concepts driven by nanotechnology development. The committee further believes that nanotechnology-based devices developed through merging electronic and biological functionalities will enable critical developments for high-performance sensors and medical capabilities.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 61153N for the continued integration of nanotechnology-based capabilities through the nanoelectronics, nanometrology and nanobiology initiative.

Remote fuel assessment system

The budget request contained $104.1 million in PE 62236N for warfighter sustainment applied research, but included no funds for the development of a remote fuel assessment system (RFAS).

The committee recognizes the RFAS would provide the Marine Corps with a critical field capability to rapidly assess the quality of cached and secure fuel supplies at key distribution nodes without the extensive logistic support presently required in current overseas contingency operations. The committee understands this capability could be developed and demonstrated in a relatively short timeframe and could prove to be a critical combat enabler.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 62236N for the rapid development and demonstration of RFAS technology.

Standoff explosive detection system

The budget request contained $91.4 million in PE 62123N for force protection applied research, but contained no funds for standoff explosive detection systems.

The standoff explosive detection system program would develop a mobile, vehicle mounted, improvised explosive device (IED) detector that would safely detect explosives in a buried IED from a safe

standoff distance of 20 meters. The committee is aware that IEDs are the primary weapons of choice by the insurgency operating in Iraq and Afghanistan. The committee understands that IEDs are used as weapons of strategic and tactical influence and continue to account for the majority of casualties to the warfighter in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The committee supports rapid advances in IED detection and mitigation and would encourage joint solutions whenever possible.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 62123N to begin the development of standoff explosives detection systems.

Surface ship advanced capability build

The budget request contained $178.5 million in PE 64307N for surface combatant combat system engineering, but contained no funds for surface ship open architecture advanced capability builds.

The committee understands that additional modeling activities in the current advance capability build will allow for risk mitigation in rapid capability insertion of processes for future combat system upgrades.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 64307N for open architecture modeling for surface ship advanced capability builds.

Trigger and alert sonobuoy system project

The budget request contained $16.6 million in PE 63254N for anti-submarine warfare systems development but contained no funds for the trigger and alert sonobuoy system project.

The committee remains concerned with both the need to protect marine mammals from adverse effects of mid-frequency sonar and the need for the Navy to train using mid-frequency sonar in a realistic environment. The committee understands that the trigger and alert sonobuoy system project would provide invaluable information about marine mammals and their environment that could not be gained by other means and would lead directly to methods to improve the Navy's ability to mitigate impacts on the marine environment.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.5 million in PE 63254N for the trigger and alert sonobuoy system project.

VH–71 Presidential helicopter program

The budget request contained $85.2 million for cancellation costs of the VH–71 Presidential helicopter recapitalization program recently terminated by the Secretary of Defense.

The committee understands that the Secretary of Defense announced on April 6, 2009 the cancellation of the VH–71 program based on excessive cost growth and schedule delays. The committee is disappointed that the Navy has invested $3.3 billion in this program to date. The committee is also disappointed that the Navy's acquisition system was not provided adequate support, resources, and authority by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the White House Military Office (WHMO) to execute a successful acquisition program. The committee understands that despite the many warnings and expert advice from the Government Accountability Office, Navy acquisition officials were directed by OSD and

WHMO to execute a schedule-driven program and were unable to adequately synchronize and adhere to prudent acquisition practices.

The committee supports a new acquisition plan which may incorporate more than a one platform solution to the needs of the President. The committee notes that a June 5, 2009 Congressional Research Service (CRS) report cites Navy estimates that a new acquisition program would cost $10.0 to $17.0 billion. Therefore, the committee strongly suggests that the Department of Defense consider continuing procurement of the current "increment 1" helicopter for use as the normal transport for the President, and study other alternatives for Presidential transport in other situations. The committee notes that this approach will leverage on the investment already made by the taxpayer in developing a helicopter that would meet all normal requirements of the President.

Wave energy power buoy generating system

The budget request contained $4.0 million in PE 63725N for facilities improvement but contained no funds for the wave energy power buoy generating system.

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has many goals in place relating to the use of renewable energy for installations. The committee understands that the wave energy power buoy generating system will help the Department meet its renewable energy goals.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 63725N for the wave energy power buoy generating system.

AIR FORCE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $28.0 billion for Air Force research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $28.5 billion, an increase of $500.0 million to the budget request.

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	321,028		321,028
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	132,249		132,249
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	12,834		12,834
004	0301555F	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0		0
005	0301556F	SPECIAL PROGRAM	0		0
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, AIR FORCE	**466,111**	**0**	**466,111**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
006	0602015F	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	0	1,000	1,000
		AFSOC Injury Prevention and Human Performance Initiative		[1,000]	
007	0602102F	MATERIALS	127,957	5,000	132,957
		Rio Grande Valley Nanotech Institute		[5,000]	
008	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	127,129	8,500	135,629
		UAV Sensor and Maintenance Development		[5,500]	
		Unmanned Sense, Track, and Avoid Radar		[3,000]	
009	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	85,122		85,122
010	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	196,529	21,500	218,029
		Integrated Electric Starter		[3,500]	
		Advanced Lithium Battery Scale-Up and Manufacturing		[10,000]	
		Advanced Vehicle Propulsion Center (AVPC)		[3,000]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Multi-Mode Propulsion Phase IIA: High Performance Green Propellant		[5,000]	
011	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	121,768	11,650	133,418
		Sensors and Near-Field Communications		[2,900]	
		Net-Centric Sensor Grids		[3,000]	
		Advanced Meta Materials		[3,750]	
		Information Quality Tools for Persistent Survelliance Data Sets		[2,000]	
012	0602601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	104,148	4,800	108,948
		Advanced Modular Avionics for ORS Use		[4,800]	
013	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	58,289		58,289
014	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	105,677		105,677
015	0602702F	COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	0		0
016	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	115,278	1,000	116,278
		Cyber Boot Camp		[1,000]	
017	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	52,754	2,000	54,754
		Advanced Deformable Mirrors for High Energy Laser Weapons		[2,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, AIR FORCE	**1,094,651**	**55,450**	**1,150,101**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
018	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	37,901	14,500	52,401
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[10,000]	
		Rapid Automated Processing of Advances Low Observables		[4,500]	
019	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	2,955		2,955
020	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	51,482	3,000	54,482

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Moving Target Strike		[3,000]	
021	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	76,844	8,000	84,844
		Long Loiter, Load Bearing Antenna Platform for Pervasive Airborne Intelligence		[8,000]	
022	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	175,676	9,200	184,876
		150 Shaft HP Scaleable UAV Engine		[5,000]	
		Adaptable Integrated Vapor Cycle Based Environmental Control and Power System		[4,200]	
023	0603231F	CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	0	5,000	5,000
		JSF Tactical Air Configuration Module		[5,000]	
024	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	31,021	1,500	32,521
		COTS Analysis Tools for Navigational Warfare		[1,500]	
025	0603401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	83,909	6,500	90,409
		Department of Defense Cubesat Bus Development		[2,000]	
		Small Responsive Spacecraft at Low-Cost (SRSL)		[4,500]	
026	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	5,813		5,813
027	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	24,565		24,565
028	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	14,356		14,356
029	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	30,056		30,056
030	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	39,913	15,700	55,613
		Nano-Composite and Structures Manufacturing Technology Development		[4,000]	
		Repair Technology Insertion Program		[5,200]	
		Advanced Integrated Structrure for Affordable Transport Aircraft		[3,000]	
		Production of Nanocomposites for Aerospace Applications		[3,500]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
031	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	39,708	5,000	44,708
		Cyber Attack and Security Environment		[5,000]	
032	0603789F	C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	0		0
033	0603924F	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	3,831		3,831
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, AIR FORCE	**618,030**	**68,400**	**686,430**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
034	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,009		5,009
035	0603287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	3,623		3,623
036	0603421F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III	0		0
037	0603423F	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III - OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	0		0
038	0603430F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	464,335		464,335
039	0603432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	253,150		253,150
040	0603438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	97,701		97,701
041	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	27,252		27,252
042	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,351		4,351
043	0603791F	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D	632		632
044	0603845F	TRANSFORMATIONAL SATCOM (TSAT)	0		0
045	0603850F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	20,739		20,739
046	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE	66,079		66,079
047	0603854F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM RDT&E (SPACE)	70,956		70,956
048	0603859F	POLLUTION PREVENTION	2,896		2,896

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
049	0603860F	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	23,174		23,174
050	0604015F	NEXT GENERATION BOMBER	0		0
051	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	22,612		22,612
052	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	20,891		20,891
053	0604330F	JOINT DUAL ROLE AIR DOMINANCE MISSILE	6,882		6,882
054	0604337F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION (NON-SPACE/SPACE)	35,533		35,533
055	0604635F	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	18,778		18,778
056	0604796F	ALTERNATIVE FUELS	89,020	8,500	97,520
		Bio-Diesel Algae Fuel Production Program		[3,000]	
		Advanced Propulsion Non-Tactical Vehicle		[5,500]	
057	0604830F	AUTOMATED AIR-TO-AIR REFUELING	43,158		43,158
058	0604856F	COMMON AERO VEHICLE (CAV)	0		0
059	0604857F	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	112,861	23,400	136,261
		Program Increase		[23,400]	
060	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	9,611		9,611
061	0305178F	NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS)	396,641		396,641
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, AIR FORCE	**1,795,884**	**31,900**	**1,827,784**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
062	0603840F	GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE (GBS)	31,124		31,124

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
063	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	37,860		37,860
064	0604226F	B-1B	0		0
065	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	6,227		6,227
066	0604240F	B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	0	14,600	14,600
		Advanced Data Link		[14,600]	
067	0604261F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SYSTEMS	0		0
068	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	97,275	4,900	102,175
		Rapid Replacement of Mission Critical Logistics Electronics		[4,900]	
069	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	88,444		88,444
070	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	50		50
071	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	153,815		153,815
072	0604421F	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	64,248		64,248
073	0604425F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	308,134		308,134
074	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	11,107		11,107
075	0604441F	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	512,642		512,642
076	0604443F	THIRD GENERATION INFRARED SURVEILLANCE (3GIRS)	143,169	-20,000	123,169
		Program Reduction		[-20,000]	
077	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	18,671		18,671
078	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	1,784		1,784
079	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	11,261	2,900	14,161
		Backpack Medical Oxygen System		[2,900]	
080	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	10,711	7,000	17,711
		ACES 5 Ejection Seat		[7,000]	
081	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	29,718		29,718

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
082	0604740F	INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	10	7,000	7,010
		Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)		[7,000]	
083	0604750F	INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,495		1,495
084	0604800F	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,858,055	153,500	2,011,555
		F136 Engine Development		[231,500]	
		Program Excess		[-78,000]	
085	0604851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE	60,010		60,010
086	0604853F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	26,545		26,545
087	0605011F	RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	0		0
088	0605221F	NEXT GENERATION AERIAL REFUELING AIRCRAFT	439,615		439,615
089	0605277F	CSAR-X RDT&E	89,975	-75,000	14,975
		Unjustified Request for HH-60M		[-75,000]	
090	0605278F	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	20,582		20,582
091	0605452F	JOINT SIAP EXECUTIVE PROGRAM OFFICE	34,877		34,877
092	0207434F	LINK-16 SUPPORT AND SUSTAINMENT	0		0
093	0207450F	E-10 SQUADRONS	0		0
094	0207451F	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP)	13,466		13,466
095	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	99,807		99,807
096	0305176F	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	0		0
097	0401138F	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	9,353		9,353
098	0401318F	CV-22	19,640		19,640
099	0401845F	AIRBORNE SENIOR LEADER C3 (SLC3S)	20,056		20,056
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, AIR FORCE	**4,219,726**	**94,900**	**4,314,626**

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
100	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	27,789		27,789
101	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	60,824	3,000	63,824
		Eglin AFB Range Operations Control Center		[3,000]	
102	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	27,501		27,501
103	0605502F	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	0		0
104	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	25,833		25,833
105	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	736,488		736,488
106	0605860F	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	14,637		14,637
107	0605864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	47,215		47,215
108	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	52,409		52,409
109	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	29,683	1,750	31,433
		Computer-Control Upgrade to the BAK-12		[1,750]	
110	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	18,947		18,947
111	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,450		1,450
112	0909999F	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
113	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,748		3,748
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, AIR FORCE	**1,046,524**	**4,750**	**1,051,274**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
114	0604263F	COMMON VERTICAL LIFT SUPPORT PLATFORM	9,513		9,513

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
115	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	47,276		47,276
116	0605798F	ANALYSIS SUPPORT GROUP	0		0
117	0101113F	B-52 SQUADRONS	93,930		93,930
118	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	3,652		3,652
119	0101126F	B-1B SQUADRONS	148,025		148,025
120	0101127F	B-2 SQUADRONS	415,414		415,414
121	0101313F	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM - USSTRATCOM	33,836		33,836
122	0101314F	NIGHT FIST - USSTRATCOM	5,328		5,328
123	0101815F	ADVANCED STRATEGIC PROGRAMS	0	1,250	1,250
		DaVinci Project		[1,250]	
124	0102325F	ATMOSPHERIC EARLY WARNING SYSTEM	9,832		9,832
125	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	25,734		25,734
126	0102823F	STRATEGIC AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	18		18
127	0203761F	WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRANSITION FUND	11,996		11,996
128	0205219F	MQ-9 UAV	39,245		39,245
129	0207040F	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	14,747		14,747
130	0207131F	A-10 SQUADRONS	9,697		9,697
131	0207133F	F-16 SQUADRONS	141,020		141,020
132	0207134F	F-15E SQUADRONS	311,167	2,000	313,167
		Corrosion Detection and Visualization Program		[2,000]	
133	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	10,748		10,748
134	0207138F	F-22A SQUADRONS	569,345		569,345

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
135	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	5,915		5,915
136	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	49,971		49,971
137	0207170F	JOINT HELMET MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (JHMCS)	2,529		2,529
138	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE - PARARESCUE	2,950		2,950
139	0207247F	AF TENCAP	11,643		11,643
140	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	2,950		2,950
141	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	13,019		13,019
142	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	166,563		166,563
143	0207277F	CSAF INNOVATION PROGRAM	4,621		4,621
144	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	29,494		29,494
145	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	99,405		99,405
146	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	52,508		52,508
147	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	176,040		176,040
148	0207418F	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	0		0
149	0207423F	ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS/JTRS	63,782		63,782
150	0207424F	EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM (C)	0		0
151	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	1,475		1,475
152	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	19,067		19,067
153	0207445F	FIGHTER TACTICAL DATA LINK	72,106		72,106
154	0207446F	BOMBER TACTICAL DATA LINK	0		0
155	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,667		1,667
156	0207449F	COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONSTELLATION	26,792		26,792
157	0207581F	JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM (JSTARS)	140,670		140,670
158	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	22,071		22,071

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
159	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	27,245		27,245
160	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	7,018		7,018
161	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	6,740		6,740
162	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	91,995		91,995
163	0208021F	INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT	12,271		12,271
164	0208161F	SPECIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	0		0
165	0301310F	NATIONAL AIR INTELLIGENCE CENTER	0	4,000	4,000
		Open Source Research Centers		[4,000]	
166	0301314F	COBRA BALL	0		0
167	0301315F	MISSILE AND SPACE TECHNICAL COLLECTION	0	4,800	4,800
		Technical Sensors Integrated Ground Station		[4,800]	
168	0301324F	FOREST GREEN	0		0
169	0301386F	GDIP COLLECTION MANAGEMENT	0		0
170	0302015F	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	26,107		26,107
171	0303112F	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS (AIRCOM)	0		0
172	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	72,694		72,694
173	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	196,621		196,621
174	0303141F	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	3,375		3,375
175	0303150F	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,149		3,149
176	0303158F	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	3,087		3,087
177	0303601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	257,693		257,693
179	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	176,989		176,989
180	0304311F	SELECTED ACTIVITIES	0		0

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
181	0304348F	ADVANCED GEOSPATIAL INTELLIGENCE (AGI)	0	9,000	9,000
		Advanced Technical Intelligence Center		[9,000]	
182	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	6,028	3,300	9,328
		Carbon Nanotube Enhanced Power Sources for Space		[3,300]	
183	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,065		2,065
184	0305110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	20,991		20,991
185	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	33,531		33,531
186	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	9,006		9,006
187	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	54,807		54,807
188	0305124F	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	0		0
189	0305127F	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0		0
190	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	742		742
191	0305142F	APPLIED TECHNOLOGY AND INTEGRATION	0		0
192	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	39		39
194	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	137,692		137,692
195	0305165F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)	52,039		52,039
196	0305172F	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	0		0
197	0305173F	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,599		3,599
198	0305174F	SPACE WARFARE CENTER	3,009		3,009
199	0305182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	9,957		9,957
200	0305193F	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	1,240		1,240
201	0305202F	DRAGON U-2	0		0

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
202	0305205F	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	73,736		73,736
203	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	143,892	7,500	151,392
		Multiple UAS Cooperative Concentrated Observation and Engagement Against a Common Ground Objective		[7,500]	
204	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	12,846	2,500	15,346
		Rivet Joint Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)		[2,500]	
205	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	82,765		82,765
206	0305219F	MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV	18,101		18,101
207	0305220F	RQ-4 UAV	317,316		317,316
208	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	8,160		8,160
209	0305265F	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	815,095		815,095
210	0305614F	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	131,271		131,271
211	0305887F	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION WARFARE	5,267		5,267
212	0305906F	NCMC - TW/AA SYSTEM	0		0
213	0305913F	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	84,021		84,021
214	0305924F	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE OFFICE	10,634		10,634
215	0305940F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	54,648		54,648
216	0307141F	INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEVELOPMENT	30,076		30,076
217	0308699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	3,082		3,082
218	0401115F	C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	201,250		201,250
219	0401119F	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	95,266		95,266
220	0401130F	C-17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	161,855		161,855
221	0401132F	C-130J PROGRAM	30,019		30,019

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
222	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	31,784		31,784
223	0401218F	KC-135S	10,297		10,297
224	0401219F	KC-10S	35,586		35,586
225	0401221F	KC-135 TANKER REPLACEMENT	0		0
226	0401314F	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	4,916	-4,916	0
		Unjustified Requirement for PAR		[-4,916]	
227	0401839F	AIR MOBILITY TACTICAL DATA LINK	0		0
228	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	8,222	2,700	10,922
		Special Mission Clothing for AFSOC		[2,700]	
229	0702207F	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,508		1,508
230	0702976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION - LOGISTICS	0		0
231	0708011F	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	0	2,000	2,000
		Wire Integrity Technology		[2,000]	
232	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	246,483		246,483
233	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,288	11,200	17,488
		Warner-Robins Air Logistics Center Streamlined Processes		[4,200]	
		Micro-Grid Energy Storage Utilizing a Deployable Zinc-Bromide Flow Battery		[5,000]	
		ALC Logistics Integration Environment		[2,000]	
234	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	805		805
235	0804757F	JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	3,220		3,220
236	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	1,769		1,769
237	0808716F	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	116		116
238	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	6,376		6,376

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
239	0901212F	SERVICE-WIDE SUPPORT (NOT OTHERWISE ACCOUNTED FOR)	0		0
240	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	8,174		8,174
241	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	10,492		10,492
242	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	55,991		55,991
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	11,955,084	215,000	12,170,084
		Program Inrease		[215,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, AIR FORCE	**18,751,901**	**260,334**	**19,012,235**
		TOTAL, RDT&E AIR FORCE	**27,992,827**	**515,734**	**28,508,561**

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Modular Avionics for Operationally Responsive Space Use

The budget request contained $104.1 million in PE 62601F for space technology, but contained no funding for the Advanced Modular Avionics for Operationally Responsive Space Use project.

Developing modern modular avionics systems will enable a dynamic input/output capability for a variety of satellite systems, thereby bringing interoperability and interchangeability to systems on tactical satellites.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.8 million in PE 62601F for the Advanced Modular Avionics for Operationally Responsive Space Use project.

Advanced Vehicle Propulsion Center

The budget request contained $196.5 million in PE 62203F for aerospace propulsion, but contained no funding for the Advanced Vehicle Propulsion Center (AVPC).

The AVPC initiative is a unique, world-class analytical environment for engineering, design, and development of current and future propulsion systems, space vehicles, missiles, and advanced weapon concepts at Edwards Air Force Base in California. The center could save the Air Force millions of dollars in future program costs through the integration of the best engineering, design, analysis, and cost tools from government, industry, and academia and by providing uniquely sophisticated system optimization and support.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 62203F for the Advanced Vehicle Propulsion Center.

Air Force test and evaluation support

The budget request contained $736.5 million in PE 65807F for Air Force test and evaluation support.

The committee notes that the fiscal year 2010 request for Air Force test and evaluation is $57.9 million below the level projected in the fiscal year 2009 budget request. The committee further notes that the other six program elements that support Air Force test and evaluation were a combined $24.4 million below fiscal year 2009 budget projections. The committee is concerned that these reductions could, over time, reduce the Air Force's ability to provide adequate test and evaluation support, and that such a lack of support could negatively impact numerous critical Department of Defense programs. In addition, the committee notes that fiscal year 2010 budget request materials do not show future year's funding for this program, making it impossible for the committee to fully evaluate the Air Force's long term plans. Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Test Resource Management Center to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, by February 15, 2010, laying out the potential negative impacts of projected funding levels for the Air Force test and evaluation program.

The committee recommends $736.5 million, the full amount requested, in PE 65807F for Air Force test and evaluation support.

Battle Control Center Acquisition Strategy

Battle Control System-Mobile (BCS–M) is the ground-based tactical command and control system for theater air defense, airspace management, aircraft identification, surveillance, and tactical data link management. BCS–M modernizes the Theater Air Control System's (TACS) aging Control and Reporting Center. The command and control operations center-piece of BCS–M is known as Battle Control Center (BCC). The original Air Force acquisition strategy for the BCC intended to capitalize on the common software architecture baseline of the BCS-Fixed North American Air Defense Command air defense system, which achieved initial operational capability on October 31, 2006.

The committee notes that the Air Force terminated the BCC portion of the BCS-Mobile in September 2008, due to budget constraints. Air Combat Command has stated its intent to conduct an analysis of alternatives to validate a revised BCC roadmap in order to include a new program in the fiscal year 2012 budget request.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2010, on the Air Force's plan to leverage investments made in the BCS-Fixed air defense program into the follow-on BCC program. The report should include an analysis of the investment already made in the BCC, the costs of a new start program, and the plan to ensure software and hardware commonality between the BCS-Fixed and the follow-on BCC programs.

Cyber Boot Camp

The budget request contained $115.3 million in PE 62788F for the enhancement of command, control, and communications systems within the Air Force, including funds to support the Advanced Course in Engineering (ACE) Cyber Boot Camp summer program for the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

The committee is encouraged by efforts at the Air Force Research Laboratory Rome Research Site (AFRL/RRS) to develop educational curriculum to train the future workforce of cyber operations experts. The mission of the ACE is to develop ROTC cadets into cyber officers. ACE represents the only cyber education offered by the Department of Defense for ROTC cadets. ACE is a 10-week summer program consisting of classes, on-the-job mentoring, and officer development that targets the top students in computer-related disciplines and teaches them to become original thinkers, problem solvers, and technical leaders. The committee recognizes that this program is vital to ensuring a robust information technology workforce that is capable of handling cyber threats to our systems. The committee believes the ACE Cyber Boot Camp should be expanded beyond the Air Force to include ROTC cadets from the other military services.

The committee recommends $116.3 million, an increase of $1.0 million, in PE 62788F for AFRL/RRS to support the expansion of the ACE Cyber Boot curriculum to other service ROTC participants, and to provide for additional 10-week courses to accommodate this expansion.

Department of Defense Cubesat Bus Development

The budget request contained $83.9 million in PE 63401F for advanced spacecraft technology, but contained no funding for the Department of Defense Cubesat Bus Development project.

The Department of Defense Cubesat Bus Development project would contribute to the development of smaller and more agile national space surveillance assets that deliver space-based capabilities at substantially lower cost than current systems. The project would perform fundamental research, development, testing, and validation of domestic source, low-cost key system components comprised of flight computers, power switching hardware, and spacecraft attitude determination and control hardware.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 63401F for the Department of Defense Cubesat Bus Development project.

F–35

The budget request contained $1.9 billion in PE 64800F, and $1.7 billion in PE 64800N, for development of the F–35, but contained no funds for development of a competitive F–35 propulsion system. The committee notes that the aggregate amount requested for F–35 development is $1.4 billion higher than projected last year, and that $476.0 million of that amount conforms to increases recommended by a recent joint estimating team, and understands this amount will be used primarily for management reserve. The budget request also contained $2.0 billion for procurement of 10 F–35As and $300.6 million for F–35 advance procurement in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, but contained no funds for either procurement of competitive F–35 propulsion systems or for advance procurement of competitive F–35 propulsion system long-lead components. Additionally, the budget request contained $4.0 billion for the procurement of 16 F–35Bs and four F–35Cs and $481.0 million for F–35 advance procurement in Aircraft Procurement, Navy, but contained funds for neither procurement of competitive propulsion systems nor advance procurement of competitive F–35 competitive F–35 propulsion systems long-lead components. The Aircraft Procurement, Navy budget request also contained $1.3 billion for spares and repair parts.

The competitive F–35 propulsion system program is developing the F136 engine, which would provide a competitive alternative to the currently-planned F135 engine. For the past three years, in the committee report (H. Rept. 109–452) accompanying the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, in the committee report (H. Rept. 110–146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, and in the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee recommended increases for the F–35 competitive propulsion system, and notes that in all cases, the other three congressional defense committees also recommended increases for this purpose. Despite section 213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), which requires the Secretary of Defense to obligate and expend sufficient annual amounts for the continued development and procurement of a competitive propulsion system for the F–35, the committee is disappointed that

the Department of Defense (DOD) has, for the third consecutive year, chosen not to comply with both the spirit and intent of this provision by opting not to include funds for this purpose in the budget request.

The committee notes that the F135 engine development program has experienced cost growth since the engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) program began in fiscal year 2002. At the beginning of EMD in fiscal year 2002, the F135 engine development program was expected to cost $4.828 billion in then-year dollars. The F–35 program manager reports that as of the end of 2008, development costs have grown to $6.7 billion in then-year dollars, an increase of $1.872 billion, or 38 percent. Additionally, the committee notes that the F–35 program manager has reported an increase of approximately 38 to 43 percent in F135 engine procurement cost estimates between December 2005 and December 2008, in the annual selected acquisition reports for the F–35C and F–35A variants. Between December 2005 and December 2008, engine procurement cost estimates for the F–35B have grown approximately 47 percent, but the F–35B engine procurement cost growth is attributable to both the F135 engine and the F–35B's lift fan. Conversely, the F136 engine program has not experienced any cost growth since its inception. The F136 pre-EMD contract, which began in 2002 and was completed in 2004, was for $411.0 million and did not experience cost growth. The F136 EMD contract was awarded in 2005, and the cost estimate, at $2.486 billion, has been stable since contract award. Given the F135 development and procurement cost increases, the committee is perplexed by the Department's decisions over the past three years to not include an F–35 competitive propulsion system program in its budget requests. Based on the F135 cost growth, F135 test failures noted in the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, and resultant schedule delays due to F135 engine test failures, the committee remains steadfast in its belief that the non-financial factors of a two-engine competitive program such as better engine performance, improved contractor responsiveness, a more robust industrial base, increased engine reliability and improved operational readiness, strongly favor continuing the F–35 competitive propulsion system program.

The committee also notes that the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Director of Portfolio Acquisition testified before the Air and Land Forces Subcommittee on May 20, 2009, and stated that the Department planned a 75 percent higher year-over-year production rate for the F–35 program for fiscal year 2010 and that this rate, "seems to be an achievable rate." The committee further notes that the production rate for fiscal year 2009 is 17 aircraft, of which 14 are for the Department of Defense and 3 are international aircraft. A 75 percent higher production rate for fiscal year 2010 would total 30 aircraft, and the committee notes that 2 international aircraft are planned, leaving 28 DOD aircraft in fiscal year 2010 necessary to achieve the 75 percent year-over-year production rate, two less than the 30 F–35s contained in the Department of the Navy and Department of the Air Force budget requests. Therefore, the committee recommends a reduction of one F–35B in Aircraft Procurement, Navy and one F–35A in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, and

their associated spares, as noted in the tables elsewhere in this report.

The committee understands that $320.0 million of the $476 million recommended by the recent joint estimating team would meet requirements for sufficient management reserve, and therefore recommends an aggregate reduction of $156.0 million in PEs 64800N and 64800F as noted in the tables elsewhere in this report.

For continued development of the competitive F–35 propulsion system program, the committee recommends a total increase of $463.0 million in PEs 64800F and 64800N as noted in the tables elsewhere in this report. The committee also recommends an aggregate increase of $140.0 million as noted in the tables elsewhere in this report in Aircraft Procurement, Navy and Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for the procurement of four F136 engines, F136 spare parts, and advance procurement of F136 long-lead components to continue F136 procurement in fiscal year 2011.

KC–X tanker replacement program

The committee believes that the Department of Defense should implement measures to ensure competition throughout the lifecycle of the KC–X tanker replacement program to ensure that the program delivers the best capability to the warfighter and the best value to the U.S. Government. Accordingly, the committee urges the Secretary of Defense to utilize as many of the competitive measures specified in subsection (b) of section 202 of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23) as is practicable when developing the acquisition strategy and source selection plan. The committee notes that the intent of section 202 is to require the Secretary of Defense to plan for persistent competition to control program costs and improve the reliability of the KC–X tanker acquired by the Department throughout the program's lifecycle, including development, procurement, and sustainment.

Metals Affordability Initiative

The budget request contained $37.9 million in PE 63112F for advanced materials for weapon systems.

The committee supports the continued government-industry collaboration provided through the Metals Affordability Initiative. It provides significant improvements in the manufacturing of specialty metals for aerospace applications for the government and aerospace industry, and provides improved affordability of aerospace metals. Further, the committee encourages the Air Force to budget for this highly successful initiative in future years.

The committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PE 63112F for the Metals Affordability Initiative.

Multi-Mode Propulsion Phase IIA: High Performance Green Propellant

The budget request contained $196.5 million in PE 62203F for aerospace propulsion, but contained no funding for the Multi-Mode Propulsion Phase IIA: High Performance Green Propellant project.

The Multi-Mode Propulsion (MMP) system is designed to be an enabler of Operationally Responsive Space (ORS) by meeting multiple program needs with the same propulsion system. However, as currently planned, MMP would not meet a key requirement for

ORS, which is the ability to launch within seven days from a stated need. The current hydrazine chemical solution being demonstrated under MMP Phase III does not allow such launch flexibility due to its toxicity and related extended launch operations loading procedures. Funding would accommodate a Phase IIA risk-reduction effort to develop an alternate chemical solution.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 62203F for the Multi-Mode Propulsion Phase IIA: High Performance Green Propellant project.

National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System

The committee is concerned that the tri-agency National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) program will not deliver operational weather data in a timely fashion. The committee is aware of the cost, schedule, and management issues that continue to impede progress, and is not confident that the tri-agency executive committee governing the program can remedy the chronic problems plaguing this national priority acquisition.

Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to evaluate options for restructuring the program, ranging from improving the current management structure to creating two separate programs based on the Defense Meteorological Satellite and the Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellite programs.

The committee further directs that, for each option, the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space assess the prospects for achieving the objectives of the May 5, 1994, Presidential Decision Directive, National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)-2 that created the NPOESS program. NSTC–2 placed emphasis on maintaining continuity and reducing the cost of the operational weather mission. The description of the options should also include cost analyses and proposed mechanisms for cost control. The committee directs the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space to submit the evaluation of options for restructuring the NPOESS program to the congressional defense committees by October 1, 2009.

Operationally Responsive Space

The budget request contained $112.9 million in PE 64857F for Operationally Responsive Space (ORS). However, the budget request did not include sufficient funding to complete and launch ORS Satellite-1, an intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance satellite being developed to satisfy an urgent and compelling combatant commander requirement, validated by U.S. Strategic Command, to directly support U.S. Central Command's ongoing operations. The Chief of Staff of the Air Force identified this requirement in his letter of May 18, 2009, describing unfunded requirements.

The committee recommends $136.3 million, an increase of $23.4 million, in PE 64857F for Operationally Responsive Space to fund

the remainder of the development and launch costs for ORS Satellite-1.

Protected military satellite communications

On April 6, 2009, the Secretary of Defense announced his recommendation to the President to terminate the $26.0 billion Transformational Satellite Communications (TSAT) program, which was intended to extend high-bandwidth protected satellite communications capabilities to deployed troops and deliver more data at higher speeds for "on the move" military users.

The budget request contained no funding for the TSAT program and the Department has begun the process of closing it down.

With the cancellation of the TSAT program, the budget request for Air Force national security space programs shifted emphasis to the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) program to meet future requirements for protected communications. However, the current version of the AEHF satellite will only be capable of delivering a fraction of the protected communications bandwidth that was anticipated in the TSAT program, and currently has almost no capability for delivering data to mobile users.

In addition, the committee is aware that, as a result of the cancellation of the TSAT program, the industrial talent focused on developing systems to meet the very specific military requirement for jam-resistant communications will begin to rapidly dissipate over the next year.

In a related effort to meet growing military requirements for communications bandwidth, the budget request contained increased funding for the Wideband Global Satellite (WGS) communications program, a constellation of commercial-class satellites that will provide high bandwidth for mobile, as well as fixed users. However, the WGS system does not currently provide jam-resistant communications.

Contractors participating in both the AEHF and WGS programs have provided to the committee various recommendations for modifying each of these satellites in ways that might address bandwidth requirements for protected communications.

Section 1047 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) requires the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence to conduct a joint review of the bandwidth capacity requirements of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community by October 14, 2009. In coordination with this statutory review, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to prepare a strategy for addressing the military requirements for jam-resistant, protected communications that addresses the fragility of the industrial base supporting efforts to meet these requirements, and to deliver the strategy concurrent with the submission of the statutory review.

Rivet Joint RC–135 Services Oriented Architecture

The budget request contained $12.8 million in PE 35207F for manned reconnaissance systems, but did not contain sufficient funding to complete implementation of the Rivet Joint RC–135 Services Oriented Architecture (SOA) program.

The RC–135 SOA project will ensure full integration of Rivet Joint into the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)

enterprise, and will meet Department of Defense and intelligence community requirements for making ISR data and information discoverable, accessible, and to enable information sharing.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 35207F to complete implementation of the Rivet Joint RC–135 Services Oriented Architecture program, including the RC–135 Processing and Analysis Center.

Small Responsive Spacecraft at Low-Cost

The budget request contained $83.9 million in PE 63401F for advanced spacecraft technology, but contained no funding for the Small Responsive Spacecraft at Low-Cost (SRSL) project.

The SRSL would build on previous accomplishments of the Space Dynamics Laboratory at Utah State University in conjunction with the Air Force Research Laboratory, to develop and demonstrate technologies for new, low-cost space systems that have military utility and address warfighter needs. The project would develop a series of quick-response, small, lower-cost reconnaissance spacecraft, modular in design, to allow configuration to meet specific military needs under Operationally Responsive Space mission requirements.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.5 million in PE 63401F for the Small Responsive Spacecraft at Low-Cost project.

Third Generation Infrared Surveillance

The budget request contained $143.2 million in PE 64443F for Third Generation Infrared Surveillance (3GIRS).

The 3GIRS program is designed to provide advanced capability to warn of ballistic missile attacks on the United States, its deployed forces, and its allies, while also supporting missile defense, battlespace awareness, and technical intelligence missions. The program, originally referred to as the Alternative Infrared Satellite System (AIRSS), was initiated in 2006, as a result of a Nunn-McCurdy review of the Space Based Infrared Systems (SBIRS)-High program to generate competition for the SBIRS geosynchronous orbit (GEO)-3 satellite and to explore alternative technologies.

With the Defense Acquisition Executive's decision to procure SBIRS GEO–3 in July 2007, and following congressional guidance, the Air Force has redirected AIRSS resources to pursue risk reduction, system definition, and ground tests to enable a Third Generation Space Based Infrared program after the SBIRS satellites are delivered.

Originally conceived as a low-technical risk system, the 3GIRS program now includes significant technology development and flight-test demonstrations. The fiscal year 2010 budget request would support continued risk reduction and maturation of full-earth, wide field-of-view (WFOV) infrared (IR) sensor technology, enabling improved detection sensitivities and faster warning times of new and emerging worldwide missile threats against the United States, its deployed forces, and its allies. Sensor test and evaluation efforts would include hosting an IR payload prototype on a commercial host, WFOV algorithm development, and planning for integration into the existing SBIRS ground architecture.

While the committee supports continued development of the innovative sensor technologies being explored by this program, it

finds the 3GIRS development program is somewhat premature given the continuing challenges involved in fielding the current generation of SBIRS satellites.

The committee recommends $123.2 million, a decrease of $20.0 million, in PE 64443F for 3GIRS.

DEFENSE-WIDE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $20.7 billion for Defense-Wide research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $20.8 billion, a decrease of $100.0 million to the budget request.

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	48,544	2,000	50,544
		Virtual Perimeter Monitoring System (VPMS)		[2,000]	
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	226,125	4,200	230,325
		Development of Low-Cost, Stable Vaccines for Field Application		[3,200]	
		High School Science Study Group/CS Futures		[1,000]	
003	0601111D8Z	GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH	0		0
004	0601114D8Z	DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH	0		0
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	89,980		89,980
006	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	58,974	5,000	63,974
		Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, DEFENSE-WIDE	**423,623**	**11,200**	**434,823**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
007	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	22,669		22,669
008	0602227D8Z	MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER	0		0
009	0602228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCU) SCIENCE	15,164	5,000	20,164

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions Program		[5,000]	
010	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	34,034		34,034
011	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	282,749	-10,000	272,749
		Program Reduction		[-10,000]	
012	0602304E	COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS	142,840		142,840
013	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	40,587		40,587
014	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	209,072	2,000	211,072
		Chemical and Biological Resistant Clothing		[2,000]	
015	0602663D8Z	JOINT DATA MANAGEMENT ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,940		4,940
016	0602670D8Z	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APPLIED RESEARCH	9,446		9,446
017	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	276,075	-10,000	266,075
		Program Reduction		[-10,000]	
018	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	268,859	-3,000	265,859
		Improved Performance of ODS Ferritic Steels		[2,000]	
		Program Reduction		[-5,000]	
019	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	223,841	-10,000	213,841
		Program Reduction		[-10,000]	
020	0602718BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	219,130	3,600	222,730
		Eagles Eyes - Stand-off Radiation Detection		[3,600]	
021	1160401BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	27,384	4,250	31,634
		SOF Craft Integrated Backbone		[2,000]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Rapid and Low Cost Development of Next Generation Patrol Ships for Special Operations		[2,250]	
022	1160407BB	SOF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	0		0
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, DEFENSE-WIDE	**1,776,790**	**-18,150**	**1,758,640**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
023	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	23,538		23,538
024	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	43,808	3,000	46,808
		Lasercomm Link for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Robot Operations		[3,000]	
025	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	81,868	13,400	95,268
		Affordable Robust Mid-Sized UGV		[4,000]	
		Advanced Transparent LAS Glass Ceramic Armor Systems for Force Protection		[1,250]	
		Integrated Rugged Checkpoint Container		[2,500]	
		Combating Terrorism: Threat and Risk Assessment		[2,650]	
		Thresholds for Neurological Injuries from Repeated Blast Exposures		[3,000]	
026	0603160BR	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES - PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT	233,203		233,203
027	0603175C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	109,760		109,760
028	0603200D8Z	JOINT ADVANCED CONCEPTS	7,817	4,000	11,817
		Robotic Border Area Surveillance System Program		[4,000]	
029	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	23,276		23,276
030	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	338,360	-75,000	263,360

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Program Reduction		[-75,000]	
031	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	200,612		200,612
032	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	282,235	2,000	284,235
		Total Perimeter Surveillance		[2,000]	
033	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	10,838		10,838
034	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	198,352	4,300	202,652
		High Accuracy Network Determination System - Intelligent Optical Networks (HANDS-ION)		[2,000]	
		Distributed Network Switching and Security		[2,300]	
035	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	28,212		28,212
036	0603663D8Z	JOINT DATA MANAGEMENT RESEARCH	4,935		4,935
037	0603665D8Z	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	10,993		10,993
038	0603670D8Z	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	11,480		11,480
039	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	14,638		14,638
040	0603711D8Z	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS	9,110		9,110
041	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	19,043	2,000	21,043
		Next Generation Manufacturing Technologies Initiative		[2,000]	
042	0603713S	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,356		29,356
043	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	69,175		69,175
044	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	26,310	7,500	33,810
		Feature Size Yield Enhancement at DMEA's Semiconductors Foundry		[2,500]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		End to End Semi Fab Alpha Tool		[5,000]	
045	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	11,135		11,135
046	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	205,912	-15,000	190,912
		Program Reduction		[-15,000]	
047	0603745D8Z	SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR) COHERENT CHANGE DETECTION (CDD)	4,864		4,864
048	0603750D8Z	ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	0		0
049	0603755D8Z	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	221,286		221,286
050	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	293,476		293,476
051	0603764E	LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	0		0
052	0603765E	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	186,526		186,526
053	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	135,941		135,941
054	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	243,056	-15,000	228,056
		Program Reduction		[-15,000]	
055	0603768E	GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	37,040		37,040
056	0603769SE	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,822		13,822
057	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	31,298		31,298
058	0603805S	DUAL USE TECHNOLOGY	0		0
059	0603826D8Z	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	107,984	-10,000	97,984
		Program Reduction		[-10,000]	
060	0603828D8Z	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	124,480	2,700	127,180
		Tidewater Full Scale Exercise		[2,700]	
061	0603832D8Z	DOD MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	38,505		38,505
062	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	95,734		95,734

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
063	0603942D8Z	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2,219	3,000	5,219
		National Radio Frequency RD&T Transfer Center		[3,000]	
064	0909999D8Z	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
065	1160402BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	31,675	3,500	35,175
		Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Laboratory Testing and Assessment Center		[3,500]	
066	1160422BB	AVIATION ENGINEERING ANALYSIS	3,544		3,544
067	1160472BB	SOF INFORMATION AND BROADCAST SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,988		4,988
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**3,570,404**	**-69,600**	**3,500,804**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
068	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	36,019		36,019
069	0603228D8Z	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0		0
070	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	21,718		21,718
071	0603709D8Z	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	11,803	3,850	15,653
		Autonomous Machine Vision for Mapping and Investigation of Remote Sites		[2,250]	
		RobonostiX Integration to Improve Readiness of Robotic Unmanned Systems		[1,600]	
072	0603714D8Z	ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	17,771		17,771

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
073	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	31,613		31,613
074	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	719,465		719,465
075	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	982,922		982,922
076	0603883C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT	186,697		186,697
077	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	205,952		205,952
078	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	636,856		636,856
079	0603886C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM INTERCEPTOR	0		0
080	0603888C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS	966,752		966,752
081	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	369,145	-25,000	344,145
		Programs Reduction		[-25,000]	
082	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA	301,566		301,566
083	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	1,690,758		1,690,758
084	0603893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	180,000		180,000
085	0603894C	MULTIPLE KILL VEHICLE	0		0
086	0603895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	12,549		12,549
087	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI	340,014		340,014
088	0603897C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE HERCULES	48,186		48,186
089	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	60,921	500	61,421
		Independent Advisory Group to Review Ballistic Missile Defense Training Needs		[500]	
090	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	86,949	5,000	91,949
		Joint Data Exchange Center-Missile Defense		[5,000]	
091	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	6,164		6,164

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
092	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	174,576		174,576
093	0603908C	BMD EUROPEAN INTERCEPTOR SITE	0		0
094	0603909C	BMD EUROPEAN MIDCOURSE RADAR	0		0
095	0603911C	BMD EUROPEAN CAPABILITY	50,504		50,504
096	0603912C	BMD EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT	0		0
097	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	119,634	20,500	140,134
		Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense		[20,500]	
098	0603920D8Z	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	14,687		14,687
099	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	13,885		13,885
100	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	4,887		4,887
101	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT	55,289		55,289
102	0604648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	18,577	4,300	22,877
		Mobile Detection Assessment Response System Enhancements		[4,300]	
103	0604670D8Z	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING	7,006		7,006
104	0604787D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JSIC)	19,744		19,744
105	0604828D8Z	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	16,972		16,972
106	0605017D8Z	REDUCTION OF TOTAL OWNERSHIP COST	24,647		24,647
107	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	3,949		3,949
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, DEFENSE-WIDE	**7,438,177**	**9,150**	**7,447,327**

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
108	0604051D8Z	DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP)	28,862		28,862
109	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	7,628		7,628
110	0604165D8Z	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	166,913		166,913
111	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	332,895		332,895
112	0604709D8Z	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	5,127		5,127
113	0604764K	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	39,911		39,911
114	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	20,633		20,633
115	0605000BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	8,735		8,735
116	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,705	124,410	136,115
		Transfer from Title XIV		[124,410]	
117	0605018BTA	DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM (DIMHRS)	70,000		70,000
118	0605020BTA	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY R&D ACTIVITIES	197,008		197,008
119	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	395		395
120	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	5,000		5,000
121	0605140D8Z	TRUSTED FOUNDRY	41,223		41,223
122	0605648D8Z	DEFENSE ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE (DAE) PILOT PROGRAM	4,267		4,267
123	0303141K	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	18,431		18,431
124	0303158K	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	49,047		49,047
125	0807708D8Z	WOUNDED ILL AND INJURED SENIOR OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (WII-SOC) STAFF OFFICE	1,609		1,609

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	**1,009,389**	**124,410**	**1,133,799**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
126	0603757D8Z	TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (T2)	0		0
127	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	13,121		13,121
128	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	15,247		15,247
129	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	145,052	7,500	152,552
		Joint Gulf Range Test and Training Complex		[3,000]	
		Gulf Range Mobile Instrumentation Capability		[3,000]	
		Advanced SAM Hardware Simulator Development		[1,500]	
130	0604943D8Z	THERMAL VICAR	9,045		9,045
131	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	9,455		9,455
132	0605104D8Z	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	44,760	1,000	45,760
		Center for Technology and National Security Policy at the National Defense University		[1,000]	
133	0605110D8Z	USD(A&T)--CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	4,914		4,914
134	0605117D8Z	FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	94,921		94,921
135	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	96,909	-21,000	75,909
		Information System Security - Program Not Justified		[-21,000]	
136	0605128D8Z	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	0		0
137	0605130D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	35,054		35,054

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
138	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	6,474		6,474
139	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	14,916		14,916
140	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	5,888		5,888
141	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	106,477		106,477
142	0605502BR	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	0		0
143	0605502C	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH - MDA	0		0
144	0605502D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
145	0605502E	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
146	0605502S	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
147	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE ADMINISTRATION	2,163		2,163
148	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	11,005		11,005
149	0605798S	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	0		0
150	0605799D8Z	EMERGING CAPABILITIES	19,981		19,981
151	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	54,411	-5,000	49,411
		Program Reduction		[-5,000]	
152	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	19,554		19,554
153	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	23,512	3,000	26,512
		Renewable Energy Systems (RES) for Defense Applications		[3,000]	
154	0605897E	DARPA AGENCY RELOCATION	45,000	-10,000	35,000
		Program Reduction		[-10,000]	
155	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ - R&D	51,055		51,055
156	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	5,929		5,929
157	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	8,000		8,000

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
158	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	1,250		1,250
159	0301555G	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0		0
160	0301556G	SPECIAL PROGRAM	0		0
161	0303166D8Z	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	30,604		30,604
162	0303169D8Z	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION	4,667		4,667
163	0305103E	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	50,000		50,000
164	0305193D8Z	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	20,648		20,648
165	0305193G	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	0		0
166	0305400D8Z	WARFIGHTING AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED SUPPORT	829		829
167	0804767D8Z	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)	34,306		34,306
168	0901585C	PENTAGON RESERVATION	19,709		19,709
169	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ - MDA	57,403		57,403
170	0901598D8W	IT SOFTWARE DEV INITIATIVES	980		980
170A	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	124,705		124,705
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**1,189,553**	**-24,500**	**1,165,053**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
171	0604130V	DEFENSE INFORMATION.SYSTEM FOR SECURITY (DISS)	1,384		1,384
172	0605127T	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH (RIO) AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANA	2,001		2,001
173	0605147T	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHASIS)	292		292

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
174	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	6,198		6,198
175	0607828D8Z	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	46,214		46,214
176	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	0		0
177	0208043J	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,179		2,179
178	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	74,786		74,786
180	0301144K	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	10,767		10,767
181	0301301L	GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM	0	5,800	5,800
		Advanced Scientific Missile Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (IPB)		[4,000]	
		Portable Device for Latent Fingerprint Identification		[1,800]	
182	0301318BB	HUMINT (CONTROLLED)	0		0
183	0301371G	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE - CCP	0		0
184	0301372L	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE - GDIP	0		0
185	0301555BZ	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0		0
186	0301556BZ	SPECIAL PROGRAM	0		0
187	0302016K	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	548		548
188	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	17,655		17,655
189	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS - DCS	9,406		9,406
190	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	9,830		9,830
191	0303135G	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	8,116		8,116
192	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	41,002		41,002
193	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	13,477		13,477

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
194	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	408,316		408,316
195	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	0		0
196	0303148K	DISA MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	1,205		1,205
197	0303149J	C4I FOR THE WARRIOR	4,098		4,098
198	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	23,761		23,761
199	0303153K	JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER	18,944		18,944
200	0303170K	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	1,782		1,782
201	0303260D8Z	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE (C)	942		942
202	0303610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	5,239		5,239
203	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	16,381		16,381
204	0304345BQ	NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NGP)	0		0
206	0305103D8Z	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	993		993
207	0305103G	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	0		0
208	0305103K	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	10,080		10,080
209	0305125D8Z	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	12,725		12,725
210	0305127BZ	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0		0
211	0305127L	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0		0
212	0305146BZ	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0		0
213	0305146L	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0		0
214	0305183L	DEFENSE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) ACTIVITIES	0		0
215	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	6,948		6,948
216	0305193L	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	0		0
217	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	1,479		1,479
218	0305202G	DRAGON U-2	0		0

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
219	0305206G	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	0		0
220	0305207G	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	0	3,000	3,000
		Personal Area Network for Land Soldiers (PANLS)		[3,000]	
221	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	1,407		1,407
222	0305208BQ	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	0		0
223	0305208G	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	0		0
224	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,158		3,158
225	0305208L	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	0		0
226	0305219BB	MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV	2,067		2,067
227	0305229G	REAL-TIME ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT (RT10)	0		0
228	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,963		2,963
229	0305600D8Z	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, ADVANCEMENT AND INTEGRATION	1,389		1,389
230	0305866L	DIA SUPPORT TO SOUTHCOM INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0		0
231	0305880L	COMBATANT COMMAND INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	0		0
232	0305883L	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET (HDBT) INTEL SUPPORT	0		0
233	0305884L	INTELLIGENCE PLANNING AND REVIEW ACTIVITIES	0		0
235	0305889G	COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	0		0
236	0307141G	INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEV	0		0
237	0307207G	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS)	0		0
238	0708011S	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	20,514	4,200	24,714
		Commercialization of High Rate Polymide Composites for Military & Commercial Aircraft		[2,000]	
		Optical Fiber Assembly Manufacturing		[1,000]	

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Northwest Manufacturing Initiative		[1,200]	
239	0708012S	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	2,798		2,798
240	0902298J	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JCS)	8,303		8,303
241	1001018D8Z	NATO AGS	74,485		74,485
242	1105219BB	MQ-9 UAV	4,380		4,380
243	1130435BB	STORM	0		0
244	1160279BB	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH/SMALL BUS TECH TRANSFER PILOT PROG	0		0
245	1160403BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	82,621		82,621
246	1160404BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,182		6,182
247	1160405BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	21,273	30,100	51,373
		Biometric Optical Surveillance System (BOSS)		[2,000]	
		Advanced, Long Endurance Unattended Ground Sensor		[8,000]	
		Counterproliferation Analysis and Planning System (CAPS)		[20,100]	
248	1160408BB	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	60,310		60,310
249	1160421BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS CV-22 DEVELOPMENT	12,687		12,687
250	1160423BB	JOINT MULTI-MISSION SUBMERSIBLE	43,412		43,412
251	1160425BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS AIRCRAFT DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS	0		0
252	1160426BB	OPERATIONS ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS) DEVELOPMENT	1,321		1,321
253	1160427BB	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS (MTPS)	3,192		3,192
254	1160428BB	UNMANNED VEHICLES (UV)	0		0
255	1160429BB	MC130J SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION	5,957		5,957

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
256	1160474BB	SOF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS	733		733
257	1160476BB	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS	2,368		2,368
258	1160477BB	SOF WEAPONS SYSTEMS	1,081		1,081
259	1160478BB	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS	597		597
260	1160479BB	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR SYSTEMS	3,369	1,750	5,119
		Miniature Day Night Sight for Crew Served Weapons		[1,750]	
261	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,973		1,973
262	1160482BB	SOF ROTARY WING AVIATION	18,863		18,863
263	1160483BB	SOF UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	3,452	4,000	7,452
		Transformer Technology for Combat Submersibles (TTCS)		[4,000]	
264	1160484BB	SOF SURFACE CRAFT	12,250		12,250
265	1160488BB	SOF PSYOP	9,887		9,887
266	1160489BB	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	4,944		4,944
267	1160490BB	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	11,547		11,547
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	4,148,984	3,000	4,151,984
		Final E-Curfew (FeC) Enhancements		[3,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**5,335,215**	**51,850**	**5,387,065**
		Total, RDT&E Defense-Wide	**20,741,542**	**84,360**	**20,825,902**

Items of Special Interest

Airborne Laser

The budget request contained $186.7 million in PE 63883C for the Airborne Laser (ABL) program.

The committee continues to have concerns about the operational effectiveness, suitability, survivability, and affordability of the ABL program. The committee notes that the ABL program is eight years behind schedule and approximately $4.0 billion over budget. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff echoed these concerns in testimony before the committee this year and noted that ABL's operational concept was "flawed."

Given these concerns, the committee supports the decision to cancel the second ABL prototype aircraft. This action is consistent with section 235 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), which limits the availability of funds for procurement of a second or subsequent ABL aircraft until the Secretary of Defense, after receiving an assessment by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, submits a certification to the congressional defense committees that the ABL system has demonstrated a high probability of being operationally effective, suitable, survivable, and affordable.

The committee recommends $186.7 million, the amount of the budget request, in PE 63883C for the ABL program.

Arrow-3 upper-tier weapons system

The committee supports efforts to develop an upper-tier follow-on to the Arrow Weapons System for the State of Israel. After a number of changes to Israel's requirements, the United States and Israel have chosen to pursue the development of the Arrow-3 interceptor as the primary approach for an upper-tier missile defense capability for Israel. However, the committee notes that this is a technically challenging undertaking that involves the development of a number of critical and complex technologies that neither Israel nor the United States have ever produced. This has led a number of senior Department of Defense officials to label Arrow-3 as a "high-risk" program. Consequently, it is uncertain as to whether Israel can succeed in developing all of the technologies associated with the Arrow-3 interceptor in time to meet its required fielding schedule.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is currently negotiating a project agreement with the Israeli Ministry of Defense for the Arrow-3 program. Given the high-risk nature of Arrow-3, the committee understands that the Arrow-3 project agreement will contain clear knowledge points (i.e., technical benchmarks) and a schedule that will govern the development of the program. Future decisions about the program should be based on the Arrow-3 system's ability to meet the agreed knowledge points and schedule. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by April 15, 2010, that describes the agreed knowledge points and schedule, and assesses whether the Arrow-3 program is meeting the agreed knowledge points and schedule. The committee further directs that the report include a discussion of alternative paths the Department is examining to assist Israel in developing

an upper-tier missile defense capability, such as the land-based version of the Standard Missile-3 (SM–3), should the Arrow-3 program fail to meet the agreed knowledge points and schedule.

Noting the evolving ballistic missile threat in the Middle East region, the committee believes that if the Arrow-3 program fails to meet the agreed knowledge points and schedule within a reasonable timeframe, the Department should give serious consideration to deploying a land-based version of the SM–3 missile to Israel as an alternative.

Center for technology and national security policy at the National Defense University

The budget request contained $44.8 million in PE 65104D8Z for technical studies, support, and analysis, but contained no funds for analyses by the Center for Technology and National Security Policy (CTNSP) at the National Defense University.

The committee recognizes that CTNSP continues to provide valuable support to the Department through the development of a wide range of studies which are designed to inform and sharpen national security decision making. The committee continues to be the beneficiary of CTNSP studies and CTNSP experts, and encourages the CTNSP to continue to explore issues of importance to the Department and the nation. The committee believes the CTNSP should explore research into several key areas, including science and technology to support irregular warfare, test and evaluation infrastructure, improving integration of social science research into defense programs, and workforce development for future cyber warriors.

The committee recommends $45.8 million, an increase of $1.0 million, in PE 65104D8Z for the CTNSP.

Coordination of energy storage device requirements and investments

The committee is aware that there are currently over 500 battery related programs and thousands of devices being developed or used by the Department of Defense, defense agencies, combatant commands, and military services that rely on batteries for some or all of their functionality. These devices include night vision goggles, navigational devices, thermal weapon sights, radios, chemical-biological sensors, unmanned drones, and tactical vehicles among others. Further, the demand for portable power on the battlefield continues to grow, and power requirements for portable and mobile electronics continue to outpace the capacity of existing power sources. The committee is particularly concerned that soldiers may be required to carry 20 to 40 pounds of batteries on a typical four-day mission. Additionally, the acquisition, storage, distribution, and disposal of batteries pose a formidable logistical challenge on the battlefield. The committee is also aware that the number of batteries required for military effectiveness may be further complicated by requirements for military-unique and system-unique battery sources that can be costly to manufacture and support.

Section 218 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) required the Secretary of Defense to develop an advanced energy storage technology and manufacturing roadmap. Further, that provision required that the roadmap be developed in coordination with all elements and organizations of the Department of Defense, other ap-

propriate federal, state and local government organizations, and representatives from private industry and academia. The committee notes that that report is due October 14, 2009. The committee believes that the roadmap will provide an opportunity for enhanced coordination and communication regarding development and production of energy storage technologies such as batteries, fuel cells, and capacitors. The committee includes a provision elsewhere in this title that would require the Comptroller General to conduct an assessment of the Department of Defense coordination of energy storage device investments and requirements.

Counterproliferation analysis and planning system

The budget request contained $21.3 million in PE 116405BB for special operations intelligence systems development, but contained no funds for the counterproliferation analysis and planning system (CAPS).

The committee is aware that the counterproliferation analysis and planning system provides military planners and intelligence analysts with a capability to identify facilities and buildings that are critical nodes in foreign weapons of mass destruction manufacturing processes. CAPS is developed and maintained by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and managed by the U.S. Special Operations Command in coordination with the U.S. Strategic Command. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to incorporate funding for CAPS into the baseline budget in future years.

The committee recommends an increase of $20.1 million in PE 116405BB for the counterproliferation analysis and planning system.

Defense computing challenges

The committee notes the important role of information technology (IT), computing, and processing capabilities in providing critical defense capabilities. In the past, Department of Defense funding for IT research and development has provided a solid foundation for pervasive technologies now firmly available in both the defense and commercial sectors.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to do more to improve our ability to address future and emerging grand challenges in defense computing. For example, increased persistent surveillance leads to challenges in providing management and discovery in large complex data sets. The emergence of ultra-large-scale systems and new high-end computing capabilities will require new programming approaches to handle massive parallel processing. The committee urges the Department of Defense to increase resources devoted to research on these challenges in order to maintain its military edge into the future.

Director, Test Resource Management Center

Section 231 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314) established the Department of Defense (DOD) Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) to provide improved management and oversight of the DOD major range and test facility base (MRTFB). Section 231, as amended in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) and the National Defense Authorization

Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), established the TRMC as a DOD field activity, and tasked its director with review and oversight of DOD proposed budgets and expenditures for test and evaluation resources of the MRTFB, drafting of biennial strategic plans, review of annual military service budget requests, and administration of the central test and evaluation investment program (CTEIP). Congress established this activity and the position of the director to ensure that the military services were adequately funding their test and evaluation infrastructure to a level necessary to meet DOD test and evaluation requirements.

In the eight years since its founding, the committee believes that the TRMC has largely fulfilled its purpose. Its annual certifications and reports provide a valuable tool for Congress to ensure that the MRTFB is adequately funded to meet its mission requirements. However, the committee remains concerned that the military services have, at times, not provided the Director, TRMC with adequate notice and information concerning significant proposed changes to service elements of the MRTFB to allow the director to meet his statutory obligations. The committee also remains concerned that over time, the test and evaluation infrastructure of the Department of Defense has continued to deteriorate. Therefore, to ensure that the Director, TRMC has the information necessary to provide timely and accurate recommendations, this Act includes legislative language providing the director with the same access to information granted to the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation.

Ground-based Midcourse Defense program

The budget request contained $982.9 million in PE 63882C for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program.

The committee notes its continuing concerns with the operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability of the GMD system. The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) continues to raise concerns about GMD testing. DOT&E's "Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report to Congress" stated, "GMD flight testing to date will not support a high level of confidence in its limited capabilities . . . additional test data collected under realistic test conditions is necessary to validate the models and simulations and to increase the ability of those models and simulations to accurately predict system capability." Furthermore, the Government Accountability Office noted in a March 2008, report on the missile defense program for fiscal year 2008 that the deployment schedule for the GMD system has outpaced testing.

The committee understands that the Department plans to limit the deployment of operational GMD interceptors in Alaska and California to 30. The committee notes that in testimony to Congress earlier this year, the Secretary of Defense indicated that given the limited nature of the long-range missile threat from rogue states, 30 GMD interceptors should be sufficient to meet warfighter requirements in the near- to mid-term. Based on this and other information, the committee supports the decision to limit the deployment of additional GMD interceptors in Alaska and California. Furthermore, the committee remains concerned that in the rush to deploy an initial system in 2004, suitability concerns associated with the system failed to receive sufficient attention. This concern was reinforced earlier this year when the Director of the

Missile Defense Agency testified to the committee that health and status indicators had forced the agency to remove a number of GMD interceptors from their silos to perform unscheduled maintenance and missile refurbishment. The committee believes that greater attention must be focused on the reliability, maintainability, and suitability of the GMD system. Elsewhere in this title, the committee includes a provision to address this issue.

The committee recommends $982.9 million, the amount of the budget request, in PE 63882C for the GMD program.

High Accuracy Network Determination System

The budget request contained $198.4 million in PE 63648D8Z for Joint Capability Technology Demonstrations, but contained no funding for the High Accuracy Network Determination System-Intelligent Optical Network (HANDS–ION) program. HANDS–ION addresses critical space situational awareness needs and reduces the potential for collisions of space assets by reducing errors in the current space-object maintenance catalog, as well as supplements the catalog with system characterization information.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 63648D8Z for the HANDS–ION program.

Hybrid air vehicle technology

The committee is aware that the Rapid Reaction Technology Office in the Department of Defense is exploring early development activities for a hybrid air vehicle (HAV). If the proposed capabilities for a rigid-hull lighter-than-air vehicle come to fruition, the Department of Defense has the potential to revolutionize the future of intra-theater airlift. The conceptual goals for the HAV would greatly increase the heavy cargo lift capability, reduce the logistics footprint in theater, and radically change the hub and spoke logistics structure that has developed since the end of World War II. HAV capability could reduce our dependence on foreign airbases and ports, as well as the effectiveness of anti-access strategies like those used to disrupt our supply routes from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan into the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In the nearer term, HAV could serve an important role in providing persistent surveillance capabilities, through longer duration dwell times and a wider range of sensor packages, than is currently possible with existing technologies. The committee encourages the Department to continue to invest in developing and demonstrating core technologies for HAVs, and believes that such efforts should include closer coordination and cooperation with the Air Force and Transportation Command.

Implementation of the defense agencies initiative

The committee continues to support the implementation of an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system in order to improve the financial management of the defense agencies. The Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI), the ERP solution being implemented by the Business Transformation Agency, is a vital step to improving the accuracy, reliability, and transparency of financial transactions within the 16 defense agencies and 7 field activities of the Department of Defense.

The committee is concerned that important lessons from recent implementations of ERPs are not being followed. Early integration activities of other ERPs, like DAI and the Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System, indicate the need to pre-process and cleanse the data in preparation for transition from legacy systems to the new ERP. The failure to do so has resulted in extensive program delays.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to have each of the defense agencies and field activities participating in DAI to begin the process of auditing their financial data. Each of these audits should be initiated not less than 6 months before they begin implementing DAI in order to improve the chances for a successful implementation. The Secretary should submit notifications to the congressional defense committees within 15 days of the initiation, as well as the completion, of a financial audit for each defense agency and field activity participating in DAI.

K–12 education in computer sciences and mathematics

The budget request contained $226.1 million in PE 61101E for basic research in the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), including $2.0 million for the Computer Futures program; $96.1 million in PE 61104A for basic research in the Army, including $5.3 million for the eCybermission program; and $413.7 million in PE 61153N for basic research in the Navy, but included no funds for educational outreach programs in STEM to stimulate careers in computer science and engineering.

The committee is concerned about reports such as the National Academy of Science study "Rising Above the Gathering Storm," which indicate that the United States may not be producing sufficient numbers of scientists and engineers (S&E) to meet our future national security needs. The strength of the nation is founded on a knowledge economy, so should the nation be unable to provide for its demands in S&Es, it will have severe detrimental effects on the defense sector and the broader economic health of the nation. Facing a similar challenge 50 years ago, President Eisenhower increased investments in science and mathematics education that continue to pay dividends today.

In that same spirit, service and agency investments in K–12 educational outreach programs represent an investment in the nation's intellectual capital that the committee believes will reap significant rewards in the future. The Computer Futures program is supporting K–12 educational programs to develop and foster students of computer science and mathematics at an early age in order to create a pipeline to support the nation's future scientific and engineering needs in these areas. The eCybermission program is a nationwide, web-based science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) competition designed to stimulate interest and encourage continued education in these technical areas among middle and high school students.

The committee recommends $227.1 million, an increase of $1.0 million, in PE 61101E for DARPA's Computer Futures program to create and validate additional curriculum covering new topics, and to expand the program into new school systems. The committee recommends $97.1 million, an increase of $1.0 million, in PE 61104A for expansion of the e-Cybermission program to create new

curricula and to expand the geographic diversity of the participating schools.

The committee also recommends $415.7 million, an increase of $2.0 million, in PE 61153N for the development of a Navy cyber educational outreach program, similar to DARPA's Computer Science Futures program, or the Army e-Cybermission. In developing this program, the committee encourages the Navy to consider innovative strategies to leverage Department of Defense and Department of Navy laboratories and advanced educational institutions to create long term partnerships. The committee also encourages the Navy to consider developing a full-spectrum program that encompasses K–12 and even undergraduate outreach, including the possible provision of scholarships for promising students.

Kinetic Energy Interceptor and Multiple Kill Vehicle technology applications

The committee recognizes that the Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI) program and the Multiple Kill Vehicle (MKV) program have completed research and development of certain technologies that could be beneficial to other defense programs. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2010, on the feasibility of completing development of certain technologies that were in the process of being developed through the KEI and MKV programs and could have additional useful defense applications.

Missile defense and military operational requirements

One of the key themes resident in the three missile defense programs that the Secretary of Defense has recommended for termination in the fiscal year 2010 budget request (the second Airborne Laser aircraft, the Multiple Kill Vehicle program, and the Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI) program) is that each program has not been linked to clear military operational requirements. The committee believes that this is a direct result of the Department's decision in 2002 to remove the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) from the normal Department of Defense requirements process, and from oversight by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. For example, the KEI program was originally presented to Congress as a sea-based, mobile missile defense interceptor. However, the current KEI interceptor is too large to fit into any existing Navy surface combatant without significant and costly modifications.

The need to effectively link missile defense programs with the Department's overall requirements process is essential if the United States is to deploy operationally effective, suitable, and survivable systems. While a number of steps to improve MDA's integration with the rest of the Department of Defense have recently occurred, such as the establishment of the Warfighter Involvement Program and the Missile Defense Executive Board, the committee believes that additional effort is required in this area. As the Department conducts the missile defense policy and strategy review required by section 234 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee encourages the Department to take the necessary actions to ensure that missile defense programs are closely linked to the military operational requirements process.

Missile defense inventory and force structure analysis

The committee has long been concerned about how the Department of Defense has developed missile defense force structure and inventory requirements. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee directed the Secretary of Defense to develop a process and methodology for determining overall missile defense force structure and inventory requirements. The Department recently notified the committee that it has begun an initial review of requirements and plans to address the committee's direction as part of the missile defense policy and strategy review required by section 229 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The committee supports this decision.

The committee expects that once the requirements review is complete, the Department will provide the results of the review to the committee, similar to the manner in which the Department provided the Joint Capabilities Mix II study results.

The committee believes that missile defense should be placed within a stronger defense planning framework to identify the nation's longer-term missile defense requirements to defend the United States, its deployed forces, and friends and allies against the full range of ballistic missile threats. Without such a framework, the committee is concerned that program decisions and tradeoffs may be made without a comprehensive understanding of the end-to-end requirements of the entire ballistic missile defense system. The committee believes that it is important for the Department's review to include participation of key stakeholders such as the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and the relevant defense agencies. Furthermore, the committee believes that the analysis supporting the review should ensure that missile defense force structure and inventory requirements are clearly linked to threat assessments and warfighter requirements, such as operational effectiveness, suitability, maintainability, and survivability.

Missile Defense Agency space support

The committee recognizes that global, pervasive and persistent sensor coverage is necessary to support on-demand engagement of ballistic missiles early in flight. Space sensors provide such coverage free from geographical constraints and the need for host nation basing. The Missile Defense Agency is pursuing a space architecture which will integrate feeds from existing and programmed Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) satellites with an envisioned fire control quality Precision Tracking Space Sensor (PTSS) constellation in Low Earth Orbit. Leveraging of OPIR assets will result in substantial technical simplification of the PTSS layer and significant cost savings.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the defense committees not later than March 1, 2010, providing a description of the PTSS long lead risk reduction activities to include: (1) payload design, prototyping and laboratory characterization; (2) continuing work on consolidated ground processing of overhead sensor feeds; and (3) implementation of the C2BMC interface.

New approaches for national security information sharing

The committee notes that since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, and other members of the intelligence community have made some progress in implementing recommendations for improved interagency information sharing. The committee is concerned, however, that in pursuing information technology solutions with traditional systems providers, the Departments are neither fully coordinated nor are they leveraging the full range of innovative information technologies offered by small businesses.

The committee is aware that many such technologies offered by small businesses have already been prototyped on programs such as the Department of State's Net-Centric Diplomacy initiative and the U.S. Special Operations Command INFORM program. Therefore, in an effort to ensure information sharing solutions through leveraging breakthrough technology innovations, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to explore new, emerging commercial information technologies for interagency information sharing by:

(1) Transitioning mature innovative technology prototypes for information sharing in ways that are independent of current large systems development efforts performed through traditional lead systems integrators; and

(2) Integrating Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) proposals to support major Departmental programs for information sharing, command and control and data fusion.

Organic social science expertise within the Department of Defense

The committee is encouraged by the amount of effort that the Department of Defense has focused on cultivating social science expertise to support defense missions. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee noted concerns about the dearth of social science expertise within the Department. As new human, cultural, and social behavior related research and operational initiatives are started or expanded, such as the Minerva Initiative and the Human Terrain System, the lack of organic expertise is becoming more acute.

The committee supports the greater development of in-house capacity to take advantage of increasing social science methods in order to reduce dependencies on contractors or academics on the battlefield. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to utilize the full range of tools at the Department's disposal to increase that capacity, including:

(1) Encouraging the development of appropriate personnel specialties in the military departments;

(2) Encouraging advanced degrees for officers and enlisted personnel in key disciplines, such as anthropology, social psychology, sociology, and computational social sciences;

(3) Expanding faculty positions in military colleges for key disciplines, such as anthropology, social psychology, sociology, and computational social sciences, especially as they support multidisciplinary research centers in those institutions; and

(4) Developing a more robust concept for reachback that better leverages the academic community.

Quantum computing research

The committee is aware that quantum computing is emerging as a potentially new disruptive technology. While it has the potential to greatly enhance U.S. computing capability, it can also be used as a tool by adversaries wishing to compromise our technological capabilities. The committee encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to continue to lead research in this area, but requires a better understanding of the state of research by the Department as well as by industry, academia, other federal and international entities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, in coordination with the scientific offices of the military departments and defense agencies, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees assessing the state of quantum computing research. The report should be submitted within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and should include the following elements:

(1) A description of quantum computing research activities within the Department of Defense, including those associated with cryptography, encryption, and stenography;

(2) An assessment of the possible impacts of quantum computing on DOD operations;

(3) An assessment of the secondary materiel impacts associated with the adoption of quantum computing techniques, such as hardware, routing or networking upgrades required to implement a quantum computing architecture;

(4) A comparative assessment of efforts within the United States and internationally in quantum computing, including civilian agency and commercial research and development; and

(5) An assessment of the sufficiency of the national workforce, including those civilian and military personnel within the Department capable of carrying out or managing these quantum computing research activities.

Report on joint wargaming simulation management

The committee has reviewed the Department's *Report on Department of Defense Joint Modeling and Simulation Activities,* submitted in response to section 1042 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The committee notes that the current value of modeling and simulation (M&S) to the Department of Defense (DOD) is clear and affirms the House of Representatives 2007 declaration (H. Res. 487) that M&S is a national critical technology. The committee further notes the utility of M&S continues to expand and that the application of this technology will become pervasive in all aspects of defense military and business operations.

As the impact of, and reliance upon, M&S increases, its trustworthiness must be assured by disciplined validation. To be affordable, duplicative efforts must be identified and rationalized. Because all possible uses of models and simulations and ways of employing them in combination cannot be anticipated, they should adhere to standards that maximize their interoperability and reuse.

To allow the Department to use M&S to collaborate with other government agencies and allied nations to plan, train, and develop new defense capabilities, those standards must be common. M&S requirements and resources must be visible across the Department to facilitate cooperative developments and reuse. Additionally, the work force must be educated to use M&S to its full potential.

Attaining these enterprise-level goals requires an effective DOD M&S management process, but it is not clear that the Department's new approach as outlined in DOD Directive 5000.59, entitled DoD Modeling and Simulation Management, rises to that level. Although the report claims that "the Department is executing enterprise management of M&S capabilities to enhance the return on M&S investment," it does not provide any specifics supporting that assertion. Additionally, the report is largely unresponsive to the requirement to describe "incentives and plans to reduce or divest duplicative or outdated capabilities." The report claims the Department's M&S steering committee management and coordination efforts are "yielding a high return on investment from the over $2.2 billion annual investment in joint M&S programs . . .," but it does not provide any metrics to validate that claim.

For these and other reasons, the committee believes a more careful consideration of DOD M&S management is appropriate. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report that explains the investments from the funding provided to its M&S management organization (PE 63832D8Z, Joint Wargaming Simulation Management Office) and their impact on the rest of DOD M&S investments to achieve greater cost-effectiveness. The report should cover fiscal years 2006–2009 and should be submitted by January 31, 2010.

In light of the fact that M&S technology has transitioned beyond the technology development stage into mainstream use, the report should also consider the appropriateness of the current management of this Program Element by the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

Report on requirements for non-lethal weapons

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee noted the value of non-lethal weapons in reducing risks to the warfighter and to non-combatants in current and prospective contingency operations. The committee urged the Department to accelerate its efforts to field such systems, including active denial technologies to: ensure adequate funding for the non-lethal weapons science and technology base; and to develop policy, doctrine, and tactics for their employment. Since then, the increase in piracy on the high seas, unintended noncombatant casualties in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and the evolution of U.S. defense strategy toward a greater focus on support and stability operations, support to civil authorities, humanitarian assistance, and unconventional and irregular warfare reinforce the committee's belief that non-lethal weapons can play a valuable role in ensuring mission success. Despite this, the General Accountability Office (GAO), in an April 2009 report titled *DOD Needs to Improve Program Management, Policy, and Testing to Enhance Ability to Field Operationally Useful Non-lethal Weapons,* noted flaws in the Depart-

ment's process for procuring non-lethal weapons. The committee agrees with the GAO that the acquisition process for procuring these capabilities must be streamlined and made more efficient. The process must also support the Department's requirements for fielding such systems in a timely manner in support of mission objectives.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report, by November 1, 2009, on the Department's requirements for non-lethal weapons. The report should address, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A description of the types of missions where non-lethal weapons would provide a useful adjunct to the use of lethal force;

(2) An explanation of how the Department intends to integrate non-lethal weapons into U.S. defense strategy, including the role envisioned for non-lethal systems in the Quadrennial Defense Review;

(3) An assessment of whether the services have adequately prioritized the development and fielding of non-lethal weapons vis-a-vis other capabilities tailored to the requirements of irregular warfare;

(4) An assessment of how the combatant commanders view the utility of non-lethal weapons for operations in their respective theaters;

(5) A description of the actions the Department has taken to address the concerns contained in the GAO report and the results of those actions; and

(6) An identification of impediments to the development and fielding of non-lethal weapons and an explanation of what actions the Department is taking to overcome those impediments.

Short-range ballistic missile defense

The budget request contained $119.6 million in PE 63913C for Israeli Cooperative Programs.

The short-range ballistic missile defense program is being jointly developed by the United States and the State of Israel to provide an affordable and effective defense against the threat from long-range artillery rockets and short-range ballistic missiles, and will provide direct benefits to the security of both nations.

The committee recommends $140.1 million, an increase of $20.5 million, in PE 63913C to support continued development of the short-range ballistic missile defense program.

Solid state technology for non-lethal systems

Current active denial non-lethal systems require large gyrotron tube-based technology that limits these systems to primarily support fixed site operations. In order to make this non-lethal technology tactically viable to mobile forces, the current tube-based technology must be replaced by smaller, lighter, lower-cost systems that allow active denial technology to be integrated with ground combat vehicles. One enabler for smaller size and cost reduction is the development of a versatile high-power solid-state array. The committee urges the Department to pursue other technologies, such as a high-power solid-state source, to accelerate the development and demonstration of a more compact Active Denial System.

Theater missile defense

The committee has been concerned for several years that the missile defense program has been too focused on the threat from long-range ballistic missiles at the expense of providing combatant commanders with sufficient theater missile defense capabilities. The threat from short- and medium-range ballistic missiles represents the overwhelming ballistic missile threat to U.S. interests, deployed forces, and friends and allies around the world. According to estimates from the U.S. intelligence community, the total number of ballistic missiles other than from the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations, the Russian Federation, and the People's Republic of China is over 5,900. Of that number, short- and medium-range ballistic missiles represent 99 percent of the total inventory.

The Joint Capabilities Mix Study II, conducted by the Joint Staff in 2007 to examine theater missile defense inventory requirements, concluded that combatant commanders required nearly double the 96 Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) interceptors and the 133 Standard Missile-3 (SM–3) interceptors than originally planned to address the short- and medium-range ballistic missile threat. The committee notes its support for the Department's decision to increase funding for the THAAD and Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense programs by $900.0 million in fiscal year 2010. Under the revised program plan, the SM–3 interceptor inventory will grow from 133 to 329, and the THAAD interceptor inventory will grow from 96 to 287 over the Future Years Defense Program.

This decision represents an important milestone in providing the warfighter with the capabilities necessary to defend against the threats to U.S. interests, its deployed forces, and friends and allies around the world. The committee also supports the Department's decision to initiate the development of a land-based version of the SM–3 interceptor. Deployment of such a capability has the potential to expand missile defense coverage for U.S. deployed forces and friends and allies around the world.

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $190.8 million for Operational research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $190.8 million, the requested amount for fiscal year 2009.

Title II - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE			
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	58,647		58,647
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	12,285		12,285
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	119,838		119,838
		Total, Operational Systems Development, Defense-wide	**190,770**	**0**	**190,770**

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 201—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would establish the amounts authorized to be appropriated for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2010.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 211—Limitation on Obligation of Funds for the Navy Next Generation Enterprise Network

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from obligating more than 50 percent of the remaining funds for the Navy-Marine Corps Intranet Continuity of Services Contract or the Next Generation Enterprise Network (NGEN) until a detailed architectural specification for NGEN is submitted to the congressional defense committees.

Section 212—Limitation on Expenditure of Funds for Joint Multi-Mission Submersible Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to complete an assessment of a potential cost-sharing agreement between the Department of Defense and the intelligence community for the Joint Multi-Mission Submersible (JMMS) program. This section would further prohibit the expenditure of funds in fiscal year 2010 for JMMS until the congressional defense and intelligence committees receive the required assessment and a certification from the Secretary that the plan developed pursuant to the aforementioned assessment represents the most effective and affordable means for meeting the underlying requirement.

Section 213—Separate Program Elements Required for Research and Development of Individual Body Armor and Associated Components

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that within each research, development, test and evaluation account a separate, dedicated program element is assigned to the research and development of individual body armor.

The committee understands the objective for body armor science and technology (S&T) initiatives are to advance protection levels, reduce armor weights, and develop manufacturing practices that ensure quality and affordability. Current S&T programs are pursuing two technical design paths to enhance current fielded body armor designs. The first path is pursuing the same level of protection at significantly reduced weights. The second path is exploring increased levels of protection at equal weight and/or in better flexible configurations. The committee strongly supports these S&T initiatives and believes these efforts directly focused on body armor are collaborative, coordinated, and leveraged with the work of other military services, industry, and academia.

While these S&T activities are reasonably robust, the committee notes there are currently no significant research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) accounts to transfer the S&T activities into. The committee expects the establishment of RDT&E program elements to: ensure the warfighter is equipped with the most current individual protection gear; find ways to reduce weight with current technologies via mission tailoring and low-risk reduced protection; and increase investment in promising technologies that would eventually achieve reduced weight and increased protection together, as well as maximize flexibility and modularity.

Section 214—Separate Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Line Items and Program Elements for the F–35B and the F–35C Joint Strike Fighter Aircraft

This section would require the would require the Secretary of Defense, beginning with the fiscal year 2011 annual budget submission of the Department of Defense to the President, to provide a separate budget line item and program element within the Department of the Navy aircraft procurement and research, development, test and evaluation accounts for the F–35B and the F–35C aircraft.

Section 215—Restriction on Obligation of Funds Pending Submission of Selected Acquisition Reports

This section would fence 50 percent of research and development funding for specified Army development programs pending receipt of required Department of Defense selected acquisition reports.

Section 216—Restriction on Obligation of Funds for Future Combat Systems Program Pending Receipt of Report

This section would restrict the obligation of 75 percent of fiscal year 2010 Future Combat Systems research and development funds pending receipt of the milestone review report required by section 214(c) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364). Current law only restricts procurement funding.

Section 217—Limitation of the Obligation of Funds for the Net-Enabled Command and Control System

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from obligating more than 25 percent of the funds for the Net-Enabled Command and Control (NECC) system until a plan for reorganizing and consolidating the management of the NECC and the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) family of systems is submitted to the congressional defense committees.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has been unable to develop a rational plan for modernizing joint command and control. While the program has continued to address previous concerns with technical risk, testing, and cost, it is apparent that the Department's management and governance construct for this program has delayed approval of milestone B to such a point that the program will be in breach of the Nunn-McCurdy temporal limitations. This in turn, has affected the Department's

ability to develop and field the next generation of joint command and control capabilities.

Section 218—Limitation on Obligation of Funds for F–35 Lightning II Program

This section would limit the obligation of amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2010 for research, development, test, and evaluation for the F–35 Lightning II program to 75 percent until 15 days after the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that: all funds made available for the continued development and procurement of a competitive propulsion system for the F–35 Lightning II have been obligated; the Secretary of Defense submits the report required by section 123 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417); and the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the annual plan and certification for fiscal year 2010 required by section 231a of title 10, United States Code.

Section 219—Programs Required to Provide the Army with Ground Combat Vehicle and Self-Propelled Artillery Capabilities

This section requires the Secretary of Defense to carry out programs to develop, test, and, when demonstrated operationally effective, suitable, survivable, and affordable, field new or upgraded Army ground combat vehicle and self-propelled artillery capabilities. The Section requires a report, by February 1, 2010, on the Secretary of Defense's plans to implement these programs. The section also restricts obligation of 50 percent of the funds for certain Army vehicle research and development programs pending receipt of the report.

SUBTITLE C—MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Section 221—Integrated Air and Missile Defense System Project

This section would limit the obligation of funding for the Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) System project until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that he has: executed a review of the IAMD project; determined the project is an affordable, executable project; determined that the project meets a current required capability; and, concluded that no other project could be executed, at less cost, that would be capable of fulfilling the required capability.

Section 222—Ground-based Midcourse Defense Sustainment and Modernization Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a sustainment and modernization program to ensure the long-term reliability, availability, maintainability, and supportability of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system to protect the United States against limited ballistic missile attacks, whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate. It would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense

committees outlining the Department of Defense's long-term sustainment and modernization plan for that system.

The committee notes its continuing concern about the long-term sustainment, maintainability, and modernization of the GMD system. The committee believes that the establishment of a lifecycle sustainment program, as required by this provision, would ensure the long-term reliability of the GMD system through surveillance, analysis, modeling and simulation, testing, and preserve a responsive industrial base. Furthermore, the committee believes that a modernization program would allow for the industrial base to enhance the GMD system in response to evolving threats, introduce new technology as it becomes available, and mitigate parts obsolescence.

The committee further notes that the Department plans to terminate the ground-based interceptor (GBI) production line in 2012 but intends to retain the option for future procurement of GBIs, including for flight-test assets and spares. However, several second and third tier suppliers complete GBI component deliveries in 2009 and 2010. As part of the sustainment and modernization program, the committee encourages the Department to develop a strategy for preserving the industrial base that supports the GMD system.

Section 223—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Acquisition or Deployment of Missile Defenses in Europe

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from acquiring (other than for initial long-lead procurement) or deploying operational missiles of a long-range missile defense system in Europe until the Secretary of Defense, after receiving the views of the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, submits to the congressional defense committees a report certifying that the proposed interceptor to be deployed as part of such a missile defense system has demonstrated, through successful, operationally realistic flight testing, a high probability of working in an operationally effective manner and the ability to accomplish the mission.

Section 224—Sense of Congress Reaffirming Continued Support for Protecting the United States Against Limited Ballistic Missile Attacks Whether Accidental, Unauthorized, or Deliberate

This section would express the sense of Congress for the continued support for protecting the United States against limited ballistic missile attacks (whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate) by continuing robust research, development, test, and evaluation of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense system and the Standard Missile-3 Block IIA interceptor.

Section 225—Ascent Phase Missile Defense Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees outlining a strategy for ascent phase missile defense within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 226—Availability of Funds for a Missile Defense System for Europe and the United States

This section would make various findings regarding missile defense, and reserve $343.1 million from funds available for the Missile Defense Agency in fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for the purpose of developing missile defenses in Europe.

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to obligate and expend funds reserved under this section for one of two purposes. Either the Secretary may obligate and expend funds on the research, development, test, and evaluation of the proposed midcourse radar element of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense system in the Czech Republic and the proposed long-range missile defense interceptor site element of such defense system in the Republic of Poland; or the Secretary may obligate and expend funds on the research, development, test, and evaluation, procurement, site activation, construction, preparation of, equipment for, or deployment of an alternative integrated missile defense system that would protect Europe and the United States from the threats posed by all types of ballistic missiles.

This section would condition obligation or expenditure of funds for the second option on a certification of the Secretary that the alternative is expected to be: consistent with the direction of the North Atlantic Council to address ballistic missile threats to Europe and the United States in a prioritized manner that includes consideration of the level of imminence of the threat and the level of acceptable risk; at least as cost-effective, technically reliable, and operationally available in protecting Europe and the United States from missile threats as first alternative; deployable in a sufficient amount of time to counter current and emerging ballistic missile threats (as determined by the intelligence community) launched from the Middle East region that could threaten Europe and the United States; and interoperable with other components of missile defense and compliments the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's missile defense strategy.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Section 231—Comptroller General Assessment of Coordination of Energy Storage Device Requirements and Investments

This section would require the Comptroller General to conduct an assessment of Department of Defense coordination of energy storage device requirements and investments and submit the findings and recommendations of the assessment to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2010.

Section 232—Annual Comptroller Report on the F–35 Lightning II Aircraft Acquisition Program

This section would require the Comptroller General to conduct an annual review of the F–35 Lightning II aircraft acquisition program by March 15 of each year, from 2010 through 2015, and submit a report to the congressional defense committees which shall include: the extent to which the acquisition program is meeting development and procurement cost, schedule, and performance goals;

the progress and results of developmental and operational testing and plans for correcting deficiencies in aircraft performance, operational effectiveness, and suitability; and aircraft procurement plans, production results, and efforts to improve manufacturing efficiency and supplier performance.

Section 233—Report on Integration of Department of Defense Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Capabilities

This section would limit the obligation of the amounts made available for PE 35884L for intelligence planning, to not more than 25 percent until 30 days after the date on which the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence provides the information required in subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F) of section 923(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2004 (Public Law 108–136).

Section 234—Report on Future Research and Development of Man-Portable and Vehicle-Mounted Guided Missile Systems

The section requires a report from the Secretary of the Army on the Army's future plans for upgrades to, and replacement of, selected Army missile systems. The section restricts obligation of 30 percent of Army missile research and development funding pending submission of the report.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 241—Access of the Director of the Test Resource Management Center to Department of Defense Information

This section would grant the Director, Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) the same authority to military service department information that current law provides the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation. The purpose of this new authority would be to ensure that the Director, TRMC has access to all the information he needs to carry out his duties to certify service budgets and provide recommendations to the Secretary of Defense regarding Department of Defense test and evaluation infrastructure.

Section 242—Inclusion in Annual Budget Request and Future-Years Defense Program of Sufficient Amounts for Continued Development and Procurement of Competitive Propulsion System for F–35 Lightning II

This section would amend chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section 235 that would require that the Secretary of Defense to include, in the materials submitted by the Secretary to the President, a request for such amounts as necessary for the full funding of the continued development and procurement of a competitive propulsion system for the F–35 Lightning II effective for the budget of the President submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter. This section would also require that the Secretary of Defense ensure that, of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2010 or any year thereafter for research, development, test, and evaluation and procurement, be obligated and expended in sufficient annual amounts for the continued development and procurement of two options for the F–35 Light-

ning II propulsion system in order to ensure the development and competitive production of the F–35 Lightning II propulsion system. Additionally, this section would amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) by striking section 213.

Section 243—Establishment of Program to Enhance Participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-Serving Institutions in Defense Research Programs

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program that would enhance the capability of minority-serving institutions, as defined under title III and title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–329), to perform research that is vital to national defense.

The committee asserts that our nation requires and will continue to require a highly trained, technical workforce in an ever-increasing knowledge-based economy. As occupations in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) rise, a critical number of America's scientists and engineers prepare to retire over the next 10 to 15 years. The committee remains concerned that this continued imbalance will leave a tremendous gap in our nation's ability to provide qualified students to meet the rising demand for a strong scientific workforce, especially within the Department of Defense (DOD).

The DOD scientific workforce has traditionally been at the forefront of technological advances supporting defense platforms, weaponry, and command and control systems as well as the changing demands of battlefields and special operations activities. However, the committee notes that several articles over the last 5 years, including the National Academies study, *Rising Above the Gathering Storm: Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future* (July 2008), argue that the United States' pre-eminence in science and technology advances has begun to erode. Over the past 5 years, senior DOD officials have testified to the committee that the Department's science and engineering workforce has experienced an attrition of more than 13,000 personnel over the last 10 years, while the demands for that same workforce is projected to increase by more than 10 percent over the next 5 years. The committee notes that several major studies since 1999 conclude that the production of U.S. graduates in critical areas of science and engineering are not meeting national, homeland, and economic security needs. The committee understands that the federal workforce and, in particular, the national security workforce, faces direct and escalating competition from domestic and global commercial interests for top-of-their-class scientists and engineers.

The committee stresses that, to address the nation's science and engineering workforce shortfall, the United States must marshal all its human capital reserves, including minority groups who are engaged or have propensity to engage in STEM fields. The committee supports the conclusion reached in the National Science and Technology Council report, *Strong U.S. Scientific, Technical, and Engineering Workforce in the 21st Century,* that as minority groups increase within the U.S. population, increasing their participation rate in science and engineering is critical if our nation is to maintain the overall participation rate in the STEM disciplines. The Na-

tional Science Board's 2004 *Science and Engineering Indicators* emphasized that African Americans, Hispanics, and other minority groups are about a quarter of the U.S. population, but make up only 18 percent of the undergraduate population, 2.5 percent of the science and engineering majors, and 6 percent of the science and engineering workforce. Given that the overall number of U.S. students receiving bachelor degrees and the number of such students attending graduate school in most STEM fields have declined sharply by comparison to the previous decade, the committee remains committed to ensuring that the Department adequately supports the training and development of all students, including those ethnic and gender-specific groups that are the most at risk within the STEM disciplines, as well as ensure an adequate supply of scientists and engineers to meet the national security needs of our nation. Therefore, the committee believes that increasing the participation of underrepresented groups is critical to ensuring the United States can draw upon a robust workforce of scientists and engineers who can continue to produce innovative technological advances for the purposes of national and economic security.

The committee notes that minority-serving institutions defined under title III and title V of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965 (Public Law 89–329) represent a significant source of minority students in the engineering, science, mathematics, technology education and research fields. According to the Institute for Higher Education Policy, approximately 2.3 million students, or about one-third of all African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and Hispanics in all higher education institutions in the United States and Puerto Rico, were enrolled at institutions funded under title III and title V of HEA. These numbers have grown rapidly in recent years. The committee notes that the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, reports enrollment at these institutions accelerated by 66 percent from 1995 to 2003, compared to only 20 percent at all postsecondary institutions. The committee believes that by educating the nation's increasingly diverse minority populations, these institutions represent the vanguard of the country's potential and promise, which should be appropriately supported.

The government's interest in the promotion of racial diversity has been found by courts to be sufficiently compelling in the context of higher education. The committee notes that sections 1067, 1101, and 1051 of title 20, Unites States Code, emphasize that there is a particular national interest in supporting institutions that serve a high percentage of low-income students. Further, those sections, express and support the nation's interest in aiding those institutions of higher education that have historically served minority students and whose participation in the American system of higher education is in the nation's interest. Accordingly, in the spirit and intent of the above noted statutory codes, the committee reaffirms this position and further confirms that the government's compelling interest in promoting diversity in higher education is buttressed by its compelling national security interest in a cohesive military. This requires a diverse civilian and enlisted base that have been educated and trained in varied educational settings to perform research, development, testing, and evaluation within the Department.

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its efforts to support programs designed to provide opportunities for minority-serving institutions to participate in defense research programs. The committee encourages the Department to continue to maximize opportunities for these institutions and recommends that the Department develop innovative ways to continue the involvement of these institutions in defense research, test and evaluation programs. This section would assist the Department with implementing outreach, technical assistance, capacity building, and mentoring programs relative to minority-serving institutions.

Section 244—Extension of Authority to Award Prizes for Advanced Technology Achievements

This section would extend the Department's ability to award cash prizes in recognition of outstanding achievements and innovative research, development, and technology development of interest to the Department from both traditional and non-traditional sources. The committee recognizes that prize authority is a useful tool in generating broad public interest and engagement in defense technology needs and provides a means for the Department to gain a significant return on investment in the areas of research, technology, and prototyping. The committee notes the Department's past use of prize authority for robotic vehicle competition and wearable power systems and encourages further use.

This section would extend the authority from September 30, 2010 to September 30, 2013.

Section 245—Executive Agent for Advanced Energetics

This section would require the establishment of an executive agent to oversee Department of Defense activities related to advanced energetics. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee expressed concerns over the known advances in energetic materials research, development, and manufacturing technologies by foreign countries. The committee noted that such advances could pose a national security risk arising from new and unanticipated energetic materials developed by foreign governments. The committee further noted that the Department of Defense has not maintained a robust energetics program necessary to develop future innovative munitions and the next generation of energetic scientists and engineers. As a result of these concerns, the committee directed the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with other federal agencies, to assess the current state and future advances in energetic material research, development, and manufacturing in both foreign countries and the United States and submit its findings to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2009. As of May 2009, the Department has yet to submit the report.

The committee believes the Department lacks a consistent, future capability-based strategy for energetics research, development, and manufacturing and notes that efforts to address these concerns have been underfunded and disjointed. Fragmented programs supporting energetic research and the decline of the workforce affiliated with these programs create a significant loss of capacity for

such a critically important capability. The committee believes that advanced energetic technology crosses the domain of all the military departments and requires a consolidated and focused approach to enhance the capability across the Department.

Section 246—Study on Thorium-Liquid Fueled Reactors for Naval Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to carry out a study on the use of thorium-liquid fueled nuclear reactors for naval power needs. The report would analyze and compare thorium liquid fueled reactors and uranium fueled reactors for safety, power requirements, and lifecycle costs. The Secretary and CJCS would be required to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on their findings by February 1, 2011.

Section 247—Visiting National Institutes of Health Senior Neuroscience Fellowship Program

This section would provide the Secretary of Defense the authority to establish a visiting National Institutes of Health (NIH) neuroscience fellowship within the Department of Defense. The program would include fellowships with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Defense Center of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury for the purposes of expanding collaboration with the NIH on neuroscience research. The period of any fellowship under this program should not last more than two years.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained approximately $185.7 billion in operation and maintenance funds to ensure that the Department of Defense can train, deploy, and sustain U.S. military forces. The budget request increased the operation and maintenance account by $6.6 billion over the fiscal year 2009 enacted level, resulting in a 3.7 percent increase after accounting for inflation. The committee commends the Department for applying additional resources to the readiness accounts in fiscal year 2010, but overall readiness remains tenuous and further attention will be needed in subsequent fiscal years to return U.S. forces to full-spectrum preparedness.

By relying upon Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding to achieve air, ground, and sea training at levels required to maintain military standards, the fiscal year 2010 budget request essentially leaves training at a steady state. Vital to training for the full-spectrum mission are Combat Training Center rotations, sustained air crew training, and increased ship-deployed steaming days. The fiscal year 2010 budget request slightly increases tank training miles to 550 (from 547 funded in fiscal year 2009). Flying hours slightly increase for the Navy. The Air Force's flying-hour program has been reduced by $67.0 million, or 52,000 hours, due to the retirement of roughly 250 aircraft. Additionally, the Navy

will rely upon OCO funding to achieve 58 ship underway, or steaming, days per quarter.

The Army budget request of $83.4 billion represents an increase of $600.0 million over last year's request. This increase is achieved, in part, by the movement of a number of items between the base budget authorization and the OCO request. This flat-lining of operation and maintenance funding comes at a time when the Army's readiness to meet threats across the full spectrum of conflict remains poor. Readiness reports since 2003 have shown a continual downward trend in full-mission readiness ratings. The Army remains under significant strain to meet current requirements in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in terms of equipment and personnel.

Because of ongoing requirements in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Navy today has more officers and sailors (10,743) on the ground serving as individual augmentees than it has at sea in the Central Command area of responsibility. The Department of the Navy's budget request is $600.0 million above last year's request. With the funding requested, Navy and Marine Corps pilots both achieve their training goals, but fleet replacement squadrons are budgeted well below their monthly flying-hour goal. Navy aircraft depot maintenance is expected to cover 100 percent of the primary authorized aircraft goal for deployed squadrons' airframes and 97 percent of non-deployed squadrons' airframes, but the budget request of $5.3 billion for ship maintenance leaves $186.0 million in deferred maintenance.

Of the Marine Corps' current active end strength of 200,931, some 28,000 are on deployment or forward deployed, including 5,686 in Afghanistan and the majority (16,585) still in Iraq. Specific increases in the Marine Corps budget request were driven primarily by the movement of family support programs out of the OCO request and into the baseline. Receipt of the requested $554.0 million in OCO funding is critical to reducing risk in Marine Corps depot maintenance which funds the reset of the combat equipment supporting operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Department of the Navy budget documents state that Marine Corps equipment is being used at seven times its peacetime rate.

Air Force readiness continues to decline due to the high operational tempo required by ongoing overseas contingency operations. Of the 27,000 airmen deployed to Central Command, 6,600 are providing support for Army and Marine Corps ground combat operations in a variety of roles, including explosive ordnance disposal, military police operations, and logistics support. Since September 11, 2001, the Air Force has flown more than 570,000 sorties, including 50,000 to directly protect the United States. The Air Force has committed more than 250 aircraft to support Central Command combat operations and has been flying more than 200 sorties per day. This high utilization of aging Air Force assets has resulted in readiness rates that are 17 percent below unit operational readiness rates prior to September 11, 2001.

After more than seven years of continuous combat operations, skills not required for the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan have atrophied and will take time to restore once the troops are allowed sufficient dwell time. Readiness will improve in the out years only with intensive management and resourcing as the services require

funding to reset equipment and retrain their forces. The committee strongly urges the Secretary of Defense to use every available authority to accelerate restoration of a strong readiness posture to reduce risk as soon as possible.

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Operation and Maintenance, Army			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	LAND FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,020,490		1,020,490
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	105,178		105,178
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	708,038		708,038
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	718,233		718,233
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,379,529	2,000	1,381,529
	M-Gator		[2,000]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	850,750	8,000	858,750
	MI-17 Aircraft Modifications		[8,000]	
	LAND FORCES READINESS			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,088,233		2,088,233
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	633,704	1,000	634,704
	Operational and Technical Training Validation for Joint Maneuver Forces at Fort Bliss		[1,000]	
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	692,601	5,000	697,601
	Texas Defense Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative		[5,000]	
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,586,455	1,700	7,588,155
	Fort Bliss Data Center		[1,700]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	2,221,446	244,000	2,465,446
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[244,000]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	333,119		333,119
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	123,163		123,163
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0	237,750	237,750
	Transfer from Title I		[237,750]	
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	0		0
160	RESET	0		0
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS	460,159		460,159
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**18,921,098**	**499,450**	**19,420,548**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
	MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	228,376		228,376
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	98,129		98,129
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	5,705		5,705
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	**332,210**		**332,210**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	ACCESSION TRAINING			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	125,615		125,615
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	87,488		87,488
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	59,302		59,302
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	449,397		449,397
	BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING			
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	970,777		970,777
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	843,893		843,893
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	166,812		166,812
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	702,031		702,031
	RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING			
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	541,852		541,852
300	EXAMINING	147,915		147,915
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	238,353		238,353
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	217,386		217,386
330	JUNIOR ROTC	156,904	13,000	169,904
	Junior ROTC		[13,000]	
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,707,725**	**13,000**	**4,720,725**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SECURITY PROGRAMS			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
340	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,017,055		1,017,055
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	540,249		540,249
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	614,093		614,093
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	481,318	3,000	484,318
	Operational and Tactical Logistics Asset Visibility (Fuel/Ammo)		[3,000]	
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	434,661	1,000	435,661
	M24 Sniper Weapons System Upgrade		[1,000]	
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
390	ADMINISTRATION	776,866		776,866
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,166,491		1,166,491
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	289,383		289,383
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	221,779		221,779
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	993,852		993,852
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	215,168		215,168
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	118,785		118,785
	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
460	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	430,449	10,000	440,449
	NATO Special Operations Coordination Center		[10,000]	
470	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	13,700		13,700

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**7,313,849**	**14,000**	**7,327,849**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		**-402,900**	-402,900
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-340,000]	
	Fuel Reduction		[-62,900]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	**31,274,882**	**123,550**	**31,398,432**
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,814,000		3,814,000
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	120,868		120,868
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	52,259		52,259
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	121,649		121,649
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	485,321		485,321
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,057,747	195,000	1,252,747
	Aviation Depot Maintenance		[195,000]	
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	32,083		32,083
	SHIP OPERATIONS			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,320,222		3,320,222
090	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	699,581		699,581
100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,296,544	186,000	4,482,544
	Ship Depot Maintenance		[186,000]	
110	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,170,785	1,500	1,172,285
	Ship Life Assessment Pilot Program		[1,500]	
	COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT			
120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	601,595		601,595
130	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	86,019		86,019
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	167,050		167,050
150	WARFARE TACTICS	407,674		407,674
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	315,228		315,228
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	758,789	1,000	759,789
	Navy Tactical Development		[1,000]	
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	186,794		186,794
190	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,305		3,305
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	167,789		167,789
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	259,188		259,188
	WEAPONS SUPPORT			
220	CRUISE MISSILE	131,895		131,895
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,145,020		1,145,020
240	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	64,731		64,731

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	448,777		448,777
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	326,535		326,535
	BASE SUPPORT			
270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,095,587		1,095,587
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,746,418	148,000	1,894,418
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[148,000]	
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,058,046		4,058,046
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**27,141,499**	**531,500**	**27,672,999**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
	READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	407,977		407,977
	ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS			
310	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	7,491		7,491
320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	192,401		192,401
	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS			
330	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	24,546		24,546
340	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,409		2,409
350	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	25,727		25,727

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	**660,551**		**660,551**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	ACCESSION TRAINING			
360	OFFICER ACQUISITION	145,027		145,027
370	RECRUIT TRAINING	11,011		11,011
380	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	127,490		127,490
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
390	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	477,383	1,500	478,883
	Mobile Learning Cultural Training for Military Personnel		[1,500]	
400	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,268,846		1,268,846
410	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	161,922		161,922
420	TRAINING SUPPORT	158,685		158,685
	RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
430	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	276,564	651	277,215
	Navy Sea Cadet Corps		[651]	
440	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	154,979		154,979
450	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	101,556		101,556
460	JUNIOR ROTC	49,161	4,900	54,061
	Junior ROTC		[4,900]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**2,932,624**	**7,051**	**2,939,675**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
470	ADMINISTRATION	768,048		768,048
480	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	6,171		6,171
490	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	114,675		114,675
500	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	182,115		182,115
510	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	298,729		298,729
520	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	408,744		408,744
530	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT			
540	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	246,989		246,989
550	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS	0		0
560	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	244,337	3,000	247,337
	Mobile Condition Assessment System Pilot for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii		[3,000]	
570	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	778,501		778,501
580	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	60,223		60,223
590	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	17,328		17,328
600	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	79,065		79,065

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY PROGRAMS			
610	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	515,989		515,989
	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
670	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	5,918	-2,500	3,418
	International Headquarters and Agencies		[-2,500]	
	CANCELLED ACCOUNTS			
680	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
690	JUDGMENT FUND	0		0
	OTHER PROGRAMS			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	608,840		608,840
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**4,335,672**	**500**	**4,336,172**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		-278,400	-278,400
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-166,000]	
	Fuel Reduction		[-112,400]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	**35,070,346**	**260,651**	**35,330,997**
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	730,931	11,600	742,531
	Cold Weather Layering System		[2,600]	
	Flame Resistant Organizational Gear		[5,000]	
	Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net System		[4,000]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	591,020		591,020
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	80,971		80,971
	USMC PREPOSITIONING			
050	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	72,182		72,182
060	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,090		5,090
	COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT			
070	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	0		0
	BASE SUPPORT			
080	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	666,330		666,330
090	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,250,191		2,250,191
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**4,396,715**	**11,600**	**4,408,315**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	ACCESSION TRAINING			
100	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,129		16,129
110	OFFICER ACQUISITION	418		418
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
120	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	67,336		67,336
130	FLIGHT TRAINING	369		369
140	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	28,112		28,112
150	TRAINING SUPPORT	330,885		330,885
	RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION			
160	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	240,832		240,832
170	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	64,254		64,254
180	JUNIOR ROTC	19,305	1,000	20,305
	Junior ROTC		[1,000]	
	BASE SUPPORT			
190	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	0	66,000	66,000
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[66,000]	
200	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	0		0
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**767,640**	**67,000**	**834,640**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
210	SPECIAL SUPPORT	299,065		299,065
220	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	28,924		28,924
230	ADMINISTRATION	43,879		43,879
	BASE SUPPORT			
240	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION	0		0
250	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	0		0
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**371,868**		**371,868**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		**-44,000**	-44,000
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-35,000]	
	Fuel Reduction		[-9,000]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	**5,536,223**	**34,600**	**5,570,823**
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,017,156	145,700	4,162,856
	Advanced Autonomous Robotic Inspections for Aging Aircraft		[2,000]	
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[143,700]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,754,563		2,754,563
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,414,913	135,055	1,549,968
	Air Education and Training Command Range Improvements		[4,555]	
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[130,500]	
050	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,389,738	-3,600	2,386,138
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[-3,600]	
060	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,420,083	289,000	1,709,083
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[289,000]	
070	BASE SUPPORT	2,859,943	240	2,860,183
	Wage Modification for US Azores Portugese National Employees		[240]	
	COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS			
080	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,411,813		1,411,813
090	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	880,353	4,000	884,353
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[4,000]	
110	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	552,148		552,148
	SPACE OPERATIONS			
120	LAUNCH FACILITIES	356,367		356,367

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
130	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	725,646		725,646
	COCOM			
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	608,796		608,796
150	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	216,073		216,073
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**19,607,592**	**570,395**	**20,177,987**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
	MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
160	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,932,080	-8,000	2,924,080
	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center Strategic Airlift Aircraft Availability Improvements		[2,000]	
	Fee for Service Refueling		[-10,000]	
170	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	211,858		211,858
180	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	332,226		332,226
190	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	362,954		362,954
200	BASE SUPPORT	657,830		657,830
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	**4,496,948**	**-8,000**	**4,488,948**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	ACCESSION TRAINING			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	120,870		120,870
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	18,135		18,135
230	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	88,414		88,414
240	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	372,788		372,788
250	BASE SUPPORT	685,029		685,029
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
260	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	514,048		514,048
270	FLIGHT TRAINING	833,005		833,005
280	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	215,676		215,676
290	TRAINING SUPPORT	118,877		118,877
300	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	576		576
	RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
320	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	152,983		152,983
330	EXAMINING	5,584		5,584
340	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	188,198		188,198
350	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	174,151		174,151
360	JUNIOR ROTC	67,549	4,500	72,049
	Junior ROTC		[4,500]	
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,555,883**	**4,500**	**3,560,383**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
370	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,055,672		1,055,672
380	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	735,036	-36,000	699,036
	Service-wide Technical Support		[-36,000]	
400	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	15,411		15,411
410	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	359,562		359,562
420	BASE SUPPORT	1,410,097		1,410,097
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
430	ADMINISTRATION	646,080	-54,700	591,380
	Service-wide Administration		[-54,700]	
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	581,951		581,951
450	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,062,803	-53,000	1,009,803
	Service-wide Other Activities		[-53,000]	
460	CIVIL AIR PATROL	22,433		22,433
	SECURITY PROGRAMS			
470	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,148,704		1,148,704
	SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS			
480	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	49,987		49,987
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**7,087,736**	**-143,700**	**6,944,036**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	UNDISTRIBUTED		-719,700	-719,700
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-128,000]	
	USAF Civilian Underexecution		[-400,000]	
	Fuel Reduction		[-191,700]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	**34,748,159**	**-296,505**	**34,451,654**
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
	DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	457,169		457,169
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	3,611,492	2,500	3,613,992
	Special Operations Forces Modular Glove System		[2,500]	
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1:	**4,068,661**	**2,500**	**4,071,161**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	115,497		115,497

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION			
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	103,408		103,408
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3:	**218,905**		**218,905**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
050	AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	0		0
060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	132,231	27,000	159,231
	National Guard Youth Challenge Program		[20,000]	
	Starbase		[7,000]	
080	CLASSIFIED AND INTELLIGENCE	0		0
090	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	139,579		139,579
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	458,316		458,316
110	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	0		0
120	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	665,743		665,743
130	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,322,163		1,322,163
150	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES	42,532		42,532
160	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	405,873	9,000	414,873
	Procurement and Technical Assistance Program		[9,000]	
170	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	253,667		253,667
180	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	20,679		20,679

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
190	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	34,325		34,325
200	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	385,453		385,453
210	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	2,302,116	14,400	2,316,516
	SoAR Recruiting Initiative		[3,400]	
	Increase DoDEA Schools Sustainment to 100%		[11,000]	
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,058,721		1,058,721
230	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	721,756		721,756
240	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	497,857		497,857
	NATIONAL GUARD BORDER SECURITY	0		0
260	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	37,166	68,000	105,166
	Impact Aid		[65,000]	
	Redevelopment of Naval Station Ingleside		[3,000]	
270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,955,985	671,386	2,627,371
	Transfer from Title XIV		808,386	
	Corrosion Prevention and Control		[6,000]	
	Critical Language Training		[2,000]	
	Reduction to Security and Stabilization Assistance		[-175,000]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative		[20,000]	
	Tools for Implementation of Weapons Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009		[10,000]	
280	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	589,309		589,309
	OTHER PROGRAMS			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	13,046,209		13,046,209

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4:	**24,069,680**	**789,786**	**24,859,466**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		-133,000	-133,000
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-124,000]	
	Fuel Reduction		[-9,000]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	**28,357,246**	**659,286**	**29,016,532**
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	LAND FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,403		1,403
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	12,707		12,707
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	468,288		468,288
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	152,439		152,439
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	520,420		520,420
060	AVIATION ASSETS	61,063		61,063
	LAND FORCES READINESS			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	290,443		290,443
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	106,569		106,569

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	94,499		94,499
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	522,310		522,310
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	234,748		234,748
120	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**2,464,889**		**2,464,889**
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	9,291		9,291
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
140	ADMINISTRATION	72,075		72,075
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	3,635		3,635
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,104		9,104
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	61,202		61,202
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**155,307**		**155,307**
	UNDISTRIBUTED	**0**	-48,000	-48,000
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-48,000]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	**2,620,196**	**-48,000**	**2,572,196**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	570,319		570,319
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	16,596		16,596
030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	3,171		3,171
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	125,004		125,004
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	397		397
	SHIP OPERATIONS			
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	55,873		55,873
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	592		592
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	41,899	14,000	55,899
	Ship Depot Maintenance		[14,000]	
	COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT			
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	15,241		15,241
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	142,924		142,924
	WEAPONS SUPPORT			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
110	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,494		5,494
	BASE SUPPORT			
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	83,611		83,611
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	69,853		69,853
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	124,757		124,757
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**1,255,731**	**14,000**	**1,269,731**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
150	ADMINISTRATION	3,323		3,323
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,897		13,897
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,957		1,957
180	OTHER SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	0		0
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT			
190	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,593		3,593
	CANCELLED ACCOUNTS			
200	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
210	JUDGMENT FUND	0		0

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OTHER PROGRAMS			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	0		0
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**22,770**		**22,770**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	**1,278,501**	**14,000**	**1,292,501**
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	61,117		61,117
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	13,217		13,217
030	TRAINING SUPPORT	29,373		29,373
	BASE SUPPORT			
040	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	25,466		25,466
050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	73,899		73,899
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**203,072**		**203,072**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
060	SPECIAL SUPPORT	5,639		5,639
070	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	818		818
080	ADMINISTRATION	10,642		10,642
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,754		8,754
	BASE SUPPORT			
100	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	0		0
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**25,853**		**25,853**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	**228,925**		**228,925**
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,049,303	10,800	2,060,103
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[10,800]	
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	121,417	-1,500	119,917
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[-1,500]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	441,958		441,958
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	78,763		78,763
050	BASE SUPPORT	258,091		258,091
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**2,949,532**	**9,300**	**2,958,832**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
060	ADMINISTRATION	77,476		77,476
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	24,553		24,553
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	20,838		20,838
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,121		6,121
100	AUDIOVISUAL	708		708
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**129,696**		**129,696**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	**3,079,228**	**9,300**	**3,088,528**
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	LAND FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	876,269		876,269
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	173,843		173,843
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	615,160		615,160
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	253,997		253,997
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	34,441	2,200	36,641
	Modular Shoot House		[2,200]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	819,031	2,250	821,281
	Joint Command Vehicle and Supporting C3 Systems		[2,250]	
	LAND FORCES READINESS			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	436,799		436,799
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	99,757		99,757
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	379,646		379,646
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	798,343	5,100	803,443
	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers		[1,600]	
	Our Military Kids		[3,500]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	580,171	300	580,471
	Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Road Equipment		[300]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	573,452		573,452
130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0		0

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**5,640,909**	**9,850**	**5,650,759**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
140	ADMINISTRATION	119,186		119,186
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	48,020	2,000	50,020
	Emergency Management Staff Trainer Distributed Learning Courseware		[2,000]	
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,920		7,920
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	440,999		440,999
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**616,125**	**2,000**	**618,125**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	**6,257,034**	**11,850**	**6,268,884**
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,347,685	33,700	3,381,385
	MBU-20A/P Oxygen Mask and Mask Light		[6,000]	
	Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements		[27,700]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	779,917		779,917
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	780,347		780,347
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	302,949		302,949
050	BASE SUPPORT	606,916		606,916
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**5,817,814**	**33,700**	**5,851,514**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
060	ADMINISTRATION	35,174		35,174
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	32,773		32,773
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**67,947**		**67,947**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	**5,885,761**	**33,700**	**5,919,461**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,932		13,932
010	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	100,000		100,000
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	109,869		109,869
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	404,093	30,000	434,093
	Program Increase		[30,000]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
020	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	415,864		415,864
030	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	285,869		285,869
040	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	494,276		494,276
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	11,100		11,100
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	267,700		267,700
070	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	5,000		5,000
080	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND	0		0
	TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**2,107,703**	**30,000**	**2,137,703**
	TOTAL TITLE III -- OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	**156,444,204**	**832,432**	**157,276,636**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BUDGET REQUEST ADJUSTMENTS

The committee recommends the following adjustments to the fiscal year 2010 amended budget request:

Operation and Maintenance, Army Adjustments:	
BA 1 M-Gator	+2.0
BA 1 Operational & Technical Training Validation for Joint Maneuver Forces at Fort Bliss	+1.0
BA 1 Texas Defense Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative	+5.0
BA 1 Fort Bliss Data Center	+1.7
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100%	+244.0
BA 1 Transfer from Title I	+237.8
BA 1 MI–17 Aircraft Modifications	+8.0
BA 3 Junior ROTC	+13.0
BA 4 Operational and Tactical Logistics Asset Visibility (Fuel/Ammo)	+3.0
BA 4 M24 Sniper Weapons System Upgrade	+1.0
BA 4 NATO Special Operations Coordination Center	+10.0
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(340.0)
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction	(62.9)
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Adjustments:	
BA 1 Aviation Depot Maintenance	+195.0
BA 1 Ship Depot Maintenance	+186.0
BA 1 Ship Life Assessment Pilot Program	+1.5
BA 1 Navy Tactical Development	+1.0
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100%	+148.0
BA 3 Mobile Learning Cultural Training for Military Personnel	+1.5
BA 3 Navy Sea Cadet Corps	+0.7
BA 3 Junior ROTC	+4.9
BA 4 Mobile Condition Assessment System Pilot for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii	+3.0
BA 4 International Headquarters and Agencies	(2.5)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(166.0)
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction	(112.4)
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Adjustments:	
BA 1 Cold Weather Layering System	+2.6
BA 1 Flame Resistant Organizational Gear	+5.0
BA 1 Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net System	+4.0
BA 3 Junior ROTC	+1.0
BA 3 Increase in Sustainment to 100%	+66.0
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(35.0)
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction	(9.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Adjustments:	
BA 1 Advanced Autonomous Robotic Inspections for Aging Aircraft	+2.0
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	+143.7
BA 1 Air Education and Training Command Range Improvements	+4.6
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	+130.5
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	(3.6)
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100%	+289.0
BA 1 Wage Modification for US Azores Portugese National Employees	+0.2
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	+4.0
BA 2 Warner Robins Air Logistics Center Strategic Airlift Aircraft Availability Improvements	+2.0
BA 2 Fee for Service Refueling	(10.0)
BA 3 Junior ROTC	+4.5
BA 4 Service-wide Technical Support	(36.0)
BA 4 Service-wide Administration	(54.7)
BA 4 Service-wide Other Activities	(53.0)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(128.0)
Undistributed—USAF Civilian Underexecution	(400.0)
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction	(191.7)

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide Adjustments:	
BA 1 Special Operations Forces Modular Glove System	+2.5
BA 4 National Guard Youth Challenge Program	+20.0
BA 4 Starbase	+7.0
BA 4 Procurement and Technical Assistance Program	+9.0
BA 4 SoAR Recruiting Initiative	+3.4
BA 4 Increase DoDEA Schools Sustainment to 100%	+11.0
BA 4 Impact Aid	+65.0
BA 4 Redevelopment of Naval Station Ingleside	+3.0
BA 4 Transfer from Title XIV	+808.4
BA 4 Corrosion Prevention and Control	+6.0
BA 4 Critical Language Training	+2.0
BA 4 Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative	+20.0
BA 4 Tools for Implementation of Weapons Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009	+10.0
BA 4 Reduction to Security and Stabilization Assistance	(175.0)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(124.0)
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction	(9.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve Adjustments:	
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(48.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Ship Depot Maintenance	+14.0
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	+10.8
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	(1.5)
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard Adjustments:	
BA 1 Modular Shoot House	+2.2
BA 1 Joint Command Vehicle and Supporting C3 Systems	+2.3
BA 1 North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	+1.6
BA 1 Our Military Kids	+3.5
BA 1 Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Road Equipment	+0.3
BA 4 Emergency Management Staff Trainer Distributed Learning Courseware	+2.0
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard Adjustments:	
BA 1 MBU–20A/P Oxygen Mask and Mask Light	+6.0
BA 1 Restoration of Legacy Aircraft Retirements	+27.7
Miscellaneous Appropriations:	
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program Increase	+30.0

Assessments and Analytical Tools for Implementation of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009

The budget request included no funding for assessments and analytical tools for implementation of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23). The committee recommends $10.0 million for the performance of assessments and the purchase of analytical tools by officials in the Office of the Secretary of Defense who are assigned additional duties under the Act, particularly those relating to the performance of analyses of alternatives for major defense acquisition programs. The committee notes that the majority of the resources required to implement the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 will involve the hiring of additional personnel for the performance of cost estimation, systems engineering, developmental test and evaluation, and performance assessment in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and throughout the military departments. The committee expects that funding for these purposes can, and should, come initially from the Acquisition Workforce Development Fund and eventually be included in the base budget request of the department concerned.

Combat Air Forces Restructuring

The budget request contained $4.1 billion for Primary Combat Forces. Additionally, the budget request contained $7.1 billion for Administration and Service-wide Activities. Of that amount, $735.0 million is for Technical Support Activities, $646.0 million for Administration, and $1.1 billion for Other Activities.

The committee has identified $200.9 million in unexecutable peacetime operations due to deployments in the Air Force Operating Forces Primary Combat Forces budget activity. The committee has identified an additional $143.7 million in unjustified program growth in the Air Force operation and maintenance administrative budget activity, specifically Service-wide Technical Support, Service-wide Administration, and Service-wide Other activities. In title 10 of this Act, the committee has included a provision that requires these funds totaling $344.6 be used for the continued operation and maintenance of the 249 legacy fighter aircraft that were slated for retirement during fiscal year 2010 until such time as the Secretary of the Air Force provides the report related to the Air Force Combat Air Forces restructuring plan required elsewhere in this Act.

Fee for Service Refueling

The budget request contained $10.0 million for a fee-for-service refueling pilot program.

The committee recommends eliminating the funds for the pilot program. A provision is included elsewhere in this title that would repeal the requirement to conduct a fee-for-service pilot program.

Navy Depot Maintenance

The budget request contained $4.3 billion for Navy active ship depot maintenance and $41.9 million for Navy reserve ship depot maintenance. The budget request for ship maintenance would leave $200.0 in deferred maintenance in fiscal year 2010 for active and reserve ships at a time when it is questionable whether the Navy can sustain ship material readiness while serving as a key element of the nation's strategic reserve force. The budget request of $1.1 billion for Navy aircraft depot maintenance would cover 100 percent of the primary authorized aircraft goal for deployed squadrons' airframes and 97 percent of non-deployed squadrons' airframes. While the requested funding would meet the zero bare firewall goal for aircraft engines, it would fall far short of the ready-for-issue engine spares goal and represents a risk area for the Navy. Therefore, the committee authorizes $4.5 billion for active and reserve ship depot maintenance, a total increase of $200.0, and $1.3 billion for aviation depot maintenance, an increase of $195.0 million. The committee notes that these programs were identified by the Chief of Naval Operations as the sole priorities in the Navy's unfunded priority list for fiscal year 2010 that was submitted to the committee.

Procurement Technical Assistance Program

The budget request contained $20.7 million for the Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP).

The committee recognizes the importance of PTAP, a nationwide network of community-based procurement professionals that provides critical assistance to small businesses seeking to participate in Department of Defense and other federal agency procurement contracts. The program is authorized under section 2412 of title 10, United States Code. The PTAP helps generate new procurement suppliers for the Department, resulting in a stronger industrial base, greater competition, and higher-quality goods at lower cost for the taxpayer. The committee is concerned that the budget request for the PTAP has been insufficient to fund the needs of the many state and regional centers carrying out the program. The committee urges the Department to increase the PTAP annual budget request to a level sufficient to fully fund the operations of all state and regional centers.

The committee recommends $29.7 million, an increase of $9.0 million, for the Procurement Technical Assistance Program.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative

The budget request contained $36.7 million for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI).

The committee expects the secretaries of the military departments to use the authority and funding available through REPI to partner with public and private entities to establish protective buffer zones around military installations that have impending encroachment pressures. The committee recognizes the benefits of REPI, including its ability to enhance military readiness, increase protection of key military spaces and natural habitats, foster public safety standards, and encourage economic growth.

The committee recommends $56.7 million, an increase of $20.0 million, for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative.

Security and Stabilization Assistance Authority for Transfers to the U.S. Department of State

The budget request included a proposal for authority to transfer $200.0 million from the operation and maintenance account to the Department of State for security and stabilization assistance. The committee included a provision in title XXII of this Act authorizing $25.0 million for transfer to the Department of State for this purpose. The committee recommends a reduction of $175.0 million in operation and maintenance, defense-wide to reflect the reduction in this authority.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Camp Lejeune Drinking Water

The committee is aware that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is reconsidering portions of its 1997 public health assessment for Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune. According to ATSDR, this is due, in part, to ATSDR's ongoing water modeling and exposure reconstruction study and to consideration of information about the historical presence of benzene in one drinking-water supply well in the Hadnot Point drinking water system. The committee is aware that that well was shut down sometime prior to 1985. The committee encourages the Commandant of

the Marine Corps to ensure that information about this development is provided to potentially impacted service members. The committee is pleased that the Marine Corps plans to notify more than 130,000 stakeholders about the reason for, and implications of, ATSDR's decision to revisit portions of the assessment. The committee expects that that notification, as well as information made available by the Marine Corps via the internet and other public outreach efforts, will contain specific information regarding the types of toxins being investigated.

Fuel Demand Management at Forward-Deployed Locations

The committee is concerned that base operations at forward-deployed locations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan are fuel-reliant, and as such, are dependent upon the delivery of fuel supplies via logistical convoys that are vulnerable to insurgent attacks. As of November 2008, according to United States Central Command, there were more than 300 forward deployed locations in Iraq and more than 100 in Afghanistan that consumed, on average, more than 68 million gallons of fuel per month. In a study titled "Defense Management: DOD Needs to Increase Attention on Fuel Demand Management at Forward-Deployed Locations," the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that base support activities, which do not include air and ground operations, account for more than 70 percent of the fuel consumption at 3 of 5 surveyed forward-deployed locations.

The committee is aware that Department of Defense components have some efforts under way to reduce fuel demand at forward-deployed locations. Some of these efforts include the application of foam insulation to tent structures, the development of more fuel-efficient generators and environmental control units, and research on alternative and renewable energy sources for potential use at forward-deployed locations. The committee is encouraged by these initiatives but is concerned with the GAO finding that many of these efforts are in a research and development phase, and the extent to which they will be fielded and under what time frame is uncertain. The Government Accountability Office makes six recommendations in response to its findings. The first three of the recommendations are that: the combatant commanders, in consultation with their service component commands, establish requirements for managing fuel demand at forward-deployed locations within their areas of responsibility; the military services develop guidance that implements the requirements; and, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff requires that fuel demand considerations be incorporated into the Joint Staff's initiative to develop joint standards of life support at forward-deployed locations. The final three recommendations address roles and responsibilities related to section 902 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), which establishes a position for a Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs (Director of Operational Energy) and requires designation of senior officials within each of the military services.

The committee expects that the Director of Operational Energy, once confirmed, will work with the combatant commanders and military services to provide the needed guidance to direct operational commanders and forces at forward-deployed locations to re-

duce their fuel demand in ways that enhance operational capability. The committee includes a provision within this title that would require the Director of Operational Energy, or the Secretary of Defense in the event that the Director is not yet confirmed, to provide a report on what specific actions have been taken to address the first three of the Comptroller General's recommendations. The report would be required by February 1, 2010.

Overseas Environmental Standards for Solid Waste Disposal

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) has issued guidance establishing environmental compliance standards, criteria, and management practices for overseas installations. The most recent guidance was issued in a May 1, 2007, DOD publication 4715.05G titled "Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document." The committee is aware that this guidance prohibits use of open burn pits for solid waste disposal at certain installations. The committee is aware that open burn pits are currently being used at certain United States military installations in the Republic of Iraq. The committee assesses that either the Department of Defense is using open burn pits for solid waste disposal in violation of the guidance document, or installations in the Republic of Iraq are exempted from the requirements of this guidance document, pursuant to the exemption clauses it contains.

The committee is concerned that, according to a Department of the Air Force fact sheet, use of open burn pits "can be harmful to human health and environment and should only be used until more suitable disposal capabilities are established." The committee believes that the duration of operations in the Republic of Iraq has provided ample time for the Department of Defense to establish "more suitable disposal capabilities." The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the health and environmental compliance standards the Department of Defense has established for military and contractor operations in the Republic of Iraq with regard to solid waste disposal, including an assessment of whether those standards are being met. The report should also contain the health and environmental compliance standards applicable to military and contractor operations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with regard to solid waste disposal, including an assessment as to whether those standards are being met. The report should describe the ability of existing medical surveillance programs to identify and track exposures to toxic substances as a result of open burn pits, as well as make recommendations on what changes may need to be made to those programs to properly identify and track toxic exposures. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit the report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2010.

Workplace and Depot Issues

Air Force Civil Engineer Supply Functions

The committee understands that the Air Force is reviewing options for providing civil engineer supply functions at local installations. The committee believes this review should be comprehensive

in nature and include all methods (government, contractor, and third-party contracts) for providing civil engineer supply functions. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to add to his review the following items and to provide a copy of the completed review to the congressional defense committees within 30 days of the date of completion:

(1) An assessment of the type of contract (i.e., requirement versus indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity, commodity versus service, and statement of work versus performance work statement) that should be employed to provide civil engineer supply functions to achieve best value at the lowest cost to the government;

(2) An assessment of what is appropriate for inclusion in a civil engineer supply commodity contract versus a service contract;

(3) An assessment of the Air Force's intent to convert government-operated civil engineer supply operations to contractor operations; and

(4) A cost-benefit review of using strategic sourcing for high-volume commodity items and a plan to ensure small businesses have the opportunity to participate in strategic sourcing.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force not to take any action to implement the findings of this review until 180 days after the date of the receipt of the review by the congressional defense committees.

Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities

The committee is disappointed that the Department of Defense has not included funding for the Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities (CTMA) program in its budget request. The CTMA program is a unique partnership that addresses the technology needs of the Department's maintenance facilities by developing maintenance and repair solutions faster and at less cost and less risk. By the Department's own metric, the program historically realized $70.0 million in annual cost savings with estimates that savings would grow to $1.2 billion by 2020. With the leverage provided by industry through this program at a two-for-one level, a small investment by the Department would result in substantial cost savings, reductions in repair times, and improved weapon system availability.

Initially funded by the Department, the CTMA program has not been included in the Department's budget despite strong support for the program by Congress and the depot-level activities of the Department, as well as confirmation by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics that the program is providing the outcomes envisioned by the CTMA partnership. The committee continues to believe that the CTMA program is of great value as a technology resource for the maintenance community and will help improve readiness levels of our armed forces.

The committee strongly urges the Department to develop a long-term funding plan for the CMTA program.

Corrosion Control and Prevention

The committee applauds the military departments for establishing corrosion control and prevention executives to serve as the departments' senior officials for coordinating department-level corrosion control and prevention program activities, as required by section 903 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) and as consistently recommended by the Government Accountability Office. The committee commends the Department of the Army for programming into its fiscal year 2010 budget submission $4.4 million in funding for the Army's corrosion prevention and control (CPC) office for "the implementation and management of an effective corrosion prevention and control program for all Army equipment, systems, and components."

Accordingly, the committee directs the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight (as designated by section 2228 of title 10, United States Code) to submit a report to the congressional defense committees detailing the actual benefits achieved and benefits expected to be achieved from implementing the efforts funded through the $4.4 million requested for the Army CPC office, including the return on investment from specific corrosion projects managed by the Army CPC office in fiscal year 2010. The committee directs this report to be submitted by March 1, 2011.

The committee encourages the Navy and Air Force to follow the Army's example and sufficiently resource CPC implementation and management offices at the departmental level and to invest their department's corrosion control and prevention executive with the authority appropriate to carry out the mandates of section 903 of Public Law 110–417.

However, the committee is disappointed that the Department of Defense (DOD), for the second consecutive year, failed to submit with its fiscal year 2010 budget materials, the report on the corrosion control and prevention strategy and funding requirements as required by section 371 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The committee is also disappointed that, in the face of demonstrated successes by the DOD Office of Corrosion Control and Prevention Policy, the Department cut the Office's funding in the fiscal year 2010 budget request by $642,000. The committee notes that the Department of Defense, through its cost-of-corrosion studies, estimates that the annual cost of corrosion to the Department is approximately $22.5 billion. According to the Government Accountability Office, the Department's budget documents show a fiscal year 2010 unfunded CPC project requirement of $14.6 million. Based on a 42–1 return on investment for CPC projects, the potential cost avoidance for these requirements would be $506.0 million.

The budget request contained $8.2 million for the corrosion prevention program. In light of the potential cost avoidance cited above, the committee recommends $14.2 million, an increase of $6.0 million, for the corrosion prevention program.

Corrosion Evaluation of F–35 Joint Strike Fighter

The committee is concerned that the lessons learned regarding the prevention and management of corrosion in the F–22 Raptor

aircraft have not been fully applied to development and acquisition of the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft. The committee's desire to have corrosion prevention and management addressed early in weapons system development and acquisition prompted inclusion of a provision in the Weapons Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23) requiring the development of systems engineering master plans for major defense acquisition programs that include considerations of lifecycle management and sustainability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight (as designated by section 2228 of title 10, United States Code) to evaluate the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter program. The evaluation should include, but not be limited to, information obtained from floor inspections and examination of program documentation and should involve any and all manufacturing and engineering processes. The Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight is directed to consult with the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to determine the appropriate level of access necessary to conduct an effective and comprehensive evaluation of the F–35. The committee directs that the findings of the evaluation be reported to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The evaluation report should also include implications for existing and future weapons systems based on the findings of the F–35 evaluation. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees of the completeness of the evaluation within 60 days of the evaluation's delivery to the congressional defense committees.

Impact of Contractor Support on Operational Readiness

The committee is concerned that, to date, the Department of Defense (DOD) has neither undertaken formal planning to determine the level of contractor support necessary to sustain overseas contingency operations, nor included contractor employees in any readiness assessment. This hinders awareness of the true readiness of all forces available. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense recently created a task force known as the DOD Dependence on Contractor Support in Contingency Operations Task Force, which is assessing the Department's dependence on contractor support across a range of capability areas. The committee recognizes that the efforts of the task force should assist Congress and the Department in determining the effects contractors have on overall unit and force readiness. In addition, such efforts should allow the Department to track the services being provided by contractors and associated contractor employees to joint capabilities areas, and assess whether the mix of contractors is appropriate for current operations and those anticipated in the next 10 to 15 years. These efforts should also build on information in the service contract inventories required by section 807 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

The committee notes that in the summer of 2008, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff initiated a study that focused on the Department's use of contractors in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and its dependence on contractor-provided combat and security training. This subsequently led to the

creation of the Dependence on Contractor Support in Contingency Operations Task Force, described above. Results of this study should facilitate congressional oversight of the appropriate use and role of contractors in providing support in areas that are critical to mission accomplishment, not only in contingency operations, but across all key operations.

In the section of this report relating to title VIII in the item of special interest entitled "Contingency Contracting Planning, Oversight, and Visibility", the committee requires the Secretary of Defense to address these issues in a report to the congressional defense committees.

Insourcing New and Contracted-out Functions

The committee commends the Secretary of Defense on his decision to scale back significantly the role of contractors in support services and bring appropriate contracted out functions back in-house. The committee notes that section 324 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to develop and implement guidance to provide managers within the Department of Defense (DOD) and the military services with the flexibility to consider using federal civilian employees for work that is new or currently being performed by contractors in certain circumstances. Guidance for implementing section 324 was issued on April 4, 2008. The committee expects this policy to be helpful to the Department as it reshapes the DOD workforce to ensure it has the proper skill sets and capabilities in that workforce, and undertakes plans to reduce the number of service support contractors and replace them with full-time DOD employees. The committee expects this policy to assist the Department in fulfilling the intent of the President's March 4, 2009 government contracting memo to ensure that "inherently governmental" functions and those closely associated with inherently governmental functions, as well as certain personal services contracts, are performed by government personnel and not by contractor personnel.

The committee stresses, however, that this insourcing initiative should not be driven by random goals or arbitrary budget reductions which may prove to be counterproductive. The use of a contractor inventory review and planning process as prescribed by section 807 of Public Law 110–181 establishes a rational basis for goals and reductions. Furthermore, the committee notes that insourcing should not be considered only in the context of contracting, but should be considered as part of an overall strategic plan that looks at the total workforce requirements (military, civilian employee, and contract) required to accomplish the Department's mission. The committee notes that insourcing initiatives should give appropriate consideration to impacts on contractor employees. The committee notes that a proper balance should be struck between encouraging all qualified candidates to apply for a newly created federal employee position and the appearance of undue pressure on contractor employees to convert to government employees. While the committee commends the Department on its ambitious insourcing initiative, the committee is concerned that neither the Department nor the military services have developed a comprehensive plan to implement the initiative. Therefore, the

committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees an outline of its insourcing plan, including how it intends to address the impacts of insourcing on contractor employees and to comply with sections 324 and 807 of Public Law 110–181 in meeting its insourcing objectives, by October 1, 2009.

Lifecycle Operations, Maintenance, and Supply Mission Simulation

The committee is concerned about spare parts inventory and supply management by the services. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has recommended in reports 09–199 and 09–103 that spare parts inventory and supply management should be strengthened, in part, by improving demand forecasting procedures and monitoring effectiveness of providing operational information to item managers. The committee is encouraged by the Army's efforts regarding the UH–60, OH–58, and T–700 engine programs, and the Marine Corps' efforts regarding the light armored vehicle, mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle, MV–22, and H–53 programs to adopt improved spares demand forecasting and lifecycle cost analysis methodologies.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to adopt advanced predictive modeling and simulation methodology that incorporates asset demand-influencing factors to include time, usage, aging of parts, origin of critical parts, maintenance, and logistics support for all aviation and ground equipment programs. To address recommendations made in GAO Report 09–41, the committee further encourages the Department to extend advanced predictive modeling and simulation throughout the weapons system lifecycle, especially with regard to performance-based logistics support arrangements. The committee also encourages the Department to establish, through the military departments, pilot programs for appropriate aircraft and ground systems to demonstrate the benefits of demand forecasting models which include cost savings and avoidance, reduction in unscheduled maintenance, and increased efficiency in supply chain management and budget projections.

Repair Capability for Low-Observable Technology

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess the capability, including facilities, personnel, and equipment, to carry out state-of-the-art maintenance, repair, and overhaul support to military weapons systems that employ low-observable technology, as required in section 2464 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretary is further directed to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010, on the results of the assessment, including the efforts being made, in the context of section 2464, to provide organic workload for the maintenance, repair, and overhaul of systems that employ low-observable technology. In reviewing this important capability area, the committee recognizes the high quality of work and capabilities taking place in the public and private sectors. The committee directs the Secretary to give consideration to establishment of a Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence at Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, for the maintenance, repair, and overhaul of systems that employ low-observable technology.

Other Matters

Accessibility of Military Historical Information

The committee recognizes that military historians and public affairs officers are presently collecting a variety of data on unit history, membership, training, deployments, social activities, and awards. These records are already being collected for historical preservation purposes under long-standing Department of Defense directives and policies, predominantly in digital formats. Unfortunately, most of that data is presently inaccessible to service members and their families.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense and the military departments to utilize cost-effective commercial-off-the-shelf technologies to organize this data and make it available to service members, customized at the unit level as a permanent commemoration of their time in service. The committee believes that this historical information could serve as a powerful tool for recruitment and retention, as well as a good public relations communications opportunity. The committee anticipates that such products could be offered through the use of existing funds otherwise used by military units for commemorative awards.

Air Force Combat Support Forces

The committee recognizes that, as a result of the high pace of ongoing contingency operations, much attention has been focused on the current stress on U.S. military forces. While most of this attention has been focused on ground forces, all the military services have been affected by the high tempo of operations since September 11, 2001. During this period of increased operational tempo, the Air Force has experienced increased stress on certain career fields and challenges in maintaining the availability of certain units and personnel for future deployments in support of ongoing operations and other commitments. In view of the Government Accountability Office's prior work on readiness issues, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by June 1, 2010, that evaluates the Air Force's ability to provide combat and expeditionary combat support forces. This review should identify: the extent and type of demand for Air Force combat and expeditionary combat support capabilities; factors affecting the Air Force's ability to meet demands for ongoing operations, as well as to maintain sufficient forces and capabilities to meet other global commitments; and any potential gaps in meeting demands and Air Force plans to address such gaps, including adjustments to force structure and manning authorizations.

Combat Skills Training for Support Units

Operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have demonstrated that combat service and combat service support units are often exposed to hostile fire. These units are required to respond to enemy attacks on a regular basis under dynamic situations and, in some cases, without support from friendly combat arms units. The committee understands that support units receive a different level of combat training and that this

may impede their ability to operate in asymmetric combat environments. To better understand the situation, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the adequacy of combat skills training provided for non-combat arms units operating in the Central Command area of responsibility. The committee directs that the Comptroller General provide a report on this review to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010. This review and report should include:

(1) An evaluation of the adequacy of existing combat skills training for support units performing missions in an asymmetric combat environment;

(2) An assessment of the system the services are using to determine the appropriate level of combat training for non-combat arms military occupational specialties and to adjust that training to support the realities of current combat operations; and

(3) Recommendations on potential improvements that could be made to increase the effectiveness of support units operating in current and future combat environments.

Critical Infrastructure Interdependencies Vulnerability Assessments

The committee is concerned that cybersecurity vulnerabilities in many sectors of critical infrastructure pose a significant risk to the Department's ability to assure its own mission capabilities. The Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative articulated the need to extend the government's protective envelope to the critical infrastructure sector, but failed to provide any concrete recommendations. The current Administration's new Cyberspace Policy Review also points to the need to develop a process between government and the private sector to assist in preventing, detecting, and responding to cyber incidents.

The committee is aware that there are efforts underway for the Department of Defense to actively assess vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure providers on which the Department is dependent to support critical warfighting missions. The Air Force's 262 Network Warfare Squadron (NWS) has been active in developing and executing the Critical Infrastructure Independencies Vulnerability Assessment (CIIVA) program. The CIIVA program supports a full-spectrum analysis of critical infrastructures, such as power, water, communications, and transportation, which are critical to the functioning of a military installation.

The committee supports the activities of the 262 NWS and recommends that the Department of Defense fund the 262 NWS to conduct additional critical infrastructure independencies vulnerability assessments and migrate their methodologies to other units within the Department of Defense.

Defense Travel System

The committee remains concerned that the web-based Defense Travel System (DTS) is not user-friendly and does not serve as the Department of Defense's single online travel system as required by the Department's March 2008 directive. Travelers continue to experience difficulties using the system and consequently revert back to

inefficient legacy systems that cost significantly more to maintain per trip than DTS. The Department is still unable to identify the number of legacy systems in existence, or identify funding for these systems so that redundancy among systems can be minimized.

The committee recognizes the recent actions the Department has taken to improve DTS by including more types of travel, and by making progress with system testing to measure the proper functioning of DTS requirements. The committee acknowledges that DTS, despite its problems, has the potential to be a viable and cost-effective travel system for the Department.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to: enforce the March 2008 directive that DTS serve as the Department's only on-line travel system; speed efforts to make DTS more user-friendly; incorporate more travel types; and develop consistent measures for system testing. The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department's progress in meeting these directives by December 31, 2009.

The committee directs the Secretary to include in this report the number, functionality, cost, and funding sources of current operating legacy systems.

The committee further directs the Secretary to accelerate the schedule for shutting down redundant portions of legacy systems and provide this schedule to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2009.

Evaluation of Readiness of U.S. Forces

As the Department of Defense draws down forces in the Republic of Iraq and increases force levels in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, it will likely face challenges in providing trained and ready forces to meet the needs of warfighting commanders and in managing and synchronizing these deployments and redeployments. For example, due to operational demands over the past several years, the entire U.S. force, particularly ground forces, is stressed and facing readiness challenges. These challenges include maintaining the availability of units and personnel for future deployments to ongoing operations and meeting other national security commitments.

Current training capacity has been primarily focused on operations in Iraq, thereby requiring adjustments in training regimens to shift the focus to preparing larger numbers of ground forces to deploy to Afghanistan. Similarly, requirements to provide units or personnel to fill specialized requirements, such as transition teams to train Iraq and Afghanistan security forces, are projected to continue. Other needs could also arise as the drawdown in Iraq and deployments to Afghanistan progress.

The committee is aware of the Government Accountability Office's prior evaluations of the readiness of U.S. forces and directs the Comptroller General to review the Department of Defense's approach to managing the deployment of forces to meet operational needs in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as the implications of these commitments for overall force readiness. This review should evaluate: the Department's efforts to establish processes and responsibilities for analyzing and responding to requests for force capabilities from operational commanders; the Department's ability to provide ground forces, combat support, and other specialized capabilities,

such as transition teams to train Iraq and Afghanistan security forces; factors affecting the Department's ability to meet demands for, and maintain sufficient forces and capabilities to meet, other global commitments; and any challenges the Department faces in adjusting training capacity and scope to support larger deployments to Afghanistan while still preparing forces for deployments to Iraq.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to submit this review by June 1, 2010, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Facilitation of Strategic Deployment

The committee recognizes that strategic embarkation ports are critical to efficient and effective deployment and redeployment of forces to support combatant commander requirements. The committee is concerned that less than one-quarter of current first-call contingency sealift is positioned at layberths that support expeditious embarkation. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command to develop criteria for the selection of strategic embarkation ports and ship layberth locations that place primary importance on facilitation of strategic deployment and reduction of combatant commander force closure timelines. In developing such criteria, consideration should be given to such factors as time required to crew, activate, and sail the sealift vessel to the embarkation port; distance and travel times for the forces from the assigned installation(s) to the embarkation port; availability of adequate infrastructure to transport forces from the assigned installation(s) to the embarkation port; and time required to move forces from the embarkation port to likely areas of force employment around the world. Furthermore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command to provide to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act a listing of the established criteria and a description of the manner in which the criteria will be used to inform selection of strategic embarkation ports and to inform the procurement of ship layberthing services.

Medical Care Provided by the Military for Contractors in Combat Zones

The committee is aware that many contractors whose personnel receive care in U.S. military medical facilities in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan are not reimbursing the U.S. Government for that care. At the same time, the committee does not believe that it is appropriate to hold field medical units responsible for medical billing, as they are neither designed nor resourced to perform that function. As a result, the committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense build a contractual reimbursement mechanism by requiring a medical treatment clause in all current and future contracts for services provided in Iraq, Afghanistan, or other combat zones that does not require billing activities by military medical personnel.

Remediation of Cybersecurity System Vulnerabilities

The committee is concerned that systemic issues within the Department of Defense create disincentives for conducting information assurance vulnerability assessments, thus masking the need for proactively identifying and remediating hardware and software vulnerabilities. The committee believes that sustained senior leadership, coupled with a standardized process across the military departments and defense agencies, is necessary for the Department of Defense to overcome this challenge.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the heads of the military departments and defense agencies, to establish a process for addressing hardware or software vulnerabilities to defense information technology systems identified during an information assurance vulnerability assessment. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing how this process should work, and an estimate of the resources needed to ensure hardware and software vulnerabilities identified through the assessments are remediated.

Report on Navy Training

As a result of the high pace of ongoing operations, much attention has been focused on the current stress on our military forces. While most of this attention has been focused on the Army and Marine Corps, all the services have been affected by the increased tempo of operations since September 11, 2001. During this period of increased operations, the Navy has undertaken a number of initiatives designed to improve fleet readiness while achieving cost savings. Because the cost of a ship's crew is the single largest cost incurred over the ship's lifecycle, many of these initiatives have led to changes in the ways the Navy trains its surface personnel and crews its ships.

In view of these changes, which can affect the Navy's personnel and the readiness of its ships, on March 16, 2009, the committee requested the Government Accountability Office (GAO) review the training, size, composition, and capabilities of the Navy's ship crews. Specifically, the committee requested that GAO:

(1) Evaluate current requirement, authorization, and on-hand personnel levels for selected ship types compared to historical data for the same or similar ship types, including underlying reasons for any differences;

(2) Compare shipboard rank/rate distributions over time and analyze underlying reasons for any changes, and their impact on ship capabilities;

(3) Evaluate qualification training for personnel in selected shipboard designators/ratings to determine any changes to formal off-ship training programs, including whether such changes have affected personnel availability and the amounts and types of on-the-job training that is required for personnel to achieve required qualifications; and

(4) Evaluate to what extent, if any, requirements to provide personnel for individual augmentee positions and transition

and training teams in support of ongoing operations are impacting the levels or composition of shipboard manning.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to submit this report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2010.

Secure Telework Center Pilot Project

Teleworking provides benefits for continuity of operations during emergencies by providing alternate locations for workers to operate when their primary workplace is not available. The committee is concerned that there are limited facilities for teleworking in a secure environment for federal workers whose primary duties require access to highly classified processing systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Office of Personnel Management and the General Services Administration, to assess sites within the Washington Metropolitan Area in order to identify at least two sites for a possible pilot program to provide secure teleworking for federal employees. Possible sites must meet the security requirements necessary to process classified information at the Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information level. Ideal sites would be designated, or have a portion of the facility designated, as a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility and would be built to or meet the standards established by the Director of Central Intelligence Directive 6/9. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on this assessment within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Security Clearance Reform

The committee is aware of the continuing challenges inherent in reforming the security clearance process, with primary emphasis on the impacts to the Department of Defense mission. The committee notes that unauthorized release of classified and sensitive information impacts readiness and poses a severe security risk, especially in the current global terrorism environment. In addition, delays in clearance processing increase risks to national security and increase the cost of classified work for the government. Furthermore, the committee recognizes that, while the Government Accountability Office has placed the Department's security program on its annual high risk list, many of the security clearance process problems are not limited to the Department but are government-wide in nature. Among other calls for reform, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) required the Department and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to implement a demonstration project on new and innovative approaches to improve the process.

In December 2008, the Joint Security and Suitability Reform Team, which also included the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management, released its plan for substantially modernizing and automating the security clearance process across the federal government by the end of 2010. The committee endorses this transformation plan which outlines policies, standards and electronic tools, including modifications to existing forms, to make the system more efficient and effective. The committee is concerned, however, that the reform initiative may be en-

countering bureaucratic resistance and that the status of key initiatives is unclear. Given the extensive work already done by the Joint Security and Suitability Reform Team, the committee expects the Department and its agency partners to move forward expeditiously in implementing the reforms to the security clearance process. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the status of implementing all elements of the reform plan, rationale for any delays, and any obstacles that have been encountered. The committee directs the Secretary to submit the report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2009.

Ship Material Readiness

The committee is concerned that, at a time when the Navy intends to extend the operational life of its surface ships five years or more beyond their designed lifespan, systemic problems with the Navy's manning, training, and maintenance call into question the Navy's ability to achieve even the expected service life of the fleet and sustain fleet readiness, let alone extend the service life of entire ship classes in support of force-level objectives.

The committee commends the Navy for establishing a pilot program of technical inspections to assess the surface force ships' true lifespans through assessments of their material readiness. The pilot program is designed to provide an objective assessment to the fleet regarding the capability of its ships to meet their expected service life, predict where serious or limiting material conditions may develop, establish a process for structured assessment of the degree to which current fleet ships vary from established technical criteria, and provide the analytical basis for required maintenance investment to achieve expected service life.

However, the committee is concerned that assessing only one ship each from the amphibious, destroyer, cruise, and frigate classes will not provide sufficient data to achieve the pilot program's desired outcomes. The committee has added $1.5 million in funding in the ship depot operations support account to extend the technical inspections pilot program through fiscal year 2010. The committee urges the Secretary of the Navy to assess multiple ships in each class.

Additionally, the committee supports the partnership between Naval Sea Systems Command and the Navy Surface Warfare Enterprise to address acknowledged deficiencies in class planning and technical support created by the shift from an engineered operating cycle for maintenance planning to a progressive maintenance strategy. The Surface Ship Life Cycle Management Activity should instill rigor into the Integrated Class Maintenance Plan, both in work package development and in availability execution, and restore emphasis to deep, long-term maintenance tasks that have recently been subject to deferral or cancellation.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit with the fiscal year 2011 budget documents a report on the findings of the technical inspections pilot program and actions planned as a result of the assessment findings to achieve and extend ships' expected service life. The report also should include a description of the steps taken to mitigate material readiness deficiencies through

actions initiated by the Surface Ship Life Cycle Management Activity.

Strategic Port Optimization

In December 2008, the military's Surface Deployment and Distribution Command, a component of the United States Transportation Command, submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a plan on optimizing the use of strategic ports. The plan is based on a report, Port Outlook 2008, required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). Strategic seaports are designated as those the Department of Defense intends to utilize for the rapid movement of personnel and equipment overseas in a time of crisis. The report noted that the currently designated commercial strategic and military seaports (which are located on the East, West, Gulf, and Alaskan Coasts) do not provide an optimum number of ports to meet the future needs of the Department. The committee supports the recommendation that alternative seaports should be assessed for suitability as strategic seaports in addition to those currently designated in order to increase capacity.

In selecting additional strategic seaports, the committee encourages the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command to consider the Port of Guam. The increasing military presence on Guam, and its strategic location in the Asia-Pacific region, would facilitate movement of military cargo in the event of a national emergency or major mobilization. The committee recognizes that the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command has outlined an implementation plan based on the recommendations of the Port Outlook 2008 report, including establishing a selection team to enhance existing strategic seaports and identify additional ones to provide future capacity to the Department. The committee supports this effort and directs the Commander of the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command to provide to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a progress report on its implementation of the Port Outlook 2008 recommendations by January 15, 2010.

Tire Privatization

As part of the Tire Commodity Management Privatization initiative, undertaken in compliance with the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–510) as amended, the Department of Defense shifted responsibility for tire supply, storage, and distribution from the Defense Logistics Agency to a contractor who would be in charge of procuring and distributing all ground and air military tires worldwide for the Department and the military services. The committee recognizes that the intent of this initiative was to lower costs as well as streamline and improve the process of getting tires to the warfighter. However, the committee has longstanding concerns that the original acquisition strategy did not provide all qualified tire manufacturers with an equal opportunity to compete in the defense market.

The committee recognizes that the Defense Logistics Agency has recently taken steps to start developing an acquisition strategy for its follow-on contracts to maximize competition and ensure that all

qualified tire manufacturers have a fair opportunity to compete, and that technical performance, reliability, service, and price are all fully considered. The committee notes that the Defense Logistics Agency has reported that tires for both the aviation and ground vehicle contracts are being delivered within the allowable logistics response time and with high on-time delivery rates. The committee, therefore, urges the Defense Logistics Agency ensure that there are no contract delays in providing ground vehicle or aviation tires to the warfighter. The committee directs the Director, Defense Logistics Agency, to provide the congressional defense committees a description of the selected acquisition strategy 30 days prior to release of any request for proposal for procurement and distribution of ground and air military tires.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 301—Operation and Maintenance Funding

This section would authorize $157.3 billion in operation and maintenance funding for the military departments and defense-wide activities.

SUBTITLE B—ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

Section 311—Clarification of Requirement for Use of Available Funds for Department of Defense Participation in Conservation Banking Programs

This section would clarify authority for the Department of Defense to participate in conservation banking and in-lieu fee programs provided by section 311 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

Section 312—Reauthorization of Title I of Sikes Act

This section would amend section 670f of title 16, United States Code, to reauthorize title I of the Sikes Act.

Section 313—Authority of Secretary of a Military Department to Enter into Interagency Agreements for Land Management on Department of Defense Installations

This section would amend section 670c–1 of title 16, United States Code, to authorize the Department of Defense to enter into interagency agreements with other Federal agencies regarding the maintenance and improvement of natural resources.

Section 314—Reauthorization of Pilot Program for Invasive Species Management for Military Installations in Guam

This section would amend subsection (g) of section 670a of title 16, United States Code, to reauthorize a pilot program for invasive species management for military installations in Guam from 2010 through 2015.

Section 315—Reimbursement of Environmental Protection Agency for Certain Costs in Connection with the Former Nansemond Ordnance Depot Site, Suffolk, Virginia

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than $68,623 to the Former Nansemond Ordnance Depot Site Special Account, within the Hazardous Substance Superfund. This transfer is final payment to reimburse the Environmental Protection Agency for all costs incurred in overseeing a time critical removal action under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for ordnance and explosive safety hazards at the Former Nansemond Ordnance Depot Site, Suffolk, Virginia.

SUBTITLE C—WORKPLACE AND DEPOT ISSUES

Section 321—Public-Private Competition Required Before Conversion of Any Department of Defense Function Performed by Civilian Employees to Contractor Performance

This section would require a public-private competition whenever the Department of Defense (DOD) intends to convert to contractor performance functions performed by DOD civilian personnel.

Section 322—Time Limitation on Duration of Public-Private Competitions

This section would restrict to 540 days the time from the beginning of preliminary planning to when a final performance decision is made for any public-private competitions conducted pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76. The time period would take into account any delays resulting from a protest before the Government Accountability Office or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. The committee does not intend this statute to be used by the Department of Defense to stop an A–76 competition that has overrun the 540 days to then restart at a later date. The committee notes that public-private competitions that last a lengthy amount of time create an unfair strain on the federal employees whose jobs are being competed, as well as on the contractors who have submitted bids for the work. In addition, estimated savings will less likely be achieved the longer a competition takes to reach a final performance decision.

Section 323—Inclusion of Installation of Major Modifications in Definition of Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair

This section would amend section 2460 of title 10, United States Code, to include the installation of major weapons system modifications in the definition of depot-level maintenance and repair. The amendment would clarify the original intent of section 2460, namely to allow for the installation of major modifications to be performed by private- or public-sector depot-level activities. The committee is aware of recent Department of Defense documents that state the "50/50 rule" promulgated in section 2466, title 10, United States Code, in conjunction with section 2460, does not apply to procurement-funded projects, particularly the installation of major modifications. The committee disagrees with this interpretation of the statutes. Section 2466 simply limits the amount of contracted

depot maintenance to not more than 50 percent of the funds made available in a fiscal year to a military department or agency for depot-level maintenance and repair, regardless of type of funds (i.e., procurement, research and development, or operation and maintenance).

Section 324—Modification of Authority for Army Industrial Facilities to Engage in Cooperative Activities with Non-Army Entities

This section would amend section 4544(a) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the eight contracts or cooperative agreements referred to in section 328(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) are in addition to the contracts or agreements in effect as the date of enactment of Public Law 110–181.

Section 325—Cost-Benefit Analysis of Alternatives for Performance of Planned Maintenance Interval Events and Concurrent Modifications Performed on the AV–8B Harrier Weapons System

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to perform a thorough economic analysis of the costs and benefits associated with each alternative under consideration for AV–8B Harrier aircraft periodic maintenance inspections. The economic analysis would include an estimate of the impact of the loss of workload on organic depot labor rates, and the impact this could have on the depot maintenance costs of other weapon systems for each alternative under consideration. In addition, this section would prohibit the Secretary from entering into any contract for AV–8B Harrier periodic maintenance inspections or associated maintenance activities until 45 days after the Secretary delivers a report to the congressional defense committees that includes: the results of the cost-benefit analysis; the criteria and rationale used to classify work as organization-level or depot-level maintenance; an explanation of the core logistics capabilities and associated workload for the AV–8B; and an assessment of the effects of proposed workload transfers on the Department of the Navy's division of depot maintenance funding between the public and private sectors.

Section 326—Termination of Certain Public-Private Competitions for Conversion of Department of Defense Functions to Performance by a Contractor

This section would halt any public-private competition conducted pursuant to section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, or Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 that had not resulted in award to a contractor as of March 26, 2009, until the Secretary of Defense has an opportunity to review whether such studies should be continued, and provides a report to Congress. In addition, all studies that have extended beyond 18 months would be terminated unless the Secretary provides a justification to Congress for the continuation of such studies.

In light of concerns raised by the military services, on March 25, 2009, the committee wrote to Secretary of Defense Robert Gates urging an immediate halt to any pending A–76 studies as well as the initiation or announcement of any A–76 study, and to rescind

the 2008 competitive sourcing policy memo. The committee's letter noted that this suspension would allow the Administration and Congress time to conduct a comprehensive review of the Department's A–76 program and to determine the best course for moving forward with a sound competitive sourcing policy.

Section 327—Temporary Suspension of Public-Private Competitions for Conversion of Department of Defense Functions to Performance by a Contractor

This section would suspend until Fiscal Year 2012 any Department of Defense public-private competitions conducted pursuant to section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, or Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76.

Section 328—Requirement for Debriefings Related to Conversion of Functions from Performance by Federal Employees to Performance by Contractor

This section would require the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy to revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation to allow for pre-award and post-award debriefings of federal employee representatives in the case of a public-private competition for conversion of any function performed by a federal employee to performance by a contractor.

Section 329—Amendments to Bid Protest Procedures by Federal Employees and Agency Officials in Conversion of Functions from Performance by Federal Employees to Performance by a Contractor

This section would make technical and clarifying amendments to sections 3551 and 3557 of title 31 of United States Code related to the filing of bid protests by federal employee representatives to appeal the outcome of a public-private competition that resulted in award to performance by a contractor.

SUBTITLE D—ENERGY SECURITY

Section 331—Authorization of Appropriations for Director of Operational Energy

This section would authorize $5.0 million for the Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs established by section 902 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), to be made available upon the confirmation of an individual to serve as the Director.

Section 332—Report on Implementation of Comptroller General Recommendations on Fuel Demand Management at Forward-Deployed Locations

This section would require the Director of Operational Energy, or the Secretary of Defense in the event that the Director is not yet confirmed, to provide a report on what specific actions have been taken to address three of the recommendations in a report by the Comptroller General dated February 20, 2009, titled "Defense Management: DOD Needs to Increase Attention on Fuel Demand Man-

agement at Forward-Deployed Locations." The report would be required to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2010.

Section 333—Consideration of Renewable Fuels

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to consider renewable fuels for testing, certification, and use in aviation, maritime, and ground transportation fleets. This section also would require a report on the use of renewable fuels to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2010.

Section 334—Department of Defense Goal Regarding Procurement of Renewable Aviation Fuels

This section would establish a goal for the Department of Defense to procure 25 percent of the total quantity of aviation fuel consumed by the Department in the contiguous United States from renewable aviation fuel sources in fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent fiscal year.

SUBTITLE E—REPORTS

Section 341—Annual Report on Procurement of Military Working Dogs

This section would amend section 358 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to Congress on the procurement of military working dogs for the previous fiscal year. The report would include the following: the number of military working dogs procured from domestic breeders categorized by service or defense agency; the number of military working dogs procured from non-domestic breeders broken down by service or defense agency; and the total cost to procure military working dogs broken down by source (domestic or non-domestic) and service or defense agency.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 351—Authority for Airlift Transportation at Department of Defense Rates for Non-Department of Defense Federal Cargoes

This section would grant authority to the Secretary of Defense, for a five-year period, to charge the same rates for airlift services to all federal customers supporting national security objectives in order to maximize loads into areas where the Department of Defense might otherwise fly missions with partial aircraft loads. This section would also require the Secretary to submit an annual report by March 1 of each year to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the use of this authority.

Section 352—Requirements for Standard Ground Combat Uniform

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Defense Logistics Agency, to require that future

ground combat uniforms be standardized in order to ensure increased interoperability of ground combat forces and reduce tactical risks encountered when military personnel wear a different uniform from their counterparts in the other military services in a combat area. The committee notes that, previously all the military services used the same desert camouflage uniform or the standard battle dress uniform, both in the temperate and enhanced weather versions. However, the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia of the Defense Logistics Agency, which is responsible for the manufacture of all U.S. military uniforms, now procures unique camouflage utility uniforms for each of the military services: the Army combat uniform, the Airman battle uniform, the Navy working uniform, and the Marine Corps combat utility uniform.

The committee is concerned that the recent move toward unique service camouflage uniforms has resulted in increased costs and production inefficiencies. For example, problems with consistency in fabric shading have required remanufacture of some uniforms. In addition, the costs for the unique uniforms are substantially more than for the standard battle dress uniform because of the differences in design, camouflage pattern, and type of fabric. Most importantly, the committee is concerned that this uniqueness poses a tactical risk in theater, especially for those assigned to combatant commands or as individual augmentees who may be wearing a different uniform from those they are serving with in combat. The committee also notes that service-specific battle dress uniforms magnify the challenges and costs associated with procuring personal protective gear and body armor that conform to the design and coloration of the basic uniform.

Section 353—Restriction on Use of Funds for Counterthreat Finance Efforts

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to limit Department of Defense (DOD) financial support of counterthreat finance (CTF) efforts to only those activities carried out by DOD personnel and supporting DOD contract personnel until a report is provided to the congressional defense committees describing the nature, extent, and expected future cost requirements associated with the mission.

The committee is uncertain about the extent and scope of current and future CTF activities and is concerned about the generation and imposition of non-DOD cost requirements competing with Department of Defense priorities. The committee believes greater fidelity on CTF requirement and projected activities would allow for better Department of Defense budget planning and congressional oversight.

Section 354—Limitation on Obligation of Funds Pending Submission of Classified Justification Material

This section would limit the obligation of operation and maintenance funds for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, in budget activity 4, to not more than 90 percent until 15 days after the information cited in the classified annex accompanying this Act relating to the provision of classified justification material to Congress, is provided to the congressional defense committees.

Section 355—Condition-Based Maintenance Demonstration Programs

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to conduct 12-month condition-based maintenance demonstration programs on, respectively, tactical wheeled vehicles and four systems or components of the guided missile destroyer class of surface combatant ships. This section would specify the issues to be addressed in the demonstration programs and would require that the demonstration programs be conducted with an open architecture approach. Additionally, this section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by October 1, 2010, that assesses whether the respective military departments could reduce maintenance costs and improve operational readiness by implementing condition-based maintenance for the current and future tactical wheeled vehicle fleets and Navy surface combatants.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee is pleased that the fiscal year 2010 budget request includes a permanent increase in the authorized end strength for the active Army of 547,400 and 202,100 for the active Marine Corps. It also commends the Secretary of Defense for his commitment to include the increase in active duty end strength in the base budget. However, while the increases in end strength for the Army and Marine Corps will help to reduce the pressure on the current forces, the committee is concerned that these increases may not be sufficient to meet both the increased operational tempo and the increasing support requirements that are being generated by a nation that has been at war for over seven years.

The committee urges the Secretary of Defense, and the service chiefs, to review both the new operational and support requirements that are developing, and determine whether a change to their force structure will allow them to meet these increasing demands, or whether additional permanent end strength is needed to support these new and emerging requirements. Under current law, the services have the ability to increase the active duty end strength up to three percent above the authorized levels, and the committee notes that the services have availed themselves of this authority. However, the committee is concerned that the steady increase in operational demand and the increasing numbers of non-deployable personnel in the Army will require a hard look at whether an increase in permanent end strength is needed for the foreseeable future. As such, the committee provided authority for the Army to increase its end strength in fiscal years 2011 and 2012, and would require the additional funding to be included in the baseline budget.

The committee is pleased that the Department of Defense has restored the military-to-civilian positions within the military medical community in the fiscal year 2010 budget request, as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub-

lic Law 110–181). The committee urges the services to assess where these additional positions can best be used to improve the efficiency and access to care for service members and their families. Given the increased demand for mental health services, the committee urges the services to consider utilizing a portion of these restored positions to recruit and retain mental health providers.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACTIVE FORCES

Section 401—End Strengths for Active Forces

This section would authorize the following end strengths for active duty personnel of the armed forces as of September 30, 2010:

Service	FY 2009	FY 2010		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2010 Request	FY 2009 Authorized
Army	532,400	547,400	547,400	0	15,000
Navy	326,323	328,800	328,800	0	2,477
USMC	194,000	202,100	202,100	0	8,100
Air Force	317,050	331,700	331,700	0	14,650
DOD	1,369,773	1,410,000	1,410,000	0	40,227

Section 402—Revision in Permanent Active Duty End Strength Minimum Levels

This section would establish new minimum active duty end strengths for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force as of September 30, 2010. The committee recommends 547,400 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Army, 328,800 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Navy, 202,100 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Marine Corps, and 331,700 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Air Force.

Section 403—Additional Authority for Increases of Army Active Duty End Strengths for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012

This section would authorize additional increases of active duty end strength for the Army in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 above the strengths authorized in fiscal year 2010. Over the two-year period, the Army would be authorized to increase active duty end strength by 30,000 for a total of up to 577,400.

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE FORCES

Section 411—End Strengths for Selected Reserve

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel, including the end strength for Reserves on active duty in support of the Reserves, as of September 30, 2010:

Service	FY 2009	FY 2010		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2010 Request	FY 2009 Authorized
Army National Guard	352,600	358,200	358,200	0	5,600
Army Reserve	205,000	205,000	205,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	66,700	65,500	65,500	0	−1,200
Marine Corps Reserve	39,600	39,600	39,600	0	0
Air National Guard	106,756	106,700	106,700	0	−56
Air Force Reserve	67,400	69,500	69,500	0	2,100
DOD Total	838,056	844,500	844,500	0	6,444
Coast Guard Reserve	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0

Section 412—End Strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in Support of the Reserves

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Reserves on active duty in support of the Reserves as of September 30, 2010:

Service	FY 2009	FY 2010		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2010 Request	FY 2009 Authorized
Army National Guard	32,060	32,060	32,060	0	0
Army Reserve	16,170	16,261	16,261	0	91
Naval Reserve	11,099	10,818	10,818	0	−281
Marine Corps Reserve	2,261	2,261	2,261	0	0
Air National Guard	14,360	14,555	14,555	0	195
Air Force Reserve	2,733	2,896	2,896	0	163
DOD Total	78,683	78,851	78,851	0	168

Section 413—End Strengths for Military Technicians (Dual Status)

This section would authorize the following end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as of September 30, 2010:

Service	FY 2009	FY 2010		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2010 Request	FY 2009 Authorized
Army National Guard	27,210	26,901	27,210	309	0
Army Reserve	8,395	8,154	8,395	241	0
Air National Guard	22,452	22,313	22,313	0	−139
Air Force Reserve	10,003	10,417	10,417	0	414
DOD Total	68,060	67,785	68,335	550	275

Section 10216 of title 10, United States Code, establishes the authorization for dual status military technicians. This section of law also requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a justification to the congressional defense committees, if the budget submitted for any fiscal year reduces the number of dual status military technicians established in law. The justification should include the basis for the reduction, as well as clearly delineate the specific force structure reductions that form the basis for the reduction in dual status technicians. The committee is concerned that the Department has failed to comply with this requirement.

Upon further investigation, the committee understands that the proposed reductions, particularly for the Army Reserve, may have resulted in erroneous information that was provided during the development of the budget. The committee, therefore, maintains the current authorized end strength level for dual status technicians for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

The committee did receive additional information that justified the reduction of 139 for the Air National Guard. However, the committee urges the Air National Guard to meet requirements and officially submit its budget justification for the reduction to the congressional defense committees as required by law.

The committee is open to continue this dialogue with the Department as this Act continues through the legislative process.

Section 414—Fiscal Year 2010 Limitation on Number of Non-Dual Status Technicians

This section would establish the maximum end strengths for the Reserve Components of the Army and Air Force for non-dual status technicians as of September 30, 2010:

Service	FY 2009	FY 2010		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2010 Request	FY 2009 Authorized
Army National Guard	1,600	2,500	2,191	−309	591
Army Reserve	595	836	595	−241	0
Air National Guard	350	350	350	0	0
Air Force Reserve	90	90	90	0	0
DOD Total	2,635	3,776	3,226	−550	591

Given the modification of dual status military technicians in the previous section, the committee recommends a corresponding reduction in the proposed increases for non-dual status technicians for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

Section 415—Maximum Number of Reserve Personnel Authorized to be on Active Duty for Operational Support

This section would authorize, as required by section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, the maximum number of Reserve Component personnel who may be on active duty or full-time National Guard duty during fiscal year 2010 to provide operational support. The personnel authorized here do not count against the end strengths authorized by sections 401 or 412.

Service	FY 2009	FY 2010		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2010 Request	FY 2009 Authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Naval Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

Section 416—Submission of Options for Creation of Trainees, Transients, Holdees, and Students Account for Army National Guard

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to report to the congressional defense committees on options for the creation of a Trainee, Transient, Holdees, and Students (TTHS) Account within the Army National Guard. This section would express the sense of Congress that an increase in Army National Guard end strength should be considered in the deliberations of the Quadrennial Defense Review.

SUBTITLE C—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 421—Military Personnel

This section would authorize $135,723,781,000 to be appropriated for military personnel. This authorization of appropriations reflects both reductions and increases to the budget request for military personnel that are itemized below:

Title IV - Military Personnel

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
MILITARY PERSONNEL	**136,016,281**	**-292,500**	**135,723,781**
Unobligated balances		[-799,000]	
Military Pay Raise Increase (sec. 601)		[348,000]	
Pilot Program to develop Critical and Strategic Languages (535)		[5,000]	
Stabilization of pay and allowances enlisted to officers (603)		[1,000]	
Transportation of 2nd privately owned vehicles from non-foreign (631)		[22,000]	
Limitations on collections (661)		[15,000]	
Army authority to provide additional recruitment incentives (662)		[5,000]	
Guarantee benefits for our troops (663)		[57,000]	
JROTC funding to meet 2020 goal, Army		[1,000]	
JROTC funding to meet 2020 goal, Navy		[500]	
JROTC funding to meet 2020 goal, Marine Corps		[500]	
JROTC funding to meet 2020 goal, Air Force		[500]	
Mental health HPSP scholarships		[20,000]	
Increase in weight allowance for NCOs		[31,000]	

Section 422—Repeal of Delayed One-Time Shift of Military Retirement Payments

This section would repeal section 1002 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), which required a one-time delay in military retirement payments from September 1, 2013, to October 1, 2013.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

OVERVIEW

On March 11, 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 64, which urged the President to declare 2009 as the "Year of the Military Family." This declaration builds upon the committee's active interest in expanding and enhancing programs and policies that support our military families. As our nation continues in its eighth year of military conflict, it is service members and their families who are shouldering the burdens of these multiple and lengthy deployments. Their quality of life is not only important to their physical and mental well-being, it is vital to our national security. Without the outstanding men and women in uniform and their families, the freedoms that all Americans enjoy would be in jeopardy.

The committee recognizes the selfless sacrifices that both our military men and women and their families are making on behalf of this country. To ensure that we continue to support military families, the committee included a provision that would establish a pilot program for military spouses to secure internships with other federal agencies and departments that will lead to employment portability and advancement. The committee also included a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to review the housing standards used to calculate the monthly rate for basic allowance for housing to determine if the housing standards are meeting the needs of today's military families. In addition, the committee also supports the transportation of an additional motor vehicle for members on permanent change of station to or from a nonforeign area outside the United States. In today's world, more than one vehicle is needed to support a family, and having another vehicle will allow spouses to seek employment outside of a base, or transport children to and from schools, after-school activities, and other daily activities. The committee also recognizes the importance of leave to families and recommends a section that would extend the period during which service members may accumulate 75, in lieu of 60, days of leave at the end of a fiscal year from December 31, 2010, to December 31, 2012. The committee also recommends additional funding to help local educational agencies that are providing support to military children by including $50.0 million for local educational agencies that are heavily impacted by the attendance of military dependents, and an additional $15.0 million for local educational agencies that experience significant increases or decreases in the average daily attendance of military dependent students due to military force structure changes. There are additional provisions throughout other sections of the bill that continue the committee's effort to support military families.

The committee heard from various organizations of the need to improve and enhance the capabilities and resources of the Department of Defense in its efforts to account for missing persons from all conflicts in a timely manner. The committee believes that the Department should provide a comprehensive, coordinated, and fully resourced program that provides for the timely recovery and identification of remains from all conflicts beginning with World War II. As a nation, we make a commitment to our service members that they will not be forgotten or left behind, we must do all we can to honor that commitment.

The committee recognizes the Army in moving forward to improve the career development for Public Affairs Officers (PAO). This new career path will create a new standardized and continuous training program that will allow the professional development of strategic communications officers in the Army. In today's vast communications environment, the Army requires well-rounded leaders who can build upon their operational experience, and develop communication skills, as well as regional and cultural understanding, to develop effective communication strategies for the Army. The committee is pleased that the Army is taking this initiative.

Items of Special Interest

Addressing the Shortage of Company Grade Officers Within the Army National Guard and Army Reserve

The committee understands that the Army National Guard and Army Reserve have historically been challenged with company grade officer shortages, primarily at the captain (0–3) rank. The reasons for these shortages stem from a number of issues, including the difficulty officers have in meeting the requirement for a bachelor's degree as a condition for promotion to captain.

The committee is concerned that this shortage of company grade officers needs to be addressed if the Army National Guard and Army Reserve are to be an effective part of the operational reserve force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Chief of the Army Reserve, to conduct a comprehensive study of this issue and to make recommendations on how to address these officer shortages. The study should include:

(1) A review of the concept of a National Guard military academy, similar to the service academies including the following: whether such a National Guard academy is a feasible partial solution to the officer shortages and, if feasible, the roles and responsibilities for operating a military academy; the estimated costs for the establishment of an academy; the annual operating costs, to include staffing requirements and academic faculty requirements to meet accreditation requirements of a four-year institution of higher learning; and the ability to incorporate junior military colleges into the program. It should also address: issues of compulsory service obligations; the challenges involved with granting commissions to cadets from different states; how funding for students and resources for the academy might be provided; what academic programs the academy might offer; the admissions process; the train-

ing requirements for cadets/student; and the number of cadets/students that would have to be authorized each school year.

(2) A consideration of the feasibility of requiring state Officer Candidate School programs to require candidates to hold a four-year degree in order to participate in the program, and the necessary programmatic changes that may be required to support such a requirement.

The committee directs the Secretary to report his findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Joint Duty Assignment Credit for Military JPME Faculty Members

The committee is encouraged to find that many military officers serving on the faculties of joint professional military education (JPME) phase II institutions are being appropriately recognized for their joint experience on the joint duty assignment list (JDAL). However, the committee finds that some of these officers, who should have this assignment designation, still do not. The committee encourages these institutions to be proactive in ensuring that military faculty at the senior level institutions receive the appropriate joint credit, and that those positions are included on the JDAL through the validation process. As part of its comprehensive review of professional military education, the committee is reviewing the faculty positions at JPME I level institutions. The Department of Defense should also review the faculty positions at the JPME I level institutions for JDAL suitability and provide the committee the results of its review.

Recognizing Service Women Who Have Participated as "Lionesses" During Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan

The committee is aware that there are members of the armed forces deployed in support of contingency operations who, as a result of operational requirements on the battlefield, volunteer to provide mission support outside of the requirements of their military occupation. These individuals are often temporarily removed from their regular assignment to serve in these capacities before returning to their regular duties during their deployment.

One such group of volunteers are women who are serving at the point of the spear and are referred to as "Lionesses." They participate in offensive operations by providing culturally-sensitive search and engagement activities for certain combat units deployed in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

The committee is aware that service women, particularly those who volunteered during the early stages of the Lioness program, have encountered difficulties in gaining proper recognition for their service, both within the services and when they leave active duty and seek assistance from the Department of Veterans Affairs. For example, service women who volunteered to accompany units during the Battle of Fallujah in 2004 have had to rely on the support of an outside organization in order to provide the witnesses and documentation needed to seek recognition of their actions under fire and to establish their combat experience while deployed, in

order to receive health care and disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The committee is concerned that there is no mechanism in place within the services to properly document service member participation in operational missions outside of the requirements of their military occupation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the services, to review the way the services manages and documents the additional services some service members perform. The review should also consider a way to properly document participation in such actions, particularly since they are being pulled from their regular units for these missions. The review should consider whether a service or skill identifier to identify these individuals, who have previously served and may be called upon again to serve in future deployments, is appropriate. The review should also consider whether the current chain of command construct allows these individuals sufficient oversight to be able to seek proper recognition for their service. The review should also take into consideration the differences that may need to be addressed between those within the active component and those within the Reserve Component who are activated and subsequently demobilized.

In addition, the committee believes that there should be a systematic training program for these individuals prior to their deployment that takes into account the unique mission for which they have volunteered. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit the results of the review, and any recommendations, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2010.

Report on Medal of Honor Award Process

The committee is concerned with the minimal amount of Medal of Honors awarded for acts of gallantry during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, especially the lack of living recipients. The committee believes it is important to have living Medal of Honor recipients from current conflicts to inspire our nation, while honoring those men and women who have dedicated themselves to the defense of our country. The committee recognizes that the military services are manned with an all-volunteer professional force that is more skilled, and that members of the armed forces are executing heroic acts on a daily basis in combat. The committee is concerned that since heroic acts are occurring on a routine basis, commanders may have unintentionally raised the subjective criteria for recommending the Medal of Honor, and the Department of Defense is incorporating informal standards with unnecessary action and requirements when considering the recommendations for the Medal of Honor. The committee recognizes that the criteria in statute has not changed and therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the secretaries of the military services, to review the current trends in awarding the Medal of Honor to identify whether there is an inadvertent subjective bias amongst commanders that has contributed to the low numbers of awards of the Medal of Honor. In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to survey military leaders, both officers and non-commissioned officers, to the lowest level of

command to determine if there is a trend of downgrading awards taking place for medals related to acts of valor and gallantry. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to report his findings and any recommendations to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2010.

Restricted Reporting Requirements for Sexual Assault Victims

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense currently affords a victim of sexual assault the option of confidential reporting of the assault to specified individuals and provides the victim access to medical care, counseling and victim advocacy, without initiating an investigation. The committee is concerned that information about a sexual assault that is disclosed to a commander or law enforcement from a source other than the victim or individuals covered under confidential reporting may result in an investigation, regardless of the victim's desire for confidentiality. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to develop a procedure to provide a victim of sexual assault the option for confidential reporting if the information about a sexual assault is disclosed to a commander or law enforcement from a source other than the victim or individual covered under confidential reporting.

Social Networking in Recruiting

The committee notes that the armed services have been slow to embrace the use of social networking and job search internet sites to support recruiting operations. America's youth are using social networking systems though the internet at ever increasing rates and many Americans are now receiving most of their information from internet sources. The armed services must not ignore the potential that resides in these systems and fall behind private sector competitors. The committee believes that such sites and other support services available on the internet are powerful tools to increase awareness of military career opportunities among America's youth. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments to explore the opportunities to use these sites to support recruiting and to empower the recruiter workforce to use social networking and other internet capabilities to enhance their recruiting efforts.

Stars and Stripes Newspaper

The committee values the contributions that *Stars and Stripes* newspapers make to the morale and welfare of service members and their families serving in overseas duty locations. The *Stars and Stripes* newspaper is an important ingredient in all overseas military communities that people rely on and trust as an independent source of news. The *Stars and Stripes* mission is particularly important as a source of news for deployed service members serving in combat zones. The committee recognizes that the *Stars and Stripes* organization must embrace change to accommodate the new ways to deliver information that technology will create, but the committee believes that the *Stars and Stripes* mission will remain as valid in the future as it is today. The committee urges the

Secretary of Defense to fully fund the *Stars and Stripes* organization to allow it to continue its community and battlefield role and to keep pace with technological advances and to preserve and protect its status as an independent news organization representing the best traditions of American free press.

The Awarding of the Purple Heart for Traumatic Brain Injuries

The committee understands there are provisions in law and policy to award the Purple Heart to members of the armed forces who sustain a traumatic brain injury as a result of enemy action. Although the services have awarded the Purple Heart for these injuries, the committee is concerned there are inconsistencies in the procedures for the determination of the award in the theater of operations. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the policies and procedures for determining eligibility and awarding of the Purple Heart to service members who sustain traumatic brain injury due to enemy action. The committee directs the Secretary to report his findings and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2010.

Virtual Army Experience

The committee commends the Army for investing in new technological approaches to increase awareness and knowledge of the military among recruitment-age youth. The Army Experience Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and its transportable counterpart, the Virtual Army Experience, are examples of technological projects that hold great potential to reshape recruiting techniques and conduct recruiting operations on a more cost effective basis. The committee believes this type of investment is essential if the Army intends to keep pace with societal changes regarding the subjects that capture the attention of young people and methods young people use to gather information and socially interact. In the case of the Army Experience Center and the Virtual Army Experience, the Army should be commended for using game technology and other high-tech systems to reach out to and communicate with America's youth. The committee understands that during periods when recruiting is relatively easy, investment in experimental programs draws increased scrutiny. The committee urges the Army to continue to use these tools and to invest in other related projects to maximize their immediate value, and learn more about how the Army may further adapt technology to harness the power of the information age to support the recruiting mission.

Wounded Warriors and Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The committee is aware that the services are actively seeking retired wounded warriors, who express an interest and are qualified to become instructors at Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) units. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) required the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the services, to establish at least 3,700 JROTC units by September 30, 2020. Given the expansion, the committee urges the services to continue to expand their efforts to recruit retired wounded warriors to serve in these

units. These individuals have proven themselves in service to our nation, and would be exemplary examples of selfless service and mentors to the thousands of young high school students who participate in JROTC, their classmates, teachers, administrators and other community influencers.

The committee understands that challenges may exist given the unique circumstances of retired wounded warriors seeking such positions. These medically retired wounded warriors may be at a disadvantage in competing for these positions, especially as the current economic downturn has had an adverse impact on local school budgets across the country. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the service secretaries, to review the current utilization of retired wounded warriors as JROTC instructors to determine if there are barriers unique to their service that need to be addressed, whether through change in policy or legislation. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees the results of the review, including recommendations for legislative change, by April 1, 2010.

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program Improvements

The committee recognizes the challenges for Reserve Component members of an operational reserve fully engaged in a prolonged conflict. To assist the Department of Defense with some of these challenges, section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) required the Secretary of Defense to establish the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program to provide National Guard and Reserve members and their families with sufficient information, services, resources and outreach throughout the deployment cycle. The committee is encouraged by the efforts of the Department and the progress the program has made to date including resourcing the program as part of the base budget beginning in fiscal year 2010. As the Department continues to improve the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program, the committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense ensure the reintegration program office captures best practices from the Department of Defense Mental Health Task Force and the Traumatic Brain Injury Initiative and incorporates them into the 30–60–90 day events of the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program. The committee also recommends that the Secretary explore the feasibility of incorporating the best practices as determined by various states' pilot programs into the Yellow Ribbon program. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to include a description of additions or changes to the program as a portion of the annual reporting requirement in section 582 of Public Law 110–181.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY GENERALLY

Section 501—Extension of Temporary Increase in Maximum Number of Days' Leave Members May Accumulate and Carryover

This section would extend the period during which service members may accumulate 75, in lieu of 60, days of leave at the end of a fiscal year from December 31, 2010, to December 31, 2012.

Section 502—Rank Requirement for Officer Serving as Chief of the Navy Dental Corps to Correspond to Army and Air Force Requirements

This section would require an increase in the rank of the Chief of the Navy Dental Corps, from the rank of O–7, rear admiral (lower half) to the rank of O–8, rear admiral (upper half), similar to the corresponding rank of the Navy chiefs in the Unites States Army and the United States Air Force.

Section 503—Computation of Retirement Eligibility for Enlisted Members of the Navy Who Complete the Seaman to Admiral (STA–21) Officer Candidate Program

This section would exclude the active duty service after January 1, 2011, for service members pursuing a baccalaureate-level degree under the Seaman to Admiral program of the Navy from computed as years of officer service required to qualify for retirement. This section would authorize the service in the Seaman to Admiral program to be counted for computing active duty service for all other purposes.

SUBTITLE B—JOINT QUALIFIED OFFICERS AND REQUIREMENTS

Section 511—Revisions to Annual Reporting Requirement on Joint Officer Management

This section would amend section 667 of title 10, United States Code, to align reporting requirements with the new joint programs and policies developed and implemented by the Department of Defense that were authorized by section 516 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364). The new policy establishes the minimum requirements for all Joint Qualified Officers to include education and tour lengths. Additionally, Joint Qualified Officers filling level 3 (critical positions on the joint duty assignment list), would require a waiver if not filled by Joint Qualified Officer. Joint Professional Military Education reporting requirements would be amended to align with expanded Joint Professional Military Education Level II opportunities and Joint Professional Military Education Level II credit would no longer be authorized until completion of Joint Professional Military Credit Level I.

SUBTITLE C—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES

Section 521—Medical Examination Required before Separation of Members Diagnosed with or Asserting Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or Traumatic Brain Injury

This section would bar the secretary concerned from authorizing the involuntary separation or an other than honorable separation of a service member who has been deployed overseas in support of a contingency operation and is diagnosed as experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury, or is asserting the influence of such a condition, until after the service member is provided a medical exam conducted by an appropriate medical practitioner. The secretary would review the medical exam to determine if the behavior of the member upon which the involuntary or other

than honorable separation was based was influenced by a post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury condition and would determine the appropriate separation course of action. This section would require the discharge review boards operated by the secretaries of the military departments to include a member who is a physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatrist and, when authorized by the former service member, to provide a Member of Congress with information on decisions and supporting rationale when considering cases involving deployment related post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury. This section would also require discharge review boards to render a final decision within six months of receipt when considering cases involving deployment related post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury or other personal health care issues offered as supporting rationale or as justification for priority consideration.

Section 522—Evaluation of Test of Utility of Test Preparation Guides and Education Programs in Improving Qualifications of Recruits for the Armed Forces

This section would clarify that evaluation of job performance required to complete the test of the utility of using test preparation guides to improve the qualification test scores of new recruits authorized in section 546 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) may be accomplished by using data derived from existing sources.

Section 523—Inclusion of Email Address on Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214)

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to modify the DD Form 214, Certificate or Release or Discharge from Active Duty, to permit a service member to include an email address on the form.

SUBTITLE D—EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Section 531—Appointment of Persons Enrolled in Advanced Course of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Military Junior Colleges as Cadets in Army Reserve or Army National Guard of the United States

This section would increase, from 17 to 22, the number of cadets at each of the Military Colleges who may receive financial assistance under the early commissioning program.

Section 532—Increase in Number of Private Sector Civilians Authorized for Admission to the National Defense University

This section would authorize the change in the number of private sector civilians authorized admission to the professional military education program at the National Defense University from 10 to 20.

Section 533—Appointments to Military Service Academies from Nominations Made by Delegate from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

This section would increase, from one to two, the number of appointments to each of the military service academies that can be made as a result of nominations made by the Delegate to Congress from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 534—Pilot Program to Establish and Evaluate Language Training Centers for Members of the Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense

This section would establish a pilot program to create foundational critical and strategic language and regional area expertise for members of the armed forces, including Reserve Component members, Reserve Officers' Training Corps candidates, and civilian employees of the Department of Defense. The pilot program would begin on October 1, 2010, and terminate on September 30, 2015. The pilot should seek to expand access to critical and strategic languages to as many military personnel as possible. The Secretary of Defense would also be required to submit a report to the congressional defense committees with an assessment of the effectiveness of the programs to create critical and strategic language and regional area expertise in support of the Defense Language Transformation Roadmap.

Section 535—Use of the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program to Increase Number of Health Professionals with Skills to Assist in Providing Mental Health Care

This section would require the secretaries of the military departments to include, within the health professions scholarship and financial assistance program, a portion of the total number of scholarships for the purpose of assisting students to pursue a degree at the masters and doctoral level in social work, clinical psychology, psychiatry, or other disciplines that contribute to the mental health care programs within the military departments. This section would also increase the total number of scholarships under the health professions scholarship and financial assistance program by 300 to accommodate such students.

Section 536—Establishment of Junior Reserve Officer's Training Corps Units for Students in Grades above Sixth Grade

This section would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the establishment of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) units at public and private secondary educational institutions that permit enrollment of students in the Corps who are in a grade above the sixth grade. Any unit established under this section would meet similar requirements of the JROTC program. The service secretary would also establish a program under this authority to conduct a review of the program, and report the impacts, if any, the program may have on the operations of JROTC in secondary educational institutions.

SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION

Section 551—Continuation of Authority to Assist Local Educational Agencies that Benefit Dependents of Members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense Civilian Employees

This section would provide $50.0 million for assistance to local educational agencies that have military dependent students comprising at least 20 percent of the students in average daily attendance during a year. This section would also provide $15.0 million for assistance to local educational agencies that experience significant increases and decreases in the average daily attendance of military dependent students due to the military force structure changes, the relocation of military forces from one base to another, and from Base Closures and Realignments. The committee recommendation continues its effort to ensure that local school districts with significant concentration of military students continue to receive the support necessary to provide for military families and their dependents.

Section 552—Determination of Number of Weighted Student Units for Local Educational Agencies for Receipt of Basic Support Payments under Impact Aid

This section would change the number of weighted student units, from 6,500 to 5,000, when determining basic support payments under Impact Aid.

Section 553—Permanent Authority for Enrollment in Defense Dependents' Education System of Dependents of Foreign Military Members Assigned to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe

This section would amend the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 923a) to provide permanent authority for the Secretary of Defense to enroll on a space-required, tuition-free basis, a limited number of dependents of foreign military members assigned to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE), to the Department of Defense dependents' education system in Mons, Belgium. This section would also require the Secretary to make this determination with the advice and assistance of the European Combatant Commander.

SUBTITLE F—MISSING OR DECEASED PERSONS

Section 561—Additional Requirements for Accounting for Members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense Civilian Employees Listed as Missing in Conflicts Occurring before Enactment of New System for Accounting for Missing Persons

This section would amend section 1509 of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the Secretary of Defense to implement a comprehensive, coordinated, integrated, and fully resourced program to account for missing persons from all conflicts beginning with World War II. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate measures with respect to resources to increase the annual number for which missing persons are accounted to 200 by fiscal year 2015, and to 350 by fiscal year 2020. This section would

require the Secretary of Defense to establish a personnel file for each unaccounted person.

Section 562—Clarification of Guidelines Regarding Return of Remains and Media Access at Ceremonies for the Dignified Transfer of Remains at Dover Air Force Base

This section would codify the Department of Defense policy on media access at ceremonies for the dignified transfer of remains from a theater of combat operations to Dover Air Force Base, in Dover, Delaware. This section would take effect one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE G—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Section 571—Award of Vietnam Service Medal to Veterans Who Participated in Mayaguez Rescue Operation

This section would authorize the secretary of a military department to award the Vietnam Service Medal to veterans as a substitute for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal that had been awarded for participation in the operation to rescue the SS Mayaguez during the period May 12 through May 15, 1975.

Section 572—Authorization and Request for Award of Medal of Honor to Anthony T. Koho'ohanohano for Acts of Valor during the Korean War

This section would authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to Anthony T. Koho'ohanohano, who served in the United States Army during the Korean War. This section would also waive the statutory time limitation under section 3744 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 573—Authorization and Request for Award of Distinguished-Service Cross to Jack T. Stewart for Acts of Valor during the Vietnam War

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to award the Distinguished-Service Cross to Jack T. Stewart, who served in the United States Army during the Vietnam War. This section would also waive the statutory time limitation under section 3744 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 574—Authorization and Request for Award of Distinguished-Service Cross to William T. Miles, Jr., for Acts of Valor during the Korean War

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to award the Distinguished-Service Cross to William T. Miles, Jr., who served in the United States Army during the Korean War. This section would also waive the statutory time limitation under section 3744 of title 10, United States Code.

SUBTITLE H—MILITARY FAMILIES

Section 581—Pilot Program to Secure Internships for Military Spouses with Federal Agencies

This section would establish an internship pilot program for certain military spouses to obtain employment with other federal agencies or departments that would lead to career portability and advancement. It would also require a report on the effectiveness of the program following the completion of the pilot program, and a recommendation from the Secretary of Defense on the need to extend, modify, or terminate the program.

Section 582—Report on Progress Made in Implementing Recommendations to Reduce Domestic Violence in Military Families

This section would require the Comptroller General to review and assess the progress of the Department of Defense in implementing the recommendations contained in the report entitled, "Military Personnel: Progress Made in Implementing Recommendations to Reduce Domestic Violence, but Further Management Action Needed" (GAO–06–540), and to submit a report containing the results of the review and assessment to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 583—Modification of Servicemembers Civil Relief Act Regarding Termination or Suspension of Service Contracts and Effect of Violation of Interest Rate Limitation

This section would amend section 305a of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. app. 535a) to increase the types of services a service member being deployed for more than 90 days can terminate upon receiving orders without paying termination and other fees. In addition to cellular telephone service, the amendment includes telephone exchange service, multichannel video programming service, internet access services, water, electricity, oil, gas, or other utilities.

Section 584—Protection of Child Custody Arrangements for Parents Who Are Members of the Armed Forces Deployed in Support of a Contingency Operation

This section would amend title 2 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. app. 535a) by preventing a court from permanently altering a custody order while a service member is deployed, unless evidence shows a temporary order is in the best interest of the child. It also requires the pre-deployment order to be reinstated when a service member returns from deployment, unless evidence shows reinstatement is not in the best interest of the child, and prohibits courts from using deployment or the possibility of deployment against a service member when determining the best interest of a child.

Section 585—Definitions in Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 Related to Active Duty Servicemembers, and Related Matters

This section would amend sections 2611 and 2612 of title 29, United States Code, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, to

expand coverage of the exigency leave to members of the active duty. The section would modify the definition of a covered active duty service member, and expand coverage of such members to include a veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation and therapy for a serious injury or illness at any time during a period of five years preceding the date upon which the veteran receives treatment. This section would take effect on the date of enactment, and would direct the Secretary of Labor to issue final conforming regulations to implement the section, not later than 120 days.

SUBTITLE I—OTHER MATTERS

Section 591—Navy Grants to Naval Sea Cadet Corps

This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to make grants, subject to the availability of funds, to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps, a federally chartered corporation under chapter 1541 of title 36, United States Code.

Section 592—Improved Response and Investigation of Allegations of Sexual Assault Involving Members of the Armed Forces

The committee is concerned with the incidence of sexual assault in the military, and wants to ensure that the Department of Defense is taking all possible actions to prevent sexual assault from occurring, as well as fully investigating and prosecuting all sexual assaults.

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide to the congressional defense committees, a report on the capacity of each military services' infrastructure for the investigation and adjudication of allegations of sexual assault, to determine if there are any barriers which negatively affect the ability of the services to facilitate the investigation and adjudication of these cases to the full extent of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to develop and submit to the congressional defense committees, a sexual assault prevention program. Further, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, a report describing sexual assault forensic examinations in combat zones, to include the following: the current availability of sexual assault forensic examinations in combat zones; the existence of any barriers to providing sexual assault forensic examinations at all echelons of care in combat zones; and the need for any legislative actions required to improve the availability of sexual assault forensic examinations in combat zones.

Additionally, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, a report describing the implementation of section 701 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–324), which authorized coverage of sexual assault forensic examinations under the TRICARE program. This section would also require that sexual assault statistics collected by the Department of Defense, that are a part of the annual report to Congress, include whether a military protective order was issued that involved either

the victim or perpetrator of cases of sexual assault, that was reported as an unrestricted report. Further, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that when a military protective order is issued, the service member protected by that order is informed that he or she has a right to request a base transfer from the command.

Section 593—Modification of Matching Fund Requirements under National Guard Youth Challenge Program

This section would reduce the matching fund requirement for states participating in the National Guard Youth Challenge Program from 75 percent of the costs, to 60 percent of the costs of the program beginning October 1, 2009.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

OVERVIEW

The committee continues to believe that successful recruiting and retention in a wartime environment directly depends on the close oversight of compensation and benefit programs to ensure that they remain robust, flexible, and effective. Accordingly, the committee recommends an across-the-board pay raise of 3.4 percent, one-half of one percent above pay raise levels in the private sector as measured by the Employment Cost Index (ECI). This would be the 11th consecutive year that the pay raise would exceed the ECI level and would result in an average cumulative pay increase of 57 percent over the last 11 years.

The committee recognizes that some previously adopted compensation policies, bonuses, and special pays require modification to ensure they remain current and effective. The committee recommends a number of such adjustments, including a number of refinements to the initiative to reform special and incentive pays adopted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

The committee believes that more needs to be done to benefit military families. For example, the committee includes provisions that would authorize a study of housing standards to ensure that service members and their families receive an appropriate level of housing allowance, an additional privately owned vehicle to be shipped to non-foreign overseas locations to assist families with transportation needs, and new limits to protect the welfare of families when required to repay compensation overpayments incurred through administrative error.

The committee notes that the benefits provided to wounded warriors and their loved ones needs to be updated. The committee recommends two provisions to improve travel and transportation benefits for family members, other persons designated by the service member, and non-medical attendants. The committee also recommends a provision to pay an allowance to service members with a catastrophic combat-related injury or illness in order to assist the member in acquiring aid and attendance services.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Exchange Dividend Payments to the Puerto Rico National Guard

The committee is aware that the Army morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) central fund is holding over $50.0 million in Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) dividend payments that are the property of the Puerto Rico National Guard (PRNG). The committee believes that the funds should be transferred to the control of the PRNG to be used to provide for the welfare of PRNG service members and their families. Accordingly, the committee urges the adjutant general of the PRNG and MWR managers within the Army and the Office of Secretary of Defense to resolve any uncertainty about the process for distributing the funds, and to transfer the full amount to the control of the PRNG.

Review of Policy and Cost Considerations by Which National Guard Military Technicians are Treated for Overtime Work

The committee is aware of the challenges with section 709(h) of title 32, United States Code, which prohibits Army and Air Force National Guard military technicians from receiving overtime pay but grants compensatory time off for overtime work performed. The committee recognized that the law concerning National Guard military technician overtime has remained essentially unchanged since the enactment of the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–486), and required a review of this policy as part of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398). In response, the Department stated its position that the overtime ban for National Guard technicians should remain unchanged. The committee notes, however, that much has changed since 2001, with many National Guard technicians facing increased workloads due to increased operational support demands, while also being deployed themselves in support of ongoing military operations abroad.

In order to fully evaluate the extent to which National Guard military technicians are compensated for their overtime hours, the committee believes that a more comprehensive review of this policy is needed. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a new review of the policy and cost considerations by which National Guard military technicians are treated for overtime work The review shall also contain the following: (1) data on the overtime work performed by National Guard military technicians during fiscal years 2002 through 2009, for which technicians are ineligible for overtime compensation in accordance with section 709(h) of title 32, United States Code; (2) indicate the average and annual amount of compensatory time off earned by National Guard military technicians and the average amount of that compensatory time actually used by the technicians; and (3) indicate the number of overtime hours performed by National Guard military technicians and the estimated cost of providing overtime pay in lieu of compensatory time for the performance of overtime work. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report his findings and any recommendations to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by May 1, 2010.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Section 601—Fiscal Year 2010 Increase in Military Basic Pay

This section would increase basic pay for members of the uniform services by 3.4 percent effective January 1, 2010. This raise would continue to fulfill Congress's commitment to keep pay raises for the uniformed services ahead of private sector pay raises. Accordingly, the gap between pay increases for the uniformed services and private sector employees during fiscal year 2010 would be reduced from approximately 2.9 percent to 2.4 percent.

Section 602—Special Monthly Compensation Allowance for Members with Combat-Related Catastrophic Injuries or Illnesses Pending Their Retirement or Separation for Physical Disability

This section would authorize the secretaries concerned to pay a special monthly compensation to a service member with a combat-related catastrophic injury or illness. The service member would be entitled to the compensation after being certified by a physician that the service member requires aid and attendance services to perform personal functions required in everyday living. The secretary concerned may pay the service member an amount that may not exceed the aid and attendance allowance authorized by section 1114(r) of title 38, United States Code, and in determining the amount shall consider aid and attendance service being provided by the government. The compensation would terminate the first month following a 90 day period beginning on the date of separation or retirement of the member, the first month beginning after the death of the member, or the first month beginning after the date on which the member is determined to be no longer afflicted by a catastrophic injury or illness, whichever is earlier.

Section 603—Stabilization of Pay and Allowances for Senior Enlisted Members and Warrant Officers Appointed as Officers and Officers Reappointed in a Lower Grade

This section would authorize a member of the armed forces who accepts an appointment or reappointment as an officer without a break in service to retain the pay and allowances to which the member was entitled in the previous grade if it is more than the pay and allowances to which the member is entitled in the grade to which he is appointed or reappointed.

Section 604—Report on Housing Standards Used to Determine Basic Allowance for Housing

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to review the housing standards that are used to calculate the monthly rates of basic allowance for housing and to report his findings and recommendations with associated cost estimates by July 1, 2010. The review would determine if the housing standards meet societal needs and expectations of American families, provide for an appropriate quality of life for military families, and recognize the prestige associated with promotion to higher military grades.

SUBTITLE B—BONUSES AND SPECIAL AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Section 611—One-Year Extension of Certain Bonus and Special Pay Authorities for Reserve Forces

This section would extend the authority for the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus, the Selected Reserve affiliation or enlistment bonus, special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high priority units, the Ready Reserve enlistment bonus for persons without prior service, the Ready Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service, the Selected Reserve enlistment bonus for persons with prior service, and income replacement payments until December 31, 2010.

Section 612—One-Year Extension of Certain Bonus and Special Pay Authorities for Health Care Professionals

This section would extend the authority for the nurse officer candidate accession program, repayment of educational loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve, the accession and retention bonuses for psychologists, the accession bonus for registered nurses, the incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists, the special pay for Selected Reserve health care professionals in critically short wartime specialties, the accession bonus for dental officers, the accession bonus for pharmacy officers, the accession bonus for medical officers in critically short wartime specialties, and the accession bonus for dental specialist officers in critically short wartime specialties until December 31, 2010.

Section 613—One-Year Extension of Special Pay and Bonus Authorities for Nuclear Officers

This section would extend the authority for the special pay for nuclear-qualified officers extending a period of active service, nuclear career accession bonus, and the nuclear career annual incentive bonus until December 31, 2010.

Section 614—One-Year Extension of Authorities Relating to Title 37 Consolidated Special Pay, Incentive Pay, and Bonus Authorities

This section would extend the authority for the general bonus authority for enlisted members, the general bonus authority for officers, the special bonus and incentive pay authority for nuclear officers, special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities, the special health professions incentive pay and bonus authorities, hazardous duty pay, assignment pay or special duty pay, skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus, and the retention bonus for members with critical military skills or assigned to high priority units until December 31, 2010.

Section 615—One-Year Extension of Authorities Relating to Payment of Other Title 37 Bonuses and Special Pay

This section would extend the authority for the aviation officer retention bonus, assignment incentive pay, the reenlistment bonus for active members, the enlistment bonus for active members, the accession bonus for new officers in critical skills, the incentive bonus for conversion to military occupational specialty to ease per-

sonnel shortage, the incentive bonus for transfer between armed forces, and the accession bonus for officer candidates until December 31, 2010.

Section 616—One-Year Extension of Authorities Relating to Payment of Referral Bonuses

This section would extend the authority for the health professions referral bonus and the Army referral bonus until December 31, 2010.

Section 617—Technical Corrections and Conforming Amendments to Reconcile Conflicting Amendments Regarding Continued Payment of Bonuses and Similar Benefits for Certain Members

This section would make technical and conforming amendments in regard to provisions concerning the payment of bonuses that were included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) and the Hubbard Act (Public Law 110–317).

Section 618—Proration of Certain Special and Incentive Pays to Reflect Time During Which a Member Satisfies Eligibility Requirements for the Special or Incentive Pay

This section would clarify that the monthly payment of hostile fire pay, imminent danger pay, hazardous duty pay, assignment pay, and special duty pay may be prorated to reflect the actual time the service members performed qualifying service during the month. This section would also clarify that reserve members may be paid a skill incentive bonus in the same manner as such a bonus is paid to active duty members and that the monthly payment of the bonus may be prorated to reflect the actual time served in a critical skill.

SUBTITLE C—TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

Section 631—Transportation of Additional Motor Vehicle of Members on Change of Permanent Station to or from Nonforeign Areas Outside the Continental United States

This section would authorize members with at least one family member eligible to drive to ship two privately owned vehicles during permanent change of station moves to nonforeign duty locations located outside the continental United States. Nonforeign duty locations outside the continental United States include Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and other territories and possessions.

Section 632—Travel and Transportation Allowances for Designated Individuals of Wounded, Ill, or Injured Members for Duration of Inpatient Treatment

This section would authorize the secretaries concerned to allow service members to designate three persons, to include persons that are not family members, that may be authorized travel and transportation benefits to visit a wounded, injured, and ill service member while hospitalized. This section would also clarify that a service member's designated individuals may only be granted 3 rounds

trips from their homes to the hospital during any 60 day period and that other service members who are properly designated may be granted the same travel and transportation benefits.

Section 633—Authorized Travel and Transportation Allowances for Non-Medical Attendants for Very Seriously and Seriously Wounded, Ill, or Injured Members

This section would authorize the secretaries concerned to provide travel and transportation benefits to non-medical attendants serving very seriously or seriously wounded, ill, or injured service members when such persons are designated as non-medical attendants by the service members and medical authorities agree that the designee is qualified and would contribute to the health and welfare of the service member. This section would also authorize travel and transportation benefits from the homes of the designated non-medical attendants to the location at which the service members are receiving treatment and to any other location to which such service members are subsequently transferred or are required to temporarily visit to receive further treatment.

Section 634—Increased Weight Allowance for Transportation of Baggage and Household Effects for Certain Enlisted Members

This section would authorize noncommissioned officers in the grades of E–5 through E–9 with an increased weight allowance for shipping household goods during permanent changes in station.

SUBTITLE D—RETIRED PAY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Section 641—Recomputation of Retired Pay and Adjustment of Retired Grade of Reserve Retirees to Reflect Service after Retirement

This section would authorize the secretary concerned to recompute the retired pay and adjust the retired grade of non-regular retirees who have been recalled to an active status in the Selected Reserve for not less than two years. This section would authorize the secretary concerned to reduce the two-year service requirement for a member recalled to serve in the position of adjutant general or assistant adjutant general within the National Guard when the member serves at least six months but fails to complete the two years of service due to the requirements of the law of the state, commonwealth, or territory in which the member is serving.

Section 642—Election to Receive Retired Pay for Non-Regular Service Upon Retirement for Service in an Active Reserve Status Performed After Attaining Eligibility for Regular Retirement

This section would authorize members of Reserve Components who served in an active reserve status in the Selected Reserve for not less than two years after becoming eligible for an active duty retirement to elect a non-regular retirement for which they are qualified. This section would authorize the secretary concerned to reduce the two-year service requirement for a member recalled to serve in the position of adjutant general or assistant adjutant general within the National Guard when the member serves at least six months but fails to complete the two years of service due to the

requirements of the law of the state, commonwealth, or territory in which the member is serving. This section would further specify that a member has attained retirement eligibility after meeting all qualifying criteria without regard to whether the person actually retired or received retired or retainer pay.

SUBTITLE E—COMMISSARY AND NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITY BENEFITS AND OPERATIONS

Section 651—Additional Exception to Limitation on Use of Appropriated Funds for Department of Defense Golf Courses

This section would authorize the use of appropriated funds to purchase and maintain equipment intended to ensure military golf courses are in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101).

Section 652—Limitation on Department of Defense Entities Offering Personal Information Services to Members and Their Dependents

This section would bar the Secretary of Defense from authorizing a Department of Defense (DOD) entity to provide personal information services using DOD resources, personnel or equipment, or compete for contracts to provide such services when the intent is to charge users to recover cost or to earn profits. This section would authorize the Secretary to elect to provide personal information services when users will not be charged, when a private sector vendor is not available to provide the services at specific locations, or when the Secretary of Defense determines that the interests of the user population would be best served by allowing the government to provide such services.

Section 653—Report on Impact of Purchasing From Local Distributors All Alcoholic Beverages for Resale on Military Installations on Guam

This section would require the Comptroller General to evaluate the implications for nonappropriated fund activities and alcohol beverage pricing of reimposing the requirement that all alcoholic beverages intended for resale on military installations on Guam be purchased from local sources as provided in section 8073 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–116).

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 661—Limitations on Collection of Overpayments of Pay and Allowances Erroneously Paid to Members

This section would require the secretary concerned to reduce the maximum percentage of monthly compensation that may be involuntarily collected to repay overpayments erroneously paid to the member from 20 percent to 10 percent. This section would also require the secretaries concerned to consult with service members about establishing a repayment plan, delay collection from wounded warriors for 180 days, and consider forgiving the debt when the service member relies on social security benefits or repayment

would impose a financial hardship. This section would also establish a five-year deadline on collection actions.

Section 662—Army Authority to Provide Additional Recruitment Incentives

This section would extend from December 31, 2009, to December 31, 2012, the authority for the Secretary of the Army to develop and implement recruiting incentive programs that are unique to the Army. This section would also allow the Secretary to replace incentive programs within the maximum of four authorized under the law.

Section 663—Benefits Under Post-Deployment/Mobilization Respite Absence Program for Certain Periods Before Implementation of Program

This section would authorize the secretaries concerned, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, to provide service members a benefit under the Post-Deployment/Mobilization Respite Absence (PDMRA) program when the service member qualified for such a benefit during the period after the PDMRA program was announced on January 19, 2007, but before the appropriate secretary concerned implemented the program. This section would authorize the secretary concerned to pay former service members up to $200 for each day of administrative absence for which the former service members are qualified. This section would authorize the secretary concerned to elect to provide service members the appropriate number of days of administrative absence for which the service members are qualified or to pay the service members up to $200 for each day of administrative absence for which the service members are qualified. This section would exclude former service members from eligibility if the former members were discharged or released from the armed forces under other than honorable conditions and would limit the number of days for which a benefit may be provided to 40 days. This section would also require the secretaries concerned to conclude awarding benefits under the authority of the section at the end of a one-year period that begins on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 664—Sense of Congress Regarding Support for Compensation, Retirement, and Other Military Personnel Programs

This section would express the sense of Congress that service members and their families and military retirees deserve ongoing recognition and support for their service. The section would also confirm that Congress will be vigilant in identifying appropriate direct spending offsets that can be used to address shortcomings within military personnel programs that incur mandatory spending obligations.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee remains concerned about the ability of the Defense Health Program to support operational requirements, accessi-

bility, and quality of health care provided to service members, retirees, and family members. After over seven years of conflict, the military health system appears to be unable to keep up with its current demands, as evidenced by a continuing shift, from the direct care system, to the purchased care system. The committee is aware of extended closures or suspensions of clinical departments and graduate medical education programs at military treatment facilities due to deploying staff. The committee is concerned with the Department's ability to retain exceptional military health care providers in the face of the strains placed upon the system. The committee commends the Department of Defense for fully funding the Defense Health Program to help meet the demands placed on the military health system.

The committee is encouraged that the Department of Defense did not again propose their Sustain the Benefit plan, which would have achieved most of their cost savings by raising TRICARE fees and cost shares by such a great amount, that a significant number of current beneficiaries would choose to leave the military health system. The committee is also encouraged that the Secretary of Defense has indicated a willingness to engage in a dialogue with Congress to develop a thoughtful and comprehensive strategy to control the growing cost of health care.

The committee is encouraged that the Department budgeted for the restoration of military medical positions previously converted to civilian positions, but never filled. However, the committee remains concerned that the Department will resume conversion of military medical and dental positions to civilian medical and dental positions once the statutory prohibition expires in 2012, despite indications that such conversions have had an adverse effect on the military health system.

The committee remains vigilant in its oversight of the care, rehabilitation, and support provided to our wounded warriors, and is especially concerned with access to mental health services. The committee is also concerned with the health of military family members, to include mental health, and will likewise provide vigilant oversight to ensure they receive the health services they need.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Active Duty Dental Care

The committee continues to be concerned about the ability of the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide timely access to quality dental care. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense employs several methods to provide dental care to active duty service members, including non-DOD dental providers. The committee is further concerned that active duty service members receive consistent dental benefits regardless of the type of dental provider utilized to provide quality care under DOD dental programs. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of and prepare a report on the time it takes active duty service members to access dental care, and whether or not it is qualitatively different from care provided prior to October 1, 2008.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of and prepare a report on non-DOD provider partici-

pation in any dental support contract entered into by the Department of Defense since October 1, 2008, to include provider participation rates.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit the reports required above to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2009.

Arthritis

The committee is aware that 46 million Americans have arthritis. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently reported that nearly one in five American adults have disabilities, and that arthritis remained the most common cause of disability.

The committee is concerned by growing evidence that arthritis, especially osteoarthritis, is an increasing problem for military personnel. Recent studies indicate that U.S. veterans are more likely to report physician-diagnosed arthritis than the general population, and that arthritis represents a significant health problem among veterans. Studies also show that the stress placed on joints during military training and military combat operations, account for an increased prevalence of arthritis in service members and veterans. The committee is particularly concerned with evidence that some injuries may be responsible for the early onset of arthritis, by as much as 10 years.

The committee believes that a proactive approach is necessary to mitigate the negative impact of arthritis on military readiness and the quality of life for service members and their families. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a comprehensive policy for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of arthritis, and to submit a report on this program to the congressional defense committees within one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Availability of Proper and Comprehensive Medical Care for Victims of Sexual Assault

The committee notes the importance of the availability of proper and comprehensive medical care for victims of sexual assault. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the availability and adequacy of proper medical care, including mental health care, for victims of sexual assault in combat zones. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to report on the availability and adequacy of post-mobilization medical and mental health care for victims of sexual assault in the Reserve Components. The Secretary of Defense shall submit the report to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Human Systems Integration

The committee notes the research on injury prevention being conducted at Naval Special Warfare Group Two. This research has two goals: to understand the mechanics and mechanisms of common non-hostile fire injuries; and to develop physical training regimens that reduce the likelihood of service members incurring these injuries. The committee notes how quickly this program has been embraced by special operators who have incorporated it into their reg-

ular training. The committee also notes that the potential reduction of injuries through physical training tailored to the tactical tasks required of service members in combat is not limited to special operations forces. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive study to determine what aspects of this research are ready for inclusion in conventional combat training and what additional research is needed to tailor the physical training of service members to the tactical tasks they are required to perform while deployed. The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on the results of the study to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Internet-Based Interactive Mental Health Technology

The committee commends the Department of Defense for investigating new technological advancements that can provide armed forces personnel and their families with interactive self-help for their behavioral health needs in a manner which reduces stigma and increases confidentiality. The committee understands that the Department, in its effort to find the most efficient and timely means of disseminating health-related information, is investigating interactive tools, such as virtual agents, that provide intelligent self-service by engaging the individual online, discovering their intent, and delivering the most appropriate and consistent response using voice, text, and page navigation. The committee encourages the Department to employ these human emulation technologies, to expand available mental health services for military personnel and their families.

Long-Term Tracking for Blast Exposures

The committee is aware that the Army National Guard has a process for tracking long-term blast exposures among its troops. This initiative records the exposure to blasts in service member's personnel records in order to document the incident in the event of problems associated with traumatic brain injury or exposure to contaminants. The committee understands that the database aids in the determination of eligibility for appropriate treatment, care, and disability entitlements. Further, the committee believes that the utilization of a long-term blast exposure tool has the potential to improve long-term medical treatment for all service members and facilitate research into traumatic brain injury and other blast-related health issues. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to work with secretaries of the military services to establish a database to track long-term blast exposures.

Mental Health and Traumatic Brain Injury

The committee is aware of the challenges the Department of Defense continues to face in providing mental health care to service members and their families, as well as diagnosing and treating traumatic brain injury. The committee notes the myriad recommendations provided by the Department of Defense Task Force on Mental Health, required by section 723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163). Further, the committee understands that the Department has not yet

fully implemented the comprehensive mental health requirements contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The committee notes the diverse range of evolving concepts and technologies from the nation's academic, scientific, and public health base that directly relate to mental health and traumatic brain injury. The committee therefore recommends that the Department consider funding multiple projects, to include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) A demonstration project conducted at two military installations, one active and one Reserve Component demobilization station, to assess the feasibility and efficacy of providing a face-to-face post-deployment mental health and traumatic brain injury screening between a service member and a mental health provider.

(2) A program to address the needs of service members and their families, to include members of the Reserve Components, that reside in rural areas, to ensure that the full spectrum of mental health services is available.

(3) A program to recruit and train veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom as crisis hotline staff for Department of Defense supported crisis hotlines.

(4) A project that partners with a school of nursing to use the Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction model used to treat cancer survivors, to help service members cope with stress and emotional difficulties associated with disabilities incurred while deployed.

(5) A program conducted by a health and hazards research center of a major university to reduce vicarious trauma among military behavioral health providers.

(6) A program to develop battlefield-related injury translational research and strategies, to document effective treatments to improve the long-term disability and predictive models to identify individuals at increased risk for long-term disability from traumatic brain injury and polytrauma, including physical and emotional trauma.

(7) A program conducted by a rehabilitation institute of a major university to advance treatment strategies to address traumatic injuries to military personnel that result in the loss of, or impact to limbs, cognition, vision, hearing, and/or motor function.

Military Mental Health Providers

The committee is concerned about the shortage of military mental health providers. The committee is also aware that the nation, as a whole, suffers from a serious shortage of mental health providers. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military services to develop programs to identify and train current service members to become licensed mental health providers.

The committee commends the Army for creating its own masters of social work program, which selects commissioned officers for a graduate level course of study at the Army Medical Department Center & School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This program, when followed by a preceptor phase at an Army military treatment facility, allows commissioned officers who have received a master of so-

cial work, to become licensed social workers. The committee also commends the psychiatric nurse practitioner program at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, which awards a doctor of nursing practice degree in psychiatric health to military nurses.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to identify any legal authorities required to develop additional Department of Defense training programs that lead to licensure as a mental health provider, and submit a report listing any required legal authorities to the congressional defense committees within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Pulse!!

The "Pulse!!" platform immerses medical personnel in a high-fidelity, three-dimensional virtual space that replicates the actual world in sight and sound by employing cutting-edge computer game based technologies to present clinical cases in real time. The learning platform provides an array of interactive tools to guide learning, as well as technical capabilities for integrating new advances in technology, medicine, and education. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to ensure seamless transition of "Pulse!!" and integration of capabilities into the medical learning environment. The committee directs the Secretary to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report detailing: planned funding of "Pulse!!" for fiscal years 2010 and 2011; any plans for transitioning "Pulse!!" to the Naval Medical Support Command; and any plans for integrating capabilities into current and future training requirements.

Reserve Dental Readiness

The committee is aware that the military departments continue to be challenged in bringing Reserve Component service members up to the appropriate level of dental readiness prior to mobilization. The committee recognizes the need for dental readiness activities to be conducted at the home station, in order to maximize collective training at mobilization stations and reduce the delays in deployment. The committee encourages the military departments to seek innovative approaches to ensuring dental readiness for Reserve Component members, including the development of cooperative agreements with college and university dental programs to provide preventive care and treatment close to the home station. The committee also encourages the military departments to examine the successful model used at Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado, to provide dental support to the Reserve Components. Further, the committee is aware of an innovative Army effort to systematically address this challenge through the Army Selected Reserve Dental Readiness System. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report, to the congressional defense committees, on the status of the Army Selected Reserve Dental Readiness System within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Trauma Training Technology

The committee notes that there is a 94 percent survival rate for combat wounded service members who reach an Echelon III medical facility. The committee understands that two of the main contributing factors to the remarkable survival rate are advancements in medical technology used in the field, such as improved tourniquets, and a larger percentage of medics and corpsman who have received advanced trauma training before deployment. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense uses all currently available methods to conduct trauma training, to include simulators, live tissue models, and training rotations in civilian trauma centers. The committee notes that the Department of Defense is working with private industry to develop more advanced and realistic training simulators for trauma training. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to further improve medical training by leveraging the Department of Defense's science & technology and research & development organizations, as well as private industry, to develop additional advanced training simulators and training aids, to include animal-alternative training, to offer the most realistic, practical, transferable, and cost-effective training to all medical personnel.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—IMPROVEMENTS TO HEALTH BENEFITS

Section 701—Prohibition on Conversion of Military Medical and Dental Positions to Civilian Medical and Dental Positions

This section would indefinitely extend the prohibition on conversions of military medical and dental positions to civilian medical and dental positions by a secretary of a military department by removing the end date of section 721 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Section 702—Chiropractic Health Care for Members on Active Duty

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide chiropractic services and benefits as a permanent part of the Defense Health Program, including the TRICARE program, for all active duty service members.

Section 703—Expansion of Survivor Eligibility under TRICARE Dental Program

This section would expand survivor eligibility under the TRICARE dental program so that it matches survivor eligibility under other TRICARE programs.

Section 704—TRICARE Standard Coverage for Certain Members of the Retired Reserve Who Are Qualified for a Non-Regular Retirement But Are Not Yet Age 60

This section would extend TRICARE standard coverage for certain members of the Retired Reserve who are qualified for a non-regular retirement but are not yet age 60. Members of the Retired Reserve eligible under this section would be required to pay 100

percent of the cost of the monthly premium for TRICARE Standard as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

Section 705—Cooperative Health Care Agreements between Military Installations and Non-Military Health Care Systems

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to establish cooperative health care arrangements and agreements between military installations and local and regional non-military health care systems.

Section 706—Health Care for Members of the Reserve Components

This section would extend the eligibility of members of the Reserve Components who are issued or covered by a delayed-effective-date active-duty order in support of a contingency operation for TRICARE coverage under section 1074 of title 10, United States Code, from 90 days before the date on which the period of active duty is to commence, to 180 days before that date.

Section 707—National Casualty Care Research Center

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate a National Casualty Care Research Center at the Army Medical Research and Material Command. The purpose of the center would be to establish additional linkages between military and civilian casualty research. The center would be required to provide public-private partnership for funding studies on combat injury, integrate military and civilian research to improve care, and ensure that data from both the Joint Theater Trauma Registry and the National Trauma Bank are used to establish research priorities.

SUBTITLE B—REPORTS

Section 711—Report on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Efforts

This section would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the House Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate itemizing the current treatments of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), ongoing research, and areas for future exploration by December 31, 2010.

The committee is concerned that research and treatment efforts are disjointed and may be duplicative. The committee encourages the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense, and their respective agents, to collaborate in the area of PTSD prevention and treatment research in order to focus and improve preventative efforts and the efficacy of treatment.

Section 712—Report on the Feasibility of TRICARE Prime in Certain Commonwealths and Territories of the United States

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study examining the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of offering TRICARE Prime in Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 713—Report on the Health Care Needs of Military Family Members

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to prepare a report on the health care needs of military family members, and to submit a report containing the results to the congressional defense committees within one year after the date of enactment of this Act. This section would also require the Secretary of the Army to establish as a pilot program, a center focused on the needs of military children and adolescents.

Section 714—Report on Stipends for Members of Reserve Components for Health Care for Certain Dependents

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the extent to which the Secretary has exercised the authority provided in section 704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Section 715—Report on the Required Number of Military Mental Health Providers

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the appropriate number of military mental health providers required to meet the mental health care needs of members of the armed forces, retired members, and dependents. This section would also require the Secretary to provide a plan on how the Department of Defense will achieve the appropriate number of military mental health providers.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

OVERVIEW

Acquisition reform has been a major area of focus for the committee this year. On March 18, 2009, the committee organized a Panel on Defense Acquisition Reform to examine the operation of the defense acquisition system. The Panel will serve for a period of six months, with the potential to be extended for up to an additional six months. In addition to the oversight that the Panel's activities provide, the committee expects that the Panel will provide recommendations to the full committee for further reform of the defense acquisition system for consideration next year. In addition, on May 12, the committee reported out H.R. 2101, a bill to promote reform and independence in the oversight of weapons system acqui-

sition by the Department of Defense. This legislation was enacted into law as S. 454, the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23) on May 22, 2009.

The committee's recommendations in this title reflect the fact that significant reform of the acquisition of major weapon systems has already been enacted this year. However, the committee notes that major weapon systems acquisition constitutes only about 20 percent of the annual acquisitions of the Department of Defense. The committee is continuing its work on other major areas of acquisition, especially contingency contracting and service contracting. Recognizing the critical importance of the acquisition workforce to success in all areas of acquisition, the committee incorporates in this title improvements that were requested by the Department of Defense in the operation of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund and in the implementation of expedited hiring authority for acquisition positions. These authorities will assist the Department in achieving the goals of its hiring initiative for the acquisition workforce which is discussed in greater detail in an item of special interest in this section of the report.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING

Contingency Contracting Planning, Oversight, and Visibility

The committee continues to be concerned about the level of planning and oversight for contractor support, particularly in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and believes that continued progress in this area will require ongoing commitment from the leadership of the Department of Defense (DOD), including the military services. The committee notes that the Department of Defense has taken several positive steps to address issues of contingency contracting, including signing a Memorandum of Understanding for matters relating to contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan with the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development as mandated in section 861 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), identifying the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker database to track contractors, deploying Joint Asset Management and Movement System scanners, establishing the Joint Contracting Acquisition Support Office and Joint Operational Contract Support Planners, and establishing the DOD Dependence on Contractor Support in Contingency Operations Task Force. However, the committee remains concerned that the military services have not fully developed and formalized doctrine for deployed forces to ensure that: the role for contractor support is appropriately defined; such forces and their commanders are trained on the integration of contractor support into combat and contingency operations; and adequate systems exist to oversee contractors supporting deployed forces. Further, the Department of Defense has not yet assigned oversight responsibilities nor developed all of the departmental directives and policies necessary to an enduring contingency contracting policy within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the combatant commands, the defense agencies, and the military departments.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the secretaries of the military departments and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010 that addresses the development of relevant doctrine and training; the status, plans, and resources for existing programs to support contingency contracting and improve visibility into contractors in theater; and plans for establishing enduring oversight responsibilities and policies. The report should also address the results of the study of the DOD Dependence on Contractor Support in Contingency Operations Task Force including: information on the rationale for the study and what was hoped to be achieved; a description of joint capability areas and uniform joint task lists that are particularly reliant on contractors, and other shortfalls that the study identified; an assessment of the broader implications of the study results for the Department's ability to provide those capabilities in the decades ahead; and a description of how the study's recommendations will be implemented.

Serious Corrective Action Measures in Department of Defense Contracts

The committee is aware that in rare cases, contractor quality controls on Department of Defense contracts could deteriorate so badly that serious corrective action measures would be required. In these cases, the Department normally issues a Level III Corrective Action Request (CAR). The committee is concerned that the severity of cases involving Level III CARs could challenge existing measures for corrective action in the event the Department of Defense is entirely dependent on a single contractor due to the existence of: a sole source contracting strategy that cannot be quickly adjusted; an urgent and unavoidable requirement; or a challenging environment for contract performance. In such cases, the Department may be unable, in a timely fashion, to fully exercise its right to sanction the contractor, which could allow potentially life-threatening issues of deficient contractor performance to continue for a significant period of time. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to carry out an assessment of the sufficiency of mechanisms currently in place to respond to contractor deficiencies that result in Level III or higher CARs on the kinds of contracts identified above, including possible enhancements to such mechanisms, and directs the Under Secretary to provide a report on the findings of the assessment to the congressional defense committees by October 1, 2009.

Third-Party Certification of Private Security Contractors

The committee recognizes that third-party certification is common in government procurements. For example, third-party generated standards have been adopted as a requirement in many contracts, such as the International Organization for Standardization certification, American Bureau of Shipbuilding certification, or radio frequency standards established by the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers. Similar requirements have also been targeted to individuals or key employees of a potential contractor, such as license requirements for engineers, training standards for

canine handlers, or unexploded ordnance technicians. The committee notes that such standards have yielded benefits for both the Department of Defense and industry, in terms of consistency, clarity in requirements, and affordability.

The committee believes that a third-party or industry generated set of standards for private security contractors may create similar results for the Department of Defense. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess the feasibility of requiring that an independent, third-party certification body certify a private security contractor has met appropriate operational and business practice standards, consistent with applicable defense regulations and legal precedent. Such a certification could attest that a contractor possesses and utilizes approved hiring, screening, training, and reporting practices, in addition to compliance with tax law, ethics, and auditing programs. As part of the Secretary's assessment, the committee encourages the Secretary to consider the extent to which independent, third-party certification of private contractors would increase or decrease the end cost to the taxpayer for such contracts. The Secretary of Defense is further directed to submit a report containing the findings of the assessment to the Senate Committee on Armed Services of the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2010.

War Zone Contractor Communications Safety

The Department of Defense (DOD) increasingly must work with multi-national partners and interact with local populations in a variety of regions. While the Department traditionally relied on its language professionals to ensure that it had the regional proficiencies it needed, it has recognized that deployed combat forces also must have the ability to understand and communicate with native populations, local officials, and coalition partners. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the military services, and combatant commands are responsible for the development, training, and use of foreign language capabilities among civilian and military personnel. The committee notes that similar attention should be paid to contractors supporting the military forces. Currently, in the Central Command area of responsibility, there is almost a one-to-one ratio between military personnel and contractor personnel, many of whom are third-country or host-country nationals working as private security guards. The ability to communicate with military forces with whom they are stationed or with the local community is an essential security protection measure.

The committee is aware that contracts awarded for security guards in the region require contractor personnel to have an ability to speak English at a level sufficient to give and receive situational reports. However, recent contract audits have questioned the language proficiency of many of the third-country nationals. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on contractor language proficiency requirements for those working as private security contractors to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report should include: a description of the policy requirements, including contract clauses, for contractor language proficiency; the type of language

training provided to contractor personnel, including ongoing refresher courses; and the mechanisms used by DOD contract oversight personnel to assess whether the contractors have complied with the proficiency requirements for their employees.

OTHER MATTERS

Acquisition Workforce

The acquisition workforce is at the heart of the Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition system. Ensuring that the acquisition workforce is adequately staffed, skilled, and trained and improving the workforce's quality and performance are as important as improvements to acquisition processes and structures. Congress formally established the acquisition workforce as a profession, and set education, training, and experience standards in the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act, which was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510). The committee has been concerned, however, that since then, the Department's civilian acquisition workforce may have been downsized too much, particularly since many recent acquisition problems have been attributed to inadequate oversight, poor decision making, and faulty implementation of acquisition laws and regulations.

Congress has enacted several initiatives as part of the annual national defense authorization acts aimed at addressing those concerns and giving the Department the necessary tools to hire, retain, and train acquisition professionals, including the creation of an acquisition workforce development fund, authorization of direct hire authority for acquisition positions, and establishment of exceptions to Department personnel caps to ensure performance of certain functions by government employees, both civilian and military. In addition, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) requires the Department to establish policies for career paths for military personnel in the acquisition field. Opportunities to advance to general and flag officer positions have been limited in the past, discouraging talented active duty personnel from seeking a career in the acquisition field. The committee notes that the Commission on Army Acquisition and Program Management in Expeditionary Operations, in its 2007 report, found that the contracting failures in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan could be attributed in part to the lack of general officers with contracting experience in the Army. The committee expects that a commitment to properly developing members of the armed forces in the acquisition field should help attract the highest quality candidates for these positions.

The committee commends the Department's initiative to increase the size of the in-house acquisition workforce, proposing to hire 9,000 new government personnel and convert 11,000 contractor positions to DOD civilian personnel positions. The committee encourages the Department to consider whether additional civilian personnel or training programs may be needed based on the completion of its own competency modeling effort, as well as the results of its insourcing analysis. The committee also recommends that the Department look not only at the existing gaps in its workforce, but

take a pro-active approach in determining what capabilities may need to be developed to ensure that the Department has a high-performing acquisition workforce that is ready to meet the demands of today's complex national security environment and that is adaptable enough to respond to future needs.

In addition to, and, as important as, the Department's initiative to increase the overall size of the government acquisition workforce, the committee urges the Department to undertake a focused campaign deliberately designed to instill an enterprise-wide mindset that properly recognizes the critical mission the acquisition workforce performs.

Industrial Security

The committee notes that section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) codified the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense to protect classified information disclosed to contractors of the Department of Defense. Section 845 also required the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2009, on measures to improve industrial security. The committee notes that the Secretary submitted the required report on time, and that the report provided a concise and well thought-out presentation of measures being taken, and potential measures to be taken, to improve industrial security. The report revealed that the Department is currently updating its industrial security policy as it pertains to foreign ownership, control or influence. The committee looks forward to issuance of the new policy. The committee urges the Secretary to aggressively pursue additional measures to improve industrial security as described in the section of the report relating to the Secretary's recommendations. Additionally, the committee looks forward to receiving the Secretary's first biennial report on the Department's industrial security expenditures and activities by September 1, 2009. The committee endorses the Secretary's decision to increase staffing in the Defense Security Service (DSS) and to increase DSS's capability in the area of industrial security, particularly in analyzing the impact of new financial arrangements on the Department's ability to establish the existence of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI) on defense contractors. The committee expects that the Secretary will place a high priority on addressing weaknesses in cyber security and on improvements in the detection of FOCI in discussions of revisions to interagency guidance on industrial security.

Report on Small Business Concerns with Defense Policy Review Initiative Acquisition Strategy

The committee is aware of the complexities of the acquisition strategy associated with the realignment of military forces on Guam and concerns raised about the Naval Facilities Engineering Command use of Multiple Award Construction Contracts (MACCs) as the primary vehicle for design and construction of facilities on Guam. The committee notes that requests for proposals for performance under the MACCs will require prospective contractors to meet certain bonding, workforce healthcare, workforce housing, and material management requirements. Although the committee ac-

knowledges the importance of these requirements, the committee is concerned that this contracting mechanism may make it difficult for small business concerns, particularly local small businesses, to submit responsive proposals.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2010, on the small business goals associated with the realignment of military forces on Guam and how such goals will be attained. Additionally, the report shall address the extent to which the Navy considered small businesses' abilities to meet the bonding requirements of task orders associated with MACCs on Guam and the ability of program management support contractors to bid on such task orders.

Service Contracting

The Department of Defense (DOD) now spends more of its budget on the procurement of services than products. Within the United States and at U.S. military installations overseas, contractors provide basic base support operations (such as food and housing), logistical support, equipment maintenance, medical care, and administrative support as well as the development and support of complex information technology systems. The committee notes that the wide variety of types of services provided, along with the range of different contracting vehicles for the procurement of services, leads to challenges in describing standard requirements, establishing measurable and performance-based outcomes, and overseeing contractor performance. Congress has enacted several initiatives as part of the annual national defense authorization acts aimed at providing improved management and oversight of the acquisition of services by the Department and the military services.

The committee remains concerned, however, that the Department has not adequately focused on how it contracts for services. As the Government Accountability Office has stated in numerous reports, the Department lacks a strategic approach to managing services and needs to develop methods to assess risk when acquiring services. Without such an approach, the Department is at risk of being unable to identify and correct poor contractor performance in a timely manner and is at risk of paying contractors more than the value of the services they performed.

The committee's Panel on Defense Acquisition Reform is examining the problem of ensuring the Department improves its procurement processes for services overall, including performance assessments, evaluation of risks, management structure for award and oversight, and use of appropriate contracts. In addition, the committee recommends legislation, elsewhere in this title, that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to provide for an independent assessment of improvements necessary for the procurement and oversight of services. The committee also expects that the inventory of service contracts required by section 807 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) will provide the Department with a valuable tool for identifying its existing service contracts, considering which functions should be brought back in house for performance by DOD civilian personnel, and de-

termining the appropriate total workforce mix of military, civilian, and contractor personnel.

Service Contractor Inventory

Section 807 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) requires an annual inventory of the Department of Defense's contracts for services. The committee understands that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics has been tasked with the responsibility for developing this service contracting inventory. The committee notes, however, that the inventory mandated by section 807 is intended to be of a much broader scope than simply capturing data from the Federal Procurement Data System. The committee encourages the Under Secretary to also consider the data requirements needed by the personnel, manpower, cost assessment and program evaluation, and comptroller communities in order to ensure that the inventory may be used to facilitate the military services' ability to conduct total workforce planning that is fully integrated into the programming and budget processes, and to fulfill the Secretary of Defense's plans to reduce the number of service support contractors and replace them with full-time government employees.

While the committee recognizes that development of a comprehensive inventory takes time, the committee is concerned because almost two years after enactment of section 807, no information has been provided and no methodology has been developed to conduct the inventory, except by the Department of the Army which began its effort as early as 2002. The committee is aware that the Department of the Navy and Department of the Air Force intend to provide a prototype inventory by the third quarter of the current fiscal year. From initial reports of what these inventories will cover, the committee is concerned that the prototypes will provide only sampling projections and not the robust and qualitative information required by section 807. The committee notes that the Department of the Army inventory captures data not only on contracting organizations, but the components administering the contract as well as the funding source for the contract and the number of full time contractor equivalent employees. The committee recommends that the Army methodology be used by the other military departments. Alternatively, should the military departments develop their own methodology, they should provide the same level of detail and completeness as that provided by the Army in order to ensure accurate comparisons of the inventories.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report describing the methodology and data sources selected by the military departments to gather and analyze the information to complete the required annual inventory, an explanation, if the Army methodology is not used, of the rationale for developing a different method, and a timeframe for submission of a complete inventory by each of the military departments. Such report shall be provided to the congressional defense committees by September 1, 2009. In addition, the Secretary is directed to submit a copy of the report on the data collection methodology to the Comptroller General concurrent with submission to the defense committees. The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide an assess-

ment of the methodology to the congressional defense committees within 60 days after receiving the Secretary's report. Since this report is intended to assist the review of the inventories, the committee stresses that it should not delay the scheduled provision of the initial inventories by the military departments.

Strategic Materials

Section 843 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) established the Strategic Materials Protection Board within the Department of Defense to: 1) determine the need to provide a long-term domestic supply of materials designated as critical to national security; 2) analyze the risk associated with each material designated as critical to national security and the effect on national defense that the non-availability of such material from a domestic source would have; and 3) recommend a strategy to the President to ensure the domestic availability of materials designated as critical to national security.

The committee is concerned that the December 2008 report of the Department of Defense's Strategic Materials Protection Board falls short of these objectives, particularly by revising the definition of the term "strategic material critical to national security" in a way which undermines the Board's purpose. Under the revised definition, a material would be deemed critical to national security only if: the Department dominates the market for the material; the Department actively shapes the strategic direction of the market; and there is a significant and unacceptable risk of supply disruption. This definition limits the purview of the Board to only those materials for which the determinations the Board is tasked to make are presupposed in the definition of the materials themselves. Furthermore, such a definition fails to include a range of materials that Congress has designated as critical to national security and, as such, has provided significant protection or domestic preference in DOD policy and in statute. For example, Congress has determined that reliance on foreign sources of supply for materials such as titanium, specialty steel, and high performance magnets, poses a heightened risk. The Board's narrowing of the definition of materials critical to national security renders the Board unable to provide perspective on the adequacy, suitability, or effectiveness of those policies. Moreover, it limits the ability of the Board to consider any course of action, however minor, in relation to a material until the point at which potential damage to national security is imminent and severe. It also creates the perverse situation that a material could be critical to every element of the industrial base upon which the Department depends, but not considered critical to the Department itself if the material is also used significantly in commercial items. As an indication of the inadequacy of this definition for the Board's functioning, the Board currently identifies only one material as meeting the definition for consideration as a strategic material critical to national security. The committee does not find this conclusion to be plausible and expects that the Board will swiftly revisit this definition to ensure that it is able to identify gaps in our domestic defense supply chain and provide the President, the Secretary of Defense, and Congress with information,

analysis, and advice on strategic materials which are critical to the operations of the Department of Defense.

The committee also notes that the Department has yet to finalize its proposed rule implementing recent legislative changes relating to the procurement of specialty metals. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying H.R. 5658 the committee expressed concern about several issues in the proposed rule including the determination of when an item is a commercial off the shelf (COTS) item, and the definition of the term "produced." These concerns remain valid for the pending proposed rule. In particular, the proposed rule provides that an item should be considered to be COTS if accepted in an unmodified form at the next higher contracting tier. The committee notes that it is reasonable for the contracting tier purchasing the item to make the determination at the time of such purchase that it is COTS, but also notes that a COTS item which is subsequently modified at a higher tier may, depending on the nature of the modification, no longer qualify as a COTS item. In fact, the statutory definition of COTS in section 431(c) of title 41, United States Code, is restricted to items offered to the government without modification. The committee also notes that two illustrative examples given in the proposed rule relating to modification of COTS items appear to deal with fasteners, which are exempted from the COTS exception in many circumstances. The committee is concerned that a recent General Services Administration rule reiterates this flawed definition of a COTS item from the proposed rule.

The committee is also concerned that the proposed rule provides an unprecedented definition of the term "produced," which would treat imported metals that are subjected to late-stage processing operations, such as heat treatment, as specialty metals produced in the United States. The committee notes that in most cases, the metal being treated through these processes would qualify as a specialty metal pursuant to title 10, United States Code, prior to receiving the treatment. Thus, the committee believes this definition is inconsistent with the law. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to review the changes suggested in the proposed rule to ensure that they are compliant with both the law and with congressional intent, and submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2009, explaining how the committee's concerns were addressed.

Use of Non-Traditional Defense Contractors for Information Technology Programs

The committee notes that the top six contractors of the Department of Defense, in terms of revenue, continue to be the primary recipients of contracts for the integration of information technology systems and major automated information systems. While these contractors may provide best value to the warfighter in many instances, the committee also recognizes that much of the innovation in information technology is led by non-traditional defense contractors. Therefore, as the Secretary of Defense implements the requirements of section 202 of the Weapon System Acquisition Reform Act (Public Law 111–23) with regard to ensuring competition throughout the lifecycle of a defense acquisition program, the com-

mittee directs the Secretary to consider mechanisms to offer greater opportunities for non-traditional defense contractors on large information technology efforts or major automated information systems. The Secretary is further directed to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by October 1, 2009, regarding the feasibility of setting an aggressive goal for the award of contracts to such businesses for information technology efforts during fiscal year 2010, such as the award of 75 percent of the total value of such contracts to non-traditional systems integrators. This report should also detail any significant barriers impeding the ability of non-traditional defense contractors from competing on major information technology programs.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Section 801—Enhanced Authority to Acquire Products and Services Produced in Countries Along a Major Route of Supply to Afghanistan.

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to limit competition or provide a preference to sources in one or more countries along a major supply route to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The authority would be available upon a determination by the Secretary that the product or service being acquired was being used only by personnel that ship goods, or provide support for shipping goods, for use in operations in Afghanistan; that the Secretary determined that use of the authority would either: reduce overall U.S. transportation costs and risks in shipping goods to Afghanistan; encourage countries along a major route of supply to Afghanistan to expand that supply route; or help develop more robust and enduring routes of supply to Afghanistan; and that the use of the authority would not adversely affect operations in Afghanistan or the United States industrial base. This section would define a country along a major route of supply to Afghanistan as including Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, or Turkmenistan. This section would terminate the authority 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by April 1, 2010, on the use of this authority, including: (1) the number of determinations made by the Secretary of Defense; (2) a description of the products and services acquired under this authority; (3) the extent to which the use of the authority conforms to the objectives of this section; (4) the list of countries providing products or services; and (5) any recommended modifications to the authority.

Section 802—Assessment of Improvements in Service Contracting

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to commission a study by a federally funded research and development center on the Department of Defense's oversight of service contracting. Matters to be covered in the study include: the quality of guidance relating to

service contracting; best practices in the process of setting requirements and developing statements of work; the development of effective performance metrics; an assessment of the management structure for service contracting; the effectiveness of peer reviews; the quality and sufficiency of the acquisition workforce for service contracting; and such other matters as the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics deems appropriate for inclusion in the study. This section would require the Under Secretary to submit a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study, along with the Under Secretary's comments, to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010.

Section 803—Display of Annual Budget Requirements for Procurement of Contract Services and Related Clarifying Technical Amendments

This section would codify section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) by adding a new section at the end of chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code. This section would also add a requirement to include contractor employee data based on the service contract inventory required by section 807 of Public Law 110–181 in the annual budget justification documents. Furthermore, this section would amend the review and planning requirements process in section 807 of Public Law 110–181 to require an approval process related to conversion of functions based on the inventory. The committee notes that the amendments made by this section should assist the Department of Defense in its planning, programming, and budgeting for service contracts.

Section 804—Demonstration Authority for Alternative Acquisition Process for Defense Information Technology Programs

This section would provide the Secretary of Defense the authority to designate up to 10 information technology (IT) programs annually to be included in a pilot demonstration of an alternative acquisition process for rapidly acquiring information technology capabilities. The programs selected for this demonstration would include a mix that represents a cross section of functional domains. No more than two of these 10 designated programs would be major automated information systems.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) required the Defense Science Board (DSB) to carry out a review of Department of Defense (DOD) policies and procedures for the acquisition of information technology for the Secretary of Defense. *The DSB Task Force on Department of Defense Policies and Procedures for the Acquisition of Information Technology,* released March 2009, found the current process for acquisition of IT ineffective, stating: "The conventional DOD acquisition process is too long and too cumbersome for the needs of the many systems that require continuous changes and upgrades." The DSB called for a unique acquisition process for IT, and went so far as to offer a preliminary draft for such a process. The committee perceives that while this is a unique parallel process, it appears to be developed in such a way as to be interoperable with the existing

conventional process, allowing programs to pass back and forth seamlessly.

The committee is encouraged by these findings, and believes the Secretary of Defense should use the *DSB Task Force on Department of Defense Policies and Procedures for the Acquisition of Information Technology* as the basis for the procedures required to be developed by this provision.

Section 805—Limitation on Performance of Product Support Integrator Functions

This section would amend chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require that when the Department of Defense (DOD) enters into contractor sustainment arrangements for the purchase of logistics support for a major system, the product support integration function would be performed by a member of the armed forces or an employee of the Department of Defense, beginning after September 30, 2010. This section would not require a member of the armed forces or an employee of the Department of Defense to perform the product support integrator function on subsystems or components of a major system.

The committee understands that the product support integrator function is an entity performing as a formally bound agent charged with integrating all sources of support, public and private, defined within the scope of the sustainment agreements, to achieve the documented performance metrics and outcomes or sustainment and logistics requirements. The committee expects this section would allow the Department of Defense to:

(1) Improve competition for subsystems and components;

(2) Manage support contracts through competitive procedures;

(3) Avoid administrative costs charged by a product support integrator; and

(4) Leverage both industry and DOD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence to achieve competition, performance, and cost savings.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 811—Revision of Defense Supplement Relating to Payment of Costs Prior to Definitization

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to revise the Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to ensure that, when a clause relating to the payment of costs prior to definitization is included in a contract of the Department of Defense, such clause should apply to such contract regardless of the contract type and should also apply to all contract actions pursuant to such contract regardless of the type of the contract action.

Section 812—Revisions to Definitions Relating to Contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan

This section would amend section 864 and section 1248 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public

Law 110–181) to clarify and streamline reporting of information relating to contracts in the Government of the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The revisions would: clarify that reporting requirements relating to contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan also apply to grants and cooperative agreements; increase the threshold for the duration of a contract above which reporting is required from 14 days to 30 days; and align the threshold for requiring contractors to report their employment of Iraqi nationals with the simplified acquisition threshold. These changes would improve the availability and quality of information provided to Congress under both sections.

Section 813—Amendment to Notification Requirements for Awards of Single Source Task or Delivery Orders

This provision would amend the notification requirements for awards of any single source task or delivery orders exceeding $100.0 million to ensure proper notification to the congressional defense committees, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the case of intelligence programs, of intent to proceed with such a transaction under the exceptions outlined in section 843 of the conference report (H. Rept. 110–477) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.

Section 814—Clarification of Uniform Suspension and Debarment Requirement

This section would amend section 2455 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–355) to clarify that regulations regarding suspension and debarment procedures required by section 2455 should apply to subcontracts at any tier.

Section 815—Extension of Authority for Use of Simplified Acquisition Procedures for Certain Commercial Items

This section would amend section 4202 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–106) to extend the authority to use simplified acquisition procedures for commercial items that are less than $5.5 million in value for two additional years, until January 1, 2012.

Section 816—Revision to Definitions of Major Defense Acquisition Program and Major Automated Information System

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to designate a program that qualifies as both a major defense acquisition program and a major automated information system as one or the other. This change will focus legislative requirements on appropriate acquisition programs: chapter 144 of title 10 on major defense acquisition programs that develop custom weapons systems hardware, and chapter 144A of title 10 on major automated information systems that develop major software-intensive systems using commercial hardware. This authority will also simplify oversight and streamline associated reporting requirements.

Section 817—Small Arms Production Industrial Base

This section would amend section 2473 of title 10, United States Code, which provides the definition of the small arms production industrial base. This section would expand and broaden the definition of the small arms production industrial base to include all domestically-based United States small arms manufacturers and to also include pistols.

Section 818—Publication of Justification for Bundling of Contracts of the Department of Defense

This section would require that contracting officers of the Department of Defense make public the justification currently required in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, 30 days before issuing a solicitation which would result in bundling contracts of the Department, with certain limited exceptions.

Section 819—Contract Authority for Advanced Component Development or Prototype Units

This section would provide temporary authority to award a contract option for a "bridge" between the end of the science and technology portion of a contract awarded under a Federal Acquisition Regulation Broad Agency Announcement and the competitive award of a contract under a new acquisition for advanced component development or prototyping. The authority would be limited, in the case of a contract option awarded for prototyping, to the minimum number of prototype items necessary to allow for the timely competitive solicitation and award of a follow-on development or production contract for such items. In the case of a contract option awarded for advanced component development, the authority would be limited to a term of not more than 12 months. Each military department would be authorized to exercise such a contract option not more than four times per year. The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to approve up to four total additional options a year for projects supported by defense agencies. The authority would expire on September 30, 2014. This section would also require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the use of such authority by March 1, 2014, describing the use of the authority to date, the extent to which the authority has increased competition and improved technology transition, and any recommendations the Secretary may have about the modification or extension of such authority.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 821—Enhanced Expedited Hiring Authority for Defense Acquisition Workforce Positions

This section would amend section 1705(h) of title 10, United States Code, to add the term "critical need" as a basis for using the expedited hiring authority allowed under section 1705, and deletes the word "highly" to ensure full application of the expedited hiring authority from entry through expert levels. This section would improve the ability of the Secretary of Defense to increase the size of the Department of Defense acquisition workforce. The committee

notes that the Department, in its fiscal year 2010 budget request, has indicated that it will increase the size of the defense acquisition workforce by converting 11,000 contractors and hiring an additional 9,000 government acquisition professionals through 2015, beginning with 4,080 in 2010. The committee believes that the focus on the acquisition workforce is particularly critical, since the acquisition workforce is at the heart of the Department's acquisition system.

Section 822—Acquisition Workforce Development Fund Amendments

This section would modify section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to clarify the availability of funds from the defense acquisition workforce development fund. This section would allow payments to members of the armed forces or to civilian personnel who were not members of the acquisition workforce as of the date of enactment of section 852 of Public Law 110–181 for the purpose of hiring such persons into the acquisition workforce. This section would further modify section 852 of Public Law 110–181 to provide that the Secretary of Defense may suspend or reduce the requirement to collect funds from the military departments and defense agencies whenever funds are actually requested, authorized, and appropriated for the defense acquisition development fund that would exceed the minimum deposit that would otherwise have been collected and deposited to the fund. The President's budget request for fiscal year 2010 includes $100.0 million for this fund. The committee notes, however, that this is less than what is estimated to be credited to the fund. The Department of Defense intends to credit $700.0 million in fiscal year 2009 to the fund, with $230.0 million allocated for fiscal year 2009 efforts and $470.0 million for continuing hiring, training, and retention efforts in fiscal year 2010.

The committee notes that over the period from fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2009, total funding for the defense acquisition development workforce fund, at a minimum, will equal $1.8 billion based on set percentages of the amount of funds the military departments and defense agencies spend on certain service contracts. This funding mechanism has had the effect of forcing immediate funding for recruitment, retention, education, and training initiatives that the Department had not otherwise programmed. The committee recognizes that the fund represents a "jump start" to the acquisition workforce hiring and training initiative recently announced by the Secretary of Defense.

Section 823—Reports to Congress on Full Deployment Decisions for Major Automated Information System Programs

This section would amend the reporting requirement in section 2445 of title 10, United States Code, by replacing references to "initial operational capability" and "full operational capability" with the term "full deployment decision" in order to bring terminology more in line with updated acquisition regulations. For major automated information systems, the final acquisition decision is referred to as the full deployment decision (FDD). FDD is a more meaningful metric for software intensive programs than initial

operational capability (IOC) and full operational capability (FOC) because the user community vice the acquisition community defines and controls IOC and FOC.

Section 824—Requirement for Secretary of Defense to Deny Award and Incentive Fees to Companies Found to Jeopardize Health or Safety of Government Personnel

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to prohibit the payment of award and incentive fees to defense contractors who are determined through a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding, to be responsible for causing the death or serious bodily injury of any civilian or military personnel of the government through gross negligence or reckless disregard for safety. This section would apply to both prime contractors and subcontractors. The prohibition would apply to contractors after a criminal conviction, a civil proceeding, or an administrative proceeding resulting in a finding of fault and payment of a fine, a penalty, reimbursement, restitution, or damages. The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to waive the prohibition on the basis of national security and would be required to notify the congressional defense committees of the waiver. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue implementing regulations within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and the prohibition would apply to contracts awarded 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to determine whether the defense contractor should be barred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

Section 825—Authorization for Actions to Correct the Industrial Resource Shortfall for High-Purity Beryllium Metal in Amounts Not in Excess of $85,000,000

This section would increase the threshold for the Department of Defense program undertaken pursuant to section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–774) to address the industrial resources shortfall for high-purity beryllium metal from $50.0 million to $85.0 million.

Section 826—Review of Post-Employment Restrictions Applicable to the Department of Defense

This section would require the Panel on Contracting Integrity to review policies relating to post-employment restrictions on former Department of Defense (DOD) personnel to determine whether such policies adequately protect the public interest without unreasonably limiting future employment options for these personnel. The review would consider the extent to which post-employment restrictions: (1) protect the public interest by preventing personal conflicts of interest and preventing former Department of Defense officials from exercising undue or inappropriate influence; (2) require disclosure of personnel accepting employment with defense contractors; (3) use appropriate thresholds; (4) are clear and have been explained to DOD personnel; (5) appropriately address personnel performing duties in acquisition-related activities that are not covered by current procurement integrity restrictions; (6) ensure that the Department has access to world-class talent; and (7)

ensure that service in the Department remains an attractive career option. This section would require that the review be completed in one year and submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 30 days of completion. This section would also require the National Academy of Public Administration to assess the review and provide its analysis to the Secretary of Defense and to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 210 days of receiving the review from the Secretary of Defense.

Section 827—Requirement to Buy Military Decorations, Ribbons, Badges, Medals, Insignia, and Other Uniform Accouterments Produced in the United States

This section would require military exchanges and other non-appropriated fund activities to purchase decorations, ribbons, badges, medals, insignia, and other uniform accouterments that are manufactured in the United States using competitive procedures. This section would bar the agencies within the services that certify quality and specifications of products from issuing certificates of authority for the manufacture and sale for any such uniform item unless the items are from domestic material manufactured in the United States. This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to waive the requirements of the provision when a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of an item produced in the United States cannot be procured at reasonable cost. This section would also amend the Berry Amendment, section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, to add military decorations, ribbons, badges, medals, insignia, and other uniform accouterments to the list of items that may only be procured with appropriated funds when the items are grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States.

Section 828—Findings and Report on the Usage of Rare Earth Materials in the Defense Supply Chain

This section would make findings regarding the availability of rare earth materials, the importance of an uninterrupted supply of strategic materials critical to national security, the criticality of rare earth materials and thorium to numerous defense technologies, and the need to identify the strategic value placed on such materials by foreign nations. This section would require a report by the Comptroller General, to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2010, on the usage or rare earth materials in the supply chain of the Department of Defense. The Comptroller General shall consider strategic acquisitions of rare earth mines and mineral rights by foreign governments; the worldwide availability of rare earth materials and projected availability of these materials for the export market, including the current and potential domestic sources; and a determination regarding defense systems that are dependent on rare earth materials supplied by foreign sources.

Section 829—Furniture Standards

This section would require that all Department of Defense (DOD) purchases of furniture, made with DOD funds, including design-build contracts, comply with quality standards established in the General Services Administration program and by the Department of Defense.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Biometrics-Enabled Intelligence Analysis

The committee applauds the Department of Defense (DOD) for its utilization of tactical biometrics collection leading to numerous arrests and detentions during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The committee is concerned, however, that poor coordination and inconsistent funding contribute to a significant shortfall of operational and strategic analysis, potentially opening an intelligence gap. The committee notes threats to U.S. national security, particularly violent extremist organizations, originate from all corners of the globe. Operational and strategic analysis serves to connect the dots across the geographic commands.

The committee notes DOD Directive 8521.01E, dated February 21, 2008 entitled "Department of Defense Biometrics" requires the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to develop implementing instructions to direct the applications of intelligence processing and analysis of all-source biometrics-enabled intelligence (BEI) products for tactical, operational, and strategic customers. Furthermore, the committee understands that the Defense Intelligence Agency is responsible for ensuring the appropriate DOD intelligence components develop collection and analysis capabilities that incorporate BEI contextual information. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to utilize these directives and ensure the Defense Intelligence Agency develop an operational and strategic analysis framework for BEI. The framework should include a BEI training curriculum and a concept of operations for BEI being incorporated into the geographic combatant commands, the Special Operations Command, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Defense to submit a report on DIA's progress in executing its directives and implementing a training curriculum for operational and strategic analysis across the geographic commands to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, House Committee on Armed Services, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The committee is aware that a large portion of funds requested for BEI related efforts reside in funding for Overseas Contingency Operations. The committee notes that the use of BEI will increasingly play a vital role in supporting global pursuit operations. The

committee urges the Department to include long-term funding for BEI in the base budget.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive Consequence Management Forces

The committee notes that Congress, the Commission on the National Guard and the Reserves, the Government Accountability Office, and others have previously expressed concern about the capacity of the Department of Defense to respond to domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incidents. The committee also notes that, in response to these concerns, the Department increased its priority for establishing dedicated CBRNE Consequence Management Response Forces (CCMRF), planned the phased activation of three CCMRF between calendar years 2008 and 2010, and assigned the first of those forces to U.S. Northern Command as of October 1, 2008.

The committee is aware that in or around April 2009, the Secretary of Defense decided that the CCMRF forces will no longer be assigned to U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) effective October 1, 2009, but instead will only be allocated to NORTHCOM. The committee is concerned that the recent change in assignment of CCMRF could weaken the Department's future preparedness to respond to domestic CBRNE incidents. The committee understands that in organizing the second and third CBRNE forces, the Department is relying heavily on National Guard and Reserve units and will need to consider the appropriate command relationships with respect to U.S. Northern Command.

The committee notes that section 944 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) required the Secretary of Defense to submit to congressional defense committees a report that describes the progress made by the Department of Defense in addressing concerns related to U.S. Northern Command identified in Comptroller General reports GAO–08–251 and GAO–08–252 and provides a detailed description of the plans and progress made to establish forces assigned to the domestic CBRNE consequence management mission. This report was due in April 2009; the committee notes that it has not received the required report and encourages the Secretary to submit it expeditiously.

Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs

Section 902 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) established within the Office of the Secretary of Defense the Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs (Director of Operational Energy). This position was established, in part, due to concern with the operational risks associated with delivering supplies to the battlefield and awareness of operational benefits that could be realized by reducing logistics demands. The committee is aware that fuel is a significant fraction of the supplies needed for battle. In 2001, the Defense Science Board issued a finding that fuel logistics represent 70 percent of the tonnage that the Army ships into battle. In 2008, the Defense Science Board and Government Accountability Office found that the Department still lacked the oversight structure,

strategies, policies, and metrics necessary to manage its energy risks properly. Meanwhile, the energy demand for operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan grew from 9 to 16 gallons per soldier per day from 2005 to 2007, a further illustration of the need to manage operational fuel consumption.

The committee believes that the Director will serve as an important advocate for process improvements (such as implementation of the fully burdened cost of fuel and energy efficiency key performance parameter as required by section 332 of Public Law 110–417) and technological advances (such as innovative renewable and alternative energy technologies) that will enhance military capability and reduce logistics and support requirements for military operations.

The committee is pleased that the Secretary of Defense expressed support for filling the Director of Operational Energy position in testimony before the Senate Committee on Armed Services on January 27, 2009. The committee believes that because of the shifting military posture in United States Central Command area of responsibility, this is a critical time to have the leadership in place in the Department to address operational energy. The committee encourages the Secretary to communicate to the President the need to expeditiously nominate a Director of Operational Energy. The committee looks forward to working with the Director in the future.

Financial Crisis

The committee is concerned about the likely national security consequences of the global financial crisis, that it exacerbates an already growing set of political and economic uncertainties and aggravates negative tendencies ever present in global politics. In the 2009 Annual Threat Assessment, the intelligence community makes the global financial crisis its top priority and believes it is the "lens or prism" through which all security challenges must be viewed. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to take the national security implications of the global financial crisis into account in all types of processes including: combatant commanders' engagements with partner nations; war game scenarios; and coordination with service schools to integrate a focus on economic crises on national security.

The committee remains concerned about the stability of the world financial system, including the potential for recurrence of financial crises, and encourages the Department to convene with members of academia and industry to examine how systemic problems and vulnerabilities in the global economy affect national security.

Implementation of Strategy for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction: Counterproliferation

The committee has closely reviewed the 2002 *National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction* and the 2006 *National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction* as they apply to counterproliferation from both strategic and programmatic perspectives. The committee found that although the 2002 and 2006 strategies outline a sophisticated construct including three "pillars" (counterproliferation, nonproliferation, and consequence

management), four cross-cutting enabling functions, six guiding principles, a strategic framework of three elements, four military strategic objectives, three strategic enablers, and eight military missions, agencies have not leveraged this strategic construct. For example, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency has organized its programs into six "campaigns" that differ from any of the aforementioned strategic elements. Additionally, the committee observed that those organizations with "counterproliferation" in their titles, such as the National Counterproliferation Center and the Counterproliferation Program Review Committee, do not adhere to a single definition of "counterproliferation" and often consider some or all aspects of nonproliferation and consequence management to be within their purview.

The committee believes the efforts, initiatives, and interagency coordination for programs associated with counterproliferation have been improving over the past several years. However, given the lack of definitional clarity regarding counterproliferation and the seemingly divergent interpretations, the committee directs the Comptroller General to assess interagency counterproliferation efforts in general and Department of Defense counterproliferation activities in particular, including an assessment of the working definitions of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and counterproliferation. The study should include:

(1) An assessment of the efficacy of the existing strategies applicable to the combating WMD mission as applied to counterproliferation;

(2) An assessment of the extent to which the Department has developed comprehensive plans to conduct counterproliferation activities, including at the unified combatant command and military service levels, and to what extent these plans are integrated across mission areas;

(3) A review of programs and funding for counterproliferation programs and the extent to which such programs support Department plans and strategies;

(4) Any observations or recommendations regarding whether clarification is needed in the strategic framework for combating weapons of mass destruction to enhance the ability of various agencies to utilize a common lexicon; and

(5) Suggestions for reconciliation or clarification of the strategic lexicon, if a need for such is perceived.

The Comptroller General should submit the report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2010.

Interagency Coordination

The National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 80–253) created the National Security Council system to better integrate the government's diverse departmental expertise and capabilities. The committee believes that the national security system has not structurally kept pace with the rapidly changing global security environment, and that the existing structure needs to be strengthened. Toward that end, section 1049 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) required a study of the national security interagency system by an independent, nonprofit, non-partisan organization which became known as the

Project on National Security Reform (PNSR). The committee received the PNSR report on November 26, 2008, and held a hearing on March 12, 2009, to discuss the report's recommendations.

The committee believes many of the PNSR's recommendations have merit and wishes to call the Administration's particular attention to those recommendations that suggest ways in which to:

(1) Provide an overarching interagency concept of operations; and

(2) Create a cadre of civilians that are truly "national security" professionals.

Along those lines, the committee is encouraged by evidence of a National Security Professional Development (NSPD) program and the existence of an NSPD Integration Office, but believes the program needs more visibility and support. The committee believes NSPD should be a priority for all agencies engaged in national security matters.

Organizing for Cyber Operations

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense continues to assess the utility of a sub-unified Cyber Command under United States Strategic Command. The committee believes that there are still a number of issues that must be resolved before such an organization can be created. For example, a thorough cost-benefit analysis comparing the proposed reorganization to the current joint functional component command has not been fully developed. The committee encourages the Department to conduct a rigorous business-case analysis of all alternatives before selecting a final option.

The committee is encouraged by service efforts to increase the stature and efficiency of their cyber operations organizations. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in particular have created mature organizations for conducting the full range of cyber operations. The committee believes the establishment of the 24th Air Force is an important step in bringing the Air Force into better alignment with the other services, and creating a true cadre of cyber warriors.

Special Operations Command Strategic Communications

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee expresses concerns about the inability of the Department of Defense and its partners to effectively counter the propaganda of violent extremist groups abroad. The committee believes that to prevail in an information-centric fight, the Department of Defense and its partners must develop and employ innovative strategies that dominate the information spectrum both in terms of the network and the message. Therefore, the committee urges the Commander, Special Operations Command, to develop and demonstrate innovative strategic services in support of both national and theater-level special operations forces. The committee urges the Commander to utilize to the fullest extent the unique interagency authorities available to the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) and incorporate guidance and direction from the Director, Center for Special Operations (CSO), in relation to interagency matters and concerns. The committee encourages the Commander to develop and demonstrate innovative techniques and capabilities, with respect to relevant linguistic and cul-

tural expertise, and increase both guidance and response linkages between strategic communications and operations. The committee further encourages the Commander to utilize personnel who possess requisite expertise and generational perspective.

Special Operations Forces Overhead Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Support

The committee recognizes the ongoing efforts of the Task Force on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) conducted under the auspices and direction of the Secretary of Defense, yet remains concerned about the inadequate level of (ISR) resources provided in support of theater special operations forces (SOF) relative to that provided in support of national SOF. As a result, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with a plan to address this ISR imbalance and to give particular attention to the geographical areas identified in the classified annex accompanying this report. The committee directs the Secretary to provide the plan with the submission of the fiscal year 2011 budget request.

Temporary Reconfiguration of USAFCENT/9th Air Force Headquarters

The committee understands that to satisfy certain exigent demands in U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility, the Air Force intends to temporarily reconfigure the command structure of Headquarters U.S. Air Forces Central (USAFCENT)/9th Air Force. The Chief of Staff of the Air Force has testified that operational control of USAFCENT elements will be provisionally decoupled from the control of support functions provided by 9th Air Force. USAFCENT will be commanded by an Air Force lieutenant general to be forward deployed with a staff of fewer than 50 personnel to Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar. The 9th Air Force will be commanded by an Air Force major general stationed at Shaw Air Force Base.

The committee expects that the Air Force will maintain a permanent rear headquarters capacity for the USAFCENT commander and USAFCENT staff at Shaw Air Force Base, and the Air Force will return to a command structure that consolidates the duties and responsibilities of the USAFCENT commander with those of the commander of the 9th Air Force as expeditiously as conditions in Southwest Asia will permit. The committee also expects that the Air Force will act in close coordination with the Army, and that each service will act in full compliance with the Base Closure and Realignment recommendations of 2005, while the temporary command reconfiguration plan is implemented. Finally, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Air Force apprise the committee of the Air Force's near and long-term command restructuring plans with respect to USAFCENT/9th Air Force in greater detail within 180 days.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

Section 901—Role of Commander of Special Operations Command Regarding Personnel Management Policy and Plans Affecting Special Operations Forces

This section would modify section 167 of title 10, United States Code, to require the secretaries of the military services to coordinate certain personnel management policy and plans affecting special operations personnel with the commander of Special Operations Command. The intent of the legislation is to establish a means by which the service secretaries and the commander, Special Operations Command, can consult with each other to manage and mitigate concerns across the entire special operations community. This section does not convey to the commander, Special Operations Command, authority to veto or stop decisions by the service secretaries in carrying out their personnel management responsibilities under title 10, United States Code.

Section 902—Special Operations Activities

This section would revise the statute governing special operations activities to accurately reflect current mission requirements of Special Operations Command.

Section 903—Redesignation of the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps

This section would designate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps and change the title of its secretary to the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps. This section would formally recognize the responsibility of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy over both the Navy and Marine Corps and the Marine Corps' status as an equal partner with the Navy.

Section 904—Authority to Allow Private Sector Civilians to Receive Instruction at Defense Cyber Investigations Training Academy of the Defense Cyber Crime Center

This section would permit up to 200 eligible private sector employees per year to receive instruction at the Defense Cyber Investigations Training Academy operating under the direction of the Defense Cyber Crime Center. This section would also allow the Defense Cyber Crime Center to charge private sector employees enrolled under this section tuition at a rate that is at least equal to the rate charged for employees of the United States.

The committee is increasingly concerned by the extent of cyber attacks against and data exfiltration from Department of Defense civilian contractors. The committee feels the Department should be more actively involved in supporting the protection and defense of these contractor networks. To the extent possible, the Department should leverage acquisition and contracting regulations to promote positive behavior from the contractor community. The Department should also leverage its extensive training infrastructure to promote good practices, exchange information and standardize proc-

esses across the Department, including networks within the defense industrial contractor base that provide vital support to departmental missions.

Section 905—Organizational Structure of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the TRICARE Management Activity

This section would require that the Secretary of Defense submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the organizational structure of Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs/TRICARE Management Activity. The committee is aware that the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense has a unique organizational structure within the Department of Defense, with the only complete and total integration of the staff of an assistant secretary (Health Affairs) and a field operating activity (TRICARE Management Activity). The committee must understand if the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the TRICARE Management Activity, as currently organized, are able to appropriately perform the discrete functions of policy formulation, policy and program execution, and program oversight.

Section 906—Requirement for Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs to Report Directly to Secretary of Defense

This section would amend section 139b of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs should report directly to the Secretary of Defense.

Section 907—Increased Flexibility for Combatant Commander Initiative Fund

This section would amend section 166a(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to increase the authority to purchase items from $10.0 million to $20.0 million. It would also increase the unit cost threshold of those items. It would also require coordination with the Secretary of State when the fund is used for humanitarian or civic assistance purposes.

Section 908—Repeal of Requirement for a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Technology Security Policy within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, by repealing section 134b, relating to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Technology Security Policy within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. This section would also require notification to Congress 30 days prior to a significant change in the reporting structure for the Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA). The committee understands that the Under Secretary for Policy is committed to retaining DTSA within the Office of the Under Secretary and expects that the authority provided in this section would allow the Under Secretary to adopt an organizational structure that provides appropriate levels of management attention to issues of technology security policy.

Section 909—Recommendations to Congress by Members of Joint Chiefs of Staff

This section would require members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide advice to Congress upon request.

SUBTITLE B—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Section 911—Submission and Review of Space Science and Technology Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to annually submit a space science and technology strategy on the date that the President submits the budget to Congress. It would also require the strategy to address the process for transitioning space science and technology programs to new or existing space acquisition programs. Finally, it would require the Comptroller General to review and assess the first version of the strategy submitted pursuant to this section.

Section 911 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) required the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a space science and technology strategy, and to review and, as appropriate, revise the strategy annually. The provision was designed to increase coordination among space science and technology activities of the Department. It also required a one-time review of the strategy by the General Accounting Office (GAO).

The GAO review, submitted on January 28, 2005, found that while the strategy provided a foundation for enhancing coordination among space science and technology efforts, it "lacks details in key areas needed to achieve its goals." Unfortunately, the Department has not updated this strategy on an annual basis in response to the stated concerns.

Section 912—Converting the Space Surveillance Network Pilot Program to a Permanent Program

This section would convert the space surveillance network pilot program to a permanent program. This section would make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Defense, originally authorized in section 821 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314), to share space surveillance data with state governments, governments of political subdivisions of states, United States commercial entities, governments of foreign countries, and foreign commercial entities.

SUBTITLE C—INTELLIGENCE-RELATED MATTERS

Section 921—Plan to Address Foreign Ballistic Missile Intelligence Analysis

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to conduct an assessment of foreign ballistic missile intelligence analysis gaps and shortfalls, and prepare a plan to ensure that the appropriate intelligence centers have sufficient analytical capabilities to address such gaps and shortfalls. The committee is aware of certain intelligence gaps and shortfalls in foreign ballistic missile activities, in

particular emerging longer-range ballistic missile activities, as noted by the Missile Defense Agency.

This section would also require a report by February 28, 2010, on the results of the assessment, the plan to ensure sufficient analytical capabilities, and a description of the resources required to implement such plan.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 931—Joint Program Office for Cyber Operations Capabilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a Joint Program Office for Cyber Operations Capabilities to assist the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics in improving the development of specific leap-ahead capabilities, including manpower development, tactics, and technologies, for the services, defense agencies, and combatant commands.

Section 932—Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System Transition Council

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS) Transition Council to provide advice to the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries on implementing the DIMHRS core configuration and potentially service-funded extension capabilities.

DIMHRS, as an information technology system for enterprise human resource management, recently incurred a Nunn-McCurdy breach requiring a major restructuring of the system. The critical program change certification identified the need for a program governance structure to ensure proper management oversight. The establishment of the DIMHRS Transition Council would increase oversight to ensure that the investments made to date would successfully transition to the services, and ensure that future capabilities developed around the DIMHRS core configuration are interoperable and meet the needs of the services.

Section 933—Department of Defense School of Nursing Revisions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a Department of Defense School of Nursing. The committee is aware of the growing shortage of military medical personnel and believes that Department of Defense schools that produce military health professionals, such as the recently established Army school of social work, will have a significant positive impact on the shortage.

The committee also encourages the Secretary to find ways to incentivize non-Nurse Corps personnel, such as medics and corpsmen, to obtain a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing, perhaps following the model of the Department of Defense's Physician Assistant program. The committee further recommends that the Secretary examine the feasibility and desirability of entering into long-term contractual relationships with civilian schools of nursing to provide a minimum number of training slots for military nursing students.

Section 934—Report on Special Operations Command Organization, Manning, and Management

This section would require the Commander, Special Operations Command (SOCOM) to submit a report, by March 15, 2010, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the Commander's efforts to provide increased special operations capability through organization, manning, and management of special operations forces (SOF).

The committee supports SOCOM's recent efforts in this area to include: the establishment of the interagency task force at the Center for Special Operations; the establishment of the Cultural Engagement Group (CEG) at Special Operations Command, U.S. Central Command (SOCCENT); the incorporation of supplemental funding into the current and future baseline budget requests as a means of better managing requirements, programmatic stability, and multiple-year sustainment; the appointment of a SOCOM science and technology (S&T) advisor to promote low-cost innovative solutions, streamlined acquisition processes, and improved interface with the Department's larger S&T enterprise; and the application of full range of authorities inherent to the SOCOM acquisition executive, authorities clarified in section 810 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

The committee urges the Commander to continue these initiatives and pursue further efforts with the dual objective of achieving efficiencies at SOCOM headquarters and providing the highest level of special operations capability to the geographical combatant commanders and national command authority. To better understand the extent to which SOCOM is already interacting with interagency partners, the Commander of SOCOM should include in this reporting requirement a review of formal exchange programs, liaison, and other interagency assignments of SOF personnel, especially as those exchange activities support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency matters.

The committee is encouraged with the establishment and success of the CEG at SOCCENT and believes it might serve as a model for improving unconventional warfare support at each of the geographical commands. The committee is aware that SOF forward deployed in the SOCCENT area of operations have benefited greatly from CEG support. The committee also notes the Office of the Secretary of Defense made reference to this approach in its report entitled, "Full Spectrum Analysis of Irregular Warfare," provided in response to the committee report (H. Rept. 110–146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008. The analysis notes the potential benefits of, and recommends further examination for, empowering theater special operations commands (TSOC), such as SOCCENT, as a means for sustaining command and control of, and support to, deployed SOF.

This section would require the Commander to submit the report, in a classified supplemental report, if necessary, by March 15, 2010.

Section 935—Study on the Recruitment, Retention and Career Progression of Uniformed and Civilian Military Cyber Operations Personnel

This section would require the Department of Defense to produce a study on the recruitment, retention, and career progression of uniformed and civilian military cyber operations personnel.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES

Overview

The budget request contained $1.06 billion for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, in addition to $135.8 million, for operational tempo, which is contained within the operating budgets of the military services. The budget is organized in fiscal year 2010 to address four broad national priorities: (1) international support; (2) domestic support; (3) intelligence and technology; and (4) demand reduction.

The committee recommends an authorization for fiscal year 2010 Department of Defense counter-drug activities as follows (in millions of U.S. dollars):

FY10 Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Request	$1,059.0
International Support	$537.5
Domestic Support	$212.5
Intelligence Technology and Other Demand Reduction	$169.8
Demand Reduction	$139.2
Recommended Decrease:	
International Support—USEUCOM	−$5.6
International Support	−$32.0
Recommended Increase:	
International Support—USNORTHCOM/USSOUTHCOM	$5.6
International Support—USCENTCOM CN TRAINING	$24.0
FY10 Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Recommendation	$1,051.0

Items of Special Interest

Budget requests

The budget request contained nearly $1.1 billion for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, including all counter-narcotics resources in the Department of Defense with the exception of those resources in the operating budget for the military services and those resources which are appropriated or requested in emergency budgets. The committee notes that, in the fiscal year 2010 budget request, the Administration proposed to fund the counter-narcotics activities to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the rest of Central Asia through the regular budget request process, instead of using separate Overseas Contingency Operations budget requests, as had become the pattern in previous years. The committee welcomes this development and notes that the fiscal year 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations request for $324.6 million, which was submitted as part of the regular budget process, is fully funded in title XV of this Act.

Department of Defense efforts to combat drug-related cartel activity along the United States border with Mexico

The committee notes that over the past year, narcotics-related activity has increased in the northern United Mexican States to the point that in April 2008, the Mexican government deployed three Army brigades to the city of Juarez to quell cartel crime and violence. The committee is aware that, concurrently, many U.S. border-states have realized an increase in narcotics-related violence, and states across the country have felt the impact of increasingly powerful narco-trafficking cartels. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to combat cartel activity to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 1, 2009. The briefing may be classified and should include a review of DOD coordination with other U.S. agencies and with the Mexican government.

International support

The budget request contained $537.5 million for international support. The committee understands the importance of international support and notes that this request for international support will result in increased operational support for all four military services. This support includes: detection and monitoring platforms and assets; command and control support; and the training, equipment, and supplies intended for other nations that are key to the U.S. national drug strategy and defense security cooperation goals.

The committee recommends fully funding the proposed international support with a number of changes. The Administration proposes increasing the counter-narcotics operational support of the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) by more than 134 percent in fiscal year 2010 from fiscal year 2009 enacted levels. Although USEUCOM provided invaluable counter-narcotics support to the U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) while the latter was being established, USEUCOM no longer has responsibility over that geographic area. Further, the Administration's cursory explanation for more than doubling this account year-on-year is insufficient. As a result, given the counter-narcotics needs elsewhere in the world, the committee recommends decreasing the budget for USEUCOM counter-narcotics operational support from $9.95 million to $4.35 million, which still represents a two percent increase from last year. The committee is prepared to entertain a reprogramming request from the Department of Defense should USEUCOM present a detailed justification for additional resources.

As part of a comprehensive effort of the United States to assist the United Mexican States, the committee intends to address the influx of illicit narcotics into the United States from Mexico which entered the latter country from its southern border with the Republic of Guatemala and Belize. The committee recommends increasing the accounts for U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) by $5.6 million to improve the coordination of counter-narcotic efforts between Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize along their shared borders.

The Department of Defense estimates that approximately 80 percent of the cocaine consumed in the United States enters Mexico

through its southern border. Guatemala and Belize have become major transshipment hubs of cocaine, with the majority of illicit drugs originating in South America. The Department of Defense estimates that nearly 90 percent of cocaine entering Guatemala is subsequently shipped into Mexico, most of this amount arriving by overland transport. The Department of Defense finds that the profits from the sale of this cocaine perpetuate the drug-related violence in Mexico and the United States.

To address the influx of illicit narcotics into Mexico through its southern border by facilitating the coordination and interdiction efforts in the tri-border area, the committee increases the counter-drug accounts for USNORTHCOM and USSOUTHCOM by $5.6 million. Specifically, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, working through the commanders of USNORTHCOM and USSOUTHCOM, to assist Mexico and its two southern Central American neighbors by: strengthening their respective governmental presence in remote areas; improving full spectrum domain awareness and reaction capability; and encouraging nations to cooperate and respond in a regional nature. Specifically, the committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense: upgrade fixed Belizean border checkpoints west of San Ignacio and at Corozal; upgrade fixed sites in Guatemala along the Guatemalan/Mexican border; train Belizean security forces in the best practices of border security, night interdiction operations, and jungle and riverine operations; and properly equip the Belizean security forces for these missions.

The second major change within international support, which the committee recommends, regards the transfer of Mi-17s to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Although the committee supports the President's commitment to assist the government of Pakistan in its fight against insurgents and terrorists, including through the use by the armed forces of Pakistan of existing U.S. stocks of Mi-17s, the committee is concerned that the transfer of such equipment to Pakistan may substantially decrease the training capabilities of the Department of Defense to combat the narcotics trade in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. As a result, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense to procure, at a cost of $16.0 million, two factory-rebuilt Mi-17 helicopters and upgrade their cockpits to make them night-vision capable as well as compatible for operations involving the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization serving in Afghanistan. The committee recommends decreasing international support by $16 million to account for this purchase.

The committee recommends an additional $16.0 million is recommended to be allocated from international support in the following manner: (1) $8.0 million to remain within international support for the purchase of one factory-rebuilt Mi-17 helicopter with upgraded cockpit; and (2) $8.0 million from international support to be transferred to Operation and Maintenance, Army, for the purchase of one factory-rebuilt Mi-17 helicopter with upgraded cockpit. Both of these helicopters are meant to fulfill the requirement that was created by the transfer of two Mi-17 helicopters from Ft. Bliss, Texas, where they were part of a training program for counter-drug activities by Afghan security forces.

Obligating 1033/1004 CN funds for Baluchistan, Pakistan

The committee notes with concern that, according to the Department of State and as determined by the President, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a major transit country for illicit opiates and other narcotics that are trafficked from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to markets around the globe. According to Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force, over one-third of illicit opiates that are exported from Afghanistan pass through Pakistan. A significant percentage of these narcotics transit through the porous borders of Baluchistan, Pakistan, and exit either through the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan's Makran Coast to regional and international markets. Further, the Department of States' 2009 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report notes that most Afghan drug trafficking organizations concentrate their operational cells in remote areas of Baluchistan.

The committee further notes that increased military operations in southern Afghanistan should also result in greater emphasis on narcotics trafficking along the Baluchistan border given the narcotics-insurgency nexus.

The committee is concerned that the Department has not adequately planned for or allocated its counter-narcotics resources appropriately to address this trafficking threat and build the capacity of the government of Pakistan to interdict the movement of narcotics through Baluchistan's border area with Afghanistan. The committee notes that the Department's counter-narcotics funding is primarily expended on efforts in the Makran Coast and toward the Security Development Plan. This includes counter-narcotics funding used to train and equip the Frontier Corps in the Northwest Frontier Province for counter-terrorism/counter-insurgency missions. Accordingly, the committee welcomes the Department's recently expressed intention to increase its available counter-narcotics resources to address the trafficking threat in Baluchistan.

The committee remains generally supportive of the Department of Defense's counter-narcotics efforts in U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee required the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on a comprehensive counter-narcotics strategy for South and Central Asia. The committee looks forward to reviewing the report upon submission in June 2009. As such, the committee encourages the Department to keep the committee informed of its counter-narcotics efforts in Baluchistan.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Analysis of the Strategic Communications Workforce

The committee encourages the development of strategic communications capability within the Department of Defense as a soft-power complement to traditional hard-power tools. The committee has explored policy, management, and organizational impediments to wider adoption of strategic communications capability, but is becoming increasingly concerned that human capital planning in this area is insufficient compared to the needs. The committee notes that the Department has a large and diverse pool of people with

talents, experience, and skills that can contribute to strategic communications from which to draw. The committee is concerned that, since the disestablishment of the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Support to Public Diplomacy, the Department lacks an effective management structure for providing the necessary leadership to guide the growth of needed capabilities in this area.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the assessment of the Department's strategic communications workforce to the congressional defense committees within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report should include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the critical skills and core competencies needed for strategic communications;

(2) A comparison of the skills and competencies identified in (1) to the actual civilian and military workforce within the Department;

(3) Identification of critical gaps that are filled by contractors;

(4) An assessment of the adequacy of top-level guidance related both to the policy, organization, and management of strategic communications and recruiting for strategic communications disciplines;

(5) An assessment of the existing management structure for providing policy, guidance and leadership for human capital planning and workforce development in this area; and

(6) An assessment of the adequacy of interagency mechanisms for recruiting and detailing personnel.

Assessment of Defense Information Technology Systems for Financial Management

The committee is concerned about the continued lack of progress in implementing sound information technology (IT) systems for financial management. After nearly 15 years, Department of Defense (DOD) systems for financial and contract management and business system modernization remain on the Government Accountability Office's high-risk list. As long as the Department lacks an effective financial management system, the level of transparency required to receive a clean audit opinion will remain non-existent. By increasing financial transparency and moving towards a clean audit opinion, the Department will free additional resources that might be invested into other priorities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to have an outside company or other entity conduct an independent analysis of DOD financial IT systems and submit the findings to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. This assessment should determine if there are overlaps in capabilities currently in development, and how well these programs are able to adhere to cost and schedule. This assessment should include service programs, as well as any programs being developed by the defense agencies.

Government Accountability Office Review of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Capabilities

The committee notes that ongoing operations in the Republic of Iraq and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have produced an increasing demand from operational commanders for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. In response, the Department of Defense has rapidly increased procurement of ISR collection assets, including a wide variety of unmanned and manned aerial systems. The committee has expressed its concern over the proliferation of ISR programs in the Department, without an apparent force-sizing construct or ability to measure the value each ISR component system provides to the ISR collection objective. Further, the committee is concerned as to whether the Department is maximizing the use of the information and data collected throughout the entire intelligence cycle, including data processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED) activities, in order to fully meet the tactical and theater intelligence needs of operational military forces. If there is imbalance between ISR collection and PED activities, there is a potential problem of operational forces continuing to request more collection platforms because of a failure of the operational forces to receive the necessary feedback from ISR collection efforts. In November 2007, the committee requested that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conduct a review of the ability of the Department to properly process, exploit, and disseminate the information it receives from ISR systems. To fully carry out this request, GAO must understand the roles and capabilities of all of the elements of the intelligence community within the Department to process, exploit, and disseminate ISR data and information in support of the needs of warfighters. It has, however, come to the committee's attention that the National Security Agency has not been responsive in providing GAO access to the information and personnel required to conduct this work. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to immediately provide GAO with access to the information and personnel it requires to effectively perform its responsibilities on behalf of Congress. In addition, the committee requests that GAO provide it with an update within 30 days regarding the status of this matter, so that the committee can consider whether additional actions may be required.

Information Programs

The committee is concerned with the clarity and agility of existing policies through which the Department of Defense and its partners execute internet-based strategic communications. The committee believes that online strategic communications are essential tools for the Department to effectively counter the propaganda of violent extremist groups abroad. Many of these groups operate exclusively in this arena and execute online media operations that greatly outnumber, outpace, and outperform United States government initiatives. In many cases, our inability to develop and execute such operations in near real-time ultimately cedes the initiative to our adversaries. Such a phenomenon not only renders subsequent factual messages useless, it endangers our troops abroad by mischaracterizing the positive impact and stability they have cultivated with regional inhabitants.

The committee perceives an overly cautious approach in the Department of Defense and its partners' military messaging operations partially as a result of misinterpretation of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 80–402). The committee's understanding is that Public Law 80–402 was created to apply exclusively to the Department of State. The committee's concern is that over the past sixty years, applicability of this law has affected the development of Department of Defense policy. The committee is aware of legal interpretations from the Department of Defense that reflect this commonly accepted view.

The committee does not believe that Public Law 80–402 should constrain the Department of Defense and its partners' strategic communication and messaging efforts abroad and encourages the Department to conduct a legal review of the applicability of Public Law 80–402 and its intersection with Department of Defense policy guiding online media operations. The committee believes this effort is essential in clarifying any confusion or misinterpretation that may inhibit more aggressive strategic communications against our adversaries abroad, and ensure all elements of national power are utilized in executing this essential mission.

Institute for Analysis

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense and the Open Source Center established the Institute for Analysis (IfA) in 2004. The purpose of the IfA is to conduct analysis and training programs that use industry best practices, open source assets, and cost-effective techniques to produce innovative methodologies and intelligence gains that can be applied to a range of national security challenges. The methodologies being developed by IfA have been valuable in improving capabilities supporting media analysis to counter violent extremist messages, as well as understanding the psychology and group formation of hacker communities. The committee believes that the efforts of the IfA are a valuable contribution to the development of innovative new tradecraft for assessing and understanding emerging irregular threats. The committee encourages the Department to expand the IfA to provide support to a wider range of consumers within the Department, the intelligence community, and the broader community of interagency partners.

Interagency Responsibility for Detection, Monitoring and Information Sharing in the Maritime Domain

The committee is increasingly concerned with the complicated lines of coordination between interagency organizations in order to persistently detect, monitor and cue responses to deal with irregular threats from the maritime domain including piracy, proliferation, illicit trafficking, and terrorism. The committee notes the success of the Joint Interagency Task Forces (JIATFs) in developing an effective organization for the execution of interagency counterdrug operations. The committee notes that the scope of irregular threats to the United States in the maritime domain has increased since the creation of the JIATFs. The committee is concerned that current interagency mechanisms may not be effectively

leveraging the JIATF model to ensure that detection, monitoring, early warning, and cuing for the full range of threats in the maritime domain does not lead to exploited jurisdictional seams, redundancy and inefficiency in acquisition and mission, and lack of information-sharing. Accordingly, the committee directs that the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of the Navy and other interagency partners, submit a report to the congressional defense committees on interagency responsibilities for maritime threat detection, monitoring and information-sharing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Joint Cargo Aircraft Force Structure Requirements and Basing Plan

The committee is aware that the 2009 Quadrennial Roles and Missions Review (QRMR), dated January 2009, determined that "service responsibilities for intra-theater airlift operations are appropriately aligned, and the option that provided the most value to the joint force was to assign the C–27J to both the Air Force and Army." The committee is also aware of the analysis and multitude of studies completed to develop the requirements for the program. These studies supported the minimum requirement of 78 aircraft and were developed through the Joint Capabilities Integration Development System, validated through the Joint Requirements Oversight Council and supported by the Defense Acquisition Board. The committee notes that the March 2009 report of Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA) on alternatives for the proper size and mix of fixed-wing intra-theater airlift assets identifies an airlift mix including 91 C–27Js as particularly cost-effective for the sustained, numerous, geographically separated, non-major combat operations anticipated by the Department of Defense's (DOD's) planning scenarios, including those in the on-going Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The committee is not aware of any studies or analysis that would support a lower C–27J procurement objective. However, on May 7, 2009, the Department of Defense announced that the Army and Air Force have agreed to assign the C–27J airlift mission solely to the Department of the Air Force with an initial procurement objective of 38 aircraft but final C–27J force structure yet to be determined.

The committee is concerned the Department of Defense has not adequately explained the rationale, nor fully examined the operational impacts, of transferring and consolidating the direct support airlift mission with the Department of the Air Force. The committee recalls the unfortunate history of a similar transfer of the C–7 Caribou's direct support mission from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Air Force during the Vietnam War and notes that this transfer resulted in reduced support for Department of the Army personnel causing critical missions to remain unfulfilled and endangering lives of troops conducting combat operations. The committee expects that the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force leadership will execute a detailed agreement concerning the Department of the Army's direct support requirements to be met by the Department of the Air Force, including agreed-upon metrics to determine whether these requirements are being achieved.

Furthermore, the committee: believes that the composition of Air Force aviation force structure should include an appropriate number and mix of Air National Guard flying missions; notes that the Air Force has announced that six states including Maryland, Ohio, Connecticut, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Michigan would be assigned C–27J aircraft; and encourages the Air Force to consider those six states in its assignment of C–27J flying missions. The committee also notes that the Department of the Army had previously announced that it would assign C–27Js to the following locations: Quonset Point, Rhode Island; Standiford Field, Kentucky; Robins Air Force Base, Georgia; Cecil Field, Florida; Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, Texas; Will Rogers Army National Guard Base, Oklahoma; Springfield Airport, Missouri; Grissom Army Reserve Base, Indiana; March Air Reserve Base, California; Portland Army National Guard Base, Oregon; Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington; and four aircraft to be shared between Bryant Army Air Field, Alaska, and Guam. The committee encourages the Department of the Air Force to consider these locations in its assignment of C–27J flying missions.

The committee believes that National Guard missions for all locations planned for assignment of C–27Js should be preserved with either the assignment of a C–27J or a new mission identified by either the Secretary of the Army or Secretary of the Air Force. The committee also believes in making every effort to retain the expertise and experience that had been developed in the Army, that the services should consider the transition of these individuals. The committee urges the Department of the Army and Air Force to develop a plan of action that will allow Army air crew personnel to either transfer to the Air National Guard to support the C–27Js, or develop a joint staffing model that will allow these individuals to maintain their status in the Army National Guard, and be able to participate in support of this new Air Force mission.

The committee further notes that airlift is a core Department of the Air Force mission, and that the Air Force Materiel Command, including its depots and personnel, currently manage and execute acquisition, sustainment, maintenance and modernization programs for the C–5, C–17 and C–130 aircraft. The committee believes that the Department of the Air Force should fulfill a similar role for the C–27J, and expects that as additional C–27Js are acquired, the Department of the Air Force will seek to acquire technical data rights and an agreed plan for the Air Force to efficiently manage and provide lifecycle, cost effective maintenance, modernization and sustainment for the C–27J in its core depot capability.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2010, that identifies the new force structure requirements and basing plan for the C–27J. The report should also identify future missions and a way forward that will allow for the retention of these highly skilled personnel for any base previously announced to be assigned the C–27J mission, if it is determined that the C–27J will not be assigned as previously announced.

Military Aircraft Industrial Base

The committee remains concerned about the adequacy of the United States military aircraft industrial base, particularly for fixed-wing aircraft in both unclassified and classified programs of the Department of Defense (DOD), given the trend toward consolidation and the continued challenges faced by established prime contractors and suppliers to remain competitive, innovative and be cost-efficient.

Furthermore, the committee reiterates the sense of Congress expressed in section 8162 of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–117), that the United States must ensure, among other things, that more than one aircraft company can design, engineer, produce and support military aircraft in the future. Section 8162 also required a study of the military aircraft industrial base, which was completed by a federally funded research and development center, on behalf of the Office of the Secretary of Defense in 2003. This report concluded that there might not be sufficient military aircraft design and development work to sustain an engineering and technical workforce to support future system concepts. The report also suggested that starting or stopping a single program might have major effects on industry.

In addition, the concerns of the committee were underscored by the Annual Industrial Capabilities Report to Congress, submitted by the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Industrial Policy (DUSD(IP)) in March, 2009. The report of the DUSD(IP) stated that "The reduction in RDT&E [Research, Development, Test & Evaluation] funding does not bode well for companies without long term production programs." The report identified certain contractors' business segments, at both the prime and lower-tier level, that were in danger of closing or being subject to further consolidation, and stated that "These suppliers will be forced to either exit the business or find new non-DOD programs for their products."

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to commission a study and report by a federally funded research and development center to update the analysis conducted during the 2003 study, particularly in light of DOD programmatic decisions made in the last seven years and the recent DUSD(IP) assessment. The study and report should also include a classified annex that provides an assessment of the military aircraft industrial base capacity and capability to remain competitive and sufficiently staffed to support DOD classified activities. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit the report to the congressional defense committees within six months after the date of enactment of this Act.

Report of the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review

The committee anticipates the delivery of the report of the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) in early 2010 as required by section 118 of title 10, United States Code. The committee notes that while that section contains specific requirements for the conduct of the QDR, the QDR itself is largely an internal process for the Department of Defense under the direction of the Secretary of

Defense. Congress, however, is the primary consumer of the output of that process, the report of the QDR, which is why the reporting requirements are described in such detail in law. The committee considers that report to be an important input to the development of defense policy positions as Congress makes budget related decisions, evaluates legislative proposals from the Department of Defense, and generally fulfills its oversight role consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Constitution.

The committee has been disappointed with the last several QDR reports and notes that modification made to the reporting requirement by section 1031 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) reflects some of those concerns. Additionally, the committee highlights the further modification to the reporting requirement made by section 951 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) regarding the effects of climate change.

The committee understands that the QDR process is robust and far-reaching, and the Department of Defense uses it for additional purposes besides producing the required report. The committee encourages those activities. Nevertheless, the committee believes that the reporting requirements in the statute are clear and straightforward and urges the Department of Defense to organize the report of the 2009 QDR to mirror those requirements as closely as possible. When certain elements are not present or not easily discernable in the report, there is a risk that the process through which Congress determines national security priorities will be suboptimized. To the extent that the Secretary of Defense may wish to communicate additional findings and policy positions beyond what is required in the report, the committee urges the Secretary to do so in such a way that it does not detract from the report's required focus. Some of that additional material may best be suited for the report of the Quadrennial Roles and Missions review, as required by section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), which the committee regards as a subordinate document to the report of the QDR, or as a separate stand alone document published separately.

Report on Military Public Diplomacy Activities

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense carries out a number of engagement activities with foreign partners that might be construed as military public diplomacy. While the Department of State is responsible for public diplomacy for the United States, many of the activities the Department of Defense uses to promote better understanding and build capacity with foreign partners have a similar effect. For example, the Department of Defense helped to fund the Iraqi Virtual Science Library, which provides free, full-text access to thousands of scientific journals from major publishers as well as a large collection of online educational materials. There are also a number of activities to promote exchanges between scientific institutions as well as military personnel exchanges with professional military educational establishments. These activities represent an analogy to the kinds of Fulbright scholarships, American Corners, and book translation programs offered by the Department of State's public diplomacy program. Other activities, such as the deployment of hospital ships, or the

use of military medical personnel to carry out medical, dental, and veterinary operations, have no analogue elsewhere within the government.

However, it is not clear to the committee that there is a good accounting for all of these activities within the Department of Defense. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that the disestablishment of the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Support to Public Diplomacy has left the Department of Defense without the necessary management structure to coordinate and guide effectively the myriad activities that comprise military public diplomacy. In order to craft an effective engagement strategy, the Department of Defense should understand all of the instruments at its disposal. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the planning for, and execution of, military public diplomacy to the congressional defense committees within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report should include the following:

(1) A taxonomy for understanding the scope of military public diplomacy activities;

(2) A description of all of the activities in the Department of Defense, services and defense agencies that might fall within the scope of military public diplomacy;

(3) Metrics for measuring the effectiveness or return on investment of these activities;

(4) A description of the current management structures for coordinating and overseeing military public diplomacy activities, including any changes needed to increase that structures effectiveness;

(5) An analysis of how these activities are coordinated with regional theater security cooperation plans; and

(6) An assessment of the feasibility or efficacy of establishing an exchange program between the Departments of State and Defense for informational and public diplomacy programs.

Study of the Effective Use of Aerial Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Systems in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

For the past several years, the committee has actively urged and supported the Department's efforts to field additional aerial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems to the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. These assets have proven to be invaluable in supporting a number of missions for contingency operations. The committee is encouraged by the Secretary of Defense's recent establishment of a task force to quickly field much needed aerial and other ISR systems in both theaters.

The Secretary has often referred to the Army's Task Force (TF) Observe, Detect, Identify, Neutralize (ODIN) as a model for successful implementation of a dedicated ISR system to achieve a specific purpose. The committee understands that providing an entire system of ISR assets, such as TF ODIN to ground force commanders for their tasking control, and for a specified amount of time, can be an effective use of these systems. The committee is also aware that it is necessary to share limited strategic ISR assets such as limited Predator unmanned aerial vehicles, across the the-

ater of operations. In the near-term, it is likely that the number of fielded ISR systems will be insufficient to meet all the commanders' requirements in theater. The committee believes that understanding the relative effectiveness and trade-offs of massing a system of several ISR platforms, and providing this system or even a single platform, to local commanders versus spreading centrally controlled platforms across the theater of operations, is critical for making the best use of limited assets.

The committee therefore directs the Director of the Operations Directorate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a study of the effectiveness of aerial ISR systems in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, with particular emphasis on the allocation and tasking of these systems, and the relative benefits and trade-offs of providing control of a dedicated system or platform to ground force commanders versus centrally controlling individual assets across the theater of operations. The Director should also consider how factors such as base locations for aerial ISR platforms, the unique attributes of manned and unmanned aerial systems, real-time information and data sharing, and the assignment of dedicated reaction teams contribute to overall effectiveness. The study should address all ground force commanders' needs for aerial ISR, including but not limited to: operational support; force protection over-watch; counter-insurgency missions; high-value individual targeting; and counter-improvised explosive device missions. The study should also consider lessons learned from the extensive use of aerial ISR systems in the Republic of Iraq and how these lessons may be applied to more effectively use ISR systems in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In addition to an assessment of the current use of aerial ISR systems, the Director should make recommendations on how to more effectively use the systems to achieve the combatant commanders' goals. The committee directs the Director to report the findings of this study to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Undersea and Off-Shore Critical Infrastructure

The committee has become increasingly concerned about the security and resiliency of undersea and off-shore critical infrastructure assets, such as undersea telecommunication cables. Events in recent years indicate the vulnerability of many of these systems to natural and man-made mishaps. However, it is unclear to the committee whom would be responsible for protecting these assets, or for providing for their resilience in the face of deliberate attacks, environmental disruption, or other failures. The committee believes that the Department of Defense must work closely with the Department of Homeland Security, other civilian agencies, and private sector infrastructure providers to ensure that appropriate protection and response plans, policies, and strategies are in place, but the committee remains uncertain as to the extent of the current coordination and interaction between those varied organizations. Accordingly, the committee requests that the Department, in consultation with interagency and private sector interests, brief the committee on its efforts to protect these infrastructure assets within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Section 1001—General Transfer Authority

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to make transfers between any amounts of authorizations for fiscal year 2010 in division A of this Act. This section would limit the total amount transferred under this authority to $5.0 billion. This section would also require prompt notification to Congress of each transfer made.

This section would introduce a new exemption to the general transfer authority. Any funds required to be transferred from Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide in support of the Defense Health Program Information Technology system as described in section 1403 of this report, would not be subject to the $5.0 billion limitation. The committee would provide relief to the Department to facilitate the realignment of funds in support of a higher level of leadership oversight.

Section 1002—Incorporation of Funding Decisions into Law

This section would authorize, by law, amounts specified in the committee report wherever a funding table lists a dollar amount for a project, program, or activity to be carried out to the same extent as if included in the text of the Act, subject to the availability of the appropriation.

SUBTITLE B—COUNTER-DRUG AND COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES

Section 1011—One-year Extension of Department of Defense Counter-drug Authorities and Requirements

This section would extend, by one year, the reporting requirement on expenditures to support foreign counter-drug activities under section 1022(a) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398), as most recently amended by section 1021 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

This section would also extend, by one year, the unified counter-drug and counter-terrorism campaign in the Republic of Colombia under section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), as most recently amended by section 1023 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

This section would further extend, by one year, the support for counter-drug activities of certain foreign governments under section 1033(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85), as most recently amended by section 1024(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

Section 1012—Joint Task Forces Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism Activities

This section would extend, by one year, the support by joint task forces under section 1022(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), as most recently amended by section 1022 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The current authority provides that a joint task force of the Department of Defense, which is providing support to law enforcement agencies conducting counter-drug activities, may also provide, subject to all applicable laws and regulations, these law enforcement agencies with support for their counter-terrorism activities.

Section 1013—Border Coordination Centers in Afghanistan and Pakistan

This section would prohibit the use of drug interdiction and counter-drug funds of the Department of Defense for the construction, expansion, repair, or operation and maintenance of any existing or proposed border coordination center. This section would not limit the availability of other authorities or sources of funding for these costs.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to construct or have under construction a border coordination center in Regional Command-South in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan or in Baluchistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, before beginning construction on a third border coordination center in Regional Command-East. This section does not restrict the funding for the construction of a border coordination center in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas or the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan until a border coordination center is constructed or is under construction in Regional Command-South or in Baluchistan.

This section would provide a definition for border coordination centers, such that the definition would include border coordination centers like the ones in Khyber and Lwara, Afghanistan.

After extensive committee investigation, including two delegations to visit the border coordination center at the Torkham Gate in the Khyber Pass, the committee found that the intended primary purpose of the border coordination centers, as had been repeatedly articulated by officials of the previous administration, did not correlate with the center's current mission. Instead of coordinating counter-narcotics activities of the governments of the Afghanistan and Pakistan with those of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the International Security Assistance Force, the border coordination center was, in the main, a venue to begin easing historical tensions between the security forces of these Islamic republics. Although facilitating better communication between these governments has merit, the source of the funding stream did not match this purpose. This section intends to correct this misalignment while continuing to support the ultimate objectives, intended and real, of the border coordination centers.

Section 1014—Comptroller General Report on Effectiveness of Accountability Measures for Assistance from Counter-Narcotics Central Transfer Account

This section would require the Comptroller General to present a report to the appropriate defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, which would: describe the performance evaluation system of the Department of Defense for measuring the effectiveness of the Department of Defense's counter-drug activities; assess the ability of this system to measure such activities effectively; and recommend improvements to such a system.

SUBTITLE C—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1021—Operational Procedures for Experimental Military Prototypes

This section would direct the senior military officer of each military service, in consultation with the senior acquisition executive of each military department, to develop and prescribe guidance for the conduct of test and evaluation efforts of experimental military prototypes. This guidance would allow for the testing of equipment or systems that have been modified from their original condition for the purpose of developing new technology or improving system capability. A report detailing the development of the required guidance would be submitted by the Secretary of each military department within 12 months of the date of enactment of this Act.

Additionally, this section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to Piasecki Aircraft Corporation of Essington, Pennsylvania, all rights, title, and interest to Navy aircraft N40VT (Bureau Number 163283). The conveyance would be directed to be at no cost to the government, and liability to the United States for operations of the aircraft would cease upon conveyance. Additionally, this section would provide that the United States have rights to the vectored thrust ducted propeller technology under development with the aircraft. This section would provide that, should the United States desire to acquire the technology under development, the acquisition costs would be reduced by the amount of value of aircraft N40VT on the date of transfer.

Section 1022—Temporary Reduction in Minimum Number of Operational Aircraft Carriers

This section would, notwithstanding the requirement contained in section 5062(b) of title 10, United States Code, allow for only 10 aircraft carriers in the combat forces of the Navy during the period between the deactivation of the USS Enterprise (CVN 65) in fiscal year 2013 and the commissioning of USS Ford (CVN 79) in fiscal year 2015. Additionally, this section would require in fiscal year 2012, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the commanders of the combatant commands, to conduct an analysis of risk associated with the temporary reduction in aircraft carrier force levels. The report of the analysis would be forwarded by the Secretary of Defense to Congress with the budget request for fiscal year 2013.

Section 1023—Limitation on Use of Funds for the Transfer or Release of Individuals Detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from transferring or releasing Guantanamo Bay detainees to the United States until 120 days after the date that the President submits to the congressional defense committees a plan that: identifies the risk that these detainees may pose to the national security of the United States; proposes risk mitigation measures; proposes what the final disposition of these detainees should be; and summarizes the results of the required consultations with the chief executives of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

Section 1024—Charter for the National Reconnaissance Office

This section would require the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense to jointly submit a revised charter for the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) to the congressional intelligence committees and congressional defense committees within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

This section would require that the revised charter must include the organizational and governance structure of the NRO; the provision of NRO participation in the development and generation of requirements and acquisition; the scope of the capabilities of the NRO; and the roles and responsibilities of the NRO and the relationship of the NRO to other organizations.

SUBTITLE D—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 1031—Report of Statutory Compliance of the Report on the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review

This section would require that within 90 days after the Secretary of Defense releases the report of the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), the Comptroller General would be required to issue a report on the degree to which the report of the QDR complies with the requirement in 10 USC 118(d), as amended.

If the Comptroller General determines that the report of the QDR has deviated significantly from the statutory requirement, the Secretary of Defense would be required to issue a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services addressing those areas within 30 days after the Government Accountability Office releases its report.

Section 1032—Report on the Force Structure Findings of the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report concurrently with the report on the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) containing the analyses used to determine and support the findings on force structure in the QDR.

The committee expects that the analyses submitted will include details on all elements of the force structure discussed in the QDR report, and particularly the following:

(1) A description of the factors that informed decisions regarding the fighter force structure for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, including: the assumed threat capabilities to include fighter force capabilities as well as air defense capabilities; the modeling simulations and analysis used to determine fighter force structure for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps; the extent to which unmanned aerial vehicle inventories compensate for manned fighter aircraft inventory; and the quantifiable operational risks associated with the planned fighter fleets, based on requirements of combatant commanders, and measures planned to address those risks;

(2) A description of the factors that informed decisions regarding strategic and tactical airlift force structure, including: the modeling, simulations, and analyses used to determine the number and type of airlift aircraft necessary to meet the national defense strategy; the number and type of airlift aircraft necessary to meet the national defense strategy; the changes made, and supporting rationale for the changes made, to the airlift force structure from that proposed in Mobility Capabilities Study 2005 (MCS–05), including numbers of airlift aircraft necessary to meet additional demands for increased Army and Marine Corps personnel, airlift necessary to transport the Army's future combat systems, and the use of airlift aircraft in intra-theater airlift missions; the force sizing constructs used, including peak demand as measured in millions of ton-miles per day and force structure necessary to meet peak demand including the number of C–17s, C–5s, C–130s, C–27s, and civil reserve air fleet; and the operational risks associated with the planned strategic and tactical airlift aircraft fleet, based on requirements of combatant commanders, and measures planned to address those risks;

(3) A description of the factors that informed decisions regarding aerial refueling aircraft force structure, including: the modeling, simulations, and analyses used to determine the number and type of aerial refueling aircraft necessary to meet the national defense strategy; the force sizing constructs used including peak demand; the number and type of aerial refueling aircraft necessary to meet the national security objective; the changes made, and supporting rationale for the changes made, to the aerial refueling aircraft force structure from that proposed in MCS–05; and the operational risks associated with the planned aerial refueling aircraft fleet, based on requirements of combatant commanders, and measures planned to address those risks;

(4) A description of the factors that informed decisions regarding bomber force structure, including: the modeling, simulations, and analyses used to determine the number and type of bomber aircraft necessary to meet the national defense strategy; the force sizing constructs used including peak demand; the number and type of bomber aircraft necessary to meet the national defense strategy; and the operational risks associated with the planned bomber aircraft fleet, based on requirements of combatant commanders, and measures planned to address those risks; and

(5) A description of the factors that informed decisions regarding the Navy battle force, including: assumptions regarding threat capabilities; the modeling, simulation, and analysis used to determine the number and type of battle force vessels necessary to meet the national defense strategy; the force sizing construct including contingency operations; the analysis used to determine the deployed operations required for the battle force fleet during peacetime; the limitations on meeting combatant commander priorities with the proposed battle force structure, including an analysis of risk of not meeting all priority requirements; and the deployed operations envisioned for the battle force fleet and the geographic areas left uncovered by continuous deployed operations of battle force vessels.

Section 1033—Sense of Congress and Amendment Relating to the Quadrennial Defense Review

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Quadrennial Defense Review should not be budget constrained and also stipulates that the existence of an ongoing Quadrennial Defense Review does not exempt the President or Department of Defense from submitting the budget materials as required by law.

Section 1034—Strategic Review of Basing Plans for United States European Command

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, concurrently, with the report on the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) required by section 118 of title 10, United States Code, that would describe the plan for basing forces in Europe. The report would be required to be submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. This section would also require that the Secretary of Defense notify Congress at least 30 days prior to permanently relocating a unit stationed outside the United States.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense will complete a Global Force Posture review that will contribute to the QDR report. The committee recommends that the elements required in the report under this section should be given primary consideration as the Department completes its Global Force Posture review. The committee believes that decisions on global force presence, particularly in Europe, should not be determined by fiscal considerations alone.

Section 1035—National Defense Panel

This section would create a 12 member bipartisan, independent panel to review the National Defense Strategy, the National Military Strategy, the Secretary of Defense's Terms of Reference, and any other materials providing the basis for, or substantial inputs to, the work of the Department of Defense on the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), and conduct an assessment of the assumptions, strategy, findings, costs, and risks of the report of the 2009 QDR. It would further require the panel to provide its recommendations and findings to Congress and the Secretary of De-

fense in at least two interim reports and in a final report due by February 15, 2011.

Section 1036—Report Required on Notification of Detainees of Rights of Miranda v. Arizona

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report that would describe numerous possible impacts of the reading of rights under Miranda v. Arizona (384 U.S. 436 (1966)) on the operations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan of U.S. Forces Afghanistan.

Section 1037—Annual Report on the Electronic Warfare Strategy of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Joint Staff and military departments, to provide the congressional defense committees an annual report on the Department's electronic warfare strategy and associated acquisition programs and projects.

Section 1038—Studies to Analyze Alternative Models for Acquisition and Funding of Technologies Supporting Network-centric Operations

This section would require concurrent studies by an independent federally funded research and development center and the Joint Staff to analyze alternative models and recommend changes to the present Service-based approach for acquisition and funding of interconnected systems for network-centric operations.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1041—Prohibition Relating to Propaganda

This section would amend chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new section prohibiting the obligation or expenditure of funds made available to the Department of Defense for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not otherwise specifically authorized by law. The committee intends for the definition of the term "publicity or propaganda" to include materials such as editorials or other articles prepared by an agency or its contractors at the behest of the agency and circulated as the ostensible position of parties outside the agency.

Section 1042—Extension of Certain Authority for Making Rewards for Combating Terrorism

This section would extend the authority for the Secretary of Defense to offer and make rewards to a person providing information or nonlethal assistance to U.S. Government personnel or government personnel of allied forces participating in a combined operation with armed forces through FY 2010.

The authority to offer and make rewards by acting through government personnel of allied forces is currently in use in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Commander, United States Central Command, is supportive and expects to expand this method of of-

fering and making rewards. The authority was not implemented until fiscal year 2009 and requires more time to mature and develop based on adjusted national and theater strategies.

This section would provide authority only; there is no associated funding or appropriation line. The Department of Defense would be requested to confirm that the implementation procedures established by the previous Deputy Secretary of Defense on August 19, 2008, are still valid.

Section 1043—Technical and Clerical Amendments

This section would make a number of technical and clerical amendments of a non-substantive nature to existing law.

Section 1044—Repeal of Pilot Program on Commercial Fee-for-Service Air Refueling Support for the Air Force

This section would repeal section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), which directed the Department of the Air Force to undertake a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of utilizing commercial fee-for-service air refueling aircraft for Air Force operations. The committee is aware that the Air Force has conducted initial analysis to develop the program structure for the pilot program, based on two diverse options, and has received feedback from potential providers in the aviation industry. However, based on its review of data gathered to date, the committee is concerned that the pilot program will be a costly alternative with little operational benefit and is not in the best interest of the Air Force.

Section 1045—Extension of Sunset for Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States

This section would amend section 1062 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), as amended, to extend the date by which activities of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States must cease. This section would further require the commission to submit a follow-on report to complement the final report submitted on May 6, 2009.

The Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States, established by section 1062 of Public Law 110–181, delivered to the President and Congress an interim report on December 1, 2008, and a final report on May 6, 2009. With the exception of a single issue in the final report, both reports reflected the consensus of the 12 commissioners. The ability of the commission to speak with one voice enables it to fulfill its role in fostering and framing a national-level discussion of strategic national security issues.

A follow-on report by the commission will be a valuable contribution to policymakers, especially in light of the critical military issues that will be addressed by the Nuclear Posture Review and the Quadrennial Defense Review. The committee values the work of the commission, and will work with the President to address the findings and recommendations of the commission.

Section 1046—Authorization of Appropriations for Payments to Portuguese Nationals Employed by the Department of Defense

This section would authorize payments for salary increases based on wage survey data for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Such Portuguese nationals employed by the Department of Defense for payments may be paid only if: (1) the wage survey methodology described in the United States–Portugal Agreement on Cooperation and Defense, signed at Lisbon on June 1, 1995, is eliminated; and (2) these agreements and any implementing regulations are revised to provide that all obligations of the United States regarding annual pay increases are subject to U.S. appropriation law governing the funding available for such pay increases.

Section 1047—Combat Air Forces Restructuring

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring additional legacy fighter aircraft, announced in the Combat Air Forces restructuring plan on May 18, 2009, until the Secretary submits a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This section would require the report to include: a detailed plan describing how the Secretary will fill the force structure and capability gaps resulting from the retirement actions; a description of the follow-on missions for each affected base, along with an explanation of the criteria used for selecting the affected bases and the particular fighters chosen for retirement; the plan of action for reassignment of the individual Air Force active, Reserve, and National Guard personnel affected by the potential aircraft retirements; and an estimation of the cost avoidance and how the funds would be invested during the Future Years Defense Program should the restructuring plan move forward. With the exception of the 5 fighters originally slated for retirement, this section would prohibit additional legacy fighters from being retired until 90 days after the Secretary submits his report. In addition, no Air Force personnel affected by the restructuring plan would be reassigned until the report is submitted.

The committee is concerned about Air Force plans to accelerate the retirement of 249 legacy fighter aircraft in fiscal year 2010, in addition to the five fighter aircraft previously scheduled for retirement. The additional aircraft scheduled for retirement are 112 F–15s, 134 F–15s and 3 A–10s. The committee notes that such actions could lead to serious gaps in force structure and capability since these actions are being taken while replacement aircraft are still being tested and are not yet available for fielding. Additionally, the committee is concerned that the Air Force has not identified, for all of the affected bases, the follow-on missions that will serve to fill force structure and capability gaps.

The committee has identified $143.7 million in unjustified program growth in the Air Force operation and maintenance administrative budget, specifically service-wide technical support, service-wide administration, and service-wide other activities. Additionally, the committee has identified $200.9 million in unexecutable peacetime operations due to deployments in the Air Force operating forces, air operations budget activity. The committee recommends that these funds totaling $344.6 be used for the continued operation and maintenance of the 249 legacy fighters that were slated

for retirement during fiscal year 2010 until such time as the reporting requirement above is met. In addition, the committee recommends that $10.5 million of funds for aircraft procurement be available for obligations for modifications necessary to sustain the 249 fighter aircraft.

Section 1048—Sense of Congress Honoring the Honorable Ellen O. Tauscher

This section would enumerate the accomplishments and honor the leadership of Representative Ellen O. Tauscher during her career on the House Committee on Armed Services and in the House of Representatives, and would express the sincere and humble gratitude of Congress and the nation.

Section 1049—Sense of Congress Concerning the Disposition of Submarine NR–1

This section would express the sense of Congress that the submarine NR–1 was a unique and significant part of the history of the submarine force and that as much of the vessel as practicable should be preserved for historical and educational purposes.

The section would also express that the Secretary of the Navy should make available for transfer to the Submarine Museum in Groton, Connecticut unique on-board components and clearly recognizable and distinctive portions of the ship's hull.

Section 1050—Compliance with Requirement for Plan on the Disposition of Detainees at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would require the President to comply with section 1023 of this Act, Limitation on Use of Funds for the Transfer or Release of Individuals Detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 1051—Sense of Congress Regarding Carrier Air Wing Force Structure

This section would make certain findings regarding the Department of the Navy strike fighter force structure and express the sense of Congress that in addition to the requirement in section 5062(b) of title 10, United States Code, for the United States naval combat forces to include not less than 11 operational aircraft carriers, such forces should also include not less than 10 carrier air wings, that are comprised of not less than 44 strike fighter aircraft. This section would express the further sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should take all appropriate actions necessary to make resources available in order to meet this objective.

Section 1052—Sense of Congress on Department of Defense Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness; Plan

This section would make several findings regarding the seriousness of the inability of the Department of Defense to achieve a clean audit opinion on its financial statements. This section would also express the sense of Congress that it is no longer excusable to allow poor business systems, a deficiency of resource allocation, or a lack of commitment from the Department's senior leadership, to

foster waste or non-accountability for financial management. This section would express further the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, through the Chief Management Officer, should make compliance with financial management and audit readiness standards a top priority. Finally, this section would require the Secretary, in the next update of the biennial Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan, to outline a plan to achieve a full, unqualified audit of the Department by September 30, 2013, four years in advance of the Department's current plan. The Secretary would also be required to identify a mechanism to conduct and publish audits of the military intelligence programs and agencies, in a classified manner.

Section 1053—Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism

This section makes numerous findings related to American victims of torture and kidnapping by the former regime in the Islamic Republic of Iraq and states that it is a sense of Congress that the claims of these individuals should be resolved.

Section 1054—Repeal of Certain Laws Pertaining to the Joint Committee for the Review of Counterproliferation Programs of the United States

This section would repeal section 1605 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160), section 1503 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337) and subsequent amendments to these sections, thereby canceling the Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC) and associated reporting requirements. The Department of Defense asserts that the CPRC report is resource intensive and "has been overtaken by events." In particular, a new office, the Office of the United States Coordinator for Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism, is being established pursuant to the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53) within the National Security Council. The committee believes that this new office will effectively assume, among other responsibilities, the coordinating function previously assigned to the CPRC.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Civilian Expeditionary Workforce

The committee acknowledges the recently signed Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 1404.10 entitled "DOD Civilian Expeditionary Workforce" and notes that the Civilian Expeditionary Workforce should not duplicate efforts within civilian agencies and urges the Department of Defense to remain committed to collaborating with the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development in stabilization and reconstruction operations.

National Security Personnel System

The National Security Personnel System (NSPS), included in title XI of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), established a new Department of Defense (DOD) personnel management system. The intent of NSPS is to provide the Secretary of Defense with flexibility for hiring, firing, and promoting DOD employees. Under NSPS, employee pay is tied to mission accomplishment and performance, and employees are assigned to broad pay bands based on job functions. Responding to concerns over negative employee perceptions, and employee apprehension over the fairness of the performance ratings, and potential adverse impact on diversity, Congress enacted several changes to NSPS in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The modifications included exempting wage grade employees from the system and restoring collective bargaining and merit systems protections.

Despite the modifications, concerns remain regarding the system and its overall impact on DOD employees. The committee is encouraged that the President has directed the Department to undertake a comprehensive review of NSPS, and recently established an independent task force to provide an assessment and recommendations of the Department's personnel management system. This review is consistent with the committee's request that the Department suspend conversion of current DOD employees to NSPS, until the Administration and Congress can properly address the future of the system. The committee is concerned, however, that the Department is continuing to bring new employees into NSPS, and is reclassifying Wage Grade and General Schedule (GS) positions as NSPS.

While the committee expects a thorough review of the DOD personnel management system to be conducted, there are specific areas that the committee would recommend for consideration, such as the suitability of having DOD civilian employees covered by separate personnel systems: NSPS, GS, and Wage Grade. The review should also address potential initiatives to reform and improve federal hiring practices, which was one of the principal rationales for enactment of NSPS. Furthermore, the review should also examine the pay and performance management flexibilities within the existing GS system, especially the flexibilities and incentives provided by the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act (Public Law 101–509), the adequacy of training for managers within the GS system, and the potential development of career paths for DOD employees.

Furthermore, the committee notes that a review of the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS) should be undertaken before that system moves forward. The committee has expressed its objection to the continued implementation of this unique intelligence personnel management system, which essentially establishes another defense personnel system. As with NSPS, the committee stresses that implementation of DCIPS should be suspended as well.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1101—Authority to Employ Individuals Completing the National Security Education Program

This section would amend section 1902 of title 50, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Defense and other agencies and organizations with national security responsibilities the authority to appoint those individuals who have successfully completed the requirements of the National Security Education Program (NSEP) to a position in the excepted service. There is no current direct-hire authority with which to appoint these graduates into excepted service positions within the Department of Defense or other agencies with national security positions. This presents a difficulty because these graduates are required by the NSEP to enter into a service agreement before receipt of a scholarship, fellowship or grant.

Section 1102—Authority for Employment by Department of Defense of Individuals Who Have Successfully Completed the Requirements of the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Scholarship Program

This section would amend subsection 2192a(d) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize direct-hire authority of graduates of the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Scholarship Program. The SMART program provides the Department of Defense with a pool of highly qualified, highly educated individuals that are capable of filling mission-critical and hard-to-fill scientific and technical positions. However, the current hiring authority set forth in subsection 2192a(d) is not adequate because it does not allow the Secretary of Defense to directly appoint individuals who have successfully completed the requirements of the SMART program to the excepted service. Graduates currently must competitively apply for vacant positions within the Department. This presents a difficulty because these individuals are required by the SMART program to sign a service agreement that obligates them to employment within the Department for a specified period of time.

Section 1103—Authority for the Employment of Individuals Who Have Successfully Completed the Department of Defense Information Assurance Scholarship Program

This section would amend subsection (b) of section 2200a of title 10, United States Code, to authorize direct hire authority of graduates of the Information Assurance Scholarship (IAS) program. The IAS program provides the Department of Defense with a pool of individuals who possess key information assurance and cyber security information technology skills. However, the current statute does not allow the Secretary of Defense to directly appoint individuals who have successfully completed the IAS program to the excepted service. Graduates currently must competitively apply for vacant positions within the Department. This presents a difficulty because these individuals are required by the program to sign a service agreement that obligates their employment within the Department for a specified period of time.

Section 1104—Additional Personnel Authorities for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction

This section would amend section 1229(h) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 101–181) to provide additional personnel authorities to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) similar to those provided to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction. The legislation would expedite the standard hiring process for civilian personnel positions by permitting the SIGAR to use the same employment authorities currently granted to heads of other temporary organizations. Employees hired under this new authority could serve until the termination of the SIGAR office.

Section 1105—One Year Extension of Authority to Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas

This section would extend, for one additional year, the authority of the head of a federal agency to waive the limitations on the amount of premium pay that may be paid to a civilian employee who performs certain work in an overseas location that falls under the responsibility of the U.S. Central Command, an overseas location that falls under the responsibility of U.S. Africa Command, in support of a military operation, or responding to an emergency declared by the President. The payment may not exceed the annual rate of salary payable to the Vice President under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

Section 1106—Extension of Certain Benefits to Federal Civilian Employees on Official Duty in Pakistan

This section would extend to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians working in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan the same benefits that are currently provided to civilians deployed in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This section would ensure parity for DOD civilians who could be assigned to perform stability, security, transition and reconstruction type duties in Pakistan.

Section 1107—Authority to Expand Scope of Provisions Relating to Unreduced Compensation for Certain Reemployed Annuitants

This section would direct the President to develop regulations relating to the reemployment of annuitants. Such regulations should consider existing provisions such as subsection 1106(h) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), which allows former federal employees seeking reemployment with the Department of Defense to retain their annuities. These individuals have tremendous practical and operational experience, and their reemployment will help the Department sustain a high-quality workforce. As a result of its extensive oversight work on improving the quality of instruction provided at professional military education institutions and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service Training Academy, the committee finds that this authority may be particularly useful in the hiring of civilian professors under the authorities granted by section 1595 of title 10,

United States Code, as well as former federal law enforcement officers at the Naval Criminal Investigative Service Training Academy.

Section 1108—Requirement for Department of Defense Strategic Workforce Plans

This section would codify the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual plan to shape and improve the civilian workforce of the Department of Defense. This section also would consolidate three separate requirements for elements of the plan into a new statutory requirement at a new section 115b of title 10, United States Code. The committee recognizes that, to meaningfully implement this section, requirements determination, planning, programming, and budgeting must be an integral part of the development of the plan. Therefore, this section would place overall responsibility for developing and implementing the strategic workforce plan with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics.

The committee notes that the plan should support, and be integrated with, the Department's efforts to achieve the appropriate balance in its total workforce, recognizing the distinct value of each component of the plan (military, civilian employee and contractor). For example: the military provides an expeditionary capability with specialized training in combat, combat support, and combat service support capabilities; civilian employees provide needed oversight and direction, continuity of operations, and specialized enduring skills that do not require expeditionary, combat, or combat-related competencies; and contractors provide specialized skills and surge capabilities that do not require the command and control or transparency to the public required by military and civilian employees. Improved requirements determination and planning will facilitate determining who is most appropriate to perform that requirement.

Finally, the committee encourages the Department to consult with federal employee union representatives when developing any aspect of this workforce plan that would alter the conditions of employment of any federal employee. The committee notes that requests for management flexibilities should be driven by real requirements, not to simply maximize managerial discretion.

Section 1109—Adjustments to Limitations on Personnel and Requirement for Annual Manpower Reporting

This section would amend section 1111 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to eliminate any personnel limitations on: Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition personnel hired pursuant to section 1705 of title 10, United States Code; DOD personnel hired pursuant to a shortage category designation by the Secretary of Defense or the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; or DOD personnel hired to fill workforce gaps as identified by the Secretary of Defense in his annual strategic workforce plan submitted to Congress. This section would also eliminate such personnel limitations to accommodate increases in workload to perform work that is either inherently governmental, or must be performed by DOD

civilian employees or members of the armed forces because of the critical nature of the work or the necessity to maintain sufficient organic expertise and technical capability.

This section also would consolidate and modify the reports required under section 901 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and section 1111 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The consolidated report would be included within the annual defense manpower report required under section 115a of title 10, United States Code. This section would clarify that the consolidated report should provide programmed workforce data for military and civilian personnel appropriate to the overall DOD budget material. The report should include data, on the replacement of contractor personnel performing inherently governmental or exempt functions with military or DOD civilian personnel, and a plan for continued review of such contractor personnel for possible conversion to military or civilian performance in accordance with section 2463 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1110—Modification to the Department of Defense Laboratory Personnel Authority

This section would extend the authorities of section 342(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337) to establish a demonstration personnel management system at additional defense laboratories, and designate these laboratories as science and technology reinvention laboratories. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to convert the employees at the listed laboratories into a personnel demonstration program consistent with section 342(b) of Public Law 103–337. The committee does not intend for such conversion to adversely affect any employee with respect to pay or any other term or condition of employment, and shall be consistent with any collective bargaining agreements. Furthermore, this section would extend the exclusion from conversion to the National Security Personnel System of the personnel demonstration laboratories listed in section 9902(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, until October 1, 2014.

Section 1111—Pilot Program for the Temporary Exchange of Information Technology Personnel

This section would provide the authority for the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements with private sector organizations to arrange for the temporary assignment of Department of Defense (DOD) information technology (IT) professionals to the private sector, or for private sector IT professionals to be assigned to DOD organizations. This authority is limited to 10 individuals at any given time, and would not allow for any further exchanges after September 30, 2013. This section would supersede the authority provided by section 1109 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

In a report to Congress titled, *Benefits of Assigning Information Technology Private Sector Employees to the Department of Defense*, dated June 2008, the Department of Defense found that "this type of public/private sector dialogue and the sharing of best practices has great potential in enhancing Defense transformation." The De-

partment also found that such exchanges play an important role in reducing "skill gaps in mission critical occupations" by accelerated learning of industry best practices through direct interactions.

The committee also recognizes that the Department has produced a credible governance structure and underlying directives to ensure that there are no potential conflicts of interest with the private sector employees eligible for exchange in DOD organizations.

Section 1112—Provisions Relating to the National Security Personnel System

This section would freeze implementation of the National Security Personnel System (NSPS), by prohibiting the transition or hiring of any new employees into the system, as of the date of the mark up of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. It would also require the Secretary of Defense to transition employees back to the civilian compensation system in effect as of September 30, 2007, within one year of enactment. If the Secretary of Defense determines that NSPS should not be terminated with respect to covered employees, he is required to submit to the President and Congress, within six months of enactment, a written report with the Secretary's views and his reasons for his determination. The section would also amend section 9902 of title 5, United States Codes, to restore to 100 percent, the payment of the annual nation-wide adjustment to employees who are rated above unacceptable.

Section 1113—Provisions Relating to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System

This section would freeze implementation of the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS), by prohibiting the transition or hiring of any new employees into the system, as of the date of the mark up of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. It would also require the Secretary of Defense to transition employees back to the civilian compensation system in effect as of September 30, 2007, within one year of enactment. The section to require return to the previous compensation system does not apply to members of the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service, or an individual in an Intelligence Senior level position under section 1607 of title 10, chapter 83. If the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of Office of Personnel Management, determines that the DCIPS pay system should not be terminated with respect to covered employees, he is required to submit to the President and Congress within six months of enactment a written report with the Secretary's views and his reasons for that determination.

Section 1114—Sense of Congress on Pay Parity for Federal Employees Service at Joint Base McGuire/Dix/Lakehurst

This section would express the sense of Congress that the pay schedules and rates for employees serving at the Joint Base McGuire/Dix/Lakehurst should be the same, and that the Office of Personnel Management should develop regulations ensuring pay parity among civilian employees employed by different military services at joint bases.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee continues its focus on operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, while also responding to current events and emerging needs in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. These efforts are addressed to a great extent in this title. The committee has continued to act to ensure that the Department of Defense has the authority it needs to prosecute the nation's wars, while simultaneously making sure that those war efforts are subjected to thorough oversight. In this title the committee also continues to address the need to build partner capacity.

The committee has long sought to bring a greater focus to the war in Afghanistan and therefore has welcomed the current Administration's renewed effort in that theater. The Administration has announced a new strategy in Afghanistan, and the committee has attempted to bring the necessary oversight to this vital theater, requiring the Administration to conduct regular assessments of the effort in that war and to develop ways of measuring success. Relatively recent efforts in Afghanistan have also garnered the committee's attention, for example the decision to set up the Afghan Public Protection Program, and the committee has acted to better understand this effort and how it will fit in the overall war plan. In a variety of ways, the committee has made clear its belief that: the war in Afghanistan should be fully resourced; that the Afghan National Security Forces should be substantially increased in size and improved in quality; and U.S. efforts should be better coordinated both within the military, and between the Department of Defense and civilian agencies.

United States efforts in Iraq have begun to shift from a focus on active combat to a greater focus on training and equipping the Iraqi Security Forces while beginning the drawdown and redeployment out of Iraq consistent with the policy of the current Administration and the agreement negotiated by the previous Administration with the Republic of Iraq. The committee has correspondingly shifted its oversight efforts to include a greater focus on that redeployment. At the same time, the committee has authorized a continuation of tools, like the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), that remain required. The committee has also acted to ensure that the Department of Defense has a well-developed plan for the disposition of U.S. military equipment that is currently in Iraq.

Finally, the committee has brought an increased level of attention to Pakistan. In the past, Pakistan has largely been seen in the context of the war in Afghanistan. While the committee has continued to view the two countries as almost inextricably linked, the committee has also focused on Pakistan as a matter of great importance in its own right, and not merely a subordinate element of the war in Afghanistan. Similarly, the committee has required the Administration to regularly assess efforts and success in Pakistan. The committee has authorized new tools for the Department of Defense, like the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund, and continued to

work to improve older tools, such as Coalition Support Funds, that have been a major element in the effort to eliminate al Qa'ida and the Taliban in Pakistan.

Our nation has been at war in Iraq and Afghanistan for over seven years. The actions taken by the committee in this title will allow for the better prosecution and improved oversight of those wars, while also assisting Pakistan and working towards the elimination of al Qa'ida and the Taliban.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Building Partnership Capacity

The committee notes that the Administration submitted several legislative proposals designed to create additional authorities to build the capacity of foreign military general purpose forces and special operations forces specifically for deployment to ongoing operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee considers these proposals to be excellent examples of a cooperative interagency effort, and commends the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State for their leadership in these matters. However, while the committee strongly approves of the purpose for which these proposals were drafted, the committee believes existing security cooperation authorities are sufficient to meet this requirement. In particular, the committee notes that section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) authorizes the Secretary of Defense to build the capacity of foreign military forces "to participate in or support military and stability operations in which the United States Armed Forces are a participant" and would consider proposals to use that existing authority for the purposes for which these other legislative provisions were drafted.

Donated Helicopters for the Afghan National Army

The committee notes that helicopters are essential to building the operational airlift capacity for the Afghan Air Corps and improving the operational effectiveness of the Afghan National Army. The committee welcomes the Department of Defense's decision to purchase 12 Mi-17 aircraft in fiscal year 2010. In addition to those helicopters purchased by the United States, the committee welcomes our allies' commitment to donate helicopters to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as part of their contributions to train and equip the Afghan National Army. However, the committee notes that, should additional helicopters be donated in the future, such helicopters may require upgrades to comply with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) compatible configuration airframe overhauls to meet airworthiness standards for United States military personnel who provide training and assist once in operations with the Afghan National Army. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to continue to work with our allies to ensure that donated helicopters are upgraded as necessary to meet the relevant standards.

Employment for Resettled Iraqis

In section 1235 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), Congress gave the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State the authority to jointly establish and operate a temporary program to offer employment as translators, interpreters, or cultural awareness instructors to citizens of the Republic of Iraq who received a special immigrant visa issued pursuant to section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163). The committee notes that no such temporary program has yet been established.

The committee believes that the Iraqi recipients of the special immigrant visas possess skills, particularly fluency in Arabic and knowledge of the people and culture of Iraq, which could be useful while the United States is involved in Iraq. Further, the committee notes that many of the recipients of the special immigrant visas worked on behalf of the mission of the coalition forces for years and often at great risk to themselves or their families, and that many Iraqi citizens who worked for or with coalition forces have been threatened or killed in Iraq.

The committee therefore urges the Secretary of Defense to work with the Secretary of State to start the temporary program established in section 1235 of Public Law 110–417 as quickly as possible.

Increased Authority for Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism

The committee supports efforts of the Department of Defense to combat terrorism and remains supportive of the authority provided by section 1208(c) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), as amended, and commonly referenced as the "1208 Program."

The committee is encouraged with the progress, including reporting protocols, established in pursuit of this authority and urges the Secretary of Defense to maintain the current level of openness, transparency, and consultation on all related activities. Despite experiencing a period of poor execution during fiscal years 2005 and 2006, the managers of the 1208 Program have since experienced numerous examples of success and the committee notes with appreciation the greater detail included in the annual submission of activities. The committee further applauds the constant consultation provided by Special Operations Command (SOCOM) with respect to these activities, and support for congressional delegations traveling to investigate the execution of these initiatives in the field.

The committee is aware that the SOCOM Commander seeks additional program flexibility and stability with respect to the 1208 authority and remains supportive. The committee notes that the 1208 Program is an authorization to utilize funds available, as opposed to a separate appropriation, and believes that such a distinction offers an additional amount of oversight review and discipline. Prior to recommending a specific operation under 1208, the SOCOM Commander must prioritize between operations and maintenance requirements at SOCOM and those that might be best executed by, with, and through foreign irregular forces, groups, or in-

dividuals. The committee believes such a process of prioritization is beneficial.

The committee, however, remains concerned about the 1208 Program in at least two specific respects. First, the committee remains concerned about any attempts to expand 1208 initiatives into a "train and equip" program managed out of SOCOM. The committee fundamentally believes that major train and equip efforts are best maintained elsewhere in the Department of Defense and only after close collaboration between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State.

The committee is also concerned about the past and potential use of private contractors to execute the 1208 program. As a result, the committee directs the Secretary to submit a report summarizing both U.S. and foreign contractor support on these activities and an explanation of the circumstances of each to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2009. The summation should include an explanation about the amount and type of contract award, the name of the award recipient, and details about the nature of both the solicitation and selection process. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary to modify subsequent annual 1208 summations to include information on all future contractor involvement by operation and as appropriate. The committee also directs the Secretary to include information on the intent to use contractor support when notifying the congressional defense committees of an approval of a new operation.

Finally, to provide maximum management flexibility of the 1208 Program, the committee recommends an increase in the annual authorization from $35.0 million to $50.0 million. The committee believes that the additional authority would relieve the threat of funding constraints during planning discussions about potential 1208 operations.

Increasing the Size of the Afghan National Security Forces and Accelerating the Growth of These Forces

On March 27, 2009, the President announced that he was sending 4,000 additional U.S. forces to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to train and equip Afghan security forces. The President also stated that the emphasis of the U.S. mission in that country was shifting to training and increasing the size of the Afghan security forces so that those forces can eventually take the lead in securing Afghanistan and allow U.S. troops to be redeployed. The President further endorsed the decision to accelerate the growth of the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) to 134,000 and 82,000 respectively by 2011. Finally, the President noted that further increases might be necessary, and the target for the ANP was in fact recently increased by almost 5,000 personnel.

The committee supports efforts to accelerate the growth of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to achieve these targets as well as the ongoing effort to provide for the reform of the ANP. These efforts are vitally important to the ability to ultimately provide for the internal and external security of Afghanistan and should be viewed as an element of a population-based counterinsurgency strategy. However, the committee is concerned that the current target level of about 221,000 security forces is not only inad-

equate to take over the current fight and provide population security from the Taliban, al Qa'ida, other extremist groups, insurgents, warlords, narcotics traffickers, and other anti-government elements, it is likely to be insufficient for the external defense of Afghanistan and to provide basic law enforcement functions internally. U.S. Government officials, ministers of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and outside experts have all proposed different estimates of the levels of security forces necessary to secure Afghanistan in the future. The only element in common to all these estimated is that the proposed levels are substantially higher than current targets—ranging from around 400,000 for both the ANA and ANP to over 350,000 for just the ANA. The committee does not intend to offer its own judgment of what level of ANSF will ultimately be required, but the committee is certain that the current targets are not enough to allow the Afghans to fully take the lead in the ongoing conflict and to allow for the responsible redeployment of U.S. troops out of Afghanistan.

While the committee approves of efforts to increase the rate of growth of the ANSF, it is concerned that there are significant challenges in accelerating the growth of Afghan security forces. The committee notes that the President has called for an increase in the rate of training to allow the ANA to grow by about 50,000 and the ANP to grow by about 10,000 over two years. While the situations in the Republic of Iraq and Afghanistan are not directly comparable, the committee notes that between the beginning of 2006 and the end of 2008, Multi National Security and Transition Command—Iraq trained about 140,000 Iraqi Ministry of the Interior police personnel and about 150,000 personnel in forces of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense.

Therefore, the committee urges the Secretary of Defense to undertake a serious and urgent review to determine what sustainable levels of ANSF are required for the future to provide security in Afghanistan and to allow the redeployment of U.S. troops. As part of this review, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider what steps can be taken to accelerate training of ANSF personnel to allow the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police to achieve the size and quality necessary to provide security in Afghanistan and allow for the responsible redeployment of U.S. forces.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Operations Coordination Center

The committee supports the Department of Defense's initiative to create and strengthen a common special operations structure within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The committee notes that the NATO Special Operations Coordination Center (NSCC), created at NATO's summit in Riga, Latvia, in 2006, has now achieved full operational capability and has shown considerable promise since its inception, supporting the first-ever International Security Assistance Force–Special Operations Forces (ISAF–SOF) command in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. As a result, the committee urges the Department of Defense, working with the Department of State, to take further steps to institutionalize the NSCC within NATO.

Accordingly, and with recognition of the primary role played by the Department of Defense in launching and supporting the Center, the committee recommends $30.0 million, an increase of $10.0 million for the operation of the NSCC. Elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends $20.0 million for military construction associated with the Center. The committee encourages increased efforts to: improve coordination and cooperation between special operations forces of partner NATO nations and aspirant nations of NATO; facilitate joint operations by the special operations forces of partner NATO nations and aspirant nations of NATO; support special operations forces peculiar capabilities; promote special operations forces intelligence and informational requirements within NATO; and promote interoperability through the development of common equipment standards, tactics, techniques and procedures, and through the execution of a multinational education and training program. The committee also urges the Commander, Special Operations Command, to pursue SOF-peculiar funding support to the NSCC and to NATO special operations more broadly.

The committee believes that U.S. national security interests are well served when allied NATO and partner nations develop highly trained special operations forces and maintain interoperable capabilities with those exhibited by United States SOF personnel. The committee notes that military construction is needed to support the NSCC and, elsewhere in this report, recommends funds to support this requirement.

The committee is concerned that the future success of the NSCC is endangered by the lack of a clear organizational proponent within the Department of Defense. Accordingly, elsewhere in this report, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to certify that executive agent responsibility has been assigned and to detail the Department's efforts to foster special operations capabilities within NATO.

Piracy Off the Somali Coast and Within Somalia

During the early months of the 111th Congress, the committee held several briefings and hearings on piracy off the coast of Somalia. This increasingly complex and dangerous challenge, organized from within Somalia and conducted primarily within its territorial waters, has become much more sophisticated over the last year, as have the organizations behind these actions. The committee is concerned about reports of funding of pirate attacks from outside groups and individuals. The committee is also concerned about possible links or future links to other criminal, extremist, or terrorist groups that are already known to be operating in the same areas of Somalia. While the efforts of the United States Navy and its international partners have succeeded in thwarting a number of attacks, there does not appear to be a strategy for dealing with the organizations ashore in Somalia. The committee is concerned that as long as the individuals responsible for organizing the attacks retain their safe havens, the problem will grow into an even greater national security risk for the United States and its allies. Historically, the only successful way to eliminate pirate attacks has been to eliminate their access to safe havens ashore.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by October 1, 2009, to the Senate Committee on

Armed Services, the House Committee on Armed Services, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on the Department of Defense's role in the short- and long-term strategies for combating piracy off the coast of Somalia as well as the strategy for dealing with the parent organization ashore in Somalia. At a minimum, the report should include the following:

(1) An assessment of the effectiveness of United States military assets currently deployed to the region under command of Joint Combined Task Force One Five One and future plans for such deployments.

(2) The efforts of the Department of Defense to deal with the command structure responsible for organizing the attacks.

(3) A discussion of any links between Somali piracy and any other criminal, extremist, or terrorist organizations.

(4) The extent to which the Department of Defense is addressing foreign funding for acts of piracy from groups or individuals outside of Somalia.

Planning for Logistical Challenges in Iraq and Afghanistan

The committee is concerned that as the Department of Defense begins to drawdown forces in the Republic of Iraq and increase force levels in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, it will face an array of challenges. For example, the Department's ability to move equipment and materiel from Iraq may be constrained, impacting its ability to quickly deploy these resources in Afghanistan or elsewhere. U.S. forces are also significantly stressed from ongoing operations, thereby affecting the availability of trained and ready personnel to deploy to Afghanistan. Availability of equipment also may be limited as much has been deployed to Iraq and many prepositioned assets have been withdrawn to support ongoing operations. Further, the ability to transport personnel and equipment into Afghanistan will likely be constrained due to the limited infrastructure and topography of Afghanistan. Additionally, efforts in both countries will require significant combat support capabilities, which are already significantly stressed because of operational demands over the past several years. The Department will also need to assess its requirements for specialized capabilities, such as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, to support increased force levels in Afghanistan, given its current allocation of such assets to support ongoing operations in Iraq. Finally, the extent to which contractors will be used and available to support deployed U.S. forces in both countries must be considered as well as how oversight of these contractors will be ensured.

Given all of these factors, it is critical that the Department develop sound plans with realistic assumptions, carefully assess risks and develop alternative mitigation strategies, and implement clear leadership accountability to guide both its planning and execution. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report on its plans for executing the drawdown in Iraq and buildup in Afghanistan to the congressional defense committees within 180 days. Such a report should identify organizational responsibilities at the national level for developing the overall plan and synchronizing the efforts, including planned movements of forces and

equipment with timelines, and provide information on the analysis performed to reach these decisions. In particular, the committee is interested in understanding: the underlying assumptions used to formulate the plans; the nature of any risk assessments and mitigation strategies; the level of combat support capabilities required, including required contractor support, and how the Department plans to provide this capability; and any analysis performed to assess the feasibility of the current timelines for drawdown and build-up given competing demands on the availability of personnel, equipment, and specialized capabilities.

Report on Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 10, 2010, on efforts of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2010 to enhance the counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's security forces. The report should include the following:

(1) A description of the mechanisms within the Department of Defense to receive funds that are transferred from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) of the Department of State to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF) of the Department of Defense and to manage the execution of such funds, including the following:

a. The office accountable for the acceptance of transferred funds.

b. The office responsible for the transfer of funds to the United States Central Command.

c. The office responsible for oversight and the execution of transferred funds.

(2) A description of the spending plan of United States Central Command for the PCF, as submitted in the President's budget request for fiscal year 2010.

(3) A description of any adjustments made to the spending plan described in paragraph (2), including an identification of any departments, agencies, or other organizations responsible for making such adjustments.

(4) A description of any requirements or conditions placed on PCF funds prior to the transfer of such funds to the Office of Defense Representative for Pakistan (ODRP), including an identification of any departments, agencies, or other organizations responsible for setting such requirements or conditions.

(5) A description of any delays in transfers of PCF funds to the ODRP.

(6) A description of any goals, objectives, or emerging requirements that the ODRP was not able to meet as a result of any delays in transfers of PCF funds to the ODRP.

(7) Any other relevant information regarding the execution of PCF funds.

Security Cooperation and Security Assistance

The committee notes that over the last several years, the Department of Defense has developed a number of security cooperation

programs to increase the capability of the military forces of certain partner nations, broadly referred to as Building Partnership Capacity (BPC). The committee commends the Department for proactively adapting to a rapidly evolving operating environment but notes that Congress continues to consider the future, permanent form these BPC authorities will take.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a report not later than April 1, 2010, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the timeliness, effectiveness, and interagency coordination of Department of Defense BPC programs relative to the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) security assistance programs that conduct similar activities. At a minimum, the report should include an assessment of:

(1) Where, if anywhere, BPC programs and BPC-like security assistance programs in the Department of State and USAID do not meet requirements identified by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of State.

(2) The long-term plans for these programs, to include resourcing and legal authorities that may be required.

(3) The requirements of other executive branch stakeholders in the program, beyond the department or agency administrating a particular program, including, but not be limited to relevant ambassadors, USAID missions, combatant commands, and Department of State regional bureaus.

Security Concerns Involving North Korea

The committee is seriously concerned by the nuclear test of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) on May 25, 2009, as well as North Korea's launch of a long-range Taepodong–2 missile on April 5, 2009, and other recent missile launch activities. North Korea's nuclear and missile activities constitute a threat to international peace and security and are in blatant defiance of the United Nations (U.N.) Security Council.

The committee supports recent U.N. Security Council actions, which condemn North Korea's reckless and threatening provocations and confirm that they violate international law; and urges appropriate action by the U.N. to generate tough consequences for North Korea. The committee also supports actions by the Administration that urge North Korea to verifiably abandon its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and refrain from further provocations in this regard. This includes efforts to work with U.S. allies and partners in the Six-Party Talks and other members of the U.N. Security Council to achieve the verifiable elimination of the North Korea's nuclear weapons program and the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The committee is carefully monitoring the security situation on the Korean peninsula and in the region and encourages the Department of Defense and the interagency to keep the committee fully informed of any significant developments.

Security Developments in Pakistan and Implications for Afghanistan

The committee is seriously concerned about instability in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which has steeply increased since mid-2007, and the implications for U.S. national security and security in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the region. The committee notes that it has held hearings and briefings throughout the last year on a range of security issues involving Pakistan, including:

(1) The security situation in Pakistan's border areas, and any implications for Afghanistan;

(2) Internal instability in Pakistan, including increasing militant attacks in the country's settled areas;

(3) The security of Pakistan's nuclear weapons, including the command and control structure;

(4) Counterterrorism operations by Pakistan's military;

(5) Pakistan-India tensions following the November 2008 terrorist bombings in Mumbai, India;

(6) U.S. strategy and policy involving Pakistan, including measures of progress toward achieving goals and objectives;

(7) U.S. military and other security-related assistance for Pakistan, and possible limits, conditions, and performance requirements relating to such assistance;

(8) Department of Defense (DOD) Coalition Support Fund reimbursements to Pakistan and possible alternatives that could achieve the same goals and objectives;

(9) Information regarding possible U.S. military involvement in Pakistan; and

(10) The U.S. Security Development Plan for Pakistan, including efforts to: train and equip the Pakistani Frontier Corp; increase the counterinsurgency capabilities of the Pakistan military; and establish Border Coordination Centers.

The committee welcomes the Administration's efforts to prioritize issues involving Pakistan, and its commitment to strengthening the U.S.-Pakistan partnership. The committee believes the Administration's new strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, its appointment of a U.S. Special Representative for the two countries, and its regional approach to issues involving Pakistan are positive developments. The committee also appreciates the Administration's efforts to improve the effectiveness of U.S. funding and other assistance for Pakistan, including efforts to achieve the appropriate balance between military and non-military assistance.

However, the committee emphasizes that implementation of the Afghanistan-Pakistan strategy, measures of effectiveness, and accountability are also critical, as well as close cooperation with Pakistan in these areas. The committee also notes that the Administration continues to request significant funding from Congress and the American people for efforts in Pakistan. The committee has been conducting vigorous oversight of such DOD funding, and will continue to do so to ensure that funding achieves its intended goals and objectives and is not without limits.

The committee appreciates the information that has been provided by the Department of Defense and the interagency on Pakistan. The committee encourages the Department and the inter-

agency to remain actively engaged on security matters involving Pakistan and to keep the committee fully informed of any significant developments.

Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and Women

Section 103(a)(7) of the Afghan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7513(a)(7)) states that the objectives of U.S. assistance in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan should be aimed toward advancing political and human rights, health care, education, training, security, and shelter for women and girls. However, it has come to the committee's attention that the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and the Inspector General for the Department of Defense (DOD IG) have not conducted their auditing missions with a focus on social, economic, and political empowerment of women in Afghanistan.

The committee notes that the protection of the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan and their full and equal participation in Afghan civil society is essential to the development of a stable and democratic Afghanistan. To achieve these goals, the United States Government must continue to commit resources to advance the rights of women throughout Afghanistan. However, without adequate metrics, it will remain difficult for Congress to assess the effectiveness of U.S. assistance in support of girls and women in Afghanistan. Therefore, the committee recommends that SIGAR and DOD IG modify their auditing and assessment protocols to include the impact that U.S. development assistance has on the lives of girls and women as part of their reporting requirements to Congress.

Train and Equip Authorities

The committee has closely watched the application and evolution of the "train and equip" authority also known as "1206" since its inception through section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163). In general, and with some notable exceptions, the committee regards the historical execution of this authority favorably and concludes that it is an important aspect of a combatant commander's theater engagement strategy. The committee recognizes that it has become an important tool for building partner capacity and security cooperation.

In the past, the committee has regarded this and related authorities as part of the foreign assistance family of authorities that has traditionally resided within the Department of State's purview. However, as the committee has observed the execution and growth of this program over time, the committee has come to see a distinction between traditional foreign assistance-related authorities designed to assist a foreign country to meet what it perceives as its own national security requirements within the context of a larger United States foreign policy framework, and this new type of authority, which generally represents the Secretary of Defense's assessment of a combatant commander's need to build certain capacities in partner nations to satisfy specific theater security requirements.

This fundamental distinction of purpose between requirements generated on behalf of the foreign nation (consistent with U.S. policy), and requirements generated through a Department of Defense-led assessment of the United States' national security needs is significant. It is critical to the understanding of the future of these authorities. The committee believes it is appropriate for the Secretary of Defense to have a major role in the latter case. In the past, the committee has supported the notion that these "train and equip" authorities might better reside within the Department of State's suite of foreign assistance tools. This may still prove to be the optimal case in the future. Nevertheless, the committee supports the idea of retaining the "dual key" approach that requires Secretary of State concurrence, but emphasizes that, whatever the final, permanent form these authorities take, the Secretary of Defense must play a primary role in generating requirements.

Additionally, the committee is concerned that the Department of State still lacks the capacity to execute these authorities. The Department of State has not yet reformed the management of its foreign assistance programs in a manner that would give the committee confidence that the Department of State is ready to assume responsibility for Department of Defense security cooperation programs. The committee looks forward to continuing interaction with the Department of Defense and the Department of State to design the enduring form these authorities will take when this temporary authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 2011.

The committee notes that, so far, the bulk of the application of this authority has been for the counterterrorism purpose. That, coupled with the planned reorganization within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to house the office which oversees this authority under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict & Interdependent Capabilities, threatens to create an enduring perception that this is primarily intended to be counterterrorism authority. "1206" authority was meant for a fairly broad purpose, both to train and equip partner countries to conduct counterterrorism operations and also to participate in military or stability operations in conjunction with United States forces. The committee cautions against the sub-optimization of the authority and therefore would like to make clear that, as an example, it would entertain proposals to use this authority to train and equip partner nations and allies with a demonstrated need for assistance for participation in third theatres, including ongoing operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

U.S.-China Maritime Issues

The committee welcomes recent positive exchanges between the navies of the U.S. and the People's Republic of China. Such exchanges are particularly important given the harassment of an unarmed U.S. ship, the U.S.N.S. Impeccable, by Chinese ships in international waters on March 8, 2009. This incident violated China's requirement under international law to operate with due regard for the rights and safety of other lawful users of the sea.

The committee urges more U.S.-China engagement and cooperation on maritime issues of mutual concern. The committee also supports the Administration's call for Chinese ships to act responsibly and refrain from provocative activities that could lead to mis-

calculation or a collision at sea, endangering vessels and the lives of U.S. and Chinese mariners.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Section 1201—Modification and Extension of Authority for Security and Stabilization Assistance

This section would extend the authority for general security and stabilization assistance provided in section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), as amended by section 1207(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) through September 30, 2010, but would reduce the authorized amount to $25.0 million. This section would not extend the specific authority for assistance to the Republic of Georgia.

As stated in the conference report (H. Rept. 109–360) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee does not believe it is appropriate to provide long-term funding from the Department of Defense to the Department of State so that the Department of State can fulfill its statutory requirements. While the projects undertaken with funds provided by this authority are worthy, the committee is concerned that insufficient progress has been made in building the capacity within the Department of State to assume the statutory and fiscal responsibility necessary to fulfill its statutory requirements. Moreover, the committee believes that Department of Defense operation and maintenance funds should be used for core missions of the Department of Defense including security cooperation. The committee stresses that it has always been the intent of Congress for this to be a temporary authority and urges the Administration to develop capacity within the Department of State so that this transfer authority is no longer required.

Section 1202—Increase of Authority for Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism

This provision would increase the amount of funds available to the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals supporting or facilitating military operations by U.S. special operations forces to combat terrorism. This provision would increase the amount that may be expended from available funds during any fiscal year from $35.0 million to $50.0 million.

Section 1203—Modification of Report on Foreign-Assistance Related Programs Carried Out by the Department of Defense

This section would make permanent the reporting requirement in section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) requiring a report on certain assistance provided to foreign nations. It would also add the humanitarian and civil assistance provided through the Combatant Commander's Initiative Fund as an additional reporting requirement.

Section 1204—Report on Authorities to Build the Capacity of Foreign Military Forces and Related Matters

This section would require a report from the President by March 1, 2010, on the relationship between security cooperation authorities the Department of Defense uses to build the capacity of foreign military forces and the security assistance authorities the Department of State and other agencies use to train and equip foreign military forces. The report required by this section would also include information regarding: the strengths and weaknesses of current laws governing and relating to the provision of this type of assistance; recommended changes, if any, to those laws; any organizational and procedural changes that should be made in the Department of Defense and the Department of State to improve their ability to conduct such programs; and the resources and funding mechanisms required to assure adequate funding for such programs.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND PAKISTAN

Section 1211—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Certain Purposes Relating to Iraq

This section would prohibit the use of funds authorized by this Act to establish permanent U.S. military installations or bases in the Republic of Iraq or to exercise U.S. control of the oil resources of Iraq.

Section 1212—Reauthorization of Commanders' Emergency Response Program

This section would amend section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 106–163), as amended most recently by section 1214 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to modify the authorized level of funding for the activities on the Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP). This section would authorize $1.3 billion for activities in fiscal year 2010.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has been unable to provide adequate justification to date for the budget requests for the Commanders Emergency Response Program. It was for this reason that the committee, as part of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, directed the Secretary of Defense to submit a report detailing how the Department of Defense formulated the CERP requests. Unfortunately, that report did not adequately address the committee's concerns, and the Department of Defense to date continues to be unable to satisfactorily justify the request for fiscal year 2010. The Department has been unable to explain how changes in basing and operating patterns in the Republic of Iraq, low spending rates for fiscal year 2009 in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, differences in operating environments in areas of Afghanistan, and an overall reduction in the force levels from the high points in the past are taken into account in developing the CERP budget request. In addition, the committee has been informed by the Department that

the funding for CERP in Afghanistan will be increased significantly over the past two years, but the Department has been unable to provide information about increased personnel to the contracting and contract administration functions. The committee is concerned that without these additional personnel in Afghanistan, the Department will be unable to successfully manage and oversee CERP to ensure that authorized and appropriated funding is used effectively.

Finally, the committee notes that the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, and the Army Audit Agency are currently conducting or are planning to conduct major reviews of controls and accountability of funds in the Commanders' Emergency Response Program and to determine if procedures and guidance are sufficient to appropriately implement the program. The committee expects that the Secretary of Defense will act to implement any recommendations that may result from these reviews and will keep the committee informed of his actions.

Section 1213—Reimbursement of Certain Coalition Nations for Support Provided to United States Military Operations

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to reimburse any key cooperating nation for logistical and military support provided by that nation to or in connection with U.S. military operations in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom (Coalition Support Fund reimbursements). The total amount of reimbursements made under this authority during fiscal year 2010 could not exceed $1.6 billion. The Secretary would be required to notify the congressional defense committees and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs not less than 15 days before making any reimbursement under this section, and submit detailed notifications for reimbursements for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan through fiscal year 2011. The Secretary would also be required to submit quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on any reimbursements made under this section.

Section 1214—Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund

As addressed in title XV of this Act, the Department of Defense requested $700.0 million for fiscal year 2010 for a new Pakistan Counter-insurgency Capabilities Fund (PCCF). The committee has not provided the Department of Defense with funding for the PCCF because of the understanding between the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the respective authorizing and appropriating congressional committees that for fiscal year 2010, the PCCF is to be funded from amounts authorized and appropriated to the 150 (International Affairs) Account, and that such amounts may be transferred to the 050 (National Defense) Account.

However, this section would establish a Department of Defense "Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund" (PCF), which would consist of: (1) amounts appropriated to the PCF for fiscal year 2009; and (2) amounts transferred to the PCF by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense. Amounts in the PCF would be available to the Secretary of Defense to improve the coun-

terinsurgency capabilities of the security forces of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (including Pakistan's military, Frontier Corps, and other security forces), and to provide limited humanitarian assistance to the people of Pakistan as part of civil-military training exercises for Pakistani security forces receiving assistance under the PCF. Except as provided in section 1215 (regarding the program to provide for the registration and end-use monitoring of defense articles and defense services transferred to Afghanistan and Pakistan) of this Act, amounts in the PCF would be authorized notwithstanding any other provision of law.

The Secretary of Defense would also be able to transfer amounts within the PCF to any Department of Defense account, or with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the head of the relevant department or agency, to any non-intelligence related federal account. The amounts transferred would be for the purposes of this section, and subject to account conditions and limitations. If any transferred amounts are not necessary, such amounts could be transferred back to the PCF and would be subject to the originally applicable conditions and limitations.

Amounts could not be obligated or transferred from the PCF until 15 days after the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in writing of the details of the proposed obligation or transfer.

The committee has not provided the Department of Defense with the authority it requested to provide assistance to irregular security forces operating within Pakistan since the committee does not currently have enough information regarding the Department's intended use of such authority.

The committee emphasizes the critical importance of security and stability in Pakistan to U.S. national security and regional security, and the importance of assisting Pakistan to achieve necessary goals of objectives in this area. By authorizing the PCF, this section provides the Commander of the United States Central Command (CENTCOM) with a useful tool to train and equip Pakistan's security forces. The committee intends to closely monitor the management of PCF funds and the transfer of such funds from the Department of State to the Department of Defense, and urges the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the CENTCOM Commander receives the funding and resources needed to execute the train and equip program effectively. The committee also urges the Department of State, over the next year, to develop the capacity to manage this important program.

Section 1215—Program to Provide for the Registration and End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services Transferred to Afghanistan and Pakistan

This section would establish an export and transfer policy for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan that would require that the President implement a registration and monitoring system for all defense articles provided to the Government of Afghanistan or the Government of Pakistan or other individuals or groups in Afghanistan or in Pakistan.

This section would require the President to certify that a system for registration and monitoring is in place before defense articles

are provided to the Government of Afghanistan or the Government of Pakistan or any other group, organization, or individual in Afghanistan or in Pakistan. The committee expects that the end-use monitoring program would be at least equivalent in scope to existing U.S. end-use monitoring programs. This section would also provide an exemption for an item from registration and monitoring procedures if the President submits a notification to congressional defense committees. This section would require the President to conduct periodic reviews of the registration and monitoring system and report findings to the congressional defense committees. This section would take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. This section would provide the President with the authority to delay the effective date of this section up to 90 days following a formal notification to the congressional defense committees.

Section 1216—Report on Campaign Plans for Iraq and Afghanistan

This section would require that the Comptroller General submit, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, separate assessments of the campaign plans for the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This section would additionally require updates to these assessments if the existing campaign plans are significantly altered. This section would provide an exception to the requirement for an assessment if the Comptroller General stated in writing that a previously issued report would substantially fulfill the requirement for an initial assessment.

Section 1217—Required Assessments of United States Efforts in Afghanistan

This section would require that the President, 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, conduct an assessment of progress in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This section would require that the President assess progress in at least four areas including: assisting the Afghan people to build a legitimate and functional government; helping the government and people of Afghanistan to spread the rule of law and reduce corruption; assisting the government and people of Afghanistan to reduce the ability of anti-government elements to operate, establish safe havens, and carry out attacks in and from Afghanistan; and assisting the people and government of Afghanistan to improve the legal economy of that country. This section would require that the President develop goals and timelines to achieve those goals for each of the listed areas and any others he deemed necessary. This section would further require that the President develop metrics and measures of effectiveness to allow for the thorough and accurate assessment of these areas. Finally, this section would require that the President report to Congress on this assessment and how it was conducted.

Section 1218—Report on Responsible Redeployment of United States Armed Forces from Iraq

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a quarterly report, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, or December 31, 2009, whichever is later, to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, on the responsible redeployment of U.S. forces out of the Republic of Iraq. This section would require that the Secretary of Defense report on: the number of United States military personnel in Iraq for each month of the reporting period; the number of facilities in Iraq occupied by 100 or more U.S. military personnel; an estimate of the amount of equipment and other material that has been removed from Iraq in the reporting period; an assessment of detainee operations and releases; and information about how the Commander, Multi-National Force-Iraq and the Secretary of Defense assess risk associated with the drawdown and make recommendations about maintaining or changing the pace of the redeployment out of Iraq.

Section 1219—Report on Afghan Public Protection Program

This section would require that the Secretary of Defense submit a report on the Afghan Public Protection Program to the congressional defense committees 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report would include an assessment of the program in the initial pilot districts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and an assessment of the future of the program including how decisions about the program would be made.

Section 1220—Updates of Report on Command and Control Structure for Military Forces Operating in Afghanistan

This section would clarify that any updates of the report on command and control arrangements in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as required by section 1216 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) can be included as an element of the reports on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan as required by section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

The committee notes that: a new commander for U.S. forces in the Afghanistan has been nominated; the decision has been made to add an additional three-star general officer to the U.S. headquarters in Afghanistan; and the President has decided to deploy 21,000 U.S. troops to southern Afghanistan, 17,000 of whom will fall under the International Assistance Security Force. These changes could help create an improved system of command and control in Afghanistan or could further complicate an already-complex chain of command structure. The committee expects that the Department of Defense will continue its efforts to clarify command and control relationships in Afghanistan and to report to Congress on these efforts as required in section 1216 of Public Law 110–417.

Section 1221—Report on Payments Made by United States Armed Forces to Residents of Afghanistan as Compensation for Losses Caused by United States Military Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a semi-annual report, beginning not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees on payments made to noncombatant residents of the Islamic

Republic of Afghanistan for losses caused by United States military operations. The initial report would include payments made over the previous five year period while updates to the report would include information on payments made since the issuance of the previous report. The reporting requirement would terminate on September 30, 2012.

Section 1222—Assessment and Report on United States-Pakistan Military Relations and Cooperation

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to conduct an assessment of possible alternatives to Department of Defense reimbursements to Pakistan for logistical, military, or other support provided by Pakistan to, or in connection with, U.S. military operations (Coalition Support Fund reimbursements), which could encourage the Pakistani military to undertake counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations and achieve the goals and objectives for long-term U.S.-Pakistan military relations and cooperation. The assessment should include alternatives that are not reimbursements. This section would further require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the assessment.

Section 1223—Required Assessments of Progress toward Security and Stability in Pakistan

This section would require the President, 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, to conduct an assessment of progress toward long-term security and stability in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This section would specifically require the President to assess the effectiveness of efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qa'ida, its affiliated networks, and other violent extremist forces in Pakistan; eliminate the safe havens for such forces; and prevent the return of such forces to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan or Pakistan. It would also require the President to assess the effectiveness of U.S. security assistance to Pakistan to achieve this strategic goal. The areas assessed should include: (1) progress toward Pakistan no longer being a safe haven for terrorist or insurgent networks, including improvements in the capacity of Pakistani military forces to conduct effective counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations; (2) progress toward increasingly effective civilian governance throughout Pakistan; and (3) progress toward creating conditions for long-term economic and social growth and stability in Pakistan.

For any area assessed, this section would require the President, in consultation with the Government of Pakistan and the governments of other countries the President determines to be necessary, to establish goals and objectives and timelines for meeting such goals and objectives. This section would further require the President to develop metrics that allow for the accurate and thorough assessment of these areas. This section would also require the

President to report to Congress on the assessment and how it was conducted.

Section 1224—Repeal of GAO War-Related Reporting Requirement

This section would eliminate the requirement that the Government Accountability Office submit quarterly reports to Congress on the costs of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom as required under section 1221(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

Section 1225—Plan to Govern the Disposition of Specified Defense Items in Iraq

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to prepare a plan to govern the disposition of major end items and tactical equipment in the Republic of Iraq. The plan would include: the identification of an individual, position, or office that would be responsible for making recommendations about the disposition of covered equipment; a mechanism for conducting a thorough inventory of covered equipment, including any that might be operated by contractors; a mechanism for soliciting input regarding competing requirements for covered equipment; a mechanism for identification of, and disposition of, covered equipment that is not economically viable to move out of Iraq or needed for other requirements; and a mechanism for ensuring that the views of other agencies of the Federal government are taken into account. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees at the time of the President's budget submission for fiscal year 2011 outlining the plan required by this section. This section would require that the Comptroller General of the United States review the plan required by this section and make recommendations. Finally, this section would clarify that this section would not grant any additional authority to transfer equipment to Iraq or any other entity outside the Department of Defense.

The redeployment of U.S. forces and their associated equipment from the Republic of Iraq by December 31, 2011, will be a monumental undertaking. The committee understands that there are more than 31 million items, 100,000 vehicles, 120,000 containers, and tens of thousands of tons of ammunition in Iraq that must be moved or otherwise disposed. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense does not currently have an approved plan or mechanism for evaluating competing priorities when making decisions about the disposition of equipment, and that this shortfall could result in a less-than-optimal disposition of large amounts of equipment. The committee expects that the Department of Defense will continue to keep the committee informed during the development of the plan required by this section.

Section 1226—Civilian Ministry of Defense Advisor Program

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide civilian advisors to the Republic of Iraq and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to provide institutional, ministerial-level advice and training to senior civilian and military officials of those countries. This section would require

that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State jointly formulate any program to provide advice and training. This section would limit the amount of advice and training to $13.1 million in any fiscal year. Finally, the authority provided by this section would terminate on September 30, 2010.

The committee is concerned that the present effort to provide mentors and advisors is not well coordinated, particularly the effort to provide those mentors and advisors to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee expects that the authority and requirements in this section would lead to a substantial improvement in coordination in this effort between the Department of Defense and the Department of State. The committee expects that the process of selecting appropriate personnel from the Department of Defense and placing them in appropriate positions in the ministries in Iraq and Afghanistan would be coordinated with and transparent to the Secretary of State. The committee further expects the Secretary of Defense to keep the committee informed about the effort to provide mentors and advisors in Afghanistan.

Finally, the committee notes that the authority provided in this section would only be for one year, as was requested by the Administration. The committee is concerned that the Ministries of Defense in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan may require assistance for several years and that a one-year authority will be insufficient to address this need. The committee therefore expects the Secretary of Defense to examine carefully the need for a fully-resourced, multi-year authority and to report back to the committee.

Section 1227—Report on the Status of Interagency Coordination in the Afghanistan and Operation Enduring Freedom Theater of Operations

This section would require that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State submit to the appropriate congressional committees, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, a report on the status of interagency cooperation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Operation Enduring Freedom theater of operations. This section would require that the report include information regarding the staffing structure of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan, including the role of non-Armed Forces personnel; the use of members of the Armed Forces for reconstruction activities outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense; coordination between United States-led and NATO ISAF-led reconstruction programs; and unfilled staffing and resource requirements for reconstruction.

Section 1228—Sense of Congress Supporting United States Policy for Afghanistan

This section expresses the sense of Congress that the United States has a vital national security interest in ensuring that the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan does not once again become a haven for terrorists; that the President's announced strategy requires an integrated civil-military counterinsurgency strategy and a sustained commitment of military resources to operations in Afghanistan; that the President should provide the necessary military

forces to conduct combat operations in Afghanistan; and that Congress should provide commanders in Afghanistan with the funding and resources needed to succeed.

Section 1229—Analysis of Required Force Levels and Types of Forces Needed to Secure Southern and Eastern Regions of Afghanistan

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense, at the request of the Commander of United States Forces for Afghanistan (USFOR–A), to enter into a contract with a Federally Funded Research Development Center to provide analysis and support to the commander to assist with analyzing the required force levels and types of forces needed to secure the southern and eastern regions of Afghanistan. This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to use up to $3,000,000 from the amounts appropriated for Defense-wide operation and maintenance accounts to accomplish this purpose.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1231—NATO Special Operations Coordination Center

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to allocate up to $30.0 million to improve the capacity and capabilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Special Operations Coordination Center. Accordingly, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to allocate such funds to:

(1) Improve coordination and cooperation among the special operations forces of NATO nations;

(2) Facilitate joint operations by the special operations forces of NATO nations;

(3) Support special operations-peculiar command, control, and communications capabilities;

(4) Promote special operations forces' intelligence and informational requirements within the NATO structure; and

(5) Promote interoperability through the development of common equipment standards, tactics, techniques, and procedures, and through the execution of a multinational education and training program.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to certify to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act that the Department of Defense (DOD) has assigned executive agent responsibility for the NATO Special Operations Coordination Center to an appropriate DOD organization.

Section 1232—Annual Report on Military Power of the Islamic Republic of Iran

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report by March 1 of each year to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the current and future military strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This section would require that the report

contain: information related to Iran's strategy; an assessment of Iran's conventional capabilities; an assessment of Iran's unconventional capabilities, including special operations forces and terrorist proxies; and an assessment of Iranian capabilities related to nuclear capabilities and missile forces.

Section 1233—Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

This section would amend section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65) by changing the title of the report to "Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China," and by making certain clarifying and technical changes.

This section would also expand the scope of the report. It would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Energy, to provide analyses and forecasts of developments regarding U.S. engagement and cooperation with the People's Republic of China on security matters, such engagement and cooperation through military-to-military contacts, and the U.S. strategy for such engagement and cooperation in the future. Specifically, the committee requests the Secretary to provide information regarding U.S.-China engagement and cooperation in the areas of: counter-terrorism; counter-piracy; maritime safety; strategic capabilities, including space, nuclear and cyber warfare capabilities; nuclear policy and strategy; nonproliferation, including export controls, border security, and illicit arms transfers and interdictions; energy and environmental security; peacekeeping; humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, including in the area of military medicine; crisis management, including use of the "defense hotline"; regional security issues, including in the Taiwan Strait and South and East China Seas and on the Korean peninsula; and regional security organizations and other mechanisms.

In addition, this section would incorporate the reporting requirement under section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65) on U.S.-China military-to-military contacts into the reporting requirement under section 1202 of that Act. It would also include a new requirement for a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for U.S.-China military-to-military contacts.

This section would further require the Secretary of Defense to provide additional information regarding military and security developments involving China that the Secretary considers relevant to U.S. national security.

Section 1234—Report on Impacts of Drawdown Authorities on the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report at the time of the President's budget submission to the congressional defense committees and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the impact of drawdown authorities on the Department of Defense. This section would require that the report address several potential impacts on the Department of Defense, including cost to replace equipment or other items; potential impacts on readiness; and im-

pacts on the ability of the United States armed forces to meet the requirements of ongoing contingency operations, the impact on the level of risk on the ability of the armed forces to execute the missions called for in the National Military Strategy, the impact on the ability of the armed forces to reset; the impacts on training, and the ability of the reserve forces to respond to domestic emergencies.

Section 1235—Risk Assessment of United States Space Export Control Policy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to carry out an assessment of the national security risks of removing satellites and related components from the United States Munitions List (USML).

The assessment required by this section must include a review of the space and space-related technologies currently on the USML; an assessment of the national security risks of removing certain space and space-related technologies from the list; and an examination of the degree to which other nations' export control policies control or limit the export of space and space-related technologies for national security reasons. The assessment must also include: recommendations for the space and space-related technologies that should remain on, or may be candidates for removal from, the USML; the safeguards and verifications necessary to prevent the proliferation and diversion of such space and space-related technologies, confirm appropriate end use and end users, and minimize the risk that such space and space-related technologies could be used in foreign missile, space, or other applications that may pose a threat to the security of the United States; and improvements to the space export control policy and processes of the United States that do not adversely affect national security.

This section also requires the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to submit a report to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the assessment required within 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Section 1236—Patriot Air and Missile Defense Battery in Poland

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to seek to deploy a United States Army Patriot air and missile defense battery and the personnel required to operate and maintain such battery to the Republic of Poland by 2012, consistent with United States national security interests and the Declaration on Strategic Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland (signed in Warsaw, Poland, on August 20, 2008), and subject to the availability of appropriations.

Section 1237—Report on Potential Foreign Military Sales of the F–22A Fighter Aircraft to Japan

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs within 30 days after the

date of the enactment of this Act on the potential for foreign military sales of the F–22A fighter aircraft to the Government of Japan.

Section 1238—Expansion of United States-Russian Federation Joint Center to Include Exchange of Data on Missile Defense

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Government of the Russian Federation, to expand the United States-Russian Federation joint center for the exchange of data from early warning systems for launches of ballistic missiles, as established pursuant to section 1231 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398), to include the exchange of data on missile defense-related activities.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on plans for expansion of the joint data exchange center to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

This section would also make $5.0 million available from the fiscal year 2010 authorization for PE 64869A within research, development, test, and evaluation for the Army to carry out this section.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION WITH STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

OVERVIEW

The budget request for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program contained $404.1 million for fiscal year 2010, representing a decrease of $30.0 million from the amount authorized in fiscal year 2009, excluding any supplemental funds. The request contained the following decreases: $13.6 million for strategic offensive arms elimination in the Russian Federation; $1.0 million for chemical weapons destruction; $9.0 million for nuclear weapons storage security in Russia; $32.3 million for biological threat reduction in states of the former Soviet Union (FSU); $3.0 million for defense and military contacts; and $10.0 million for new CTR initiatives. The request also contained the following increases: $0.4 million for strategic nuclear arms elimination in Ukraine; $5.6 million for nuclear weapons transportation security in Russia; $31.6 million for weapons of mass destruction proliferation prevention in the FSU; and $1.3 million for other assessments and administrative costs.

The committee fully supports the goals of the CTR Program and continues to believe that the Program is critical to U.S. national security and must be a top priority. In recent years, the committee has expressed concern that a lack of effective policy guidance and leadership, as well as programmatic and funding constraints, have limited the progress of the CTR Program. The committee has also noted that despite the significant achievements of the CTR Program over the last 10 years, much remains to be done, and has emphasized the need for a strong national commitment to reinvigorate the CTR Program.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) addressed these concerns by: repealing limitations on the use of CTR funds; expanding CTR authority outside the FSU; increasing CTR funding, including funding for new CTR initiatives; requiring reports by the National Academy of Sciences and the Secretary of Defense on the development of new CTR initiatives; requiring a report by the Secretary of Defense regarding efforts to complete the chemical weapons destruction project at Shchuch'ye, Russia; and including other provisions to ensure that wherever possible, the CTR Program addresses threats involving nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise. In addition, the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53), passed in the 110th Congress by both the House and Senate as H.R. 1 and commonly known as "the 9/11 bill," included a number of provisions and authorized funding to accelerate, strengthen, and expand the CTR Program.

However, the committee believes there are additional opportunities for the CTR Program to address the wide variety of global threats arising from the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise. The committee welcomes the President's commitment to reinvigorate the CTR Program and ensure that it is a top priority going forward. This Act provides the President with additional funding and new tools to further the President's goals and objectives for the CTR Program, including: the authority to accept international contributions for CTR activities; a limited exemption from CTR funding limitations for urgent CTR activities; and a report by the National Academy of Sciences on metrics to measure the impact and effectiveness of CTR activities.

The committee authorizes $434.1 million, an increase of $30.0 million from the budget request, which includes an increase of $29.0 million for new CTR initiatives.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Biological Threat Reduction

The committee continues to recognize the importance of biological threat reduction activities to U.S. national security interests and believes the United States should be actively engaged in this area. However, the committee also believes that the Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program should be guided by a comprehensive long-term interagency strategy for biological threat reduction and requires: robust interagency engagement and coordination; rigorous Department management and oversight; coordination and integration with other Department programs and activities; and concrete metrics for measuring progress.

The committee welcomes the Department's current efforts to restructure and strengthen BTRP activities, including in the area of interagency engagement and coordination to ensure that the Department of Defense is the appropriate agency to undertake such activities. The committee encourages the Department to keep the

committee fully informed of developments with respect to this effort. The committee also encourages the Department to maintain a strong focus within the CTR Program on other threat reduction challenges, including preventing the proliferation of chemical and nuclear weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise.

Cooperative Threat Reduction Program Contracting Procedures and Agreements

The committee welcomes current efforts of the Department of Defense to review the contracting procedures and umbrella agreements used by the Department's Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program, and to assess possible alternatives, in order to ensure that all CTR activities are being undertaken in the most effective manner possible and consistent with the urgency and necessity of such activities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2010, on the results of the review, including any related actions that the Secretary plans to take.

New Initiatives for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

The committee welcomes the recent report of the National Academy of Sciences, pursuant to section 1306 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), regarding options for strengthening and expanding the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program. The report includes many findings and recommendations on possible ways to make the CTR Program more flexible, responsive, and effective in addressing threats arising from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons, and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to seriously assess the report's findings and recommendations, and to continue taking actions to strengthen and expand the CTR Program. The committee notes that it has authorized additional funding for new CTR initiatives in this Act, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). Such funding is consistent with the President's commitment to reinvigorate the CTR Program and ensure that it is a top priority going forward. The committee encourages the Department to actively consult with the committee regarding possible new CTR initiatives, and to keep the committee fully informed of significant developments in this area.

Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Project

The committee welcomes recent progress by the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program toward completion of the chemical weapons destruction project in the Russian Federation at Shchuch'ye. This has been a flagship project for the CTR Program, and in past years the committee has conducted vigorous oversight of the project. The committee encourages the De-

partment to make efforts to ensure completion and sustainability of the project and to keep the committee fully informed of developments in this regard.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1301—Specification of Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs and Funds

This section would define the programs and funds that are Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs and funds as those authorized to be appropriated in section 1301 of this Act and specify that CTR funds shall remain available for obligation for three fiscal years.

Section 1302—Funding Allocations

This section would allocate specific amounts for each program element under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program from within the overall $434.1 million that the committee would authorize for the CTR Program. The allocation under this section reflects a $30.0 million increase from the budget request of $404.1 million for fiscal year 2010 as follows: $29.0 million for new CTR initiatives; and $1.0 million for chemical weapons destruction. This section would also require notification to Congress 30 days before the Secretary of Defense obligates and expends fiscal year 2010 funds for purposes other than those specifically authorized. In addition, this section would provide limited authority to obligate amounts for a program element under the CTR Program in excess of the amount specifically authorized for that purpose.

Section 1303—Utilization of Contributions to the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

This section would establish the authority of the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to enter into agreements with any person, including a foreign government or entity, which the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate, to accept funds to assist with the activities of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. Contributed funds would be maintained in a separate account in the Treasury and would be returned to the donor if not used in five years. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a quarterly report to the congressional defense committees on the receipt and use of funds, and to include in the first such report, an implementation plan for the authority provided under this section. The authority provided in this section to accept contributions would expire on December 31, 2012, and the authority to retain and use contributions would expire on December 31, 2015. This provision would not preclude the transfer of funds pursuant to the Economy Act (P.L. 97–258 and P.L. 98–216) from the Department of Defense to other U.S. agencies.

Section 1304—National Academy of Sciences Study of Metrics for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) under which the NAS would carry out a study to identify metrics to measure the impact and effectiveness of activities under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program to address threats arising from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise. This section would also require the Secretary to submit a report to Congress by December 31, 2010, on the NAS study, including the Secretary's assessment of the NAS report and any actions the Secretary plans to take to implement its recommendations.

Section 1305—Cooperative Threat Reduction Program Authority for Urgent Threat Reduction Activities

This section would enable the Secretary of Defense to expend up to 10 percent of Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program funds in any fiscal year, notwithstanding certain provisions of law, for CTR activities to address urgent threats arising from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons, and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise.

Prior to expending funds under the authority provided in this section, the Secretary would be required to make a written determination, in consultation with the Secretary of State, that Department of Defense CTR Program funds are needed for urgent Program activities and that certain provisions of law would unnecessarily impede the Secretary's ability to carry out such activities. The Secretary would also be required to submit a 15-day advance notice to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that includes: the Secretary's written determination; an identification of the provisions of law addressed in the determination; a description of the CTR activities to be undertaken pursuant to the determination; and the expected time frame for, and cost of, such activities.

Section 1306—Cooperative Threat Reduction Defense and Military Contacts Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the Defense and Military Contacts Program under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program is: strategically used to advance the mission of the CTR Program; focused and expanded to support specific relationship-building opportunities, which could lead to CTR Program development in new geographic areas and achieve other CTR Program benefits; directly administered as part of the CTR Program; and includes, within an overall strategic framework, cooperation and coordination with the unified combatant commands that operate in areas in which CTR activities are carried out, and with related diplomatic efforts.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Defense Working Capital Fund Cash Balance

The committee is concerned that the setting of prices and rates for Defense Working Capital Fund activities is being driven by an arbitrary, outdated goal of maintaining 7 to 10 days of cash to sustain business operations. The committee is concerned that this metric was developed during peacetime and cannot account for changes related to overseas contingency operations supported by supplemental appropriations or fluctuations in commodity markets that are outside of the Department of Defense's control.

As an example, the committee notes that in recent fiscal years, the Defense Working Capital Fund has changed the standard fuel price multiple times during the year of execution. Additionally, as part of the budget request for fiscal year 2010, the Army proposes levying cash surcharges against its industrial operations customers during the fiscal year to recover potential cash shortfalls at the same time the Army is lowering its direct labor hours rate to return positive accumulated operating results to its customers. These changes directly impact the readiness of the services, as organizations engaged in daily combat operations or combat support cannot adequately gauge their costs during the year of execution.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that examines a range of alternative cash balance parameters by which the revolving funds could be managed to sustain a single rate or price to the customer throughout the fiscal year. These parameters should not necessarily be the same across all working capital funds, as the nature of the activity should be a significant factor in determining the appropriate cash balance levels.

SUBTITLE A— MILITARY PROGRAMS

Section 1401—Working Capital Funds

This section would authorize $1.5 billion for Working Capital Funds.

Section 1402—National Defense Sealift Fund

This section would authorize $1.7 billion for the National Defense Sealift Fund.

Section 1403—Defense Health Program

This section would authorize $26.9 billion in fiscal year 2010 funds for the Defense Health Program (DHP) and other programs.

The committee notes the difficulties that the Department of Defense continues to experience with its health information management (IM)/information technology (IT) systems. The committee is concerned that none of the solutions proposed by the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs/TRICARE Management Activity over the past two years have found their way into

the President's budget request. Consequently, the committee believes that a higher level of leadership oversight is required to ensure that existing problems with the Department's health information management/information technology programs are addressed and to ensure better coordination among other Department information technology efforts. Therefore, the committee recommends the following transfers of funds from the Defense Health Program to the Office of the Secretary of Defense:

(1) $808.4 million ($692.1 million from Tri-Service IM/IT and $116.2 million from DHP IM/IT Support Program) from Defense Health Program Operations and Maintenance to Operations and Maintenance, Defense-wide, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

(2) $144.6 million from Defense Health Program Procurement to Procurement Line 47 (Major Equipment, Office of the Secretary of Defense).

(3) $124.4 million from PE 65013 Information Technology Development to PE 65170D8Z, Support to Networks and Information Integration, RDT&E, Defense-wide.

The committee intends for these funds to be used only for their original budgeted purpose of providing health information management/information technology.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for the projected expenditure of these funds to the congressional defense committees within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Further, the committee directs the Secretary to provide prior notification of any transfer of the funds listed above to the congressional defense committees not less than 10 days before those funds are transferred to another account.

Section 1404—Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense

This section would authorize $1.6 billion for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense.

Section 1405—Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide

This section would authorize $1.1 billion for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities.

Section 1406—Defense Inspector General

This section would authorize $279.2 million for the Department of Defense Inspector General. This would represent an increase of $6.8 million for operation and maintenance. This increase would support activities such as increased audit, inspection policy oversight, and investigative efforts.

SUBTITLE B—NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Section 1411—Authorized Uses of National Defense Stockpile Funds

This section would authorize $41.2 million from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction fund for the operation and maintenance of the National Defense Stockpile for fiscal year 2010. This

section would also permit the use of additional funds for extraordinary or emergency conditions 45 days after Congress receives notification.

Section 1412—Extension of Previously Authorized Disposal of Cobalt from National Defense Stockpile

This section would amend section 114(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to extend the authority for cobalt sales through fiscal year 2011.

Section 1413—Report on Implementation of Reconfiguration of the National Defense Stockpile

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on any actions the Secretary plans to take in response to the recommendations in the April 2009 report entitled "Reconfiguration of the National Defense Stockpile Report to Congress." This section also would require congressional notification 45 days prior to the Secretary taking any action regarding implementation of the report's recommendations.

The committee agrees with the conclusion contained in the report by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics that "ensuring the current and future availability of strategic and critical materials requires a more integrated and responsive approach on the national level." However, the committee desires to explore other options that were not included in the Under Secretary's recommendations. The committee will work collaboratively with the Department of Defense to identify the steps that should be taken to address the strategic materials issues that the Department and nation face in the emerging security environment.

SUBTITLE C—ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

Section 1421—Authorization of Appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home

This section would authorize $134.0 million to be appropriated for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home during fiscal year 2010.

Title XIV - Other Authorizations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS			
	DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
	DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS	141,388		141,388
	DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY	1,313,616		1,313,616
	Total, Defense Working Capital Funds	**1,455,004**		**1,455,004**
	NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND			
	STRATEGIC SHIP ACQUISITION			
0120	T-AKE	940,115		940,115
0401	MLP	120,047	60,000	180,047
	Program Increase		[60,000]	
5000	OUTFITTING AND POST DELIVERY	29,740		29,740
	DOD MOBILIZATION ASSETS			
0200	NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT VESSEL	1,438		1,438
0210	FAST SEALIFT SHIP MAINTENANCE			
0220	LMSR MAINTENANCE	96,363		96,363
0230	DOD MOBILIZATION ALTERATIONS	64,167		64,167
0250	T-AH MAINTENANCE	37,627		37,627
	STRATEGIC SEALIFT SUPPORT			
0300	STRATEGIC SEALIFT SUPPORT	4,794		4,794
	SEALIFT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT			
0900	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	72,983		72,983

Title XIV - Other Authorizations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	READY RESERVE FORCE			
0500	READY RESERVE FORCE	275,484		275,484
	Total, National Defense Sealift Fund	**1,642,758**	**60,000**	**1,702,758**
	DEFENSE COALITION SUPPORT FUND			
	DEFENSE COALITION SUPPORT FUND	22,000	-22,000	0
	Total, Revolving and Management Funds	**3,119,762**	**38,000**	**3,157,762**
	MILITARY PROGRAMS			
	DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
	DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM O&M	26,967,919	-675,456	26,292,463
	Transfer to Title III		[-808,386]	
	Pre-mobliization health care coverage for Reservists and their families		[92,000]	
	Establish the Military School of Nursing		[10,000]	
	Madigan Medical Center Trauma Assistance Program		[2,500]	
	Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization		[430]	
	Extend Dental Coverage to Dependent Survivors		[2,000]	
	National Casualty Care Research Center		[1,000]	
	Chiropractice Health Care Expansion		[5,000]	
	TRICARE Coverage for Gray-Area Retirees		[10,000]	
	Center of Care for Military Family Members		[10,000]	

Title XIV - Other Authorizations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM R&D	613,102	-119,910	493,192
	Combined Injury Consortium		[1,500]	
	Transfer to Title III		[-124,410]	
	USUHS Immersive, Wide Area Virtual Environment		[3,000]	
	DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM PROCUREMENT	322,142	-144,610	177,532
	Transfer to Title I		[-144,610]	
	Total Defense Health Program	**27,903,163**	**-939,976**	**26,963,187**
	CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION			
	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M	1,146,802		1,146,802
	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDT&E	401,269		401,269
	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROC	12,689		12,689
	Total Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction	**1,560,760**		**1,560,760**
	DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES			
	DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	1,058,984	-8,000	1,050,984
	International Support		[-32,000]	
	International Support - USEUCOM		[-5,600]	
	International Support - USNORTHCOM/USSOUTHCOM		[5,600]	
	International Support - US CENTCOM CN Training		[24,000]	
	Total Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities	**1,058,984**	**-8,000**	**1,050,984**
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			

Title XIV - Other Authorizations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	271,444	6,780	278,224
	Inspector General Growth Plan		[6,780]	
	PROCUREMENT	1,000		1,000
	Total Office of the Inspection General	**272,444**	**6,780**	**279,224**
	Total, Military Programs	**30,795,351**	**-941,196**	**29,854,155**
	Civil Programs (non-defense)			
	Armed Forces Retirement Home (non-add)	[134,000]		[134,000]
	TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**33,915,113**	**-903,196**	**33,011,917**

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee notes that section 1008 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) requires the budget submission to Congress for each fiscal year to include:

(1) A request for the appropriation of funds for ongoing operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;

(2) An estimate of all funds expected to be required in that fiscal year for operations; and

(3) A detailed justification of the funds requested.

The committee greatly appreciates that the Department's Overseas Contingency Operations request for fiscal year 2010 complied with these requirements, and commends the Department on its action.

The committee recommends authorization of $130.0 billion in funds to be appropriated available upon enactment of this Act to support overseas contingency operations principally associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUMMARY TABLE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table summarizes authorizations included in the bill for Overseas Contingency Operations.

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	AIRCRAFT						
	FIXED WING						
003	MQ-1 UAV	12	250,000	12	237,989	24	487,989
	Transfer from Title I			[12]	[237,989]		
004	RQ-11 (RAVEN)	86	44,640			86	44,640
004A	C-12A	6	45,000			6	45,000
	ROTARY WING						
011	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	4	74,340			4	74,340
013	CH-47 HELICOPTER	4	141,200			4	141,200
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
016	MQ-1 PAYLOAD - UAS	0	0		87,424	0	87,424
	Transfer from Title I				[87,424]		
017	MQ-1 WEAPONIZATION - UAS	0	0		14,832	0	14,832
	Transfer from Title I				[14,832]		
018	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP)	0	50,210			0	50,210
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	0	54,000			0	54,000
020	AH-64 MODS	4	315,300			4	315,300
026	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	0	2,500			0	2,500
027	KIOWA WARRIOR	6	94,335			6	94,335
030	RQ-7 UAV MODS	0	326,400			0	326,400
030A	C-12A	0	60,000			0	60,000
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
031	SPARE PARTS (AIR)	0	18,200			0	18,200
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
033	ASE INFRARED CM	0	111,600			0	111,600
	OTHER SUPPORT						
035	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	0	23,704			0	23,704
036	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	0	24,800			0	24,800
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**122**	**1,636,229**	**12**	**340,245**	**134**	**1,976,474**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	OTHER MISSILES						
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
005	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	2,133	219,700			2,133	219,700
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM						
006	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	864	140,979			864	140,979
007	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	1,294	59,200			1,294	59,200
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	678	60,600			678	60,600
	MODIFICATIONS						
014	MLRS MODS	0	18,772			0	18,772
015	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	0	32,319			0	32,319
	TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**4,969**	**531,570**	**0**	**0**	**4,969**	**531,570**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS & TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
009	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	0	36,000			0	36,000
010	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	0	243,600			0	243,600
011	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	0	37,620			0	37,620
012	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	0	0		115,000	0	115,000
	M88A2 Program Increase				[115,000]		
	WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
027	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	3,643	13,900			3,643	13,900
031	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION (CRO	1,000	235,000			1,000	235,000
033	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	36	107,996			36	107,996
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
036	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	0	27,600			0	27,600
037	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	0	20,900			0	20,900
038	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	0	4,800			0	4,800
040	M119 MODIFICATIONS	0	21,250			0	21,250
041A	M14 7.62 RIFLE MODS	0	5,800			0	5,800
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
043	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	0	5,000			0	5,000
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF WTCV, ARMY	**4,679**	**759,466**	**0**	**115,000**	**4,679**	**874,466**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	AMMUNITION						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	0	22,000			0	22,000
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	0	8,300			0	8,300
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	0	500			0	500
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	0	26,500			0	26,500
006	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	0	530			0	530
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						
008	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	20,000			0	20,000
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
014	CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES	0	9,200			0	9,200
016	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982	0	52,200			0	52,200
017	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T	0	10,000			0	10,000
	ARTILLERY FUZES						
018	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	0	7,800			0	7,800
	MINES						
019	MINES, ALL TYPES	0	5,000			0	5,000
020	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES	0	7,000			0	7,000
	ROCKETS						
024	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	0	169,505			0	169,505
	OTHER AMMUNITION						

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
027	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	0	100			0	100
	MISCELLANEOUS						
030	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	0	32,000			0	32,000
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**0**	**370,635**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**370,635**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	185	1,948			185	1,948
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	670	40,403			670	40,403
003	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	44	8,651			44	8,651
004	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	8,444	1,251,038			8,444	1,251,038
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	1,643	461,657		-200,000	1,643	261,657
	Production and Delivery Delays				[-200,000]		
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	0	623,230			0	623,230
009	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	0	13,206			0	13,206
012	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	259	62,654			259	62,654
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	COMM-JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
023	WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	0	13,500			0	13,500
	COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
028	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	0	53,486		5,000	0	58,486

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR)				[5,000]		
029	SMART-T (SPACE)	0	26,000			0	26,000
032	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	0	23,900			0	23,900
	COMM - COMBAT SUPPORT COMM						
032A	MOD-IN-SERVICE PROFILER	0	6,070			0	6,070
	COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
034	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	0	239			0	239
037	SINCGARS FAMILY	0	128,180		-128,180	0	0
	SINCGARS Family				[-128,180]		
038	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2	0	100,000			0	100,000
046	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	0	11,286			0	11,286
047	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	0	18			0	18
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
050	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	0	32,095			0	32,095
	COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
055	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	0	330,342			0	330,342
057	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM(	0	227,733			0	227,733
	ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
062	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)	0	1,660			0	1,660
066	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)	0	265			0	265
069	DCGS-A (MIP)	0	167,100			0	167,100
073	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS) (MIP	0	34,208			0	34,208
075	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)	0	5,064			0	5,064

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
076	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	0	58,590			0	58,590
077	WARLOCK	0	164,435			0	164,435
078	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	0	126,030			0	126,030
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						
082	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	0	93,183			0	93,183
084	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	0	25,000			0	25,000
085	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	0	15,000			0	15,000
087	COUNTER-ROCKET, ARTILLERY & MORTAR (C-RAM)	0	150,400			0	150,400
091	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	0	1,900			0	1,900
094	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)	0	242,999		179,000	0	421,999
	FBCB2 Program Increase				[179,000]		
095	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND - PLATFORM (JBC-P)	0	0			0	0
096	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD	0	97,020			0	97,020
097	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	0	3,780			0	3,780
099	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	0	26,000			0	26,000
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
103	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	0	14,840			0	14,840
104	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM (BC	0	16			0	16
107	KNIGHT FAMILY	0	178,500			0	178,500
113	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	0	58,900			0	58,900
114	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	0	5,000			0	5,000
115	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)	0	1,440			0	1,440

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT						
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	760			0	760
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
129	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS / BAIS	0	44,460			0	44,460
130	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION	0	38,811			0	38,811
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
133	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	0	13,525			0	13,525
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
136	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	0	10,800			0	10,800
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
140	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	0	21,561			0	21,561
142	LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	0	1,955			0	1,955
146	FORCE PROVIDER	0	245,382		-60,000	0	185,382
	Funding in Excess of Requirement				[-60,000]		
147	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	0	4,011			0	4,011
150	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	0	4,987			0	4,987
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
152	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	0	58,554			0	58,554
	WATER EQUIPMENT						
153	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	0	3,017			0	3,017
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
154	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	0	11,386			0	11,386

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
155	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	0	12,365			0	12,365
156	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	0	546			0	546
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
162	LOADERS	0	1,100			0	1,100
163	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	0	290			0	290
166	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	0	2,500			0	2,500
167	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS	0	16,500			0	16,500
169	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	0	360			0	360
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
172	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	0	3,550			0	3,550
	GENERATORS						
173	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	0	62,210			0	62,210
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
174	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	0	54,360			0	54,360
175	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	0	49,319			0	49,319
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
176	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	0	60,200			0	60,200
177	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	0	28,200			0	28,200
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
182	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	0	1,524			0	1,524
183	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	0	3,817			0	3,817
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
184	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	27,000			0	27,000
187	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	0	555,950			0	555,950
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**11,245**	**6,225,966**	**0**	**-204,180**	**11,245**	**6,021,786**
	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND						
	NETWORK ATTACK						
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK	0	812,000		-100,000	0	712,000
	Transfer to RDDW-24				[-100,000]		
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT						
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	0	536,000			0	536,000
	FORCE TRAINING						
003	TRAIN THE FORCE	0	187,000			0	187,000
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
004	OPERATIONS	0	0			0	0
	TOTAL - JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND	**0**	**1,535,000**	**0**	**-100,000**	**0**	**1,435,000**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
010	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	2	55,006			2	55,006
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
028	EA-6 SERIES	0	45,000			0	45,000

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
029	AV-8 SERIES	0	28,296			0	28,296
030	F-18 SERIES	0	96,000			0	96,000
031	H-46 SERIES	0	17,485			0	17,485
033	H-53 SERIES	0	164,730			0	164,730
034	SH-60 SERIES	0	11,192			0	11,192
035	H-1 SERIES	0	11,217			0	11,217
037	P-3 SERIES	0	74,900			0	74,900
039	E-2 SERIES	0	17,200			0	17,200
041	C-2A	0	14,100			0	14,100
042	C-130 SERIES	0	52,324			0	52,324
049	POWER PLANT CHANGES	0	4,456			0	4,456
052	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	0	263,382			0	263,382
054	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	0	5,500			0	5,500
056	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	0	53,500			0	53,500
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
057	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS/CLASSIFIED	0	2,265			0	2,265
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**2**	**916,553**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**916,553**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
	TACTICAL MISSILES						
010	HELLFIRE	782	73,700			782	73,700

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	TOTAL - WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**782**	**73,700**	**0**	**0**	**782**	**73,700**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
	PROC AMMO, NAVY						
	NAVY AMMUNITION						
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	40,500			0	40,500
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	0	42,510			0	42,510
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	0	109,200			0	109,200
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	0	5,501			0	5,501
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	0	352			0	352
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	0	2,835			0	2,835
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	0	14,229			0	14,229
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	0	1,442			0	1,442
	PROC AMMO, MC						
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	0	16,930			0	16,930
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	0	5,881			0	5,881
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	0	104,824			0	104,824
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	0	43,623			0	43,623
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	0	103,647			0	103,647
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	0	62,265			0	62,265
021	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	0	563			0	563

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	0	6,074			0	6,074
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	0	8,117			0	8,117
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	0	81,975			0	81,975
026	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	9,241			0	9,241
027	FUZE, ALL TYPES	0	51,071			0	51,071
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE	**0**	**710,780**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**710,780**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT						
018	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	0	12,040			0	12,040
	SMALL BOATS						
025	STANDARD BOATS	0	13,000			0	13,000
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
056	MATCALS	0	400			0	400
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
076	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	0	1,500			0	1,500
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
092	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	0	37,345			0	37,345
097	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	0	17,883			0	17,883
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
115	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	0	43,650			0	43,650

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
120	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	25			0	25
121	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	0	93			0	93
122	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	0	11,167			0	11,167
124	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	54,008			0	54,008
127	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	0	10,842			0	10,842
128	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	0	1,130			0	1,130
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
129	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	0	25			0	25
	PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
134	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	4,000			0	4,000
139	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	15,452			0	15,452
140	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	0	3,100			0	3,100
142	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	89,521			0	89,521
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
145	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	2,837			0	2,837
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**0**	**318,018**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**318,018**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
002	LAV PIP	0	58,229			0	58,229
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
006	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	18	54,000			18	54,000
008	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	0	3,351			0	3,351
	OTHER SUPPORT						
010	MODIFICATION KITS	0	20,183			0	20,183
011	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	0	9,151			0	9,151
	GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT						
	OTHER SUPPORT						
016	MODIFICATION KITS	0	8,506			0	8,506
	COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
018	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	0	11,741			0	11,741
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
019	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	462			0	462
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)						
021	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	0	4,153			0	4,153
022	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	0	3,096			0	3,096
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
023	RADAR SYSTEMS	0	3,417			0	3,417
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
024	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	521			0	521
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	37,547			0	37,547

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
026	RQ-11 UAV	0	13,000			0	13,000
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
027	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	0	12,570			0	12,570
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
028	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	0	23,105			0	23,105
029	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	0	23,041			0	23,041
030	RADIO SYSTEMS	0	32,497			0	32,497
031	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	2,044			0	2,044
032	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	0	64			0	64
	SUPPORT VEHICLES						
035	**TACTICAL VEHICLES**	0	205,036			0	205,036
036	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	0	10,177			0	10,177
037	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	0	131,044			0	131,044
038	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP	0	59,219			0	59,219
039	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	0	13,388			0	13,388
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
042	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	0	5,119			0	5,119
043	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	0	4,549			0	4,549
044	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	0	33,421			0	33,421
045	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	0	24,860			0	24,860
047	EOD SYSTEMS	0	47,697			0	47,697
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
048	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	19,720			0	19,720

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
050	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	0	56,875			0	56,875
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
053	TRAINING DEVICES	0	157,734			0	157,734
055	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	0	35,818			0	35,818
058	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	0	55			0	55
	OTHER SUPPORT						
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	0	39,055			0	39,055
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**18**	**1,164,445**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**1,164,445**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
	OTHER AIRLIFT						
006	C-130J	0	72,000			0	72,000
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
025	MQ-9	0	0	11	215,335	11	215,335
	Transfer from Title I			[11]	[215,335]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	0			0	0
	MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE AIRCRAFT						
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
028	B-1B	0	20,500			0	20,500

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
030	A-10	0	10,000			0	10,000
032	F-16	0	20,025			0	20,025
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
034	C-5	0	57,400			0	57,400
037	C-17A	0	132,300			0	132,300
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
052	C-130	0	210,800			0	210,800
054	C-135	0	16,916			0	16,916
056	DARP (CLASSIFIED)	0	10,300			0	10,300
063	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	7,000			0	7,000
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT	0	90,000			0	90,000
065	MQ-1 MODS	0	65,000			0	65,000
066	MQ-9 MODS	0	99,200			0	99,200
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
076	C-17A	0	11,000			0	11,000
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
085	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	114,000			0	114,000
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**0**	**936,441**	**11**	**215,335**	**11**	**1,151,776**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
001	ROCKETS	0	3,488			0	3,488
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES	0	39,236			0	39,236
	BOMBS						
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	34,085			0	34,085
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	3,860	97,978			3,860	97,978
	FLARE, IR MJU-7B						
007	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	0	4,800			0	4,800
	FUZES						
011	FLARES	0	41,000			0	41,000
012	FUZES	0	14,595			0	14,595
	WEAPONS						
	SMALL ARMS						
013	SMALL ARMS	0	21,637			0	21,637
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**3,860**	**256,819**	**0**	**0**	**3,860**	**256,819**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	OTHER MISSILES						
	TACTICAL						
005	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	385	29,325			385	29,325

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
006	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	100	7,300			100	7,300
	TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**485**	**36,625**	**0**	**0**	**485**	**36,625**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT						
	CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES						
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	0	3,364			0	3,364
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
004	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	11,337			0	11,337
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
005	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	0	8,626			0	8,626
	ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
023	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	0	1,600			0	1,600
	DISA PROGRAMS						
037	MILSATCOM SPACE	0	714			0	714
	OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP						
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP						
047	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	0	14,528			0	14,528
048	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000 (SAFETY)	0	4,900			0	4,900
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
051	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	0	11,300			0	11,300

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
060	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG. (C)	0	34,400			0	34,400
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	2,230,780			0	2,230,780
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**0**	**2,321,549**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,321,549**
	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND						
	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND						
	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND	0	5,456,000			0	5,456,000
	TOTAL - MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND	**0**	**5,456,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,456,000**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
019	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	0	1,500			0	1,500
021	TELEPORT PROGRAM	0	7,411			0	7,411
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	304,794			0	304,794
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND						
	AVIATION PROGRAMS						
052	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM	0	5,900			0	5,900

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
055	UNMANNED VEHICLES	0	0		14,000	0	14,000
	All Environment Capable Variant UAV				[14,000]		
057	SOF U-28	0	3,000			0	3,000
060	MQ-1 UAV	0	1,450			0	1,450
062	STUASL0	9	12,000			9	12,000
063	C-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	19,500		85,000	0	104,500
	MC-130W Dragon Spear Modifications				[85,000]		
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
067	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	0	51,156			0	51,156
068	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	0	17,560			0	17,560
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
069	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS	0	2,000			0	2,000
070	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	0	23,260		33,800	0	57,060
	HF-TTL Mission Set				[33,800]		
071	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	0	3,800			0	3,800
076	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	6,865		43,300	0	50,165
	Ground Mobility Vehicle SOF Mod Kits				[43,300]		
083	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	0	11,000			0	11,000
085	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR SY	0	0		28,900	0	28,900
	Hand Held Imager - Pocket/Short Range and Long Range				[28,900]		
086	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS	0	5,448		31,300	0	36,748
	MultiBand Inter/Intra Team Radios				[31,300]		
090	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	0	11,900		72,100	0	84,000

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request Qty	FY 2010 Request Cost	House Change Qty	House Change Cost	House Authorized Qty	House Authorized Cost
	Classified				[9,500]		
	PRC 117G				[23,900]		
	Hatch Mounted Satellite Antenna				[13,000]		
	Multi-Discipline Intel PED Capability				[6,200]		
	Classified				[19,500]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	2,886			0	2,886
	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE						
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**9**	**491,430**	**0**	**308,400**	**9**	**799,830**
	TOTAL - Overseas Contingency Operations - Procurement	**26,171**	**23,741,226**	**23**	**674,800**	**26,194**	**24,416,026**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - RDT and E Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY			
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
075	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	18,598		18,598
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, ARMY	**18,598**	**0**	**18,598**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
161	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	7,644		7,644
162	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	2,220		2,220
167	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	29,500		29,500
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, ARMY	**39,364**	**0**	**39,364**
		TOTAL, RDT&E ARMY	**57,962**	**0**	**57,962**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY			
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
027	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	8,000		8,000
041	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	9,000		9,000
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, NAVY	**17,000**	**0**	**17,000**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - RDT and E Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
203	0305207N	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS (C)	51,900		51,900
210	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	6,000		6,000
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	32,280		32,280
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, RDT&E	**90,180**	**0**	**90,180**
		TOTAL, RDT&E NAVY	**107,180**	**0**	**107,180**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
128	0205219F	MQ-9 UAV	1,400		1,400
149	0207423F	ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS/JTRS	9,375		9,375
206	0305219F	MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV	1,400		1,400
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	17,111		17,111
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, AIR FORCE	**29,286**	**0**	**29,286**
		TOTAL, RDT&E AIR FORCE	**29,286**	**0**	**29,286**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - RDT and E Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Element	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
024	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	0	100,000	100,000
		Transfer from JIEDDO OCO		[100,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**0**	**100,000**	**100,000**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
198	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	2,750		2,750
999	9999999	OTHER PROGRAMS	113,076		113,076
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**115,826**	**0**	**115,826**
		Total, RDT&E Defense-Wide	**115,826**	**100,000**	**215,826**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**310,254**	**100,000**	**410,254**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Operation and Maintenance, Army			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	36,330,899		36,330,899
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	1,500,000	-200,000	1,300,000
	Program Reduction		[-200,000]	
160	RESET	7,867,551		7,867,551
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**45,698,450**	**-200,000**	**45,498,450**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SECURITY PROGRAMS			
340	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,426,309		1,426,309
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	5,045,902		5,045,902
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**6,472,211**		**6,472,211**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	**52,170,661**	**-200,000**	**51,970,661**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	1,138,398		1,138,398
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,640		2,640
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	1,212		1,212
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	26,815		26,815
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	44,532		44,532
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	158,559		158,559
	SHIP OPERATIONS			
080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	651,209		651,209
090	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	22,489		22,489
100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,001,037		1,001,037
	COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT			
120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	20,704		20,704
150	WARFARE TACTICS	15,918		15,918
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	16,889		16,889
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,891,799		1,891,799
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	306		306

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	6,929		6,929
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	7,344		7,344
	WEAPONS SUPPORT			
240	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	68,759		68,759
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	82,496		82,496
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	16,902		16,902
	BASE SUPPORT			
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	7,629		7,629
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	338,604		338,604
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**5,521,170**		**5,521,170**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
	READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	27,290		27,290
	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS			
330	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	4,336		4,336
350	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	245,039		245,039
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	**276,665**		**276,665**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
390	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	97,995		97,995
420	TRAINING SUPPORT	5,463		5,463
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**103,458**		**103,458**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
470	ADMINISTRATION	3,899		3,899
480	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	463		463
500	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	563		563
510	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	2,525		2,525
520	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	23,557		23,557
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT			
540	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	223,890		223,890
570	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	642		642
	INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY PROGRAMS			
610	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	37,452		37,452

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OTHER PROGRAMS			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	25,299		25,299
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**318,290**		**318,290**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	**6,219,583**		**6,219,583**
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	2,048,844		2,048,844
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	486,014		486,014
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	554,000		554,000
	USMC PREPOSITIONING			
060	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	950		950
	BASE SUPPORT			
090	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	121,700		121,700

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**3,211,508**		**3,211,508**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
120	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	6,303		6,303
140	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	923		923
150	TRAINING SUPPORT	205,625		205,625
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**212,851**		**212,851**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
210	SPECIAL SUPPORT	2,576		2,576
220	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	269,415		269,415
230	ADMINISTRATION	5,250		5,250
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**277,241**		**277,241**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	**3,701,600**		**3,701,600**

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,582,431		1,582,431
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,460,018		1,460,018
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	109,255		109,255
050	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	304,540		304,540
060	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	121,881		121,881
070	BASE SUPPORT	1,394,809		1,394,809
	COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS			
080	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	130,885	125,200	256,085
	Battlefield Airborne Communications Node		[125,200]	
090	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	407,554		407,554
	SPACE OPERATIONS			
130	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	38,677		38,677
	COCOM			
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	157,000		157,000
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**5,707,050**	**125,200**	**5,832,250**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
	MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
160	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,171,148		3,171,148
170	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	169,659		169,659
180	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	167,070		167,070
190	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	942		942
200	BASE SUPPORT	45,998		45,998
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	**3,554,817**		**3,554,817**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
	ACCESSION TRAINING			
240	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,019		1,019
250	BASE SUPPORT	19,361		19,361
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
260	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	48,442		48,442
270	FLIGHT TRAINING	291		291
280	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	1,500		1,500
290	TRAINING SUPPORT	1,427		1,427
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**72,040**		**72,040**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
370	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	328,009		328,009
420	BASE SUPPORT	35,322		35,322
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
430	ADMINISTRATION	9,000		9,000
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	178,470		178,470
	SECURITY PROGRAMS			
470	SECURITY PROGRAMS	142,160		142,160
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**692,961**		**692,961**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	**10,026,868**	**125,200**	**10,152,068**
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	25,000		25,000
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2,519,935		2,519,935
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**2,544,935**		**2,544,935**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	13,908		13,908
130	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	245,117		245,117
150	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES	115,000		115,000
170	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	13,364		13,364
200	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	2,018		2,018
210	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	553,600		553,600
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	63,130		63,130
230	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,950,000		1,950,000
270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	79,047		79,047
	OTHER PROGRAMS			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	1,998,181		1,998,181
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**5,033,365**		**5,033,365**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	**7,578,300**		**7,578,300**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	LAND FORCES			
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	86,881		86,881
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	40,675		40,675
	LAND FORCES READINESS			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	21,270		21,270
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	17,500		17,500
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	38,000		38,000
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**204,326**		**204,326**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	**204,326**		**204,326**
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve			

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	26,673		26,673
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	400		400
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	3,600		3,600
	SHIP OPERATIONS			
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	7,416		7,416
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	8,917		8,917
	COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT			
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	3,147		3,147
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	13,428		13,428
	BASE SUPPORT			
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,478		4,478
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**68,059**		**68,059**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	**68,059**		**68,059**
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve			

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	77,849		77,849
	BASE SUPPORT			
050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	8,818		8,818
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**86,667**		**86,667**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	**86,667**		**86,667**
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,618		3,618
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	7,276		7,276
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	114,531		114,531
050	BASE SUPPORT	500		500

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**125,925**		**125,925**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	**125,925**		**125,925**
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	LAND FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	89,666		89,666
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	1,196		1,196
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	18,360		18,360
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	380		380
060	AVIATION ASSETS	59,357		59,357
	LAND FORCES READINESS			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	94,458		94,458
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	22,536		22,536
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	35,693		35,693
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**321,646**		**321,646**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	**321,646**		**321,646**
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	103,259		103,259
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	51,300		51,300
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	135,303		135,303
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**289,862**		**289,862**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	**289,862**		**289,862**
	Afghanistan Security Forces Fund			
010	INFRASTRUCTURE	868,320		868,320
020	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	1,615,192		1,615,192
030	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	272,998		272,998
040	SUSTAINMENT	1,945,887		1,945,887

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
060	INFRASTRUCTURE	605,584		605,584
070	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	279,186		279,186
080	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	648,217		648,217
090	SUSTAINMENT	1,219,966		1,219,966
120	SUSTAINMENT	5,919		5,919
130	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	1,500		1,500
	TOTAL, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	**7,462,769**		**7,462,769**
	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund			
	INFRASTRUCTURE	41,970	-41,970	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-41,970]	
	EQUIPMENT/TRANSPORTATION	397,907	-397,907	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-397,907]	
	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	67,953	-67,953	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-67,953]	
	INFRASTRUCTURE	73,000	-73,000	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-73,000]	
	EQUIPMENT/TRANSPORTATION	107,000	-107,000	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-107,000]	
	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	8,170	-8,170	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-8,170]	

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Operation and Maintenance Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	4,000	-4,000	0
	Realigned from Defense to International Affairs		[-4,000]	
	TOTAL, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	**700,000**	**-700,000**	**0**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
080	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND	115,300		115,300
	TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**115,300**		**115,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS	**89,071,566**	**-774,800**	**88,296,766**

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Military Personnel Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
MILITARY PERSONNEL	13,586,341	0	13,586,341

Title XV - Overseas Contingency Operations - Other Authorizations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS			
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Defense Working Capital Funds	396,915		396,915
Total Revolving and Management Funds	**396,915**		**396,915**
MILITARY PROGRAMS			
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM O&M	1,155,235		1,155,235
Total Defense Health Program	**1,155,235**		**1,155,235**
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES			
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	324,603		324,603
Total Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities	**324,603**		**324,603**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	8,876		8,876
Total Office of the Inspection General	**8,876**		**8,876**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**1,885,629**		**1,885,629**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Defense Advanced GPS Receivers

The fiscal year 2010 budget request for ongoing military operations contained $53.5 million for Defense Advanced GPS Receivers (DAGR). The committee notes that additional funding of $72.7 million for DAGRs is authorized in title I of this Act, for a total budget request of $126.2 million for acquisition of 41,370 DAGRs.

To date, over 275,000 DAGR units have been delivered to the Army, replacing the need to purchase jamming-susceptible commercial GPS receivers. However, approximately 60 percent of the currently fielded DAGRs have been installed in vehicles, creating a GPS void for individual service members. Additional funding for DAGR procurement should reduce the cost of each unit and increase the number of units available for deployment to individual warfighters.

The committee recommends $58.5 million, an increase of $5.0 million, for procurement of additional DAGRs for ongoing military operations. The $58.5 million authorized is in addition to the $72.7 million authorized in title I of this Act, for a total authorized amount of $131.2 million.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund

The budget request contained $1.5 billion for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund (JIEDDF).

The committee concurs with the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization's (JIEDDO) decision to increase its support to disrupt and discourage human networks that use improvised explosive devices (IED) to attack U.S. and coalition military forces in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. U.S. and coalition forces' efforts to thwart IED networks have produced significant and relatively long-lasting reductions in violence and casualties.

The committee continues to encourage JIEDDO to support the Irregular Warfare Support (IWS) program and other Department agencies that have the expertise and experience to conduct successful irregular warfare and counter-insurgency programs against hostile human networks. The committee notes that the IWS program leverages ongoing research efforts at Special Operations Command and other parts of the federal government to analyze, modify, design, and demonstrate enduring technical and operational capabilities. Promising projects include: counter-motivation; counter-enterprise; counter-infrastructure; counter-financing; and sanctuary-denial methodologies for the tactical and operational warfighter. IWS personnel and agents alternatively provide both a mentoring and a support role to uniformed personnel performing in the field, or in analytical and command positions. The committee supports efforts to further mature this concept.

The committee is concerned that, despite the Secretary of Defense's priority for enhancing the Department's irregular warfare capabilities, the widespread endorsement of the IWS program by combatant commanders, and the strong encouragement by the committee to provide such funding, JIEDDO has not acted with urgency to fund relevant IWS and other related initiatives.

The committee recommends authorization of $1.4 billion, a decrease of $100.0 million, for the JIEDDF. The committee further authorizes $100.0 million for the IWS program within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide, PE 0603121D8Z.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund

The budget request contained $700.0 million for a new Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund (PCCF). The committee has not provided the Department with funding for the PCCF for fiscal year 2010 because of the understanding between the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the respective authorizing and appropriating congressional committees that the PCCF is to be funded from amounts authorized and appropriated to the 150 (International Affairs) Account. The committee addresses the President's request for this authority in title XII of this Act.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1501—Purpose

This section would establish this title and make authorization of appropriations available upon enactment of this Act for the Department of Defense, in addition to amounts otherwise authorized in this Act, to provide for additional costs due to Overseas Contingency Operations.

Section 1502—Army Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $9.8 billion for Army procurement.

Section 1503—Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund

This section would authorize an additional $1.4 billion for requirements to defeat improvised explosive devices.

Section 1504—Limitation on Obligation of Funds for Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Pending Report to Congress

This section would limit the amount of funds that the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) may obligate until the committee is provided JIEDDO's detailed budget and program information.

The committee recognizes that JIEDDO responds to rapidly changing requirements from combatant commanders to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices (IED), which continue to be the primary threat to U.S. military forces in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee also understands that in responding to these requirements, JIEDDO is unable to plan in advance how it will obligate all of its funds in any fiscal year. However, the committee believes that JIEDDO has become a sufficiently mature and established organization to allow it to plan in advance for continuing and enduring costs such as: staff and infrastructure; multiple-year initiatives; training support; and information fusion support.

In order for the congressional defense committees to conduct adequate oversight of JIEDDO and its efforts to support combatant commanders to defeat IEDs, JIEDDO must submit sufficiently detailed budgetary and programmatic information prior to the authorization of its appropriations.

Section 1505—Navy and Marine Corps Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $3.2 billion for Navy and Marine Corps procurement.

Section 1506—Air Force Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $3.8 billion for Air Force procurement.

Section 1507—Defense-Wide Activities Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $799.8 million for Defense-wide activities procurement.

Section 1508—Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund

This section would authorize the President's request of $5.5 billion for the mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicle fund. The committee is aware these vehicles are high priority assets in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom and continue to save lives in combat. The committee notes the extraordinary effort it took to produce over 16,000 vehicles in two years and commends the Secretary of Defense for acknowledging the importance of this program by making it a top priority.

The committee believes troops in pre-mobilization, post-mobilization, and final deployment training should have the ability to train in the same types of equipment they will operate while deployed in combat theaters of operation. The committee understands MRAP vehicles are currently in short supply for home-station training at joint national training centers and combined training centers. The committee believes the Secretary of Defense should use the funds provided in this account to address this critical shortfall and rapidly facilitate the fielding of MRAP vehicles for pre-mobilization, post-mobilization, and final deployment training.

The committee understands that in response to a joint, urgent operational needs statement from OEF and as part of the MRAP vehicle program, the MRAP joint program office is pursuing a MRAP all-terrain variant (MATV) that: would be a smaller, lighter-weight version of the original MRAP vehicle; is intended for use primarily in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; and is currently undergoing source-selection. The committee notes the MATV requirement could increase by over 3,000 vehicles in fiscal year 2010 and that increase could potentially create a $2.0 billion shortfall. The committee expects the Secretary of Defense to pursue an aggressive acquisition strategy for this vehicle that would allow for the production and fielding of this vehicle as quickly as possible and to fully fund the new MATV requirement in fiscal year 2010. The committee also expects the Secretary of Defense to keep the committee fully informed as to the progress of this strategy.

Section 1509—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

This section would authorize an additional $410.3 million for research, development, test, and evaluation.

Section 1510—Operation and Maintenance

This section would authorize an additional $80.7 billion for operation and maintenance programs.

Section 1511—Working Capital Funds

This section would authorize an additional $396.9 million for Defense Working Capital Funds.

Section 1512—Military Personnel

This section would authorize an additional $13.6 billion for military personnel.

Section 1513—Afghanistan Security Forces Fund

This section would authorize an additional $7.5 billion for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund and would subject these funds or any other funds made available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund to the terms and conditions of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Section 1514—Iraq Freedom Fund

This section would authorize an additional $115.3 million to the Iraq Freedom Fund.

Section 1515—Other Department of Defense Programs

This section would authorize an additional $1.5 billion to other Department of Defense programs.

Section 1516—Limitations on Iraq Security Forces Fund

This section would subject funds made available to the Department of Defense for the Iraqi Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2010 to the terms and conditions of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Section 1517—Continuation of Prohibition on Use of United States Funds for Certain Facilities Projects in Iraq

This section would apply section 1508(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) and prohibit the use of funds contained in this title for the acquisition, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of facilities for the use of the government of the Republic of Iraq, political subdivisions of Iraq, or agencies, departments, or forces of the government of Iraq or its subdivisions.

Section 1518—Special Transfer Authority

This section would authorize the transfer of up to an additional $4.0 billion of war-related funding authorizations in this title among the accounts in this title.

Section 1519—Treatment as Additional Authorizations

This section would state that amounts authorized to be appropriated by this title are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated by this Act.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

PURPOSE

Division B provides military construction, family housing, and related authorities in support of the military departments during fiscal year 2010. As recommended by the committee, Division B would authorize appropriations in the amount of $23,174,965,000 for construction in support of the active forces, reserve components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization security infrastructure fund for fiscal year 2010.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense requested $13,111,072,000 for military construction, $7,876,266,000 for Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) activities, and $1,958,698,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization of $13,635,301,000 for military construction, $7,666,266,000 for BRAC activities, and $1,958,698,000 for family housing in fiscal year 2010.

DIVISION B - SUMMARY OF FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	3,660,779	-30,357	3,630,422
Navy	3,763,264	-57,654	3,705,610
Air Force	1,145,434	213,737	1,359,171
Defense Agencies	3,097,526	-43,400	3,054,126
Chemical Demilitarization Construction	146,541	0	146,541
NATO Security Investment Program	276,314	0	276,314
Army National Guard	426,491	102,638	529,129
Army Reserve	374,862	57,654	432,516
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	64,124	108,053	172,177
Air National Guard	128,261	97,865	226,126
Air Force Reserve	27,476	75,693	103,169
Subtotal Construction	**13,111,072**	**524,229**	**13,635,301**
Army Family Housing Construction	273,236	0	273,236
Army Family Housing Operations	523,418	0	523,418
Navy Family Housing Construction	146,569	0	146,569
Navy Family Housing Operations	368,540	0	368,540
Air Force Family Housing Construction	66,101	0	66,101
Air Force Family Housing Operations	502,936	0	502,936
Defense Agencies Family Housing Construction	2,859		2,859
Defense Agencies Family Housing Operations	49,214	0	49,214
Homeowners Assistance	23,225	0	23,225
Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,600	0	2,600

DIVISION B - SUMMARY OF FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Subtotal Family Housing	**1,958,698**	**0**	**1,958,698**
Base Realignment and Closure 2005			
Army	4,081,037	0	4,081,037
Navy	591,572	0	591,572
Air Force	418,260	0	418,260
Defense Wide	2,388,629	-350,000	2,038,629
Base Realignment and Closure IV			
Army	98,723	35,000	133,723
Navy	168,000	60,000	228,000
Air Force	127,364	45,000	172,364
Defense Wide	2,681	0	2,681
Subtotal Base Closure (Title XXVII)	**7,876,266**	**-210,000**	**7,666,266**
Prior Year Savings		**-85,300**	**-85,300**
Subtotal Construction, Housing and BRAC FY2010 Authorizations (Base Budget)	**22,946,036**	**228,929**	**23,174,965**
Title XXIX Construction for Overseas Contingency Operations			
Army Military Construction	923,884	6,600	930,484

DIVISION B - SUMMARY OF FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Navy Military Construction	474,500	0	474,500
Defense-wide Military Construction	6,600	-6,600	0
Subtotal Construction for Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,404,984**	**0**	**1,404,984**
Total Division B	**24,351,020**	**228,929**	**24,579,949**

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Air Force	AK	CLEAR AFS	POWER PLANT FACILITY	24,300		24,300
Air Force	AK	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22 WEAPONS LOAD TRAINING FACILITY	12,600		12,600
Air Force	AK	ELMENDORF AFB	RED FLAG ALASKA ADD/ALTER OPERATIONS CENTER	3,100		3,100
Def-Wide	AK	ELMENDORF AFB	AEROMEDICAL SERVICES/MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC	25,017		25,017
Army	AK	FORT RICHARDSON	AIRBORNE SUSTAINMENT TRAINING COMPLEX	6,100		6,100
Army	AK	FORT RICHARDSON	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	2,050		2,050
Army	AK	FORT RICHARDSON	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION COMPLEX	43,000		43,000
Def-Wide	AK	FORT RICHARDSON	HEALTH CLINIC	3,518		3,518
Army	AK	FORT WAINWRIGHT	AVIATION TASK FORCE COMPLEX, PH 1	125,000	-30,000	95,000
Army	AK	FORT WAINWRIGHT	AVIATION UNIT OPERATIONS COMPLEX	19,000		19,000
Army	AK	FORT WAINWRIGHT	RAILHEAD COMPLEX	26,000		26,000
Army	AK	FORT WAINWRIGHT	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION COMPLEX	28,000		28,000
Army	AL	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	Industrial Area Electrical System Upgrade		3,300	3,300
ARNG	AL	FORT MC CLELLAN	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	3,000		3,000
Army	AL	REDSTONE ARSENAL	Gate 7 Access Control Point		3,550	3,550
Air Force	AR	LITTLE ROCK AFB	Security Forces Operations Facility		10,400	10,400
Air Force	AR	LITTLE ROCK AFB	C-130 FLIGHT SIMULATOR ADDITION	5,800		5,800
Army	AR	PINE BLUFF ARSENAL	FUSE & DETONATOR MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL	25,000		25,000
ARNG	AZ	CAMP NAVAJO	COMBAT PISTOL QUALIFICATION COURSE	3,000		3,000
Air_Guard	AZ	DAVIS MONTHAN AFB	TFI-PREDATOR BEDDOWN-FOC	5,600		5,600
Air Force	AZ	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	CSAR HC-130J INFRASTRUCTURE	4,800		4,800
Air Force	AZ	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	CSAR HC-130J RQS OPERATIONS FACILITY	8,700		8,700
Air Force	AZ	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	CSAR HC-130J SIMULATOR FACILITY	8,400		8,400
Air Force	AZ	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	DORMITORY (144 RM)	20,000		20,000
Army	AZ	FORT HUACHUCA	Fire Station, Two Company		6,700	6,700
Army	AZ	FORT HUACHUCA	BATTALION HEADQUARTERS UAV	6,000		6,000
Army	AZ	FORT HUACHUCA	UAV ER/MPER/MP	15,000		15,000
MC, Naval Res	AZ	PHOENIX	RESERVE CENTER MOVE TO LUKE AFB, NOSC PHOENIX	10,986		10,986
Navy	AZ	YUMA	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR (PHASE 1)	27,050		27,050
Navy	AZ	YUMA	AIRFIELD ELEC DIST. AND CONTOL	1,720		1,720
MC, Naval Res	CA	ALAMEDA	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER - ALAMEDA, CA	5,960		5,960

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Navy	CA	BRIDGEPORT	FIRE STATION - RENOVATION - MWTC	4,460		4,460
Navy	CA	BRIDGEPORT	Mountain Warfare Training Commissary		6,830	6,830
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	NORTH REGION TERTIARY TREATMENT PLANT (PH 1)	142,330	-30,000	112,330
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	ANGLICO OPERATIONS COMPLEX	25,190		25,190
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	AVIATION TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER SITE	13,560		13,560
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	BEQ	39,610		39,610
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	COMM/ELEC MAINTENANCE FACILITY	13,170		13,170
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	COMMUNICATIONS UPGRADES	79,492		79,492
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	76,950		76,950
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY	32,300		32,300
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY - EDSON RANGE	37,670		37,670
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	EXPAND COMBAT AIRCRAFT LOADING APRON	12,240		12,240
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	EXPANSION OF SRTTP TO 7.5 MGD	55,180		55,180
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	GAS/ELECTRICAL UPGRADES	51,040		51,040
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	OPERATIONS ACCESS POINTS	12,740		12,740
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	RECON BN OPERATIONS COMPLEX	77,660		77,660
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	RECRUIT BARRACKS - FIELD/K-SPAN	23,200		23,200
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	RECRUIT BARRACKS - SCHOOL OF INFANTRY	53,320		53,320
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	RECRUIT MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING FACILITY	13,730		13,730
Navy	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	WFTBN SUPPORT FACILITIES	15,780		15,780
USAR	CA	CAMP PENDLETON	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	19,500		19,500
Def-Wide	CA	CORONADO	SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT TRAINING FACILITY	15,722		15,722
Navy	CA	EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE	EDWARDS RAMP EXTENSION	3,007		3,007
Def-Wide	CA	EL CENTRO	AIRCRAFT DIRECT FUELING STATION	11,000		11,000
Army	CA	FORT IRWIN	MOUT ASSAULT COURSE, PH 4	9,500		9,500
ARNG	CA	LOS ALAMITOS	READINESS CENTER PH1	31,000		31,000
USAR	CA	LOS ANGELES	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	29,000		29,000
Air Force	CA	LOS ANGELES AFB	Consolidated Parking Area, Ph1		8,000	8,000
AF Reserve	CA	MARCH ARB	Small Arms Firing Range		9,800	9,800
Navy	CA	MIRAMAR	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON MODIFICATION	9,280		9,280
Navy	CA	MONTEREY NSA	Marine Meteorology Center		10,240	10,240

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Navy	CA	POINT LOMA ANNEX	Alter/Add Marine Mammal Surgical Center		2,330	2,330
Def-Wide	CA	POINT LOMA ANNEX	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE FAC INCR 2	92,300		92,300
Navy	CA	POINT LOMA ANNEX	PUBLIC WORKS SHOPS CONSOLIDATION	8,730		8,730
Navy	CA	SAN DIEGO	MESSHALL EXPANSION	23,590		23,590
Air_Guard	CA	SOUTH CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT	TFI-PREDATOR BEDDOWN-FTU/LRE SITE	8,400		8,400
Air Force	CA	TRAVIS AFB	Taxiway Mike Bypass Road		6,000	6,000
Air Force	CA	TRAVIS AFB	CONSTRUCT KC-10 CARGO LOAD TRAINING FACILITY	6,900		6,900
Def-Wide	CA	TRAVIS AFB	REPLACE FUEL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	15,357		15,357
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	BEQ	37,290		37,290
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	BEQ	37,290		37,290
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	COMM/ELECT MAINT/STORAGE	12,660		12,660
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	CONSOLIDATED ARMORY - TANKS	12,670		12,670
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	CONSTRUCT ROADS - NORTH MAINSIDE	29,360		29,360
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	DINING FACILITY - NORTH MAINSIDE	17,200		17,200
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	ELEC. INFRA. UPGRADE - 34.5KV TO 115KV	46,220		46,220
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	ELEC. POWER PLANT/CO-GEN/GAS TURBINE - N	53,260		53,260
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	HTHW/CHILLED WATER SYSTEM	25,790		25,790
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER PRETREATMENT SYS.	3,330		3,330
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	LAYDOWN SITE WORK - NORTH MAINSIDE	21,740		21,740
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	MAINT. SHOP - TRACKED	19,780		19,780
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	MAINT. SHOP - WHEELED	16,040		16,040
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	MAINT. SUNSHADES - WHEELED	12,580		12,580
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	NATURAL GAS SYSTEM EXTENSION	19,990		19,990
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	SECONDARY ELEC.DIST. - NORTH MAINSIDE	31,720		31,720
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	SEWAGE SYSTEM IMP. AND LIFT STATION	5,800		5,800
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	STATION COMM FACILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	49,040		49,040
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	SUB-STATION AND ELECTRICAL UPGRADES	31,310		31,310
Navy	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	WATER IMPROVEMENTS AND STORAGE TANK	30,610		30,610
Air Force	CA	VANDENBERG AFB	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	13,000		13,000
USAR	CO	COLORADO SPRINGS	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	13,000		13,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	7,400		7,400

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	AUTOMATED QUALIFICATION TRAINING RANGE	11,000		11,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	BARRACKS & DINING, INCREMENT 2	60,000		60,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	BRIGADE COMPLEX	69,000		69,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	BRIGADE COMPLEX, PH 1	102,000		102,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	COMMISSARY	35,000		35,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	CONVOY LIVE FIRE RANGE	6,500		6,500
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	4,450		4,450
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	RAILROAD TRACKS	14,000		14,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	SCOUT/RECCE GUNNERY COMPLEX	16,000		16,000
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	18,500		18,500
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	3,100		3,100
Army	CO	FORT CARSON	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) COMPLEX	56,000		56,000
Def-Wide	CO	FORT CARSON	HEALTH AND DENTAL CLINIC	52,773		52,773
Def-Wide	CO	FORT CARSON	SOF BATTALION OPS COMPLEX	45,200		45,200
Def-Wide	CO	FORT CARSON	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	3,046		3,046
Air Force	CO	PETERSON AFB	East Gate Realignment		7,200	7,200
Air Force	CO	PETERSON AFB	C-130 SQUAD OPS/AMU (TFI)	5,200		5,200
Air Force	CO	PETERSON AFB	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE INSTITUTE	19,900		19,900
Chem Demil	CO	PUEBLO DEPOT	AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY, PH XI	92,500		92,500
AF Reserve	CO	SCHRIEVER AFB	WING HEADQUARTERS	10,200		10,200
Air Force	CO	U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY	ADD TO CADET FITNESS CENTER	17,500		17,500
Air_Guard	CT	BRADLEY IAP	TFI-CNAF Beddown-Upgrade Facilities		9,000	9,000
USAR	CT	BRIDGEPORT	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	18,500		18,500
Navy	CT	NEW LONDON NSB	MK-28 Torpedo Magazine		6,570	6,570
Air Force	DE	DOVER AFB	C-5 CARGO AIRCRAFT MAINT TRAINING FACILITY P1	5,300		5,300
Air Force	DE	DOVER AFB	CONSOL COMM FAC	12,100		12,100
Navy	FL	BLOUNT ISLAND	PORT OPERATIONS FACILITY	3,760		3,760
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	ANTI-ARMOR, TRACKING & LIVE FIRE RANGE	3,400		3,400
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	AUTOMATED QUALIFICATION/TRAINING RANGE	12,000		12,000
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS, EOD SCHOOL, PHASE	26,287		26,287
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	BASIC 10M - 25M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	3,050		3,050

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	CONSTRUCT DORMITORY (96 RM)	11,000		11,000
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 A/C PARKING APRON	11,252	-11,252	0
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 HYDRANT REFUELING SYS, PH 1	6,208	-6,208	0
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 DUKE CONTROL TOWER	3,420		3,420
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 JP8 FLIGHTLINE FILLSTANDS (EGLIN)	3,492	-3,492	0
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 JP8 WEST SIDE BULK TANK UPDGRADES	621	-621	0
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 PARALLEL TAXIWAY LADDER	931	-931	0
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 LIVE ORDINANCE LOAD FACILITY	9,900		9,900
Navy	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 POL OPERATIONS FACILITY (EGLIN)	2,056	-2,056	0
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 A/C PARKING APRON	16,400	11,252	27,652
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	GRENADE LAUNCHER RANGE	1,600		1,600
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	HAND GRENADE QUALIFICATION COURSE	1,400		1,400
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	INDOOR FIRING RANGE	8,900		8,900
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE	2,200		2,200
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	LIVE FIRE EXERCISE BREACH FACILITY	4,950		4,950
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	LIVE FIRE EXERCISE SHOOTHOUSE	8,000		8,000
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	NON-STANDARD SMALL ARMS RANGE	3,400		3,400
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	OPERATIONS COMPLEX, PH 3	80,000		80,000
Def-Wide	FL	EGLIN AFB	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	3,046		3,046
Army	FL	EGLIN AFB	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	2,700		2,700
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEM PHASE 1	8,100	6,208	14,308
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 JP-8 WEST SIDE BULK FUEL TANK UPGRADES	960	621	1,581
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 JPS FLIGHTLINE FILLSTANDS	5,400	3,492	8,892
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 PARELLEL TAXIWAY LADDER	1,440	931	2,371
Air Force	FL	EGLIN AFB	F-35 POL OPS FACILITY	3,180	2,056	5,236
Air Force	FL	HURLBURT FIELD	Flight Test Operations Facility (413 FLTS)		9,400	9,400
Air Force	FL	HURLBURT FIELD	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATION	8,300		8,300
Air Force	FL	HURLBURT FIELD	REFUELING VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,200		2,200
Def-Wide	FL	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF SIMULATOR FACILITY FOR MC-130 (RECAP)	8,156		8,156
Navy	FL	JACKSONVILLE	P-8/MMA FACILITIES MODIFICATION	5,917		5,917
Def-Wide	FL	JACKSONVILLE IAP	REPLACE JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	11,500		11,500

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Air Force	FL	MACDILL AFB	Consolidated Communications Facility		21,000	21,000
Air Force	FL	MACDILL AFB	CENTCOM COMMANDANT FACILITY	15,300		15,300
Air Force	FL	MACDILL AFB	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	7,000		7,000
Air Force	FL	MACDILL AFB	DORMITORY (120 ROOM)	16,000		16,000
Navy	FL	MAYPORT	Fitness Center		26,360	26,360
Navy	FL	MAYPORT	CHANNEL DREDGING	46,303	-46,303	0
Navy	FL	MAYPORT	WHARF CHARLIE REPAIR	29,682		29,682
Army	FL	MIAMI DORAL	SOUTHCOM HEADQUARTERS, INCR 3	55,400		55,400
USAR	FL	PANAMA CITY	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	7,300		7,300
Navy	FL	PENSACOLA	CORRY "A" SCHOOL BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS R	22,950		22,950
Navy	FL	PENSACOLA	SIMULATOR ADDITION FOR UMFO PROGRAM	3,211		3,211
USAR	FL	WEST PALM BEACH	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	26,000		26,000
Navy	FL	WHITING FIELD	T-6B JPATS TRNG. OPS PARALOFT FACIILITY	4,120		4,120
Navy	GA	ALBANY MCLB	Weapons Maintenance Hardstand Facility		4,870	4,870
USAR	GA	ATLANTA	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	14,000		14,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	BATTLE LAB	30,000		30,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY	10,800		10,800
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	DINING FACILITY	15,000		15,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	FIRE AND MOVEMENT RANGE	2,800		2,800
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	TRAINEE BARRACKS COMPLEX, PH 1	74,000		74,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	TRAINING AREA TANK TRAILS	9,700		9,700
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	TRAINING BATTALION COMPLEX	38,000		38,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	TRAINING BATTALION COMPLEX, PH 1	31,000		31,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	TRAINING BATTALION COMPLEX, PH 1	31,000		31,000
Army	GA	FORT BENNING	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) COMPLEX	53,000		53,000
ARNG	GA	FORT BENNING	READINESS CENTER	15,500		15,500
Def-Wide	GA	FORT BENNING	BLOOD DONOR CENTER REPLACEMENT	12,313		12,313
Def-Wide	GA	FORT BENNING	DENTAL CLINIC	4,887		4,887
Def-Wide	GA	FORT BENNING	SOF EXPAND BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	3,046		3,046
Def-Wide	GA	FORT BENNING	WILSON ES CONSTRUCT GYMNASIUM	2,330		2,330
Army	GA	FORT GILLEM	FORENSIC LAB	10,800		10,800

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Army	GA	FORT STEWART	AUTOMATED SNIPER FIELD FIRE RANGE	3,400		3,400
Army	GA	FORT STEWART	BARRACKS & DINING, INCREMENT 2	80,000		80,000
Army	GA	FORT STEWART	BRIGADE COMPLEX	93,000		93,000
Army	GA	FORT STEWART	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) COMPLEX	49,000		49,000
Def-Wide	GA	FORT STEWART	HEALTH AND DENTAL CLINIC	26,386		26,386
Def-Wide	GA	FORT STEWART	NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22,502		22,502
Def-Wide	GA	FORT STEWART	NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	22,501		22,501
ARNG	GA	HUNTER AAF	Readiness Center		8,967	8,967
Air Force	GA	WARNER ROBINS AFB	Hot Cargo Pad/Taxiway		6,200	6,200
Def-Wide	HI	FORD ISLAND	PACIFIC OPERATIONS FACILITY UPGRADE	9,633		9,633
Air Force	HI	HICKAM AFB	Ground Control Tower		4,000	4,000
Air_Guard	HI	HICKAM AFB	TFI - F-22 LO/COMPOSITE REPAIR FACILITY	26,000		26,000
Air_Guard	HI	HICKAM AFB	TFI-F-22 PARKING APRON AND TAXIWAYS	7,000		7,000
Navy	HI	OAHU	RANGE, 1000 - PUULOA	5,380		5,380
Navy	HI	PEARL HARBOR	APCSS CONFERENCE & TECHNOLOGY LEARNING CENTER	12,775		12,775
Navy	HI	PEARL HARBOR	MISSILE MAGAZINES (5), WEST LOCH	22,407		22,407
Navy	HI	PEARL HARBOR	PACFLT SUB DRIVE-IN MAG SILENCING FAC (INC)	8,645		8,645
Army	HI	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	63,000		63,000
Army	HI	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	36,000		36,000
Army	HI	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) BARRACKS	55,000		55,000
Army	HI	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION COMPLEX	30,000		30,000
Air Force	HI	WHEELER AFB	CONSTRUCT ASOC COMPLEX	15,000		15,000
Army	HI	WHEELER AFB	REGIONAL SATCOM INFORMATION CENTER	7,500		7,500
ARNG	ID	GOWEN FIELD	COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY	16,100		16,100
Air Force	ID	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	LOGISTICS READINESS CENTER	20,000		20,000
USAR	IL	CHICAGO	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	23,000		23,000
MC, Naval Res	IL	JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER	7,957		7,957
Air_Guard	IL	LINCOLN CAPITAL AIRPORT	Security Improvements-Relocate Base Entrance		3,000	3,000
Air Force	IL	SCOTT AFB	Aeromedical Evacuation Facility		7,400	7,400
ARNG	IN	MUSCATATUCK	COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY PH	10,100		10,100
Army	KS	FORT RILEY	ADVANCED WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	28,000		28,000

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	KS	FORT RILEY	BATTALION COMPLEX	59,000		59,000
Army	KS	FORT RILEY	BRIGADE COMPLEX	49,000		49,000
Army	KS	FORT RILEY	IGLOO STORAGE, INSTALLATION	7,200		7,200
Army	KS	FORT RILEY	LAND VEHICLE FUELING FACILITY	3,700		3,700
Army	KS	FORT RILEY	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	15,500		15,500
Air_Guard	KS	MCCONNELL AFB	TFI-Upgrade DCGS		8,700	8,700
Chem Demil	KY	BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT	AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION PH X	54,041		54,041
Army	KY	FORT CAMPBELL	Chapel Complex		14,400	14,400
Def-Wide	KY	FORT CAMPBELL	HEALTH CLINIC	8,600		8,600
Def-Wide	KY	FORT CAMPBELL	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX	29,289		29,289
Def-Wide	KY	FORT CAMPBELL	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	3,046		3,046
Army	KY	FORT KNOX	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) COMPLEX	70,000		70,000
Army	LA	FORT POLK	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range		6,400	6,400
Army	LA	FORT POLK	LAND PURCHASES AND CONDEMNATION	17,000		17,000
Army	LA	FORT POLK	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) COMPLEX	32,000		32,000
Air_Guard	MA	BARNES ANGB	F-15 Aircraft Ready Shelters		8,100	8,100
ARNG	MA	HANSCOM AFB	ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER(JFHQ)	29,000		29,000
Def-Wide	MD	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	USAMRICD REPLACEMENT, INC II	111,400		111,400
Air Force	MD	ANDREWS AFB	REPLACE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA	9,300		9,300
Air_Guard	MD	ANDREWS AFB	RPL MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE COMPLEX	14,000		14,000
Navy	MD	CARDEROCK NSWC DET	RDTE Support Facility, Ph2		6,520	6,520
Army	MD	FORT DETRICK	ATL Auditorium and Training Center Expansion		7,400	7,400
Army	MD	FORT DETRICK	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	18,000		18,000
Army	MD	FORT DETRICK	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	21,000		21,000
Def-Wide	MD	FORT DETRICK	BOUNDARY GATE AT NALIN POND	10,750		10,750
Def-Wide	MD	FORT DETRICK	EMERGENCY SERVICE CENTER	16,125		16,125
Def-Wide	MD	FORT DETRICK	NIBC TRUCK INSPECTION STATION & ROAD	2,932		2,932
Def-Wide	MD	FORT DETRICK	USAMRIID STAGE I, INC IV	108,000	-80,000	28,000
Def-Wide	MD	FORT MEADE	MISSION SUPPORT - PSAT	8,800		8,800
Def-Wide	MD	FORT MEADE	NSAW CAMPUS CHILLED WATER BACKUP	19,100		19,100
Def-Wide	MD	FORT MEADE	SOUTH CAMPUS UTILITY PLANT PH 2	175,900		175,900

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	MD	FORT MEADE	Intersection, Rockenbach Road and Cooper Avenue		2,350	2,350
Navy	MD	PATUXENT RIVER NAS	Special Communications Requirements Engineering Facility		11,043	11,043
Air_Guard	ME	BANGOR IAP	REPLACE AIRCRAFT MAINT HANGAR/SHOPS	28,000		28,000
Navy	ME	PORTSMOUTH NSY	Gate 2 Security Improvements (AT/FP)		7,090	7,090
ARNG	MI	FORT CUSTER	Organizational Maintenance Shop (ADRS)		7,732	7,732
ARNG	MN	ARDEN HILLS	READINESS CENTER PH2	6,700		6,700
ARNG	MN	CAMP RIPLEY	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	1,710		1,710
Def-Wide	MN	DULUTH IAP	JET FUEL STOARGE COMPLEX	15,000		15,000
USAR	MN	FORT SNELLING	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	12,000		12,000
ARNG	MO	BOONVILLE	READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT	1,800		1,800
Army	MO	FORT LEONARD WOOD	AUTOMATED-AIDED INSTRUCTION FACILITY	27,000		27,000
Army	MO	FORT LEONARD WOOD	TRANSIENT ADVANCED TRAINEE BARRACKS, PH 1	99,000		99,000
Army	MO	FORT LEONARD WOOD	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION COMPLEX	19,500		19,500
Army	MO	FORT LEONARD WOOD	WHEELED VEHICLE DRIVERS COURSE	17,500		17,500
Def-Wide	MO	FORT LEONARD WOOD	DENTAL CLINIC ADDITION	5,570		5,570
Army	MO	FORT LEONARD WOOD	Health Clinic		7,800	7,800
Air Force	MO	WHITEMAN AFB	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations Complex		7,400	7,400
Air Force	MO	WHITEMAN AFB	Land Acquisition North and South Boundaries		5,500	5,500
ARNG	MS	CAMP SHELBY	COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TNG FAC ADD/ALT	16,100		16,100
Air_Guard	MS	GULFORT-BILOXI RA	Relocate Base Entrance		6,500	6,500
AF Reserve	MS	KEESLER AFB	AERIAL PORT SQUADRON FACILITY	9,800		9,800
Def-Wide	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	SOF ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION FACILITY EXPANSION	11,791		11,791
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	4TH INFANTRY BATTALION OPS COMPLEX	55,150		55,150
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	BEQ - WALLACE CREEK	34,160		34,160
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	BEQ - WALLACE CREEK	43,480		43,480
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	BEQ - WALLACE CREEK	44,390		44,390
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	BEQ - WALLACE CREEK	44,390		44,390
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	BEQ - WALLACE CREEK	42,110		42,110
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	CONSOLIDATED INFO TECH/TELECOM COMPLEX	46,120		46,120
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	FIELD TRAINING FAC. - DEVIL DOG - SOI	37,170		37,170
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	MAINTENANCE/OPS COMPLEX	52,390		52,390

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Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	MP WORKING DOG KENNEL - RELOCATION	8,370		8,370
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	NEW BASE ENTRY POINT AND ROAD (PHASE 1)	79,150		79,150
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	39,760		39,760
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	PRE-TRIAL DETAINEE FACILITY	18,580		18,580
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	ROAD NETWORK - WALLACE CREEK	15,130		15,130
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	SOI-EAST FACILITIES - CAMP GEIGER	56,940		56,940
Navy	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE	UTILITY EXPANSION - COURTHOUSE BAY	56,280		56,280
Navy	NC	CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION	EMS/FIRE VEHICLE FACILITY	10,600		10,600
Navy	NC	CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION	ORDNANCE MAGAZINES	12,360		12,360
ARNG	NC	EAST FLAT ROCK	Readiness Center Add/Alt		2,516	2,516
Army	NC	FORT BRAGG	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN	4,350		4,350
Army	NC	FORT BRAGG	COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITY	3,300		3,300
Army	NC	FORT BRAGG	SIMULATIONS CENTER	50,000		50,000
Army	NC	FORT BRAGG	TRANSIENT TRAINING BARRACKS COMPLEX	16,500		16,500
Army	NC	FORT BRAGG	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	19,500		19,500
Army	NC	FORT BRAGG	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	17,500		17,500
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	ALBRITTON JHS ADDITION	3,439		3,439
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	CONSOLIDATED HEALTH CLINIC	26,386		26,386
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	HEALTH CLINIC	31,272		31,272
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF BATTALION & COMPANY HQ	15,500		15,500
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF BATTALION HEADQUARTERS FACILITY	13,000		13,000
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	1,125		1,125
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	3,046		3,046
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF OPERATIONS ADDITION NORTH	27,513		27,513
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF OPERATIONS SUPPORT ADDITION	13,756		13,756
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SOF TUAV HANGAR	2,948		2,948
Def-Wide	NC	FORT BRAGG	SPECIAL OPS PREP & CONDITIONING COURSE	24,600		24,600
ARNG	NC	FORT BRAGG	Tactical Unmanned Aerial System (TUAS) Support Facility		6,038	6,038
Navy	NC	NEW RIVER	APRON EXPANSION (PHASE 2)	35,600		35,600
Navy	NC	NEW RIVER	GYMNASIUM/OUTDOOR POOL	19,920		19,920
Navy	NC	NEW RIVER	PARALLEL TAXIWAY	17,870		17,870

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Navy	NC	NEW RIVER	TACTICAL SUPPORT VAN PAD ADDITION	5,490		5,490
Navy	NC	NEW RIVER	VMMT-204 MAINTENANCE HANGAR - PHASE 3	28,210		28,210
Air Force	NC	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) Complex, Ph1		6,900	6,900
Army	NC	SUNNY POINT MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL	LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM	25,000		25,000
Army	NC	SUNNY POINT MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL	TOWERS	3,900		3,900
Air Force	ND	MINOT AFB	MISSILE PROCEDURES TRNG OPERATIONS	10,000		10,000
Air Force	ND	MINOT AFB	MUNITIONS TRAILER STORAGE FACILITY	1,500		1,500
ARNG	NE	LINCOLN	ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER(JFHQ)	23,000		23,000
Air_Guard	NE	LINCOLN MAP	JOINT FORCES OPERATIONS CENTER - ANG SHARE	1,500		1,500
Air Force	NJ	MCGUIRE AFB	Warfighter and Family Support Center		7,900	7,900
Army	NJ	PICATINNY ARSENAL	Ballistic Evaluation Facility, Ph2		10,200	10,200
Air Force	NM	CANNON AFB	WB - CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATION FAC	15,000		15,000
Def-Wide	NM	CANNON AFB	SOF AMU ADDITION (CV-22)	11,595		11,595
Def-Wide	NM	CANNON AFB	SOF FUEL CELL HANGAR (MC-130)	41,269		41,269
Air Force	NM	HOLLOMAN AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station		10,400	10,400
Air Force	NM	HOLLOMAN AFB	F-22A CONSOLIDATED MUNITIONS MAINT (TFI)	5,500		5,500
Air Force	NM	KIRTLAND AFB	Add to Space RDT&E Operations Center		5,800	5,800
Air Force	NM	KIRTLAND AFB	HC-130J SIMULATOR FACILITY	8,700		8,700
Air Force	NM	KIRTLAND AFB	MC-130J SIMULATOR FACILITY	8,000		8,000
ARNG	NM	SANTA FE	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	39,000		39,000
Air Force	NV	CREECH AFB	UAS AT/FP SECURITY UPDATES	2,700		2,700
ARNG	NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS	READINESS CENTER	26,000		26,000
Army	NY	FORT DRUM	All Weather Marksmanship Facility		8,200	8,200
Army	NY	FORT DRUM	BARRACKS	57,000		57,000
Army	NY	FORT DRUM	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION COMPLEX	21,000		21,000
Army	NY	FORT DRUM	WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION	6,500		6,500
AF Reserve	NY	NIAGARA FALLS ARS	Indoor Small Arms Range		5,700	5,700
USAR	NY	ROCHESTER	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	13,600		13,600
Air_Guard	NY	WHEELER SACK AAF	TFI-Reaper LRE Beddown		2,700	2,700
USAR	OH	CINCINNATI	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	13,000		13,000
Air_Guard	OH	MANSFIELD LAHM AIRPORT	TFI - RED HORSE SQUADRON BEDDOWN	11,400		11,400

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Air Force	OH	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	Replace West Ramp, Ph 2 (TFI)		10,600	10,600
Air Force	OH	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	CONVERSION FOR ADVANCED POWER RESEARCH LAB	21,000		21,000
Air Force	OH	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	INFO TECH COMPLEX PH 1	27,000		27,000
Air Force	OK	ALTUS AFB	REPAIR TAXIWAYS	20,300		20,300
Def-Wide	OK	ALTUS AFB	REPLACE UPLOAD FACILITY	2,700		2,700
Army	OK	FORT SILL	AUTOMATED INFANTRY SQUAD BATTLE COURSE	3,500		3,500
Army	OK	FORT SILL	BARRACKS	65,000		65,000
Army	OK	FORT SILL	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION COMPLEX	22,000		22,000
Def-Wide	OK	FORT SILL	DENTAL CLINIC	10,554		10,554
Army	OK	MCALESTER	GENERAL PURPOSE STORAGE BUILDING	11,200		11,200
Army	OK	MCALESTER	HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL	1,300		1,300
Air Force	OK	TINKER AFB	T-9 Noise Suppressor		5,100	5,100
Air Force	OK	TINKER AFB	BUILDING 3001 HANGER DOOR	13,037		13,037
Air_Guard	OK	WILL ROGERS WORLD AIRPORT	TFI - AIR SUPT OPERS SQDN (ASOS) BEDDN	7,300		7,300
ARNG	OR	POLK COUNTY	Readiness Center		12,100	12,100
USAR	PA	ASHLEY	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	9,800		9,800
FH Con DW	PA	DEF DISTR DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBER	2,859		2,859
USAR	PA	HARRISBURG	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	7,600		7,600
USAR	PA	NEWTON SQUARE	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	20,000		20,000
USAR	PA	UNIONTOWN	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	11,800		11,800
Navy	RI	NEWPORT	OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND QUARTERS	45,803		45,803
Navy	RI	NEWPORT	Renovate Perry Hall		8,530	8,530
Navy	SC	BEAUFORT	WIDEBODY AIRCRAFT FUEL LANE	1,280		1,280
MC, Naval Res	SC	CHARLESTON	RESERVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4,240		4,240
Army	SC	CHARLESTON NAVAL WEAPON STATION	PIER AND LOADING/UNLOADING RAMPS	5,700		5,700
Army	SC	CHARLESTON NAVAL WEAPON STATION	RAILROAD TRACKS	12,000		12,000
Army	SC	CHARLESTON NAVAL WEAPON STATION	STAGING AREA	4,100		4,100
ARNG	SC	EASTOVER	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY ADD/ALT	26,000		26,000
Army	SC	FORT JACKSON	ADVANCED SKILLS TRAINEE BARRACKS	32,000		32,000
Army	SC	FORT JACKSON	INFILTRATION COURSE	1,900		1,900
Army	SC	FORT JACKSON	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	3,600		3,600

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Army	SC	FORT JACKSON	TRAINING BATTALION COMPLEX	66,000		66,000
ARNG	SC	GREENVILLE	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	40,000		40,000
Navy	SC	PARRIS ISLAND	ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION AND IMPROVEMENTS	6,972		6,972
Air Force	SC	SHAW AFB	Add/Alter USAFCENT Headquarters (Current Mission)		21,183	21,183
ARNG	TX	AUSTIN	ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER	16,500		16,500
ARNG	TX	AUSTIN	FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP, JOINT	5,700		5,700
USAR	TX	AUSTIN	ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER/AMSA	20,000		20,000
USAR	TX	BRYAN	Army Reserve Center		12,200	12,200
Navy	TX	CORPUS CHRISTI	OPERATIONAL FACILITIES FOR T-6	19,764		19,764
Air Force	TX	DYESS AFB	C-130J ALTER HANGAR	4,500		4,500
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	AIRCRAFT FUEL STORAGE	10,800		10,800
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	AUTOMATED INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE COURSE	7,000		7,000
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	6,900		6,900
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	AUTOMATED SNIPER FIELD FIRE RANGE	4,250		4,250
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	BRIGADE STAGING AREA COMPLEX	14,800		14,800
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	DIGITAL MULTIPURPOSE RANGE COMPLEX	45,000		45,000
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	FIRE AND MILITARY POLICE STATIONS	16,500		16,500
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	KNOWN DISTANCE RANGE	4,750		4,750
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE	2,400		2,400
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	SCOUT/RECCE GUNNERY COMPLEX	17,000		17,000
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	SIMULATION CENTER	23,000		23,000
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE & COMPANY OPS FAC	31,000		31,000
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	16,000		16,000
Army	TX	FORT BLISS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	20,000		20,000
Def-Wide	TX	FORT BLISS	HEALTH AND DENTAL CLINIC	30,295		30,295
Def-Wide	TX	FORT BLISS	HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT, INCREMENT 1	86,975		86,975
USAR	TX	FORT BLISS	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	9,500		9,500
Army	TX	FORT HOOD	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	6,700		6,700
Army	TX	FORT HOOD	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	2,400		2,400
Army	TX	FORT HOOD	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	23,000		23,000
Def-Wide	TX	FORT HOOD	ALTER FUEL PUMP HOUSE AND FILL STAND	3,000		3,000

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Army	TX	FORT HOOD	Family Life Center		8,500	8,500
Army	TX	FORT SAM HOUSTON	ACCESS CONTROL POINT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	10,800		10,800
Army	TX	FORT SAM HOUSTON	GENERAL INSTRUCTION BUILDING	9,000		9,000
MC, Naval Res	TX	FORT WORTH NAS/JRB	Replace Joint Base Communications		6,170	6,170
Air Force	TX	GOODFELLOW AFB	JOINT INTEL TECH TRNG FAC, PH 1 (TFI)	18,400		18,400
Air Force	TX	GOODFELLOW AFB	STUDENT DORMITORY (100 RM)	14,000		14,000
USAR	TX	HOUSTON	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	24,000		24,000
Air_Guard	TX	KELLY FIELD ANNEX	Add/Alt Aircraft Maintenance Shops		7,900	7,900
Navy	TX	KINGSVILLE NAS	Solar Panel Array		4,470	4,470
AF Reserve	TX	LACKLAND AFB	C-5 GROUND TRAINING SCHOOLHOUSE ADDITION	1,500		1,500
Air Force	TX	LACKLAND AFB	BMT SATELLITE CLASSROOM/DINING FAC	32,000		32,000
Air Force	TX	LACKLAND AFB	EVASION, CONDUCT AFTER CAPTURE TRNG	4,879		4,879
Air Force	TX	LACKLAND AFB	RECRUIT DORMITORY 2, PHASE 2	77,000		77,000
Def-Wide	TX	LACKLAND AFB	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER	72,610		72,610
Def-Wide	TX	LACKLAND AFB	DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	29,318		29,318
USAR	TX	ROBSTOWN	Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility		10,200	10,200
MC, Naval Res	TX	SAN ANTONIO	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER	2,210		2,210
USAR	TX	SAN ANTONIO	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	20,000		20,000
Def-Wide	UT	CAMP WILLIAMS	IC CNCI DATA CENTER INCREMENT 2	800,000	-300,000	500,000
Army	UT	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS	25,000		25,000
AF Reserve	UT	HILL AFB	RESERVE SQUAD OPS/AMU FACILITY	3,200		3,200
Air Force	UT	HILL AFB	F-22A RADAR CROSS SECTION TESTING FAC	21,053		21,053
Air Force	UT	HILL AFB	PCC Apron NW End Taxiway A		5,100	5,100
Def-Wide	VA	DAHLGREN	AEGIS BMD FACILITY EXPANSION	24,500		24,500
Navy	VA	DAHLGREN	Electromagnetic Research & Engineering Facility Add, Ph 2		3,660	3,660
Def-Wide	VA	DAM NECK	SOF OPERATIONS FACILITY INC III	15,967		15,967
Army	VA	FORT A.P. HILL	AUTOMATED INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE COURSE	4,900		4,900
Army	VA	FORT A.P. HILL	FIELD TRAINING AREA	9,000		9,000
Army	VA	FORT A.P. HILL	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	9,100		9,100
Army	VA	FORT BELVOIR	FLIGHT CONTROL TOWER	8,400		8,400
Army	VA	FORT BELVOIR	ROAD AND ACCESS CONTROL POINT	9,500		9,500

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Army	VA	FORT BELVOIR	ROAD AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	20,000		20,000
Army	VA	FORT LEE	Defense Access Roads		5,000	5,000
ARNG	VA	FORT PICKETT	REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE PH2	32,000		32,000
Air Force	VA	LANGLEY AFB	WEST & LASALLE GATES FORCE PROTECTION/ACCESS	10,000		10,000
Def-Wide	VA	LITTLE CREEK	SOF SUPPORT ACTIVITY OPERATION FACILITY	18,669		18,669
Navy	VA	LITTLE CREEK	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OPERATIONS FAC	13,095		13,095
Navy	VA	NORFOLK	E-2D TRAINER FACILITY	11,737		11,737
Navy	VA	NORFOLK	FACILITY UPGRADES FOR E-2D PROGRAM	6,402		6,402
MC, Naval Res	VA	OCEANA NAVAL AIR STATION	C-40 HANGAR	30,400		30,400
Def-Wide	VA	DAM NECK	SOF Cafeteria		6,100	6,100
Def-Wide	VA	PENTAGON	PENTAGON ELECTRICAL UPGRADE	19,272		19,272
Def-Wide	VA	PENTAGON	SECONDARY UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER RAVEN ROCK	8,400		8,400
Navy	VA	PORTSMOUTH	SHIP REPAIR PIER REPLACEMENT	226,969	-50,000	176,969
Navy	VA	QUANTICO	AIRCRAFT TRAINER	3,170		3,170
Navy	VA	QUANTICO	BATTALION TRAINING FACILITY - MSGBN	10,340		10,340
Navy	VA	QUANTICO	DINING FACILITY - TBS	14,780		14,780
Navy	VA	QUANTICO	MC INFORMATION OPERATIONS CENTER - MCIOC	29,620		29,620
Navy	VA	QUANTICO	SOUTH MAINSIDE ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	15,270		15,270
Navy	VA	QUANTICO	STUDENT QUARTERS - TBS (PHASE 4)	32,060		32,060
Navy	WA	BANGOR	LIMITED AREA PRODUCTION/STRG CMPLX (INC 6)	87,292		87,292
Navy	WA	BREMERTON	CVN MAINTENANCE PIER REPLACEMENT (INC 2)	69,064		69,064
Navy	WA	BREMERTON	ENCLAVE FENCING/ PARKING, INCREMENT 1	67,419		67,419
Navy	WA	EVERETT NS	Small Craft Launch		3,810	3,810
Def-Wide	WA	FAIRCHILD AFB	REPLACE FUEL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	7,500		7,500
Air Force	WA	FAIRCHILD AFB	TFI Refueling Vehicle Maintenance Facility		4,150	4,150
Army	WA	FORT LEWIS	ANIMAL BUILDING	3,050		3,050
Army	WA	FORT LEWIS	BRIGADE COMPLEX, INC 4	102,000		102,000
Army	WA	FORT LEWIS	LIVE FIRE EXERCISE SHOOTHOUSE	2,550		2,550
Army	WA	FORT LEWIS	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	4,100		4,100
Def-Wide	WA	FORT LEWIS	HEALTH AND ENTAL CLINIC	15,636		15,636
Def-Wide	WA	FORT LEWIS	SOF SUPPORT COMPANY FACILITY	14,500		14,500

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Army	WA	FORT LEWIS	Fort Lewis-McChord AFB Joint Access		9,000	9,000
Navy	WA	INDIAN ISLAND NM	Ordnance Storage Pads with 2 Covers		13,130	13,130
Navy	WA	SPOKANE	JNT PERS RECOVERY AGENCY SPECIALIZED SERE TRA	12,707		12,707
USAR	WI	FORT MCCOY	COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY	25,000		25,000
Air_Guard	WI	GENERAL MITCHELL IAP	Add/Alt KC-135 Corrosion Control Hangar		5,000	5,000
Air Force	WY	F. E. WARREN AFB	ADAL MISSILE SERVICE COMPLEX	9,100		9,100
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	38,000	-38,000	0
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	APS COMPOUND	38,000	-38,000	0
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	2,600		2,600
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	BARRACKS	18,500		18,500
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	COALITION OPERATION CENTER	49,000		49,000
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	PERIMETER FENCE AND GUARD TOWERS	7,000	-7,000	0
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	FUEL SYSTEM PH 6	12,000		12,000
Army	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	FUEL SYSTEM PH 7	5,000		5,000
Air Force	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	PASSENGER TERMINAL	22,000		22,000
Army	BE	BRUSSELS	NATO SOF Operational Support		20,000	20,000
Def-Wide	BE	BRUSSELS	REPLACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (SHAPE)	38,124		38,124
Navy	BI	SW ASIA	WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2	41,526		41,526
Air Force	CM	PALANQUERO AB	PALANQUERO AB DEVELOPMENT	46,000		46,000
Navy	DJ	CAMP LEMONIER	AMMO SUPPLY POINT	21,689		21,689
Navy	DJ	CAMP LEMONIER	FIRE STATION	4,772		4,772
Navy	DJ	CAMP LEMONIER	INTERIOR PAVED ROADS PHASE A	7,275		7,275
Navy	DJ	CAMP LEMONIER	SECURITY FENCING I	8,109		8,109
Def-Wide	GB	GUANTANAMO BAY	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE TANKS	12,500		12,500
Def-Wide	GR	SOUDA BAY	FUEL STORAGE TANKS & PIPELINE RPL	24,000		24,000
Def-Wide	GU	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Unspecified Various Locations		350,000	350,000
Def-Wide	GU	AGANA NAVAL AIR STATION	REPLACE GAS CYLANDER STORAGE FACILITY	4,900		4,900
Air Force	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	Postal Service Center		3,500	3,500
Navy	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	AAFB NORTH RAMP PARKING (PHASE 1)	88,797		88,797
Navy	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	AAFB NORTH RAMP UTILITIES (PHASE 1)	21,500		21,500
Air Force	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	COMMANDO WARRIOR OPERATIONS FAC	4,200		4,200

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Air Force	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	NW FIELD ATFP PERIMETER FENCE AND ROAD	4,752		4,752
Air Force	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	NW FIELD COMBAT SPT VEHICLE MAINT FAC	15,500		15,500
Air Force	GU	ANDERSEN AFB	STRIKE FOL ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	33,750		33,750
ARNG	GU	BARRIGADA	READINESS CENTER	30,000		30,000
Navy	GU	NAVAL BASE GUAM	APRA HARBOR WHARVES IMP. (PHASE 1)	167,033	-40,000	127,033
Navy	GU	NAVAL BASE GUAM	CONSOLIDATED SLC TRAINING & CSS-15 HQ FAC	45,309		45,309
Navy	GU	NAVAL BASE GUAM	DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	48,860		48,860
Navy	GU	NAVAL BASE GUAM	MILITARY WORKING DOG RELOCATION, APRA HARBOR	27,070		27,070
Navy	GU	NAVAL BASE GUAM	TORPEDO EXERCISE SUPPORT BUILDING	15,627		15,627
Army	GY	ANSBACH	BARRACKS	17,500		17,500
Army	GY	ANSBACH	BARRACKS	14,200		14,200
FH Con Army	GY	BAUMHOLDER	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRU(138 UNITS)	18,000		18,000
Def-Wide	GY	KAISERLAUTERN AB	KAISERSLAUTERN COMPLEX-PHASE 1	19,380		19,380
Def-Wide	GY	KAISERLAUTERN AB	KAISERSLAUTERN HS REPLACE SCHOOL	74,165		74,165
Army	GY	KLEBER KASERNE	BARRACKS	20,000		20,000
Army	GY	LANDSTUHL	WARRIOR IN TRANSITION (WT) COMPLEX	25,000		25,000
Air Force	GY	RAMSTEIN AB	CONSTRUCT AGE MAINT COMPLEX	11,500		11,500
Air Force	GY	RAMSTEIN AB	CONTINGENCY RESPONSE GROUP COMMAND	23,200		23,200
Air Force	GY	SPANGDAHLEM AB	FITNESS CTR	23,500		23,500
FH Con Army	GY	WEISBADEN	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONST INC 2	10,000		10,000
FH Con Army	GY	WEISBADEN	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONST INC 2	11,000		11,000
FH Con Army	GY	WEISBADEN	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONST INC 2	11,000		11,000
Def-Wide	GY	WEISBADEN	WIESBADEN HS NEW CAFETERIA AND KITCHEN	5,379		5,379
Air Force	IT	SIGONELLA	GLOBAL HAWK AIRCRAFT MAINT AND OPS COMPLEX	31,300		31,300
Army	IT	VICENZA	BDE COMPLEX - BARRACKS/COMMUNITY, INCR 3	22,500		22,500
Army	IT	VICENZA	BDE COMPLEX - OPERATIONS SPT FAC, INCR 3	23,500		23,500
Army	JA	OKINAWA	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	6,000		6,000
Army	JA	SAGAMIHARA	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	6,000		6,000
Army	KR	CAMP HUMPHREYS	FIRE STATIONS	13,200		13,200
Army	KR	CAMP HUMPHREYS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	19,000		19,000
Army	KR	CAMP HUMPHREYS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	18,000		18,000

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Def-Wide	KR	K-16 AIRFIELD	CONVERT WAREHOUSES	5,050		5,050
Def-Wide	KR	OSAN AB	REPLACE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	28,000		28,000
FH Con Navy	KR	PUSAN	CONSTR CHINHAE WELCOME CTR/WAREHOUSE	4,376		4,376
Army	KU	CAMP ARIFJAN	APS WAREHOUSES	82,000		82,000
Def-Wide	ML	GUAM	HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT, INCREMENT 1	259,156		259,156
FH Con Navy	ML	GUAM	REPLACE GUAM N. TIPALAO PH III	20,730		20,730
Air Force	OM	AL MUSANNAH AB	AIRLIFT RAMP AND FUEL FACILITIES	69,000		69,000
Air Force	OM	AL MUSANNAH AB	WAR RESERVE MATERIAL COMPOUND	47,000		47,000
USAR	PR	CAGUAS	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	12,400		12,400
Air Force	QA	AL UDEID	BLATCHFORD-PRESTON COMPLEX PH II	60,000		60,000
Navy	SP	ROTA	RECEPTION AIRFIELD FACILITIES	26,278		26,278
Air Force	TK	INCIRLIK AB	CONSTRUCT CONSOLIDATED COMMUNITY CTR	9,200		9,200
Def-Wide	UK	MENWITH HILL STATION	MHS PSC CONSTRUCTION	37,588		37,588
Def-Wide	UK	RAF MILDENHALL	CONNECT FUEL TANK DISTRIBUTION PIPE LN	4,700		4,700
Def-Wide	UK	ROYAL AIR FORCE ALCONBURY	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	14,227		14,227
Def-Wide	UK	ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH	LIBERTY IS - GYMNASIUM	4,509		4,509
ARNG	VI	ST. CROIX	REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE PH1	20,000		20,000
Air Force	ZC	CLASSIFIED LOCATION	CLASSIFIED PLANNING & DESIGN	3,000		3,000
NSIP	ZU	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	276,314	-41,400	234,914
NSIP	ZU	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	NATO Headquarters		41,400	41,400
Air_Guard	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	9,000	15,005	24,005
Air Force	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING & DESIGN	79,363	11,044	90,407
Air_Guard	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING & DESIGN	10,061	1,960	12,021
Air_Guard	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Programmatic Plus Up		30,000	30,000
Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING & DESIGN FY10	153,029	9,843	162,872
ARNG	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	23,981	16,507	40,488
ARNG	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Programmatic Plus Up		30,000	30,000
Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	166,896	12,756	179,652
FH Con AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	CLASSIFIED PROJECT	50		50
FH Con Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS (2428 UNITS)	219,300		219,300
FH Con AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVMENTS	61,737		61,737

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION	10,000		10,000
FH Con Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	DESIGN	2,771		2,771
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	ENERGY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	90,000		90,000
FHIF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND	2,600		2,600
FH Con Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	FAMILY HOUSING P&D	3,936		3,936
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	39,182		39,182
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	4,426		4,426
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	19		19
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	14,624		14,624
HOAP	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	23,225		23,225
Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	HOST NATION SUPPORT FY 10	25,000		25,000
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION	53,816		53,816
FH Con Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	IMPROVEMENTS	118,692		118,692
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	JEP EXERCISE RELATED CONSTRUCTION	7,861		7,861
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	LEASING	102,858		102,858
FH Ops Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	LEASING	205,685		205,685
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	LEASING	10,108		10,108
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	LEASING	33,579		33,579
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	LEASING	101,432		101,432
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	LEASING ACCOUNT	548		548
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MAINTENANCE (RPMA & RPMC)	148,318		148,318
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT	1,911		1,911
FH Ops Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	115,854		115,854
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	69		69
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	366		366
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	94,184		94,184
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	1,557		1,557
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	51,334		51,334
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	309		309
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	60,278		60,278
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	4,525		4,525

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,717		3,717
Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MINOR CONSTRUCTION FY 10	23,000	10,000	33,000
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	1,543		1,543
FH Ops Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	1,177		1,177
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	457		457
FH Ops Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	OPERATIONS	87,263		87,263
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	OPERATIONS	35		35
FH Con AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING & DESIGN	4,314		4,314
AF Reserve	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	1,976	2,693	4,669
AF Reserve	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Programmatic Plus Up		55,000	55,000
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	3,575		3,575
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,000		2,000
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	10,534		10,534
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	35,579	-16,500	19,079
MC, Naval Res	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,371	580	2,951
MC, Naval Res	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Programmatic Plus Up		101,303	101,303
USAR	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	22,262	2,754	25,016
USAR	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Programmatic Plus Up		30,000	30,000
FH Ops Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS	31,789		31,789
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS	27,147		27,147
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SERVICES ACCOUNT	20,183		20,183
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SERVICES ACCOUNT	29		29
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SERVICES ACCOUNT	16,462		16,462
Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTR	12,483	5,000	17,483
Air Force	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	18,000	5,000	23,000
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	6,800		6,800
Def-Wide	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,000	-3,000	0
USAR	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,600	2,500	6,100
FH Ops AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	81,686		81,686
FH Ops Army	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	81,650		81,650
FH Ops DW	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	274		274

FY 2010 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
FH Ops Navy	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	53,956		53,956
ARNG	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	10,300	18,778	29,078
Army	ZU	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Brigade Combat Team Stationing	0	-500,000	-500,000
Army	ZU	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Trainee Troop Housing		450,000	450,000
AF Reserve	ZU	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	800	2,500	3,300
Def-Wide	ZU	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	72,974		72,974
Def-Wide	ZU	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	4,425		4,425
Def-Wide	ZU	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	8,855		8,855
Def-Wide	ZU	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONST	6,022		6,022
Def-Wide	ZU	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	4,100		4,100
BRAC 05	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE 2005	7,479,498	-350,000	7,129,498
BRAC IV	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE IV	396,768	140,000	536,768
			TOTAL FY2010 AUTHORIZATIONS	**22,946,036**	**314,229**	**23,260,265**
			Prior Year Savings		**-85,300**	**-85,300**
			GRAND TOTAL	**22,946,036**	**228,929**	**23,174,965**

Section 2001—Short Title

This section would cite Division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010."

Section 2002—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required to be Specified by Law

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVI and title XXIX shall expire on October 1, 2012, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2013, whichever is later.

Section 2003—Effective Date

This section provides that titles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII and XXIX of this Act take effect on October 1, 2009, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $3,660,779,000 for Army military construction and $796,654,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization of $3,630,422,000 for military construction and $796,654,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Castner Range Complex at Fort Bliss

The committee understands that the Department of Defense ceased operations at the Castner Range Complex at Fort Bliss, Texas, in 1971. In testimony, the Army indicated that Castner Range is "wholly impractical to use for any range activity." The committee is interested in maintaining this land for a conservation purpose.

The committee encourages the Department to enter into a lease in furtherance of conveyance with eligible conservation entities.

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends reduction or elimination of funding for several projects contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. These reductions include:

(1) $500,000,000 for the stationing of brigade combat teams at Fort Carson, Colorado; Fort Stewart, Georgia; and Fort Bliss, Texas.

The budget request included $404,000,000 in brigade combat team construction and $1,070,000,000 in brigade combat team facility support construction.

The Secretary of Defense recently announced a reduction of the number of Army brigade combat teams from 48 to 45. The Army indicated that they will reduce the number of brigades programmed to arrive at Fort Carson, Fort Stewart, and Fort Bliss. Unfortunately, this revision was announced after significant infra-

structure investment was made at these three installations. This misalignment of infrastructure with the strategic posture of the Army is troubling. As a result of these announcements, the Army is developing a program that would seek to accelerate the reduction of temporary facilities at the three installations that were associated with the stationing of other brigade combat teams. The committee supports this initiative. The Army has indicated that they should complete a final analysis of this basing decision by July 31, 2009.

The committee is concerned that the application of funds beyond the support of brigade combat teams at the recipient locations is out of scope of the authorized projects. For those projects that exceed the scope of the current authorizations, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense to follow the process established by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and the budget reprogramming process. The committee also expects the Secretary of the Army to complete an update of the Grow the Army stationing plan by July 31, 2009:

(2) $30,000,000 for the Aviation Task Force Complex Phase 1 at Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

The budget request included $125,000,000 to support construction of various facilities including a barracks and a vehicle maintenance shop.

The committee supports the full authorization of this project. However, the committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the committee believes that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $95,000,000, a reduction of $30,000,000, to support this project.

Planning and Design

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Army complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $401,000—Water Survival Training Facility, Fort Rucker, Alabama;

(2) $720,000—General Purpose Admin Facility, Fort Bragg, North Carolina;

(3) $6,500,000—Access Control Points, Fort Bliss, Texas;

(4) $900,000—Physical Fitness Complex, Fort Campbell, Kentucky; and

(5) $956,000—Information Processing Node, PH 2, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in

this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2010.

Section 2103—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2010.

Section 2104—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the budget request for fiscal year 2010 for the Army. This section also would provide an overall limit on the amount the Army may spend on military construction projects.

Section 2105—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2009 Project

This section would modify the authority provided in section 2873 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct a 400-person chapel.

Section 2106—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2006 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later.

TITLE XXII—NAVY

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $3,763,264,000 for Navy military construction and $515,109,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization of $3,705,610,000 for military construction and $515,109,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division, Indian Head, Maryland

The committee supports the Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head "Naval Ashore Vision 2020 Plan" that contains infrastructure improvements vital to ensuring that the Indian Head Division maintains its critical role as the Department of Defense Energetics Center. Centerpieces of the "Naval Ashore Vision 2020 Plan" are the construction of the new Advanced Energetics Research Laboratory Complex and the Energetics Systems and Technology Laboratory Complex. Therefore, the committee urges the

Secretary of the Navy to ensure inclusion of these priority programs in the Future Years Defense Program.

Navy-State Partnership for Improving Infrastructure at Naval Installations

The committee understands that the State of Connecticut offered $7.6 million in state funding to enter into an agreement with the Department of the Navy to improve the infrastructure of Naval Submarine Base New London. The funding is expected to be used to upgrade inefficient boilers at the base's power plant ($3.0 million) and make improvements to the 91-year-old dive locker ($4.6 million). The committee understands that the Navy has determined that these improvements can be made without congressional authorization so long as the State of Connecticut fully funds the projects.

The committee recognizes this agreement as an innovative partnership that invests in the operational needs of Naval Submarine Base New London, while providing the State of Connecticut the opportunity to participate in the support of the submarine force. The committee encourages the Department to view favorably these types of offers from states to support military installations.

Miramar Air Station Trap and Skeet Range

The committee notes that the San Diego Shotgun Sports Association (SDSSA) has operated a trap and skeet range on Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar since 1957, providing free recreational shooting for Marines and their families for more than 50 years. The committee understands that the operation of the range over the years may have caused lead contamination beyond the range boundaries and that the Marine Corps is conducting a Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation (PA/SI) to assess necessary environmental mitigation. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to complete the PA/SI as rapidly as possible so that appropriate mitigation measures may be taken and the range reopened without undue delay. The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives when the PA/SI is completed. The report should include a description of any mitigation measures needed and timeline to complete, and plans and timeline to reopen the range.

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends reduction or elimination of funding for several projects contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. These reductions include:

(1) $30,000,000 for the North Region Tertiary Treatment Plant Phase 1 at Camp Pendleton, California.

The budget request included $142,330,000 to support construction of the 5 million gallon per day sludge treatment facility.

The committee supports the full authorization of this project. However, the committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the committee believes that the Department of De-

fense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $112,330,000, a reduction of $30,000,000, to support this project.

(2) $50,000,000 for the Ship Repair Pier Replacement at Naval Support Activity Norfolk Navy Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia.

The budget request included $226,969,000 to support a new ship repair pier.

The committee supports the full authorization of this project. However, the committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the committee believes that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $176,969,000, a reduction of $50,000,000, to support this project; and

(3) $40,000,000 for the Apra Harbor Wharf Improvement, Agana, Guam.

The budget request included $167,033,000 to provide infrastructure, wharf improvements, and utilities to allow cold iron berthing for transient ships.

The committee supports the full authorization of this project. However, the committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the committee believes that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $127,033,000, a reduction of $40,000,000, to support this project.

(4) $46,303,000 for Channel Dredging at Naval Station Mayport.

The budget request included $46,303,000 to support construction dredging of the Naval Station Mayport turning basin, inner channel, and outer channel.

The committee is concerned that a decision to complete the construction dredging of Naval Station Mayport would predispose a Quadrennial Defense Review's determination as to an East Coast Nuclear Aircraft Carrier basing.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $0, a reduction of $46,303,000, to support this project.

Planning and Design

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Navy complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $510,000—Strategic Weapons Storage Facility, Naval Support Activity, Crane, Indiana;

(2) $520,000 Joint Diver A-School, Panama City, Florida;

(3) $850,000 Drydock 2 Starboard Waterfront Facility, Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii; and

(4) $2,000,000 Consolidation of Structural Shops, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Maine.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2202—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Navy for fiscal year 2010.

Section 2203—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2010.

Section 2204—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the budget request for fiscal year 2010 for the Navy. This section also would provide an overall limit on the amount the Navy may spend on military construction projects.

Section 2205—Modification and Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2006 Project

This section would increase the authority for a project at Bangor, Washington that was included in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Division B of Public Law 109–163), from $60,160,000 to $127,163,000. Furthermore, this section would extend the authorization listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later. Furthermore, it would increase the authorization listed by $67,003,000 to $127,163,000.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,145,434,000 for Air Force military construction and $569,037,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization of $1,359,171,000 for military construction and $569,037,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station

The 2005 Base Closure and Realignment findings directed that the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Wings at Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, in completing an association of the two wings, to jointly operate C–130 tactical airlift assets assigned to

the base. This association of the two wings requires the construction of a joint operations center to replace the smaller operations facilities manned separately by the 914th and 107th Wings at the base. Existing facilities had met the wings' needs under their previous configuration but will not adequately support the requirements of the joint operations under their association. The construction of a new joint operations center is essential to future operations at the base. The committee encourages the Air Force Reserve to include the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station Joint Operations Center in the Future Years Defense Program for its expeditious execution and construction to support the association.

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee notes that several projects included in the budget request were concurrently funded by the Navy and Air Force at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. The budget request also included a separate authorization for each of these projects and the committee notes that this request would not yield a complete and usable facility.

Therefore, the committee has realigned the Navy portion of the funds to the Air Force to ensure a complete and usable facility can be constructed.

Planning and Design

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Air Force complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $384,000—Mission Support Facility, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida;

(2) $690,000—Civil Engineer Maintenance Complex, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho;

(3) $930,000—Physical Fitness Center, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland;

(4) $1,710,000—Control Tower/Base Operations, Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota; and

(5) $450,000—Dormitory, Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2010.

Section 2303—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2010.

Section 2304—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the budget request for fiscal year 2010 for the Air Force. This section also would provide an overall limit on the amount the Air Force may spend on military construction projects.

Section 2305—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2007 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later.

Section 2306—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2006 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $3,097,526,000 for defense agency military construction and $77,898,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization of $3,054,126,000 for military construction and $77,898,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2010.

The budget request also contained $146,541,000 for chemical demilitarization construction. The committee recommends authorization of $146,541,000 for military construction for fiscal year 2010.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends reduction or elimination of funding for several projects contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. These reductions include:

(1) $300,000,000 for the second increment of funds associated with a data center at Camp Williams, Utah.

The budget request included $800,000,000 to support construction of the data center.

The committee supports the full scope of this project. However, the committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the committee believes that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $500,000,000, a reduction of $300,000,000, to support this project; and

(2) $80,000,000 for the fourth increment of funds associated with the United States Army Medical Research Institute.

The budget request included $108,000,000 to support construction of the replacement facility.

The committee supports the full scope of this project. However, the committee notes that the award of the replacement facility construction, using funding from increments one through three, occurred in March 2009, leaving a significant funding balance available in fiscal year 2008 and 2009 unexpended. The committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the committee believes that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $28,000,000, a reduction of $80,000,000, to support this project.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—DEFENSE AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section contains the list of defense agencies construction projects that would be authorized for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the budget request for fiscal year 2010 for the defense agencies. This section would provide an overall limit on the amount the defense agencies may spend on military construction projects. Lastly, this section would require that a proportion of the funds for energy conservation projects equivalent to the proportion of energy used by reserve component facilities as a percentage of the total energy consumed by military installations be made available for reserve components.

Section 2403—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2008 Project

This section would increase the authority for a project at Point Loma Complex, California, that was included in section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Division B of Public Law 110–181), from $140,000,000 to $195,000,000.

Section 2404—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2009 Project

This section would increase the authority for a project at Souda Bay, Greece, that was included in section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Division B of Public Law 110–417), from $8,000,000 to $32,000,000.

Section 2405—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2007 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later.

SUBTITLE B—CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2411—Authorization of Appropriations, Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the budget request for fiscal year 2010 for the chemical demilitarization construction. This section also would provide an overall limit on the amount the chemical demilitarization office may spend on military construction projects.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $276,314,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization of $276,314,000 for NSIP for fiscal year 2010.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount equal to the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this Act and the amount of recoupment due to the United States for construction previously financed by the United States.

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize $276,314,000 as the U.S. contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,021,214,000 for military construction of National Guard and Reserve facilities for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends authorization for fiscal year 2010 of $1,463,117,000 to be distributed as follows:

Army National Guard	$529,129,000
Air National Guard	226,126,000
Army Reserve	432,516,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	172,177,000
Air Force Reserve	103,169,000

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Virginia National Guard Headquarters

The committee understands that the Adjutant General of the Virginia National Guard has recommended that the Virginia National Guard headquarters relocate from Fort Pickett to Sandston, Virginia, to be closer to Richmond. The cited purpose of the move is to improve the Commonwealth's emergency response capabilities in a natural disaster or terrorist attack by collocating the State National Guard headquarters with other state emergency response agencies in the State capital. The committee believes that the current Virginia National Guard headquarters facility meets the needs of the Commonwealth, and questions whether this move is the best use of federal military construction funding. The committee believes that the Army National Guard military construction budget would be better applied to higher priority projects.

Planning and Design, Army National Guard

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Army complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $5,446,000—Readiness Center, Kapolei, Hawaii;

(2) $1,240,000—Readiness Center, West Memphis, Arkansas;

(3) $334,000—Joint Forces Headquarters, Frankfort, Kentucky;

(4) $440,000—Barracks Replacement PH 2, Camp Grayling, Minneapolis;

(5) $727,000—CST Ready Building, Las Vegas, Nevada;

(6) $368,000—Water Supply System, Camp Rilea, Oregon;

(7) $924,000—Readiness Center, Luzerne, Pennsylvania;

(8) $501,000—Readiness Center, Logan/Mingo County, West Virginia;

(9) $2,234,000—Readiness Center, Parkersburg, West Virginia; and

(10) $967,000—Field Maintenance Shop, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Unspecified Minor Construction, Army National Guard

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for unspecified minor construction, the Secretary of the Army complete unspecified minor construction activities for the following projects:

(1) $1,963,000—Motor Vehicle Storage Building, Freedom Center Armory, Camp Dodge, Idaho;

(2) $2,000,000—Army Aviation Support Facility Addition/Alteration, Davenport, Idaho;

(3) $2,000,000—Readiness Center Addition/Alteration, Iowa Falls, Idaho;

(4) $2,000,000—Field Maintenance Shop Addition/Alteration, Fairfield, Idaho;

(5) $1,750,000—Troop Medical Facility Addition/Alteration, Fort Harrison, Montana;

(6) $2,000,000—Joint Forces Headquarters Addition, Beightler Armory, Ohio;

(7) $2,000,000—Shoot House, Ravenna, Ohio;

(8) $1,996,000—Bachelor Quarters Addition/Alteration, Ethan Allen Range, Vermont; and

(9) $1,669,000—Urban Assault Course, Camp Santiago, Puerto Rico.

Planning and Design, Air National Guard

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Air Force complete planning and design activities for the following project:

1(1) $600,000 Contingency Response Group Facility, Stanford Field, Kentucky.

Unspecified Minor Construction, Air National Guard

The committee recommends that, within the authorized amounts for unspecified minor construction, the Secretary of the Air Force complete unspecified minor construction activities for the following projects:

(1) $1,300,000—Joint Use Armed Forces Reserve Center, McEntire Joint Reserve Base, South Carolina;

(2) $1,700,000—Munitions Administration Facility, Atlantic City International Airport, New Jersey;

(3) $1,805,000—Aviation Operations Facility, London, Kentucky;

(4) $1,900,000—Starbase Facility, Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minnesota;

(5) $1,500,000—Joint Forces Operations Center, Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts;

(6) $2,000,000—Multi-Use Instructional Facility, Toledo Express Airport, Ohio;

(7) $1,000,000—New Supply Warehouse, Zanesville Air National Guard Base, Ohio; and

(8) $1,300,000—Addition to Munitions Maintenance Complex, Joe Foss Field, South Dakota.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2601—Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize military construction for the Army National Guard for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on a location-by-location basis.

Section 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize military construction for the Army Reserve for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on a location-by-location basis.

Section 2603—Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize military construction for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on a location-by-location basis.

Section 2604—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize military construction for the Air National Guard for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on a location-by-location basis.

Section 2605—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize military construction for the Air Force Reserve for fiscal year 2010. The authorized amounts are listed on a location-by-location basis.

Section 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

This section would authorize appropriations for military construction for National Guard and Reserve by service component for fiscal year 2010. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2607—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2007 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later.

Section 2608—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2006 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed until October 1, 2010, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2011, whichever is later.

TITLE XXVII BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $396,768,000 for activities related to prior Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) activities and $7,479,498,000 for activities related to BRAC 2005. The committee recommends authorization of $536,768,000 for prior BRAC round activities and $7,129,498,000 for BRAC 2005 activities.

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	AL	11	Anniston (Pelham Range)	Armed Forces Reserve Center	8,000		8,000
Army	AL	11	Birmingham	Armed Forces Reserve Center	10,000		10,000
Army	AL	11	Mobile	Armed Forces Reserve Center	20,430		20,430
Defense Wide	AL	134	Redstone Arsenal	Von Braun Complex	27,800		27,800
Army	AL	11	Tuscaloosa	Armed Forces Reserve Center	18,000		18,000
Army	AR	13	Camden	Armed Forces Reserve Center	9,800		9,800
Army	AR	13	El Dorado	Armed Forces Reserve Center	14,000		14,000
Army	AR	13	Hot Springs	Armed Forces Reserve Center	14,600		14,600
Army	AR	13	Pine Bluff	Armed Forces Reserve Center	15,500		15,500
Army	AZ	12	Marana	Armed Forces Reserve Center	31,000		31,000
Navy	CA	57	Barstow	Industrial Machine Shop Facility	14,130		14,130
Navy	CA	184	China Lake	Shipboard Shock Test Facility	3,160		3,160
Navy	CA	184	China Lake	Weapons Dynamics RDT&E Center	5,970		5,970
Army	CT	15	Middletown	Armed Forces Reserve Center, Incr 2	37,000		37,000
Navy	DC	149	Washington	Navy Systems Management Activity Relocation (INCR II of	71,929		71,929
Navy	DC	149	Washington	Renovate 3rd Floor Buildging 176, Washington Navy Yard	750		750
Army	FL	4	Eglin AFB	Special Forces Complex, Incr 2	8,000		8,000
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	BRAC F-35 Live Ordnance Load Area (LOLA)	6,624		6,624
Air Force	FL	4B, 125	Eglin AFB	CE Facility	2,000		2,000
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	F-35 (JSF) Duke Field Control Tower	2,280		2,280
Air Force	FL	4B, 125	Eglin AFB	Fitness Facility	2,750		2,750
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	STOVL Simulated Carrier Practice Landing Deck	27,690		27,690
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	School Age Facility	2,600		2,600
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	Security Forces Facility	890		890

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	Taxiway Extension	13,000		13,000
Air Force	FL	125	Eglin AFB	Traffic Management Cargo Processing Facility	900		900
Army	GA	9	Benning	AAFES Troop Store	1,950		1,950
Army	GA	17	Benning	Armed Forces Reserve Center	18,000		18,000
Army	GA	2	Benning	Equipment Concentration Site	43,000		43,000
Army	GA	9	Benning	General Instruction Complex 2, Incr 2	58,000		58,000
Army	GA	9	Benning	Maneuver Ctr HQ & CDI Bldg Expansion	42,000		42,000
Army	GA	9	Benning	Medical Facility, Incr 2	77,000		77,000
Army	IA	21	Cedar Rapids	Armed Forces Reserve Center	42,000		42,000
Army	IA	21	Iowa AAP	Armed Forces Reserve Center	27,000		27,000
Army	IA	21	Muscatine	Armed Forces Reserve Center	8,800		8,800
Army	IL	2	Rock Island	Army Headquarters Building Renovation	20,000		20,000
Army	KY	43	Campbell	Armed Forces Reserve Center	5,900		5,900
Army	KY	2	Campbell	Headquarters Building, Group	14,800		14,800
Army	KY	55	Knox	Armed Forces Reserve Center	2,300		2,300
Army	MD	5	Aberdeen PG	C4ISR, Phase 2, Incr 2	156,000		156,000
Defense Wide	MD	169	Bethesda (WRNMMC)	Medical Center Addition - Increment 3	108,850		108,850
Defense Wide	MD	169	Bethesda (WRNMMC)	Traffic Mitigation Increment 1	18,400		18,400
Defense Wide	MD	169	Bethesda (WRNMMC)	Site Utility Infrastructure Upgrade for NICoE	6,500		6,500
Army	MD	174	Detrick	Joint Bio-Med RDA Management Center	8,300		8,300
Army	MD	169	Forest Glenn	Museum	12,200		12,200
Defense Wide	MD	140	Fort Meade	Construct DISA Building	131,662		131,662
Army	MD	141	Fort Meade	Defense Media Activity, Incr 2	17,000		17,000
Navy	ME	65	Brunswick	Marine Corps Reserve Center	12,960		12,960

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	MI	176	Detroit Arsenal	Administrative Office Buildings, Incr 2	21,384		21,384
Army	MI	176	Detroit Arsenal	Weapons Systems Support and Training	8,300		8,300
Army	MI	26	Ft. Custer (Augusta)	Armed Forces Reserve Center	18,500		18,500
Air Force	MI	95	Selfridge ANGB	A10 Arm/Disarm Apron	1,350		1,350
Air Force	MI	95	Selfridge ANGB	Repair Munitions Admin Building 891	3,100		3,100
Air Force	MI	95	Selfridge ANGB	Upgrade Munitions Maintenance Shop	1,650		1,650
Air Force	MI	95	Selfridge ANGB	Upgrade Munitions Missile Maintenance Bays	2,350		2,350
Army	MO	28	Kirksville	Armed Forces Reserve Center	6,600		6,600
Army	MT	29	Great Falls	Armed Forces Reserve Center	7,600		7,600
Army	NC	3	Bragg	Band Training Facility	4,200		4,200
Army	NC	3	Bragg	Headquarters Bldg, FORSCOM/USARC, Incr 3	124,000		124,000
Army	NC	35	Wilmington	Armed Forces Reserve Center	17,500		17,500
Army	ND	36	Fargo	Armed Forces Reserve Center	11,200		11,200
Army	NE	30	Columbus	Armed Forces Reserve Center	9,300		9,300
Army	NE	30	McCook	Armed Forces Reserve Center	7,900		7,900
Army	NJ	32	Camden	Armed Forces Reserve Center	21,000		21,000
Army	NY	5	West Point	US Military Academy Prep School, Incr 2	98,000		98,000
Army	OH	37	Columbus	Armed Forces Reserve Center, Incr 2	30,218		30,218
Navy	OH	73	Akron	Armed Forces Reserve Center	13,840		13,840
Army	OK	126	Sill	Joint Fires & Effects Simulator Building	28,000		28,000
Air Force	OK	92	Will Rogers World APT AGS	Relocate Global Air Traffic Operation Program Office	1,200		1,200
Army	PA	40	Allentown	Armed Forces Reserve Center	15,000		15,000
Army	PA	150	Tobyhanna	Electronics Maintenance Shop, Depot Level	3,200		3,200
Air Force	PA	68	Willow Grove ARS, NAS Willow	Establish Enclave	4,000		4,000

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	RI	42	Bristol	Armed Forces Reserve Center	17,500		17,500
Navy	SC	181	Charleston	SPAWAR Data Center	9,670		9,670
Navy	SC	138	Goose Creek	Consolidated Brig Addition	9,790		9,790
Army	SC	3	Shaw AFB	Headquarters Building, Third US Army, Incr 2	55,000		55,000
Army	TN	43	Chattanooga	Armed Forces Reserve Center	8,900		8,900
Army	TX	10	Bliss	Brigade Combat Team Complex #3, Incr 3	110,000		110,000
Army	TX	10	Bliss	Combat Aviation Brigade Complex, Incr 3	94,000		94,000
Army	TX	10	Bliss	Hospital Add/Alt, WBAMC	24,000		24,000
Army	TX	10	Bliss	Hospital Replacement	89,000		89,000
Army	TX	10	Bliss	Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility 2	104,000		104,000
Army	TX	44	Brownsville	Armed Forces Reserve Center	15,000		15,000
Army	TX	44	Huntsville	Armed Forces Reserve Center	16,000		16,000
Army	TX	44	Kingsville	Armed Forces Reserve Center	17,500		17,500
Air Force	TX	146	Lackland AFB	Joint Base San Antonio Headquarters Facility	8,500		8,500
Army	TX	44	Lufkin	Armed Forces Reserve Center	15,500		15,500
Air Force	TX	128	Randolph AFB	Renovate Building 38	2,050		2,050
Army	TX	44	Red River	Armed Forces Reserve Center	14,200		14,200
Defense Wide	TX	172	Fort Sam Houston	San Antonio Military Medical Center (North) Incr 3	163,750		163,750
Army	TX	148	Sam Houston	Add/Alt Building 2270	18,000		18,000
Army	TX	148	Sam Houston	Housing, Enlisted Permanent Party	10,800		10,800
Army	TX	148	Sam Houston	IMCOM Campus Area Infrastructure	11,000		11,000
Army	TX	148	Sam Houston	Headquarters Bldg, IMCOM	48,000		48,000
Army	VA	132	Belvoir	Infrastructure Support, Incr 3	13,000		13,000
Army	VA	168	Belvoir	Infrastructure Support, Incr 3	39,400		39,400

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	VA	169	Belvoir	NARMC HQ Building	17,500		17,500
Defense Wide	VA	168	Fort Belvoir	NGA Headquarters Facility	168,749		168,749
Defense Wide	VA	169	Fort Belvoir	Hospital Replacement - Increment 4	140,750		140,750
Defense Wide	VA	169	Fort Belvoir	Dental Clinic	12,600		12,600
Defense Wide	VA	133	Fort Belvoir	Office Complex Increment 3	360,533		360,533
Army	VA	8	Eustis	Bldg 705 Renv (AAA & 902d MI)	1,600		1,600
Army	VA	8	Eustis	Headquarters Bldg, IMCOM Eastern Region	5,700		5,700
Army	VA	8	Eustis	Headquarters Building, TRADOC, Incr 2	34,300		34,300
Army	VA	8	Eustis	Joint Task Force-Civil Support	19,000		19,000
Army	VA	3	Eustis	Renovation for ACA and NETCOM	4,800		4,800
Army	VA	121	Lee	AAFES Troop Store	1,850		1,850
Army	VA	133	Lee	Administrative Building (DCMA)	28,000		28,000
Army	VA	121	Lee	Combat Service Support School, Ph 1, Incr 4	30,000		30,000
Army	VA	121	Lee	Combat Service Support School, Ph 2, Incr 3	137,000		137,000
Army	VA	121	Lee	Combat Service Support School, Ph 3, Incr 2	145,000		145,000
Army	VA	121	Lee	Consolidated Troop Med/Dntl Clinic	20,000		20,000
Army	VA	122	Lee	HQs, Transportation Management Detachment	1,200		1,200
Army	VA	121	Lee	USMC Training Facilities	25,000		25,000
Navy	VA	149	Arlington	Crystal Park 5 to Arlington Service Center	33,660		33,660
Navy	VA	138	Chesapeake	Joint Regional Correctional Facility (INCR II of II)	47,560		47,560
Navy	VA	181	Norfolk	Building 1558 Renovations for SPAWAR	2,510		2,510
Army	WV	47	Elkins	Armed Forces Reserve Center	22,000		22,000
Army	WV	47	Fairmont	Armed Forces Reserve Center	21,000		21,000
Army	WV	47	Spencer-Ripley	Armed Forces Reserve Center	19,540		19,540

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	WW	PM	Various	Planning and Design	26,100		26,100
Army	Various		Various	Environmental	147,693		147,693
Navy	Various		Various	Environmental	16,529		16,529
Air Force	Various		Various	Environmental	19,454		19,454
Army	Various		Various	Operation and Maintenance	1,169,334		1,169,334
Navy	Various		Various	Operation and Maintenance	322,495		322,495
Air Force	Various		Various	Operation and Maintenance	288,459		288,459
Defense Wide	Various		Various	Operation and Maintenance	836,715		836,715
Navy	Various		Various	MilPers PCS	6,504		6,504
Air Force	Various		Various	MilPers PCS	3,970		3,970
Army	Various		Various	Other	311,138		311,138
Navy	Various		Various	Other	20,115		20,115
Air Force	Various		Various	Other	23,443		23,443
Defense Wide	Various		Various	Other	412,320		412,320
Defense Wide	Various		Various	Other		(350,000)	(350,000)
				Subtotal BRAC 2005 FY 2010, Army	4,081,037	-	4,081,037
				Subtotal BRAC 2005 FY 2010, Navy	591,572	-	591,572
				Subtotal BRAC 2005 FY 2010, Air Force	418,260	-	418,260
				Subtotal BRAC 2005 FY 2010, Defense Wide	2,388,629	(350,000)	2,038,629
				Total BRAC 2005 FY 2010	**7,479,498**	**(350,000)**	**7,129,498**

TITLE XXVII - BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	State	Comm Number	Installation	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Army	Various		Various	Base Realignment and Closure IV, Army	98,723	35,000	133,723
Navy	Various		Various	Base Realignment and Closure IV, Navy	168,000	60,000	228,000
Air Force	Various		Various	Base Realignment and Closure IV, Air Force	127,364	45,000	172,364
Defense Wide	Various		Various	Base Realignment and Closure IV, Defense Wide	2,681		2,681
				Total BRAC IV for FY 2010	**396,768**	**140,000**	**536,768**
				Total All BRAC for FY 2010	**7,876,266**	**(210,000)**	**7,666,266**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends reduction or elimination of funding in the budget request for the 2005 round of Base Closure and Realignment. This reduction includes:

(1) $350,000,000 for funds associated with the implementation of the 2005 round of Base Closure and Realignment at defense-wide activities.

The budget request included $7,479,498,000 to support construction of the data center.

The committee supports the implementation of the 2005 round of Base Closure and Realignment by the statutory deadline. However, the committee supports the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this account, the committee believes that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding in fiscal year 2010.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $7,129,498,000, a reduction of $350,000,000, to support this account.

Ft. Bragg/Pope Air Field BRAC Force Structure

BRAC legislation approved in 2005 directs transfer of the real property at Pope Air Force Base to Ft. Bragg to occur not later than September 15, 2011. It also directs the Army's Forces Command headquarters (FORSCOM) to relocate to Ft. Bragg from Atlanta, Georgia by 2011, and the relocation of a reserve Air Force airlift wing from Milwaukee to Pope AFB. As part of this realignment, BRAC 2005 downsized the active duty wing at Pope AFB to an active duty group which will maintain control of airfield operations and, along with the reserve wing, will provide support to Army operations.

Fort Bragg and Pope AFB are vital to this nation's rapid response capability including high level planning for contingency operations and the requirement to quickly generate and deploy troops, which is dependent on Air Force airlift support. Considering this essential mission and cooperation required, the committee is concerned that this reduced Air Force presence may not be able to fully support the expanding Army and Special Operations missions at Fort Bragg.

The committee therefore directs the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to conduct a review of the air mobility requirements of the varied Army, Air Force, and Special Operations units likely to be deployed from Pope Air Force Base in support of the geographic combatant commanders and provide those requirements to the Secretary of the Air Force by December 31, 2009. The committee further directs the Secretary of the Air Force to report the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010, whether the Air Forces' programmed force structure at Fort Bragg (Pope Army Airfield) meets both the coordinating headquarters level planning capability and the operational requirements prescribed by the CJCS. The Secretary should also address how he plans to address any resultant shortfall in Air Force planning or operational capa-

bility at Fort Bragg to meet CJCS requirements for the expanded mission at Fort Bragg.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2701—Authorization of Appropriations for Base Closure and Realignment Activities Funded Through Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990

This section would authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for ongoing activities that are required to implement the decision of the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 Base Closure and Realignment.

Section 2702—Authorized Base Closure and Realignment Activities Funded Through Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005

This section would authorize military construction projects for fiscal year 2010 for ongoing activities that are required to implement the decisions of the 2005 Base Closure and Realignment. The table included in this title of this report lists the specific amount authorized at each location.

Section 2703—Authorization of Appropriations for Base Closure and Realignment Activities Funded Through Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005

This section would authorize appropriations for military construction projects for fiscal year 2010 that are required to implement the decisions of the 2005 Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) round. This provision also would provide an overall limit of the amount authorized for BRAC military construction projects. The state list contained in this report provides a list of specific projects authorized at each location.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO BASE CLOSURE AND RELATED LAWS

Section 2711—Use of Economic Development Conveyances to Implement Base Closure and Realignment Property Recommendations

This section would amend section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510) and redefines the roles of economic development conveyances. Furthermore, this section eliminates fair market value negotiations between eligible parties and the Department of Defense prior to conveyance. The economic development conveyance would instead rely on actual market returns realized at the completion of the development. A revised economic development conveyance would expedite conveyances and allow local communities to quickly recover from the adverse effects of a tax base loss. Finally, the Secretary of Defense would be required to complete implementing regulations within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and be required to submit a report to Congress within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act regarding the status of ongoing economic development conveyances.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2721—Sense of Congress on Ensuring Joint Basing Recommendations Do Not Adversely Affect Operational Readiness

This section would express the sense of Congress that, in implementing joint basing recommendations associated with the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510), the Secretary of Defense should ensure that the operational employment of units at the joint base are not adversely impaired.

Section 2722—Modification of Closure Instructions Regarding Paul Doble Army Reserve Center, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to locate a new reserve center and associated training and maintenance facilities adjacent or in the vicinity of Pease Air National Guard Base.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Acquisition of Land in the Clear Zone and Accident Potential Zones

The committee believes that controlling land use near military airfields is important to minimize the damage resulting from potential aircraft accidents and to reduce hazards to aircraft navigation. The committee understands that the Department of Defense has delineated clear zones (CZs) and accident potential zones (APZs) in the vicinity of airfield runways where, if a problem developed, an aircraft mishap would likely occur. Studies show that most mishaps occur on or near the runway or along the extended centerline of the runway. However, the Department's acquisition of the CZs and the APZs has been haphazard and inconsistent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010, on the Department's policy regarding acquisition of title or lease arrangements to secure compatible development in the CZs and APZs. Specifically, the Department should prepare an evaluation for each aviation installation as to their CZ and APZ requirements and whether the Department has obtained the developmental limits required of the installation. Furthermore, the Department should specify, for each aviation installation, any aviation waivers that are being used to continue flight operations.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funding for Department of Defense Energy Initiatives

The committee notes that the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2007 (Public Law 111–5) provided significant funding to the Department of Defense for energy-related initiatives. ARRA included $3.8 billion within operation and maintenance accounts for facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization, including funding to invest in the energy efficiency of the Depart-

ment's facilities. Of the funds provided within the operation and maintenance accounts, according to the ARRA expenditure plan dated March 20, 2009, the Department has identified for funding 1,473 energy-related projects with an estimated cost of $1.4 billion. ARRA also included $300.0 million split evenly among the Army, Navy, Air Force, and defense-wide research, development, test, and evaluation accounts for improvements in energy generation, efficiency, transmission, regulation, storage, and for use on military installations and within operational forces. The act also included $100.0 million within the military construction, Navy and Marine Corps account for energy conservation and alternative energy projects. The act further included $120.0 million within the defense-wide military construction account for the Energy Conservation Investment Program. The committee expects the Department to apply this funding in ways that maximize the benefit to the warfighter and the Department's ability to meet existing energy-related goals and requirements for installations. Among these is the goal for the Department to produce or procure not less than 25 percent of the total quantity of electric energy it consumes within its facilities and in its activities during fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter from renewable energy sources as established by section 2852 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

Annual Installation Energy Report

The committee received a report from the Department of Defense titled "Department of Defense Annual Energy Management Report" on March 13, 2009. According to its cover letter, the report was submitted pursuant to section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107). The committee notes that the annual reporting requirement established by that section will expire on January 1, 2010. A similar reporting requirement is prescribed by part (a) of section 2925 of title 10, United States Code. The committee directs the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) to notify the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services as to whether the Department intends to submit an annual installation energy management report to Congress in fiscal year 2011, pursuant to the title 10 requirement. The notification should be submitted with the Department's annual energy management report for fiscal year 2009.

Army Ammunition Plant Infrastructure

The committee remains concerned over the deteriorating infrastructure conditions at Army ammunition plants (AAP). The committee is specifically concerned by the lack of emergency response capabilities and other critical physical security deficiencies that continue to exist across the AAP industrial base despite increased funding across previous Future Years Defense Programs. The committee is aware that many of these AAPs are single points of failure. The committee notes the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, the single point of failure for propellant manufacturing, has identified critical infrastructure issues that must be mitigated in order

to ensure continuity of operations and protection of the physical plant.

The committee is also aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) has published several directives to implement a program for a worldwide DOD installation emergency response to manage the consequences of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive incident (CBRNE). The committee expects that emergency operations and response activities will be a priority for the Department of Defense and would be incorporated as part of any AAP industrial base modernization plan.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report that would assess the immediate requirements for AAP infrastructure recapitalization to include improvements in mitigating shortfalls in any AAP's ability to respond to a CBRNE event. The assessment should also include a proposed schedule to address these requirements. Furthermore, this assessment should employ the facility sustainment and recapitalization metrics used by the Department of Defense in analyzing defense infrastructure. The assessment should also include a review as to the necessity of continuing to fund these infrastructure upgrades under the Procurement of Ammunition, Army Production Base Support account instead of the Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization account. The committee directs the Secretary to submit the report to the congressional defense committees by January 30, 2010.

Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives

The committee was advised that the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives U.S. Army Element selected a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract approach in 2002 and 2003 when the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics approved alternative technologies for the Colorado and Kentucky demilitarization plants. This decision to continue the cost-plus-incentive-fee methodology has continued with the award of subsequent phases of the program. While the previous decisions to use a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract model may have been valid during the deliberative sessions associated with the initial chemical weapons alternatives development process, the committee is concerned that the continued use of cost-plus-incentive-fees for which the overall construction requirement is well known at the solicitation of the next construction phase may be inappropriate. This continued use of cost-plus-incentive-fee contracting appears contrary to overall goals of best government practices and contrary to Federal Acquisition Regulation 16.301–2 that indicates "Cost-reimbursement contracts are suitable for use only when uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use any type of fixed-price contract." At the same time, the committee is also concerned that an acquisition strategy change in the middle of the acquisition process is problematic.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess the continued need to use cost-plus-incentive-fee type construction contracts in the future for Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives. The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the findings of the acquisition vehicle assessment and an assessment of the necessity to continue the current

acquisition methodology. This report should be submitted to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010.

Comptroller General Assessment of Military Basing Decision Process

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2010, on the military services' decision process used in making basing determinations, such as the decision to establish a second homeport for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier on the East Coast of the United States. The committee believes this decision raises significant strategic, cost, and risk questions.

It is not clear to the committee how the Navy has been determining its basing decisions. For example, the Navy's consideration of whether to homeport additional surface ships at Naval Station Mayport (NAVSTA Mayport), Florida, appears to lack strategic depth. The committee notes that homeporting a nuclear aircraft carrier at NAVSTA Mayport would cost at least $560.0 million in military construction, require the dredging and disposal of approximately 5.2 million cubic yards of dredge material, and increase long-term operation and maintenance costs. The Navy does not appear to have carried out a comprehensive process to determine the need for such expenditures with consideration for strategic rationale, fiscal realities, environmental impacts, and personnel impacts associated with the decision.

In light of the substantial costs and the strategic and community impacts that result from basing decisions, the committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct a study on the manner in which the military services consider and utilize the following in making basing decisions: changes to military force structure, strategic imperative and risk assessment, input from combatant commanders, cost, and environmental and socio-economic impacts. Specifically, the review should address the following:

(1) Military force structure considerations: When rebasing military assets from one installation to another, the processes the military services use to assess the impact associated with the current and future home stations or homeports.

(2) Strategic imperative and risk assessment: The extent to which the military services consider strategic shifts in force posture, such as the shift of naval assets from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, in basing decisions. When making basing decisions related to strategic dispersal of military assets, the process used by the services to conduct and consider risk assessments. In making the nuclear aircraft carrier homeporting decision, how the Navy weighed the comparative risk between the different needs of the Navy. For example, the consideration the Navy gave to building an additional nuclear aircraft carrier homeport at Naval Station Mayport versus failing to meet ship maintenance and repair shortfalls, or the need for a 313–ship Navy.

(3) Cost: The extent to which the military services use a cost-benefit analysis in making basing decisions and the extent to which the budgetary requirements of the entire military service and Department of Defense are considered; the consideration given in the decision-making process to shortfalls in

other service budgets and other internal budget accounts; and how the services' analyses compare the strategic benefits of expending funds for one purpose (such as the construction of additional infrastructure) to the use of funds for other purposes (such as meeting unfunded procurement requirements) in determining whether to proceed with a decision.

Economic Impact of Brigade Combat Team Stationing Plan

The committee is aware that the Secretary of Defense's announcement of a reduction in the number of Army brigade combat teams from 48 to 45 may cause an undue economic hardship for those communities that expanded their own community infrastructure in response to the Army's request for support of its expanded force structure. Such hardship is particularly likely in rural communities where the infrastructure investment to absorb a brigade-sized population influx is disproportionate and has little or no economic value if the population influx does not occur. The committee is concerned that failure to halt or ameliorate undue losses on these investments will make it more difficult for the Army or other services to ensure that private and public infrastructure investments are made in a timely fashion by local communities to support future basing decisions.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report describing the enduring missions (across all branches) planned for the bases affected by the Secretary's decision not to expand to 48 brigade combat teams or affected by any decision to retain brigade combat teams in Europe. The committee encourages the Secretary, during identification of enduring missions for the affected bases, to make every effort to ameliorate any undue hardship and investment losses incurred by the communities that expanded their infrastructure to support the Army's prior brigade combat team basing plan. The report should also include an estimate, with supporting analysis, of the economic hardship and investment loss that has been, or will be, incurred by each of the affected communities as a result of these changed basing decisions and a statement of the extent to which the enduring missions identified for the bases will ameliorate or lessen the undue hardship and investment losses.

The committee also directs the Secretary to instruct the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) to develop a plan by which the OEA will work with the affected communities to mitigate the economic impact. This plan should be reported to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Installation Energy Strategy and Management Assessment

The committee is concerned that the absence of a comprehensive installation energy strategy for the Department of Defense has led to a proliferation of disparate, poorly integrated efforts to meet conservation and renewable energy mandates across the services. For example, while each service consumes about one third of the Department's total facility electricity, the Air Force purchased significantly more renewable electricity credits than the other services in fiscal years 2007 and 2008. The committee believes that this imbal-

ance is but one reflection of differing approaches to energy management among the services. While some degree of experimentation is appropriate, the committee believes that the Department would be better served by managing energy policy in a more coordinated fashion at the Department level.

The committee believes a more holistic approach to energy management will allow installation commanders to support missions as efficiently as possible while leveraging tools, such as installation metering, the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP), and alternative financing mechanisms such as Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC), where these tools make sense.

The committee therefore urges the Secretary of Defense to establish a more comprehensive installation energy program that sets policies and guidance for the services. The committee also urges the Secretary to identify impediments that inhibit installations in a region or across the nation from furthering their renewable energy and energy security goals, and to make recommendations for actions to address those impediments. In doing so, the committee directs the Secretary to conduct an assessment of the following installation energy issues:

(1) Whether a dedicated funding mechanism for renewable energy projects on installations would enable further development consistent with the Department's installation energy strategy, or whether the existing tools, such as ECIP and other appropriated efforts and ESPC and other alternative financing mechanisms are sufficient for the Department to meet its renewable energy goals. It should include an estimate of the total funding required to meet the Department's renewable energy goals in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58), in Executive Order 13423, and in section 2911(e) of title 10, United States Code;

(2) The costs, benefits, and feasibility of adopting a policy requiring that new power generation projects on installations include the electrical infrastructure necessary to enable the project to provide power directly to the installation, should the commercial grid fail. If it is determined that this is not a feasible policy, then an explanation of obstacles and costs that need to be addressed to enable this policy;

(3) The degree to which state or regional laws, regulations, and market structures serve as opportunities and obstacles to developing renewable energy projects on fixed installations. Considerations may include renewable portfolio standards, incentives, tariffs, and net metering. For instance, it could address whether net metering is currently considered and available for renewable energy projects, and if it is not available or obstacles prevent its use at installations where it would otherwise be used, the reason for its unavailability;

(4) A proposal for modifying the system by which the Department is allowed to calculate its progress towards meeting federally-mandated renewable energy goals. Currently, federal agencies can count the renewable energy they purchase or produce towards these goals only if the agency also owns or purchases the renewable energy credits (REC) associated with that energy. The Secretary of Defense should include an assessment of the value of RECs to the Department beyond the

paper "credit" and the feasibility of meeting the Department's renewable energy goals with on-base renewable energy production rather than with RECs;

(5) The building construction sustainable design principles and whether the goals of the current design standards (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards) are consistent with the overall goals of the Secretary;

(6) The feasibility and cost of developing net-zero energy installations and a detailed assessment, by installation, of power production (including renewable energy) measured against energy consumption. This assessment should include: current and future energy production and consumption; the utility of placing a monetary value on the ability of the base to obtain power from on-site renewable generation; and any utility privatization issues that may arise if the Department invests in additional transmission infrastructure on its installations; and

(7) Whether a dedicated funding mechanism for renewable energy projects for standalone facilities, such as National Guard and Reserve centers, would encourage greater use of renewable energy sources both at existing facilities and in new construction.

Findings and recommendations resulting from the assessment should be submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2010. The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Secretary's report and submit a report on the Comptroller General's findings within 180 days after receipt of the Secretary's report. The Comptroller General may conduct such independent analysis of these issues as necessary in furtherance of this directive.

Installation Master Plans

The committee is concerned about the planning decisions at military installations and the intent to advocate for low-density developments that promulgate sprawl. The committee understands that the Department of Defense's propensity for low-density development is being driven primarily by a facility-centric approach to anti-terrorism/force-protection issues and requirements to insert 10- and 25-yard standoff distances from roads and parking structures. Consequently, in the use of the current anti-terrorism/force-protection criteria, the value of land as a commodity has been lost.

The committee believes that a layered approach to anti-terrorism/force-protection design is critical to defeating threats against an installation threat and that effective perimeter security serves as the primary defense. Furthermore, the committee believes that stand-alone facilities should have sufficient standoff distances. However, a military installation, which is formed by the concentration of multiple facilities, should be approached from a holistic view and the development of anti-terrorism/force-criteria should be modified to reflect an installation approach.

Buttressing this installation approach to anti-terrorism/force-protection is the current public-sector approach to sustainable design. The committee believes that it is important to recognize that many communities are embracing a planning approach that promotes efficient use of public spaces and de-emphasizes vehicular travel.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010, that reviews current anti-terrorism/force-protection measures and considers alternative measures for installations. In conducting this review, the Secretary should consider current community-based, sustainable design techniques that support better quality-of-life techniques and increase working efficiencies.

Military Construction Future Years Defense Program

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has decided not to submit a Future Years Defense Program for military construction for fiscal years 2010 through 2015. The committee has used this document for many years as a method to determine the validity of military construction projects. The inability of the Department to produce this critical document for consideration in this Act leads to a degradation of the quality of the military construction program. The committee encourages the Department to submit these documents to the congressional defense committees, in concert with other budget documents, for consideration in the annual budget request.

Report on Implementation of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Standards

The committee is aware that each of the military services has endorsed sustainable building principles for new construction and commends the services for this effort. The Department of the Army sustainable design and development (SDD) policy, as updated April 27, 2007, requires that all new construction projects achieve the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) silver standard for new construction effective with the fiscal year 2008 military construction program. Further, beginning in fiscal year 2008, the Army policy states that "all major renovation and repair projects exceeding $7.5 million (requiring congressional notification) shall incorporate sustainable design features where lifecycle cost effective to achieve a minimum of the Certified level of the LEED® Existing Buildings rating system." The Naval Facilities Engineering Command bulletin issue number 2008–01 applies LEED silver-level performance metrics beginning in fiscal year 2009 to all new construction projects and major renovations where the work exceeds 50 percent of the building's plant replacement value. The Department of the Air Force sustainable design and development policy specifies that "Beginning in FY09, 100% of each MAJCOM's MILCON [(Major Command's Military Construction)] vertical construction projects, with climate control, shall be designed so that it is capable of achieving LEED Silver certification" beginning in fiscal year 2009. The committee notes that section 433 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140) also requires application of sustainable design principles to all new construction and major renovations undertaken by federal agencies including the Department of Defense.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with each of the military service secretaries, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on whether, as of the end of fiscal year

2009, each military construction project or major renovation as defined by section 2811 of title 10, United States Code, has achieved compliance with the respective service's policy to apply the LEED silver standards. An exceptions report for each project that has not obtained this status and the reason for not obtaining compliance also should be included. The committee directs this report to be submitted by February 1, 2010.

Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulfport 2003 Property Disposal

The committee is concerned with actions of the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) with respect to the acquisition and subsequent disposal of property located adjacent to its facilities in Gulfport, Mississippi. Based on information provided to the committee, AFRH purchased 10.02 acres of property adjacent to its facilities in Gulfport, Mississippi, in 2003 for a sum of $5.7 million. Almost immediately thereafter, AFRH sold what appears to be the most commercially valuable portions of this acreage to private individuals for well below its appraised market value. These beachfront properties contained two large homes and totaled 3.81 acres. The committee questions whether these transactions and subsequent property boundary adjustments were within applicable law and regulations and in the best of interests of the United States.

Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense Inspector General to prepare a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2009, on the following issues:

(1) The intent or purpose behind AFRH's decision to acquire and subsequently sell the property within such a short period of time;

(2) If appropriate procedures were followed in the acquisition, modification of parcel boundaries, and sale of the beachfront parcels, including an examination of whether the appraisals, property listings, surveys, and bid offerings followed generally accepted practices; and

(3) Other issues related to the overall real estate transaction.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CHANGES

Section 2801—Modification of Unspecified Minor Construction Authorities

This section would amend section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, to eliminate exercise-related project restrictions. This section also would expand the authority to receive funds provided in section 219(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) for revitalization and recapitalization of the defense laboratory complex.

Section 2802—Congressional Notification of Facility Repair Projects Carried out Using Operation and Maintenance Funds

This section would amend section 2811 of title 10, United States Code, to require that congressional notice of repair projects in excess of $7.5 million include comparison of the repair versus replace-

ment cost of a specific project and to require a description of the military construction contemplated in the repair.

Section 2803—Authorized Scope of Work Variations for Military Construction Projects and Military Family Housing Projects

This section would amend section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and authorize the Department of Defense to exceed the scope of a military construction project after providing notification to the appropriate committees of Congress.

Section 2804—Imposition of Requirement that Acquisition of Reserve Component Facilities be Authorized by Law

This section would amend section 18233(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to require Reserve Components to have a military construction authorization prior to initiating construction.

Section 2805—Report on Department of Defense Contributions to States for Acquisition, Construction, Expansion, Rehabilitation, or Conversion of Reserve Component Facilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on disbursements made to states associated with section 18233(a) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 2806—Authority to Use Operation and Maintenance Funds for Construction Projects Inside the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility

This section would amend section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136), as most recently amended by section 2806 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417) to extend the use of operation and maintenance funds for construction projects at locations in the United States Central Command for an additional year. This section would eliminate the discretion of the Secretary of Defense to expand the authority from $200.0 million to $500.0 million, provided in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). Finally, expanded authority to include an additional $10.0 million would be provided to the Secretary of Defense if the Secretary determines that additional funds are required to complete contract closeouts.

Section 2807—Expansion of First Sergeants Barracks Initiative

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to implement the First Sergeants Barracks Initiative to improve the quality of life for single soldiers and promote higher use of barracks spaces. Furthermore, it would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2010, and February 15, 2011, on efforts the Army has taken to achieve the goals stipulated in the provision.

Section 2808—Reports on Privatization Initiatives for Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on options to expand the privatization of military unaccompanied housing authority associated with section 2881a of title 10, United States Code. The Comptroller General of the United States also would be required to submit a concurrent report on the same subject.

SUBTITLE B—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2811—Imposition of Requirement That Leases of Real Property to the United States With Annual Rental Costs of More Than $750,000 be Authorized by Law

This section would amend section 2661 of title 10, United States Code, and require that leases to the United States, in excess of $750,000, be specifically authorized by law.

Section 2812—Consolidation of Notice-and-Wait Requirements Applicable to Leases of Real Property Owned by the United States

This section would amend section 2662 of title 10, United States Code, and require additional reporting requirements associated with leases of real property owned by the United States that were previously included in section 2667 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 2813—Clarification of Authority of Military Departments to Acquire Low-Cost Interests in Land and Interests in Land When Need is Urgent

This section would amend section 2664 of title 10, United States Code, and clarify that the requirement to obtain an authorization for land acquisition may be superseded when the elements of section 2663 of title 10, United States Code are met.

Section 2814—Modification of Utility Systems Conveyance Authority

This section would amend section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, to require, in the consideration of a utility privatization proposal, a 10 percent preference to a government proposal when the period of performance is less than 10 years and a 20 percent preference to a government proposal when the period of performance is more than 10 years and less than 50 years. Furthermore, this provision would restrict review under this section when a similar review has been completed using the authority of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, within the past five years.

Section 2815—Decontamination and Use of Former Bombardment Area on Island of Culebra

This section would amend the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–166) and remove restrictions to environmental remediation on the Island of Culebra that were incorporated to protect the former bombardment area on the island of Culebra, Puerto Rico, from further development.

Section 2816—Disposal of Excess Property of Armed Forces Retirement Home

This section would amend section 1511 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 411) to require the Secretary of Defense to dispose of excess property in accordance with subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code. This type of property disposal method brings the Armed Forces Retirement Home into alignment with the Department of Defense on methods to dispose property.

Section 2817—Acceptance of Contributions to Support Cleanup Efforts at Former Almaden Air Force Station, California

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to accept contributions from the State of California that would allow the demolition of property and to provide environmental remediation at the former Almaden Air Force Station.

Section 2818—Limitation on Establishment of Navy Outlying Landing Fields

This section would limit the Secretary of the Navy from establishing an outlying landing field at a proposed location if the Secretary determines that the governmental body of the political subdivision of a state containing the proposed location is formally opposed to the establishment of the outlying landing field. This provision shall not apply if Congress enacts a law authorizing the Secretary to proceed with the outlying landing field notwithstanding the local government action.

Section 2819—Prohibition on Outlying Landing Field at Sandbanks or Hale's Lake, North Carolina, for Oceana Naval Air Station

This section prohibits the Sandbanks and Hale's Lake sites in North Carolina from further consideration as an Outlying Landing Field to support field carrier landing practice for naval aircraft operating out of Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia.

Section 2820—Selection of Military Installations to Serve as Locations of Brigade Combat Teams

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to consider the availability and proximity of training spaces when selecting a military installation at which a brigade combat team will be stationed.

SUBTITLE C—PROVISIONS RELATED TO GUAM REALIGNMENT

Section 2831—Role of Under Secretary of Defense for Policy in Management and Coordination of Department of Defense Activities Relating to Guam Realignment

This section would amend section 134 of title 10, United States Code, and delegate responsibility for coordinating the Guam realignment activities of the Department of Defense, and the activities of the Joint Guam Program Office, to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. Programming authority would remain the responsibility of the secretaries of the military departments.

Section 2832—Clarifications Regarding Use of Special Purpose Entities to Assist With Guam Realignment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the proposed implementing guidance associated with the special purpose enterprises that would be used in the Guam realignment. This section also would apply the United States Unified Facilities Criteria to all projects supported by the "Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account" established in section 2824 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417). Finally, this section would express the sense of Congress that utility improvements on Guam should incorporate military and civilian utilities on Guam into a unified grid.

Section 2833—Workforce Issues Related to Military Construction and Certain Other Transactions on Guam

This section would amend section 2824 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417) to require military construction contracts to comply with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, and would require a construction wage determination to be determined at the rate of the lowest wage rate on a project of similar character for Hawaii. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress by February 15 of each year, on an assessment of the living standards of the construction workforce employed to carry out military construction projects and the adequacy of the contract standards and infrastructure that support temporary housing for the construction workforce and their medical needs.

Section 2834—Composition of Workforce for Construction Projects Funded Through the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account

This section would amend section 2824 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417) and provide a 30 percent limit to the total hours worked per month by H2B visa holders on construction projects that support the realignment of military installations and the relocation of military personnel on Guam. This authority expires for construction projects whose groundbreaking extends beyond October 1, 2011. Furthermore, the construction contractor shall be required to advertise and solicit for construction workers in the United States. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees by June 30, 2010, on efforts to implement Executive Order 13502, entitled "Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects". Finally, the Secretary of Labor shall submit a report to the committees of jurisdiction by June 30, 2010, on efforts to expand the recruitment of construction workers in the United States to support this effort; on the ability of labor markets to support the Guam realignment; and the sufficiency of efforts to recruit United States construction workers.

Section 2835—Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment

This section would establish the Interagency Coordination Group for Guam Realignment in order to provide independent and objective oversight and a transparent and reliable source of information relating to the programs and operations funded by the Department of Defense for military construction activities on Guam.

This section would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to serve as chairperson of the Interagency Coordination Group and include the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior and Inspectors General of such other federal agencies as the chairperson considers appropriate.

This section would require the Interagency Coordination Group for Guam Realignment to submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report summarizing Guam realignment activities and activities under the programs and operations funded by the Department for military construction activities in Guam. The Interagency Coordination Group for Guam Realignment shall terminate upon the expenditure of 90 percent of all funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Guam realignment.

Section 2836—Compliance With Naval Aviation Safety Requirements as Condition on Acceptance of Replacement Facility for Marine Corps Air Station, Futenma, Okinawa

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the congressional defense committees that the Marine Corps Air Station Futenma Replacement Facility meets minimum Naval Aviation Safety Requirements before final acceptance of the facility.

Section 2837—Report and Sense of Congress on Marine Corps Training Requirements in Asia-Pacific Region

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Joint Guam Program Office, to submit a report on the command structure associated with the current and future locations of Marine Corps units in the Pacific, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Furthermore, the Secretary of Defense report would assess the training expectations associated with the Marine Corps realignment to Guam and the overall training requirements in the Northern Mariana Islands.

This section also would express the sense of Congress that the Marine Corps training expansion should be completed as soon as possible and should not impact the overall rebasing of Marines from Okinawa to Guam.

The committee supports a two-tiered approach to reviewing training requirements for the Marine Forces Pacific. The upper tier would include a comprehensive strategy that includes transient forces that train Marine Corps elements up to and including a Marine Air-Ground Task Force. The committee understands that this effort will be reviewed in the context of the Quadrennial Defense Review and may require a study per the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321). The lower tier would include elements associated with current Marine Corps training capabili-

ties available in Japan. The committee understands that this review will be finalized when the Guam Build-up Environmental Impact Study is concluded.

SUBTITLE D—ENERGY SECURITY

Section 2841—Adoption of Unified Energy Monitoring and Management System Specification for Military Construction and Military Family Housing Activities

This section would create section 2867 of title 10, United States Code, and require the Department of Defense to adopt a single specification for an energy management and monitoring system for use in military construction projects. The Secretary concerned would be able to waive the requirements to adopt a single specification if the Secretary determines that the inclusion in a military construction project is not cost effective over the lifecycle of the project. This section also would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the items associated with the adoption of a single specification for an energy management and monitoring system.

Section 2842—Department of Defense Use of Electric and Hybrid Motor Vehicles

This section would amend subchapter II of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require that, when leasing or procuring motor vehicles for use by a military department or defense agency, the head of the military department or defense agency provide a preference for electric or hybrid motor vehicles when lifecycle cost effective. This section would not apply to tactical vehicles designed for use in combat.

Section 2843—Department of Defense Goal Regarding Use of Renewable Energy Sources to Meet Facility Energy Needs

This section would amend section 2911(e) of title 10, United States Code, by changing the definition of "renewable energy source" from the definition provided in section 203(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58) to a new definition that includes non-electric renewable energy such as thermal energy. This change applies to the Department of Defense goal to produce or procure renewable energy equivalent to 25 percent of the total quantity of electric energy it consumes within its facilities and in its activities during fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.

Section 2844—Comptroller General Report on Department of Defense Renewable Energy Initiatives

This section would require the Comptroller General to submit a report on renewable energy initiatives to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Section 2845—Study on Development of Nuclear Power Plants on Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the feasibility of developing nuclear power plants on military installations. The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2010.

SUBTITLE E—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 2851—Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction, Port Chicago Naval Magazine, California

This section would amend section 203 of the Port Chicago National Memorial Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–562) to require the Secretary of Defense to transfer five acres of land to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior if the Secretary of Defense determines that the land is excess to military needs and all environmental remediation has been completed. The land would be used by the National Park System for purposes of administering the Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial. The Secretary of Defense shall provide as much public access as possible without interfering with military needs.

Section 2852—Land Conveyances, Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to convey, without consideration, six parcels of the former Naval Air Station, Barbers Point to the Hawaii Community Development Authority.

Section 2853—Modification of Land Conveyance, Former Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

This section would amend section 2873 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (division B of Public Law 108–375) and allow the Secretary of the Air Force to convey a third parcel at the former Griffiss Air Force Base to the Oneida County Industrial Development Agency.

Section 2854—Land Conveyance, Army Reserve Center, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey the Army Reserve Center in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania without consideration, to the Chambersburg Area School District for educational, education support, and community activities.

Section 2855—Land Conveyance, Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey 2.4 acres at Naval Air Station Oceana to the City of Virginia Beach for the purpose of permitting the City to expand services to support the Marine Animal Care Center.

Section 2856—Land Conveyance, Haines Tank Farm, Haines, Alaska

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey 201 acres at the former Haines Fuel Terminal to the Chilkoot Indian Association for industrial and commercial development purposes.

Section 2857—Completion of Land Exchange and Consolidation, Fort Lewis, Washington

This section would amend section 2837 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107), as amended by section 2852 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (division B of Public Law 108–375) and change the nature of the land conveyance from the Secretary of the Army to the Nisqually Tribe. Specifically, the conveyance would be modified by striking "may make the transfer" and inserting "shall make the transfer".

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2871—Revised Authority to Establish National Monument to Honor United States Armed Forces Working Dog Teams

This section would amend section 2877 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) by authorizing the John Burnam Monument Foundation, Inc., to provide recurring maintenance of the monument authorized.

Section 2872—Naming of Child Development Center at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in Honor of Mr. S. Lee Kling

This section would designate a child development center at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri as the "S. Lee Kling Child Development Center".

Section 2873—Conditions on Establishment of Cooperative Security Location in Palanquero, Colombia

This section would prohibit, in this division or otherwise, funds being made available for military construction of a cooperative security location (CSL) at German Olano Airbase in Palanquero, Republic of Colombia, until 15 days from the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that an agreement has been entered into with the government of Colombia that permits the establishment of the cooperative security location at the German Olano Airbase in a manner that will enable the United States Southern Command to execute its Theater Posture Strategy in cooperation with the armed forces of Colombia. The committee notes that in title 23 of this Act, the committee includes a provision that would authorize the appropriation of $46.0 million, as requested by the Department of Defense, to construct the CSL at Palanquero, under the working premise that an agreement would be reached with the government of Colombia during fiscal year 2010.

This section does not provide for, authorize, or establish the permanent stationing of United States armed forces in Colombia.

Section 2874—Military Activities at United States Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center

This section would amend section 1806 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11) by ensuring the United States Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center is not restricted or precluded by conducting activities at the Bridgeport Winter Recreation Center, California.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,404,984,000 for Overseas Contingency Operations military construction. The committee recommends authorization of $1,404,984,000 for military construction.

TITLE XXIX - OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Country	Location	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	BASIC LOAD AMMUNITION HOLDING AREA	7,500		7,500
ARMY	AF	KABUL	USFOR-A HEADQUARTERS & HOUSING	98,000		98,000
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	TROOP HOUSING PHASE 2	4,250	-4,250	0
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	TROOP HOUSING PHASE 3	22,000	-22,000	0
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	4,500		4,500
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	TANKER TRUCK OFFLOAD FACILITY	23,000		23,000
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	4,500		4,500
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	4,500		4,500
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	SOUTHPARK ROADS	11,000		11,000
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	DRAINAGE SYSTEM, PH 2	21,000		21,000
ARMY	AF	MAYWAND	DINING FACILITY	6,600		6,600
ARMY	AF	FRONTENAC	CONTINGENCY HOUSING	3,800	-3,800	0
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	DINING FACILITY	8,900		8,900
ARMY	AF	TARIN KOWT	DINING FACILITY	4,350		4,350
ARMY	AF	WOLVERINE	DINING FACILITY	2,200		2,200
ARMY	AF	FRONTENAC	DINING FACILITY	2,200		2,200
ARMY	AF	AIRBORNE	DINING FACILITY	2,200		2,200
ARMY	AF	SHANK	DINING FACILITY	4,350		4,350
ARMY	AF	ALTIMUR	DINING FACILITY	2,150		2,150
ARMY	AF	JOYCE	DINING FACILITY	2,100		2,100
ARMY	AF	GARDEZ	TACTICAL RUNWAY	28,000		28,000
ARMY	AF	SHANK	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION GRID	4,600		4,600
ARMY	AF	SHANK	TROOP HOUSING, PH 2	8,600	-8,600	0

TITLE XXIX - OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Country	Location	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
ARMY	AF	SHANK	WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	8,100		8,100
ARMY	AF	AIRBORNE	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,600		5,600
ARMY	AF	SALERNO	WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	5,500		5,500
ARMY	AF	GHAZNI	WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	5,500		5,500
ARMY	AF	ASADABAD	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,500		5,500
ARMY	AF	BOSTICK	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,500		5,500
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	ACCESS ROADS	21,000		21,000
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	4,500		4,500
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	ENTRY CONTROL POINT AND ACCESS ROADS	14,200		14,200
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	FUEL SYSTEM, PH 2	14,200		14,200
ARMY	AF	TARIN KOWT	FUEL SYSTEM PHASE 2	11,800		11,800
ARMY	AF	WOLVERINE	FUEL SYSTEM, PH 1	5,800		5,800
ARMY	AF	DWYER	FUEL SYSTEM, PH 1	5,800		5,800
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	10,000		10,000
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	MEDLOG WAREHOUSE	3,350		3,350
ARMY	AF	JALALABAD	CONTINGENCY HOUSING	6,900	-6,900	0
ARMY	AF	BLESSING	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,600		5,600
ARMY	AF	METHAR-LAM	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	4,150		4,150
ARMY	AF	GARDEZ	CONTINGENCY HOUSING	8,400	-8,400	0
ARMY	AF	WOLVERINE	WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	6,900		6,900
ARMY	AF	DWYER	WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	6,900		6,900
ARMY	AF	KABUL	CAMP PHOENIX WEST EXPANSION	39,000		39,000
ARMY	AF	TARIN KOWT	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	6,800		6,800

TITLE XXIX - OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Country	Location	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
ARMY	AF	SHANK	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2,650		2,650
ARMY	AF	MAYWAND	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,600		5,600
ARMY	AF	SHARANA	ROTARY WING PARKING	32,000		32,000
ARMY	AF	SHARANA	AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT	14,000		14,000
ARMY	AF	SHARANA	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	12,200		12,200
ARMY	AF	SHARANA	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION GRID	2,600		2,600
ARMY	AF	JALALABAD	DINING FACILITY	4,350		4,350
ARMY	AF	JALALABAD	AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT	35,000		35,000
ARMY	AF	JALALABAD	PERIMETER FENCING	2,050		2,050
ARMY	AF	SALERNO	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION GRID	2,600		2,600
ARMY	AF	SALERNO	FUEL SYSTEM, PH 1	12,800		12,800
ARMY	AF	SALERNO	DINING FACILITY	4,300		4,300
ARMY	AF	ALTIMUR	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,600		5,600
ARMY	AF	JOYCE	WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	5,600		5,600
ARMY	AF	GARDEZ	DINING FACILITY	2,200		2,200
ARMY	AF	GARDEZ	FUEL SYSTEM, PH 1	6,000		6,000
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	ROADS	4,300		4,300
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	TROOP HOUSING, PH 3	3,250	-3250	0
ARMY	AF	SALERNO	RUNWAY UPGRADE	25,000		25,000
ARMY	AF	TARIN KOWT	AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT	35,000		35,000
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	LEVEL 3 MEDICAL FACILITY	16,500		16,500
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	WAREHOUSE	20,000		20,000
ARMY	AF	KANDAHAR	THEATER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	55,000		55,000

TITLE XXIX - OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Country	Location	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	6,200		6,200
ARMY	AF	DWYER	DINING FACILITY	2,200		2,200
ARMY	AF	DWYER	CONTINGENCY HOUSING PHASE 1	8,600	-8600	0
ARMY	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	TROOP HOUSING, PH 4	3,800	-3800	0
ARMY	AF	DWYER	CONTINGENCY HOUSING PH 2	6,900	-6900	0
ARMY	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	20,000	100	20,100
ARMY	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	76,284		76,284
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	APS Compound	0	38000	38,000
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	Command and Control Facility	0	38000	38,000
ARMY	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	Perimeter Fence and Guard Towers	0	7000	7,000
NSA	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	CLASSIFIED PROJECT	6,000	-6000	0
NSA	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	600	-600	0
AF	AF	WOLVERINE	CARGO HANDLING AREA	4,900		4,900
AF	AF	DWYER	CARGO HANDLING AREA	4,900		4,900
AF	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	CARGO TERMINAL	13,800		13,800
AF	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	AVIATION OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	8,900		8,900
AF	AF	BAGRAM AIR BASE	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTER SHELTER	6,400		6,400
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	STRATEGIC AIRLIFT APRON EXPANSION	32,000		32,000
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	CAS APRON EXPANSION	40,000		40,000
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	ISR APRON	41,000		41,000
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	SECURE RSOI FACILITY	10,000		10,000

TITLE XXIX - OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Country	Location	Project Title	FY 2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	CARGO HANDLING AREA	18,000		18,000
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	AVIATION OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE FACS	8,900		8,900
AF	AF	TOMBSTONE/BASTION	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTER SHELTER	6,300		6,300
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	SECURE RSOI FACILITY	9,700		9,700
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	TACTICAL AIRLFIT APRON	29,000		29,000
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	REFUELER APRON/RELOCATE HCP	66,000		66,000
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	CAS APRON EXPANSION	25,000		25,000
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	ISR APRON EXPANSION	40,000		40,000
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	AVIATION OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	10,500		10,500
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTER SHELTER	6,400		6,400
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	CARGO HELICOPTER APRON	32,000		32,000
AF	AF	KANDAHAR	RELOCATE NORTH AIRFIELD ROAD	16,000		16,000
AF	AF	SHANK	CARGO HANDLING AREA	4,900		4,900
AF	AF	TARIN KOWT	CARGO HANDLING AREA	4,900		4,900
AF	ZU	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	PLANNING AND DESIGN	35,000		35,000
			Grand Total Military Construction	**1,404,984**	**0**	**1,404,984**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends reduction or elimination of funding for several projects contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. These reductions include:

(1) $76,500,000 for 10 troop housing projects at various locations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

The budget request included $76,500,000 to support construction of these projects.

The committee notes that these projects are projected to be funded by other authorities in fiscal year 2009. Accordingly, the committee recommends $0, a reduction of $76,500,000.

(2) $6,600,000 for a classified project.

The budget request included $6,600,000 to support planning, design, and construction of this project.

The committee notes that these projects will be funded using the operations and maintenance funds in fiscal year 2009. Accordingly, the committee recommends $0, a reduction of $6,600,000.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2901—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize war-related military construction projects for the Army. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Section 2902—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize war-related military construction projects for the Air Force. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Section 2903—Construction Authorization for Facilities for Office of Defense Representative-Pakistan

Notwithstanding section 2801 of title 10, United States Code, this section would authorize to be appropriated, up to $25.0 million for the planning, design, and construction of facilities on the United States Embassy Compound in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan for use by the Office of Defense Representative-Pakistan (ODRP). This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the House Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the number of personnel and the activities of the ODRP beginning with a report 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and continuing semiannually thereafter. This section would allow the submission of the report in classified form. The report would terminate after two years.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained $16.4 billion for atomic energy defense activities. Of this amount, $9.9 billion is for the programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration and $6.4 billion is for environmental and other defense activities.

The committee believes that the budget request for Department of Energy National Security Programs for fiscal year 2010 reflects more risk within National Nuclear Security Administration programs than it does in Defense Environmental Cleanup activities. Because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5) included $5.1 billion in additional funding for Defense Environmental Cleanup, the committee believes these activities are well positioned to address program challenges during fiscal year 2010. At the same time, the request for the National Nuclear Security Administration does not adequately address the recognized need for increased investment in the Stockpile Stewardship Program and in Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation programs. The committee therefore recommends a shift in resources from Defense Environmental Cleanup to the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Stockpile Stewardship Program, in order to more appropriately balance risk across Department of Energy National Security Programs. The committee further recommends increased funding for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation programs.

The committee recommends $16.5 billion, an increase of $83.3 million to the amount of the request.

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation			
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Energy Programs			
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	6,188	0	6,188
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National Nuclear Security Administration:			
Weapons activities	6,384,431	132,000	6,516,431
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,136,709	402,600	2,539,309
Naval reactors	1,003,133	0	1,003,133
Office of the administrator	420,754	0	420,754
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**9,945,027**	**534,600**	**10,479,627**
Environmental and other defense activities:			
Defense environmental cleanup	5,495,831	-471,340	5,024,491
Other defense activities	852,468	20,000	872,468
Defense nuclear waste disposal	98,400	0	98,400
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,446,699**	**-451,340**	**5,995,359**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**16,391,726**	**83,260**	**16,474,986**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**16,397,914**	**83,260**	**16,481,174**

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability			
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability			
Infrastructure security & energy restoration	6,188	0	6,188
Weapons Activities			
Directed stockpile work			
Life extension programs			
W76 Life extension program	209,196	0	209,196
Total, Life extension programs	**209,196**	**0**	**209,196**
Stockpile systems			
B61 Stockpile systems	124,456	0	124,456
W76 Stockpile systems	65,497	0	65,497
W78 Stockpile systems	50,741	0	50,741
W80 Stockpile systems	19,064	0	19,064
B83 Stockpile systems	35,682	0	35,682
W87 Stockpile systems	51,817	0	51,817
W88 Stockpile systems	43,043	0	43,043
Total, Stockpile systems	**390,300**	**0**	**390,300**
Weapons dismantlement and disposition			
Operation and maintenance	84,100	0	84,100
Total, Weapons dismantlement and disposition	**84,100**	**0**	**84,100**

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Stockpile services			
Production support	301,484	0	301,484
Research and development support	37,071	0	37,071
R&D certification and safety	143,076	10,000	153,076
Dynamic plutonium experiment - NTS		[10,000]	
Management, technology, and production	200,223	0	200,223
Plutonium infrastructure sustainment	149,201	0	149,201
Total, Stockpile services	**831,055**	**10,000**	**841,055**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**1,514,651**	**10,000**	**1,524,651**
Campaigns:			
Science campaign			
Advanced certification	19,400	10,000	29,400
Program increase		[6,000]	
Dual Validation		[4,000]	
Primary assessment technologies	80,181	0	80,181
Dynamic materials properties	86,617	0	86,617
Academic alliances	30,251	0	30,251
Advanced radiography	22,328	0	22,328
Secondary assessment technologies	77,913	0	77,913
Total, Science campaign	**316,690**	**10,000**	**326,690**
Engineering campaign			
Enhanced surety	42,000	5,000	47,000

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Program increase		[5,000]	
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	18,000	0	18,000
Nuclear survivability	21,000	0	21,000
Enhanced surveillance	69,000	0	69,000
Total, Engineering campaign	**150,000**	**5,000**	**155,000**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign			
Ignition	106,734	5,000	111,734
National Ignition Campaign program increase		[5,000]	
NIF diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	72,252	5,000	77,252
National Ignition Campaign program increase		[5,000]	
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	5,000	10,000	15,000
Z Machine operations, Sandia National Laboratory		[10,000]	
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas	4,000	0	4,000
Facility operations and target production	248,929	12,000	260,929
National Ignition Campaign program increase		[12,000]	
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign	**436,915**	**32,000**	**468,915**
Advanced simulation and computing campaign			
Operation and maintenance	556,125	30,000	586,125
Program increase		[30,000]	
Total, Advanced simulation and computing campaign	**556,125**	**30,000**	**586,125**
Readiness Campaign			

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Stockpile readiness	5,746	0	5,746
High explosives and weapon operations	4,608	0	4,608
Nonnuclear readiness	12,701	0	12,701
Tritium readiness	68,246	0	68,246
Advanced design and production technologies	8,699	0	8,699
Total, Readiness campaign	**100,000**	**0**	**100,000**
Total, Campaigns	**1,559,730**	**77,000**	**1,636,730**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)			
Operation of facilities			
Operation of facilities			
Kansas City Plant	169,056	0	169,056
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	86,670	0	86,670
Los Alamos National Laboratory	311,776	0	311,776
Nevada Test Site	79,583	0	79,583
Pantex Plant	131,602	15,000	146,602
Program increase		[15,000]	
Sandia National Laboratories	104,133	10,000	114,133
Program increase		[10,000]	
Savannah River Site	128,580	0	128,580
Y-12 National Security Complex	210,774	15,000	225,774
Program increase		[15,000]	
Institutional Site Support	120,129	0	120,129
Total, Operation of facilities	**1,342,303**	**40,000**	**1,382,303**

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Program readiness	73,021	0	73,021
Material recycle and recovery	69,542	0	69,542
Containers	23,392	0	23,392
Storage	24,708	0	24,708
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)	**1,532,966**	**40,000**	**1,572,966**
Construction:			
10-D-501 Nuclear facilities risk reduction Y-12 National security complex, Oakridge, TN	12,500	0	12,500
99-D-141 Pit disassembly and conversion facility, SRS	30,321	0	30,321
09-D-007 LANSCE refurbishment, Los Alamos National Laboratory	0	15,000	15,000
Program increase in support of RTBF		[15,000]	
09-D-404 Test capabilities revitalization II, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM	0	5,000	5,000
Program increase in support of RTBF		[5,000]	
08-D-801 High pressure fire loop (HPFL), Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX	31,910	0	31,910
08-D-804 TA-55 Reinvestment project, Los Alamos National Laboratory	0	5,000	5,000
Program increase in support of RTBF		[5,000]	
08-D-802 High Explosive Pressing Facility, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX	0	-20,000	-20,000
Prior year savings		[-20,000]	
06-D-140 Project engineering design (PED), various locations	70,678	0	70,678
06-D-402 NTS replace fire stations 1 & 2 Nevada Test Site, NV	1,473	0	1,473
04-D-125 Chemistry and metallurgy facility replacement project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM	55,000	0	55,000

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
04-D-128 TA-18 Criticality experiments facility (CEF), Los Alamos National Laboratory Nevada Test Site, NV	1,500	0	1,500
Total, Construction	**203,382**	**5,000**	**208,382**
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**1,736,348**	**45,000**	**1,781,348**
Secure transportation asset			
Operation and equipment	138,772	0	138,772
Program direction	96,143	0	96,143
Total, Secure transportation asset	**234,915**	**0**	**234,915**
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response	**221,936**	**0**	**221,936**
Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program			
Operation and maintenance	144,959	0	144,959
Construction:			
07-D-253 TA 1 heating systems modernization (HSM) Sandia National Laboratory	9,963	0	9,963
Total, Construction	**9,963**	**0**	**9,963**
Total, Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program	**154,922**	**0**	**154,922**
Site stewardship			
Environmental projects and operations	41,288	0	41,288
Nuclear materials integration	20,000	0	20,000
Stewardship planning	29,086	0	29,086
Total, Site stewardship	**90,374**	**0**	**90,374**

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Environmental projects and operations			
Long term stewardship	0	0	0
Safeguards and security			
Defense nuclear security			
Operation and maintenance	700,044	0	700,044
Construction:			
10-D-701 Security improvements project Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, TN	49,000	0	49,000
Total, Construction	**49,000**	**0**	**49,000**
Total, Defense nuclear security	**749,044**	**0**	**749,044**
Cyber security	122,511	0	122,511
Total, Safeguards and security	**871,555**	**0**	**871,555**
Total, Weapons Activities	**6,384,431**	**132,000**	**6,516,431**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Nonproliferation and verification R&D			
Operation and maintenance	297,300	0	297,300
Nonproliferation and international security	207,202	0	207,202
International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	552,300	179,100	731,400
Program Increase		[179,100]	
Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production program	24,507	0	24,507
Fissile materials disposition			

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition			
Operation and maintenance			
U.S. plutonium disposition	90,896	0	90,896
U.S. uranium disposition	34,691	0	34,691
Supporting activities	1,075	0	1,075
Total, Operation and maintenance	**126,662**	**0**	**126,662**
Construction:			
99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	504,238	0	504,238
99-D-141-02 Waste Solidification Building, Savannah River, SC	70,000	0	70,000
Total, Construction	**574,238**	**0**	**574,238**
Total, U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition	**700,900**	**0**	**700,900**
Russian surplus materials disposition	1,000	0	1,000
Total, Fissile materials disposition	**701,900**	**0**	**701,900**
Global threat reduction initiative	353,500	223,500	577,000
Program Increase		[223,500]	
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,136,709**	**402,600**	**2,539,309**
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development			
Operation and maintenance			
Operation and maintenance	935,533	0	935,533
Total, Operation and maintenance	**935,533**	**0**	**935,533**
Construction:			

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
10-D-903, Security upgrades, KAPL	1,500	0	1,500
10-D-904, NRF infrastructure upgrades, Idaho	700	0	700
09-D-190, PED, Infrastructure upgrades, KAPL	1,000	0	1,000
09-D-902, NRF Office Building #2 ECC Upgrade, Idaho	6,400	0	6,400
08-D-190 Project engineering and design Expended Core Facility M-290 recovering discharge station, Naval Reactor Facility, ID	9,500	0	9,500
07-D-190 Materials research technology complex (MRTC)	11,700	0	11,700
Total, Construction	**30,800**	**0**	**30,800**
Total, Naval reactors development	**966,333**	**0**	**966,333**
Program direction	36,800	0	36,800
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,003,133**	**0**	**1,003,133**
Office of the Administrator			
Office of the administrator	431,074	0	431,074
Use of prior year balances	-10,320	0	-10,320
Total, Office of the Administrator	**420,754**	**0**	**420,754**
Defense Environmental Cleanup			
Closure sites:			
Closure sites administration	8,225	0	8,225
Miamisburg	33,243	0	33,243
Total, Closure sites	**41,468**	**0**	**41,468**
Hanford site:			

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
2012 accelerated completions			
Nuclear facility D&D river corridor closure project	327,955	0	327,955
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition PFP	118,087	0	118,087
SNF stabilization and disposition	55,325	0	55,325
Total, 2012 accelerated completions	**501,367**	**0**	**501,367**
2035 accelerated completions			
Nuclear facility D&D - remainder of Hanford	70,250	0	70,250
Richland community and regulatory support	21,940	0	21,940
Soil and water remediation - groundwater vadose zone	176,766	0	176,766
Solid waste stabilization and disposition 200 area	132,757	0	132,757
Total, 2035 accelerated completions	**401,713**	**0**	**401,713**
Total, Hanford site	**903,080**	**0**	**903,080**
Idaho National Laboratory:			
SNF stabilization and disposition - 2012	14,768	0	14,768
Solid waste stabilization and disposition	137,000	0	137,000
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	95,800	0	95,800
Construction			
06-D-401 Sodium bearing waste treatment project, Idaho	83,700	0	83,700
Soil and water remediation - 2012	71,000	0	71,000
Idaho community and regulatory support	3,900	0	3,900
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**406,168**	**0**	**406,168**

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
NNSA sites			
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	910	0	910
NNSA Service Center/SPRU	17,938	0	17,938
Nevada	65,674	0	65,674
California site support	238	0	238
Sandia National Laboratories	2,864	0	2,864
Los Alamos National Laboratory	189,000	0	189,000
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**276,624**	**0**	**276,624**
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
Building 3019	38,900	0	38,900
Nuclear facility D & D ORNL	38,900	0	38,900
Nuclear facility D & D Y-12	34,000	0	34,000
Nuclear facility D & D, E. Tennessee technology park	100	0	100
OR reservation community and regulatory support	6,253	0	6,253
Solid waste stabilization and disposition - 2012	35,615	0	35,615
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**153,768**	**0**	**153,768**
Office of River Protection:			
Waste treatment and immobilization plant			
Construction:			
01-D-416 Waste treatment and immobilization plant			
01-D-16A Low activity waste facility	100,000	0	100,000
01-D-16B Analytical laboratory	55,000	0	55,000

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
01-D-16C Balance of facilities	50,000	0	50,000
01-D-16D High level waste facility	160,000	0	160,000
01-D-16E Pretreatment facility	325,000	0	325,000
Total, Waste treatment and immobilization plant	**690,000**	**0**	**690,000**
Tank farm activities			
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	408,000	0	408,000
Total, Office of River Protection	**1,098,000**	**0**	**1,098,000**
Savannah River sites:			
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition			
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition	385,310	0	385,310
Construction:			
08-D-414 Project engineering and design Plutonium Vitrification Facility, VL	6,315	0	6,315
Total, Nuclear material stabilization and disposition	**391,625**	**0**	**391,625**
2035 accelerated completions			
SR community and regulatory support	18,300	0	18,300
Spent nuclear fuel stabilization and disposition	38,768	0	38,768
Total, 2035 accelerated completions	**57,068**	**0**	**57,068**
Tank farm activities			
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	527,138	0	527,138
Construction:			

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
05-D-405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	234,118	0	234,118
Total, Tank farm activities	**761,256**	**0**	**761,256**
Total, Savannah River sites	**1,209,949**	**0**	**1,209,949**
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Waste isolation pilot plant	144,902	0	144,902
Central characterization project	13,730	0	13,730
Transportation	33,851	0	33,851
Community and regulatory support	27,854	0	27,854
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**220,337**	**0**	**220,337**
Program direction	355,000	0	355,000
Program support	34,000	0	34,000
Safeguards and Security:			
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	4,644	0	4,644
Oak Ridge Reservation	32,400	0	32,400
West Valley	1,859	0	1,859
Paducah	8,190	0	8,190
Portsmouth	17,509	0	17,509
Richland/Hanford Site	82,771	0	82,771
Savannah River Site	132,064	0	132,064
Total, Safeguards and Security	**279,437**	**0**	**279,437**

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Technology development	55,000	0	55,000
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	463,000		463,000
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**5,495,831**	**0**	**5,495,831**
UNDISTRIBUTED			
Realignment to support NNSA Weapons Activities	0	-102,540	-102,540
Transfer to Title II	0	-368,800	-368,800
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,495,831**	**-471,340**	**5,024,491**
Other Defense Activities			
Health, safety and security			
Health, safety and security	337,757	20,000	357,757
Program increase		[20,000]	
Program direction	112,125	0	112,125
Total, Health, safety and security	**449,882**	**20,000**	**469,882**
Office of Legacy Management			
Legacy management	177,618	0	177,618
Program direction	12,184	0	12,184
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**189,802**	**0**	**189,802**
Nuclear energy			
Infrastructure			
Idaho facilities management			

Title XXXI -- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2010 Request	House Change	House Authorized
INL infrastructure O&M	83,358	0	83,358
Total, Infrastructure	**83,358**	**0**	**83,358**
Total, Nuclear energy	**83,358**	**0**	**83,358**
Defense related administrative support	122,982	0	122,982
Office of hearings and appeals	6,444	0	6,444
Total, Other Defense Activities	**852,468**	**20,000**	**872,468**
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal			
Defense nuclear waste disposal	98,400	0	98,400
Total, Department of Energy	**16,397,914**	**83,260**	**16,481,174**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Overview

The budget request contained $9.9 billion for the programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends $10.5 billion, an increase of $534.6 million to the budget request.

Weapons Activities

Stockpile Stewardship Program

The committee views execution of the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program (SSP) as the core national security mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration. The SSP utilizes data from previous nuclear tests, unique experimental tools, unmatched advanced simulation and computing capabilities, and the world's foremost nuclear weapons scientists, engineers, and technicians to maintain the safety and reliability of our weapons without nuclear tests.

After more than a decade of successful stewardship, the effort is poised to move into a second major phase. In the first phase, stockpile stewardship investments were largely focused on developing advanced simulation and computing capabilities and constructing world-class experimental tools, such as the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic-Test facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Z Machine at Sandia National Laboratory. These experimental facilities, simulation and computing capabilities, and the scientists, engineers, and technicians supporting the Stockpile Stewardship Program, together form the pillars on which the stewardship program is based.

In its second phase, the SSP aims to advance the science of stewardship so that the performance of the stockpile can be validated without direct reliance on historical underground test data. The committee believes the Stockpile Stewardship Program can only advance in this fashion if the experimental capabilities that have been developed are exercised, and the scientists, engineers, and technicians employed in the nuclear security enterprise are actively engaged in challenging, meaningful work. Such activity is imperative because specific areas of remaining uncertainty about the performance of our nuclear weapons can only be illuminated through experiments facilitated by these capabilities.

As the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States noted in its final report, absent such activity, the nation will not be able to sustain the intellectual capital that is critical to maintaining its deterrent forces. The committee notes that many of these same scientists, engineers, and technicians provide the intellectual capital for other critical national security priorities, including nuclear nonproliferation, arms control verification, and nuclear forensics.

The committee believes the continued success of the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program is all the more critical as the Administration conducts the Nuclear Posture Review required by

the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), and as the nation pursues negotiations with the Russian Federation on reducing our respective nuclear arsenals.

In its final report, the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States noted that the intellectual infrastructure of the nuclear weapons complex "is in serious trouble—perhaps more so than the physical complex itself." The commission stated that it "strongly recommends that significant steps be taken to remedy the situation." The committee shares this concern; elsewhere in this title, the committee includes legislative provisions to strengthen and sustain the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program and recommends additional funding for key elements of the program.

Directed Stockpile Work—Stockpile Services—Research and Development Certification and Safety

The budget request contained $831.1 million for Stockpile Services, including $143.1 million for Research and Development Certification and Safety, a reduction of $44.5 million from the fiscal year 2009 appropriated level. The committee understands the budget request would not fully support experimental tests previously planned in support of the Science Campaign and the Stockpile Stewardship Program.

The committee therefore recommends $841.1 million for Stockpile Services, including $153.1 million for Research and Development Certification and Safety, an increase of $10.0 million, to support dynamic plutonium experiments at the Nevada Test Site.

Science Campaign—Advanced Certification

The budget request contained $316.7 million for the Science Campaign, including $19.4 million for Advanced Certification.

The committee believes additional investment is needed to support the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program as it moves into its second phase. In particular, the committee believes additional investment is needed to support analysis of various approaches to stockpile stewardship and management.

The committee also believes that the continued success of the Stockpile Stewardship Program requires thorough and rigorous scientific review processes to maintain the strategic deterrent without nuclear testing. Experts, including the JASON scientific advisory panel, have urged enhanced peer review within the stewardship program. Elsewhere in this title, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish a dual validation approach as part of the annual weapons assessment and certification process.

The committee recommends $326.7 million for the Science Campaign, including $29.4 million for Advanced Certification, an increase of $10.0 million. From within this recommended increase, the committee recommends $4.0 million to initiate dual validation of the B61 and B83 bombs, and the W78 and W87 warheads.

Engineering Campaign

The budget request contained $150.0 million for the Engineering Campaign, including $42.0 million for Enhanced Surety. The committee supports these activities, but understands that the request

is insufficient to fully support analysis of options for increasing the surety of existing legacy stockpile systems.

The committee therefore recommends $155.0 million for the Engineering Campaign, including $47.0 million for Enhanced Surety, an increase of $5.0 million.

Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign

The budget request contained $436.9 million for the Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign.

The committee supports the National Ignition Campaign and believes the successful execution of this campaign is critical to the success of the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program. The committee understands the fiscal year 2010 budget request does not fully fund the risk reduction measures recommended by the National Ignition Campaign Baseline Execution Plan, and believes that additional resources are necessary. The committee is also concerned that the budget request would not adequately support pulsed power activities within the Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield Campaign during fiscal year 2010.

The committee therefore recommends $468.9 million, an increase of $32.0 million, for the Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign. Specifically, the committee recommends: $111.7 million for Ignition, an increase of $5.0 million; $77.3 million for NIF Diagnostics, Cryogenics, and Experimental Support, an increase of $5.0 million; $15.0 million for Pulsed Power Inertial Confinement Fusion, an increase of $10.0 million; and $260.9 million for Facility Operations and Target Production, an increase of $12.0 million.

Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign

The budget request contained $556.1 million for the Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC) Campaign.

The committee notes that the ASC Campaign funds the principal means of validating the performance of nuclear weapons absent nuclear explosive tests. As the major experimental tools of the Stockpile Stewardship Program are brought on line, more data will be available to inform these advanced simulations. Such simulations will be more robust than past efforts, and should yield greater confidence in the nation's enduring nuclear weapons stockpile. But such simulations will also require more advanced computing capabilities.

The committee therefore recommends $586.1 million for the Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign, an increase of $30.0 million, specifically to support planned transitions to the Sequoia and Zia platforms.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Operations of Facilities—Pantex Plant

The budget request contained $131.6 million within Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Operations of Facilities for the Pantex Plant. The committee understands that the budget request was not sufficient to fully address mission needs at Pantex, in support of weapons dismantlement, stockpile life extension program work, and surveillance.

The committee recommends $146.6 million, an increase of $15.0 million, for Operations of Facilities for the Pantex Plant to address National Nuclear Security Administration facility maintenance requirements.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Operations of Facilities—Sandia National Laboratories

The budget request contained $104.1 million within Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Operations of Facilities for Sandia National Laboratories. The committee notes that budget request was $19.8 million below the fiscal year 2009 funded level, and further understands that the request was not sufficient to support mission needs.

The committee recommends $114.1 million for Operations of Facilities for Sandia National Laboratories, an increase of $10.0 million.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Operations of Facilities—Y–12 National Security Complex

The budget request contained $210.8 million within Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Operations of Facilities for the Y–12 National Security Complex. The committee understands that the budget request was not sufficient to fully address mission needs at Y–12 in support of weapons dismantlement, refurbishment, and other national security missions. The committee believes these needs are important, given the age and condition of the existing uranium processing facility at the Y–12 National Security Complex.

The committee therefore recommends $225.8 million, an increase of $15.0 million, for Operations of Facilities for the Y–12 National Security Complex to reduce safety risks and security vulnerabilities.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities—Construction

The budget request contained $203.4 million for Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities (RTBF) Construction, but contained: no funding for Project 09–D–007, Los Alamos Neutron Science Center Refurbishment at Los Alamos National Laboratory; no funding for Project 09–D–404, Test Capabilities Revitalization II at Sandia National Laboratories; no funding for Project 08–D–804, TA–55 Reinvestment Project at Los Alamos National Laboratory; and no funding for Project 08–D–802, High Explosive Pressing Facility, Pantex Plant.

The RTBF program provides funding for the physical infrastructure of the nuclear security complex of laboratories, plants, and facilities. The committee is concerned that inadequate funding for such projects will undermine successful execution of the Stockpile Stewardship Program. However, the Government Accountability Office has identified up to $42.1 million in prior year unobligated balances associated with Project 08–D–802, High Explosive Pressing Facility, Pantex Plant, that should be available due to cancellation of that project. The committee understands that a portion of these unobligated funds will be needed for project closeout, but the committee believes that reallocation of a portion of these prior year

balances to other active projects is appropriate given the priorities left unmet by the budget request.

The committee therefore recommends $208.4 million for RTBF—Construction, an increase of $5.0 million. Specifically, the committee recommends: $15.0 million for Project 09–D–007, Los Alamos Neutron Science Center Refurbishment at Los Alamos National Laboratory; $5.0 million for Project 09–D–404, Test Capabilities Revitalization II at Sandia National Laboratories; and $5.0 million for Project 08–D–804, TA–55 Reinvestment Project at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The committee further recommends a decrease of $20.0 million from within prior year unobligated balances associated with Project 08–D–802, High Explosive Pressing Facility, Pantex Plant.

National Nuclear Security Administration Budget Categories

The committee notes that the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) executes a broad range of nuclear security programs, but its program and budget category descriptions do not accurately reflect this breadth. The committee notes that the largest budget category, Weapons Activities, includes activities that would be more accurately described as providing nuclear security or supporting the infrastructure of the nuclear laboratory and production complex.

The committee believes that additional clarity in the NNSA budget presentation would better reflect the breadth of programs administered by the NNSA. The committee therefore encourages the Administrator for Nuclear Security to consider creating additional budget categories that would be equivalent in stature to Weapons Activities and would include those activities whose purposes extend beyond direct weapons stockpile work. The committee believes additional detail in the budget request would more accurately reflect the range of programs administered by the NNSA.

National Nuclear Security Administration Governance

For more than a decade, the committee has been concerned with the organization and management of the Department of Energy's national security programs. These concerns prompted the committee to lead the effort in 1999 to enact the National Nuclear Security Administration Act of 1999, which was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65). A chief concern, both then and now, is that officials and employees responsible for the nuclear and national security programs executed by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) should not be subject to direction from the staff offices of the Department of Energy in executing those responsibilities.

As noted in the conference report (H. Rept. 106–301) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, ". . . each officer or employee of a contractor of the Administration would not be responsible to, or subject to the authority, direction, or control of any other officer, agent, or employee of the Department of Energy who is not an employee of the Administration, with the exception of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Energy."

However since the establishment of the NNSA 10 years ago, various studies and examinations have concluded that the Department

of Energy has not afforded the NNSA the intended autonomy, including 2 expert reviews completed this year.

The Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States concluded in its final report, issued on May 6, 2009, that "the governance structure of the NNSA is not delivering the needed results." The commission further noted that, "The leadership of all three weapons laboratories believes that the regulatory burden is excessive, a view endorsed by the Commission." The Stimson Center Task Force on Leveraging the Scientific and Technological Capabilities of the NNSA National Laboratories for 21st Century National Security, which issued its report on March 4, 2009, found that, "The Laboratories and Nevada Test Site need more federal leadership and less federal management to be effective and efficient."

The committee is aware that the Office of Management and Budget has directed an organizational assessment of NNSA to be conducted jointly by the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. The committee understands the assessment will include an examination of how NNSA supports the defense strategy and force structure that is being developed in the Quadrennial Defense Review and Nuclear Posture Review.

The committee encourages the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense, in conducting this review, to place a high priority on realizing the original intent of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act of 1999. Providing the NNSA with the ability to effectively and efficiently carry out its critical national security missions should be among the Administration's top priorities.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation

The budget request contained $2.1 billion for Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation programs.

The committee fully supports the goals of the NNSA's nonproliferation programs and continues to believe that such programs are critical to U.S. national security and must be a top national security priority. In recent years, the committee has expressed concern that a lack of effective policy guidance and leadership, as well as programmatic and funding constraints, have limited the progress of NNSA and other nonproliferation programs. The committee has also noted that despite the significant achievements of NNSA nonproliferation programs over the last 15 years, much remains to be done, and has emphasized the need for a strong national commitment to reinvigorate these programs.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) addressed these concerns by increasing funding for NNSA nonproliferation programs, including the International Nuclear Materials and Cooperation (MPC&A) Program and the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI). Public Law 110–181 and Public Law 110–417 also: required a report by the President on nuclear terrorism prevention; required reports by the Secretary of Energy on strengthening and expanding the NNSA International Radiological Threat Reduction, MPC&A, and Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (GIPP)

programs; authorized a nonproliferation and national security scholarship and fellowship program; provided the Secretary of Energy with authority to accept international contributions for the NNSA Russian Plutonium Disposition and MPC&A programs; and included other provisions to ensure that wherever possible, NNSA nonproliferation programs address threats involving nuclear and radiological weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise.

In addition, the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53), passed in the 110th Congress by both the House and Senate as H.R. 1 and commonly known as "the 9/11 bill," included a number of provisions and authorized funding to accelerate, strengthen, and expand NNSA nonproliferation programs. Provisions include the establishment of both a presidential coordinator and a congressional-executive commission on the prevention of weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism. However, the committee believes there are additional opportunities for NNSA nonproliferation programs to address the wide variety of global threats arising from the proliferation of nuclear and radiological weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise. The committee welcomes the President's commitment to reinvigorate nonproliferation programs and ensure that they are a top priority going forward. This Act specifically supports the President's goals and objectives for NNSA nonproliferation programs, and encourages these programs to maintain a particular focus on securing nuclear and radiological weapons and weapons-related materials and technologies at the source wherever possible.

Moreover, the committee continues to welcome actions by the NNSA to eliminate impediments to timely obligation and execution of authorized and appropriated funds for NNSA nonproliferation programs. In recent years, such actions have enabled the NNSA to achieve a level of uncommitted uncosted balances for most NNSA nonproliferation programs that is below the acceptable levels established by the NNSA in close coordination with the Government Accountability Office. The committee encourages the NNSA to continue its efforts to eliminate any remaining impediments to timely obligation and execution of funds for NNSA nonproliferation programs.

The committee authorizes $2.5 billion, an increase of $402.6 million. This includes an increase of $223.5 million for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative and $179.1 million for the International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation program.

Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development

The budget request contained $297.3 million for Nonproliferation Research and Development (R&D). The committee fully supports the goals of the R&D program, and continues to note that the program is the sole remaining U.S. Government capability for long-term nuclear nonproliferation research and development. The committee also continues to emphasize the importance of expanding U.S. scientific skills and resources and improving U.S. Government capabilities relating to both short- and long-term innovative nonproliferation research and development that will maintain U.S. technological advantage in this area.

The committee recommends $297.3 million, the amount of the budget request.

Radiation detection technology

The committee continues to encourage the National Nuclear Security Administration to work closely with the Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office on the research and development of radiation detection technology to ensure there is no duplication of research efforts, but rather a collaborative complementary approach to research in areas of common interest.

Nonproliferation and International Security

The budget request contained $207.2 million for Nonproliferation and International Security (NIS). The committee fully supports the goals of the NIS program.

The committee recommends $207.2 million, the amount of the budget request.

Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention

In recent years, the committee has been conducting vigorous oversight of the Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (GIPP) program. In section 3116 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee required a comprehensive review of the GIPP program and reports on: the goals of the program; criteria for partnership projects under the program; the plans for existing and new projects; and project funding. The committee appreciates the information provided by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) on the GIPP program in response to this reporting requirement. The committee particularly welcomes the completion of an interagency risk assessment of project institutes and facilities in the former Soviet Union (FSU) and the decision to focus on high priority institutes for engagement in this region. The committee also welcomes the new cost-sharing goal for GIPP projects in the FSU.

The committee recognizes that the GIPP program's engagement activities with former weapons of mass destruction (WMD) scientists continue to serve important U.S. nonproliferation interests, in part by helping to impede transfers of WMD expertise and know-how to states of concern or terrorist entities.

The committee encourages the NNSA to continue strengthening the management, implementation and oversight of the GIPP program as necessary to ensure the program achieves its intended nonproliferation objectives and in no way undermines U.S. national security interests. The committee also encourages the NNSA to consult with the committee regarding continued program improvements, and to keep the committee fully informed of significant program developments.

Global Nuclear Energy Partnership

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the National Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee expressed its concerns regarding the proliferation risks associated with the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). The com-

mittee addressed these concerns in section 3117 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The committee notes the budget request did not include any funding for GNEP activities from within any NNSA Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation program line, and welcomes this positive development.

International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation

The budget request contained $552.3 million for International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation (MPC&A). The committee fully supports the goals of the MPC&A program.

The committee recommends $731.4 million, an increase of $179.1 million as follows: $30.0 million to secure vulnerable nuclear weapons and weapons-usable material located outside the United States; and $149.1 million to deploy radiation detection equipment and related capabilities at high-threat border crossings and ports of transit to deter, detect, and interdict illicit transfers of materials that could be used in weapons of mass destruction or a radiological dispersion device, known as a "dirty bomb."

Second Line of Defense

The committee continues to encourage the National Nuclear Security Administration to closely coordinate its Second Line of Defense efforts to deter, detect, and interdict illicit transfers of nuclear and radioactive materials at border crossings and ports with the efforts of any other relevant U.S. agency or department, including the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security.

Fissile Materials Disposition

United States Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition

The budget request contained $700.9 million for the United States Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program.

The committee fully supports the goals of the United States Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program. The committee also continues to support execution of program activities and functions relating to disposition of U.S. surplus weapons-grade plutonium and the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility (MOX project), including management and direction of the MOX project, from within the National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Program, given the important nonproliferation objectives, benefits, and national security goals associated with these activities.

The committee recommends $700.9 million for U.S. Fissile Materials Disposition, the amount of the budget request.

Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition

The budget request contained $1.0 million for the Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program.

The committee fully supports the goals of the Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program, which include disposition of the Russian Federation's surplus weapons-grade plutonium. The committee continues to emphasize the importance of nonproliferation cooperation with the Russian Federation to U.S. nonprolifera-

tion objectives and national security goals. The committee supports the President's efforts to strengthen and expand such cooperation.

The committee also continues to urge the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to resolve any outstanding issues with Russia relating to the Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program and to move the program forward in a manner that is consistent with the program's nonproliferation objectives. Moreover, the committee continues to emphasize its concern with the use of fast reactors under the program and expects the NNSA to pursue a disposition path for Russia's surplus weapons-grade plutonium which ensures that any reactors used under the program do not produce plutonium and include necessary monitoring and inspection controls.

The committee encourages the NNSA to keep the committee fully informed of significant program developments and any funding needs to continue program activities during fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommends $1.0 million, the amount of the budget request.

Global Threat Reduction Initiative

The budget request contained $353.5 million for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI). The committee fully supports the goals of the GTRI program.

The committee recommends $577.0 million, an increase of $223.5 million, as follows: (1) $126.5 to support the President's four-year plan to secure and remove all known, vulnerable, weapons-usable nuclear material around the world by 2012; (2) $35.0 million to accelerate conversion of domestic and international research reactors from the use of weapons-usable highly-enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium; (3) $2.0 million to accelerate removal of vulnerable high-priority radiological sources located outside the United States; (4) $5.0 million to accelerate removal of excess and unwanted radiological sources within U.S. borders; (5) $10.0 million to accelerate efforts to secure sites with vulnerable high-priority nuclear and radiological sources located outside the United States; and (6) $45.0 million to accelerate efforts to secure U.S. research and test reactors and sites with high-priority radiological sources.

Office of the United States Coordinator for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism

The committee notes that the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53), passed in the 110th Congress by both the House of Representatives and the Senate as H.R. 1 and commonly known as "the 9/11 bill," established a presidential coordinator on the prevention of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and terrorism. The committee welcomes the President's appointment of a government-wide coordinator on WMD issues, and encourages the coordinator to keep the committee informed of developments with respect to U.S. efforts in this critical area.

Office of the Administrator

The budget request contained $420.8 million for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Office of the Administrator. The committee encourages the Office of the Administrator to ad-

dress any issues of limited staff capacity, capabilities, and resources related to implementation of critical NNSA nonproliferation programs and to advise the committee of any funding needs in this regard.

The committee recommends $420.8 million, the amount of the budget request.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Overview

The budget request contained $6.4 billion for environmental and other defense activities. The committee recommends $6.0 billion, a decrease of $451.3 million.

Defense Environmental Cleanup

Defense Environmental Cleanup program funding

The budget request contained $5.5 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup, a decrease of $161.4 million from the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2009.

The committee is aware that the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5) provided an additional $5.1 billion in funding for Defense Environmental Cleanup. The committee is also aware that, according to a report issued by the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management in January 2009, pursuant to the requirement established by section 3130 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the cost to complete the current remaining work scope for the Department of Energy's Environmental Management program is between $205 billion and $260 billion. At current funding rates, the cleanup will take decades. The committee believes that the additional resources provided for the program in Public Law 111–5 were needed, particularly following the trend from fiscal years 2005 through 2008, during which time the program's annual budgets were decreasing while program lifecycle costs and work scope were increasing. The committee is supportive of the Department of Energy's expressed intent to focus the additional funding on reducing the footprint of contamination and on accelerating cleanup efforts while creating thousands of new jobs. The committee encourages the Secretary of Energy to maintain the momentum gained through the provision of the Public Law 111–5 funding by robustly funding Defense Environmental Cleanup in future years.

The committee is aware that the Department of Energy Inspector General broadly observed in a March 2009 report that the "infusion of these [Public Law 111–5] funds and the corresponding increase in effort required to ensure that they are properly controlled and disbursed in a timely manner will, without doubt, strain existing resources." At the same time, as mentioned elsewhere within this title, the committee recognizes the need for additional resources for the National Nuclear Security Administration's Stockpile Stewardship Program. The committee therefore recommends a decrease from the amount of the budget request for Defense Environmental Cleanup for fiscal year 2010 equivalent to two percent of the funding provided in Public Law 111–5, or $102.5 million. The com-

mittee recommends that the Secretary of Energy derive the decrease from among sites that are at greatest risk of being unable to execute Public Law 111–5 and fiscal year 2010 funding as planned in fiscal year 2010, or that are projected to meet regulatory milestones ahead of schedule in fiscal year 2010. However, the committee urges the Secretary to ensure that the distribution does not put any regulatory milestones at risk. The committee recommends the Secretary re-allocate these funds to the National Nuclear Security Administration to address Stockpile Stewardship Program funding shortfalls identified elsewhere in this title.

In addition, the committee believes that the need to sustain the F–22 production line warrants an additional transfer from Defense Environmental Cleanup of $368.8 million. The committee recommends that the Secretary of Energy also derive this decrease from among sites that are projected to meet regulatory milestones ahead of schedule in fiscal year 2010, or that are at greatest risk of being unable to execute Public Law 111–5 and fiscal year 2010 funding as planned in fiscal year 2010.

The committee recommends $5.0 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup, a decrease of $471.3 million from the amount of the budget request.

Consideration of lifecycle cleanup costs during definition phase of new nuclear facilities

The committee is aware that Department of Energy (DOE) order 413.3A, approved July 28, 2006, requires DOE elements, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, to consider lifecycle costs during the definition phase of the process for acquisition of capital assets. As defined in the order, lifecycle costs include "direct, indirect, recurring, nonrecurring, and other related costs incurred or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, production, operation, maintenance, support, long-term stewardship (if applicable), and final disposition of a project/system over its anticipated useful life span." The committee is supportive of the requirement to consider lifecycle costs during the definition phase for new capital assets, and wants to ensure that costs associated with safely addressing decontamination, decommissioning, and potential future environmental liabilities are considered as a part of the critical decision process for nuclear facilities.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to: (1) conduct a review of policies and guidance for consideration of final disposition costs and requirements, including for decontamination, decommissioning, and environmental cleanup, during the definition phase or subsequent phases of the acquisition process for new nuclear facility construction projects; and (2) assess the degree to which, pursuant to DOE order 413.3A or other relevant policies, potential environmental liabilities and cleanup costs are currently being considered during each of the acquisition project phases for new nuclear facilities under the purview of any DOE element. The committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a report on the results of the assessment, including any recommendations deemed necessary, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2010.

Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal

The budget request contained $98.4 million for defense nuclear waste disposal.

The committee is aware that the President has indicated that he does not believe Yucca Mountain is a "suitable" site for a permanent high-level waste repository. The committee notes that approximately $7.7 billion has been invested into the Yucca Mountain site since Congress designated Yucca Mountain as the sole repository site in 1987. The committee also notes that Yucca Mountain remains designated as the sole repository site by law as set forth in section 10134 of title 42, United States Code.

Although the Department of Energy assesses that a "delayed repository opening has no significant near-term impacts" on the Environmental Management program, the committee is nonetheless concerned about the impact on Defense Environmental Cleanup activities. The committee is also concerned about the Department's ability to comply with existing laws and regulatory agreements in the mid-term and long-term. The committee is aware that the Secretary of Energy intends to designate a blue-ribbon panel of experts to provide an assessment of potential alternative disposition options. The committee is concerned that defense waste, which accounts for approximately 10 percent of the total material planned for disposition at the Yucca Mountain site, might be overlooked. The committee expects that the Secretary's panel will dedicate time and thought to challenges and solutions that may be unique to defense waste.

The committee recommends $98.4 million for defense nuclear waste disposal, the amount of the budget request.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 3101—National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would authorize funds for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2010, including funds for weapons activities, defense nuclear nonproliferation programs, naval reactor programs, and the Office of the Administrator.

Section 3102—Defense Environmental Cleanup

This section would authorize funds for defense environmental cleanup activities for fiscal year 2010.

Section 3103—Other Defense Activities

This section would authorize funds for other defense activities for fiscal year 2010, including funds for Health, Safety, and Security, the Office of Legacy Management, and Nuclear Energy.

Section 3104—Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal

This section would authorize funds for defense nuclear waste disposal for fiscal year 2010.

Section 3105—Energy Security and Assurance

This section would authorize funds for energy security and assurance programs for fiscal year 2010.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 3111—Stockpile Stewardship Program

This section would make four changes to section 4201 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2521), which codifies the Stockpile Stewardship Program.

First, this section would clarify that the Stockpile Stewardship Program has two broad objectives. The first objective, as previously codified, would be to ensure the preservation of the core intellectual and technical competencies of the United States in nuclear weapons, including weapons design, system integration, manufacturing, security, use control, reliability assessment, and certification. This section would also codify a second broad objective to assure that the nuclear weapons stockpile is safe, secure, and reliable without underground testing.

Second, this section would clarify that advanced simulation and computing capabilities are needed, not only for simulating the detonation of nuclear weapons, but also for understanding the performance over time of those weapons.

Third, this section would add a new provision to section 4201, clarifying that execution of the Stockpile Stewardship Program requires material support for the full use of the advanced experimental capabilities and facilities in the nuclear security complex, including the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic-Test facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Z Machine at Sandia National Laboratory.

Fourth, this section would also add a new provision that requires material support for the sustainment and modernization of facilities with production and manufacturing capabilities that are necessary for the safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile, including: the Pantex Plant; the Y–12 National Security Complex; the Kansas City Plant; and the Savannah River Site.

Section 3112—Stockpile Management Program

This section would strike section 4204a of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2524), which codifies the Reliable Replacement Warhead program. This section would also amend section 4204, which establishes the Stockpile Life Extension Program, with a new provision establishing a Stockpile Management Program.

This section would establish that the objectives of the Stockpile Management Program are to: increase the reliability, safety, and security of the United States' nuclear weapons stockpile; further reduce the likelihood of the resumption of underground nuclear weapons testing; achieve reductions in the future size of the nuclear weapons stockpile; reduce the risk of accidental detonation; and reduce the risk that an element of the stockpile could ever be used by a person or entity hostile to the United States, its vital interests, or allies.

This section would also provide guidelines for stockpile management, requiring that changes may only be made to the stockpile in pursuit of these identified objectives. This section would further require that any changes must be consistent with basic design parameters, and must use components that are well understood or are certifiable without the need to resume underground nuclear weapons testing. Additionally, this section would provide that any such changes shall adhere to the design, certification, and production expertise resident in the nuclear security complex to fulfill current mission requirements of the existing stockpile.

The Stockpile Management Program would support and complement the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program, which focuses on sustaining the scientific and technical expertise and the experimental tools and capabilities needed to ensure that the nuclear stockpile is safe, secure, and reliable without nuclear testing. The Stockpile Management Program, in turn, would provide a framework for the activities associated with actual work on the weapons that comprise the stockpile, including limitations on any changes to the stockpile.

Section 3113—Plan for Execution of Stockpile Stewardship and Stockpile Management Programs

This section would amend section 4203 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2523) to modify existing requirements for annual plans to support execution of the Stockpile Stewardship and Stockpile Management Programs.

Specifically, this section would require the Secretary of Energy, working through the Administrator for Nuclear Security, to prepare and annually update a plan for achieving the objectives of the Stockpile Stewardship Program, including the Stockpile Management Program.

With respect to the Stockpile Stewardship Program, the plan would include: (1) a description of the key technical challenges to the program, and strategies for addressing these challenges without resorting to nuclear tests; (2) a plan for using the laboratories' experimental tools, including advanced simulation and computing capabilities, to ensure the nuclear weapons stockpile is safe, secure, and reliable without nuclear testing; (3) development of clear and specific criteria for judging whether the science-based tools being used to determine the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile are adequate to certify that the stockpile is safe and reliable; and (4) an assessment of the core scientific and technical competencies required to achieve the objectives of the Stockpile Stewardship Program and to execute other weapons and weapons-related activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration and the Department of Energy.

This section would amend existing requirements for submission of an annual plan for stockpile management, to clarify that the plan should describe the process used to recertify the safety, security, and reliability of each warhead type in the nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing.

This section would also require the Secretary of Energy to submit a report describing these plans to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2010, and updated reports each year thereafter.

Finally, this section would repeal section 2522 of title 50, United States Code, which requires that the Secretary of Energy develop "clear and specific criteria for judging whether the science-based tools being used by the Department of Energy for determining the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile are performing in a manner that will provide an adequate degree of certainty that the stockpile is safe and reliable." This requirement would be made part of the plan and report required by the amended section 2523 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act.

Section 3114—Dual Validation of Annual Weapons Assessment and Certification

This section would amend section 4205 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2525) to modify existing requirements for annual assessments and reports to the President and Congress regarding the condition of the United States' nuclear weapons stockpile.

The committee notes that while the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program has been successful, continued success depends on a thorough and rigorous scientific review process. Experts, including the JASON scientific advisory panel, have urged enhanced peer review within the stewardship program.

This section would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish a dual validation component of the annual assessment and certification process. Dual validation would provide each of the two primary nuclear weapons design laboratories, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Los Alamos National Laboratory, with an independent evaluation of the condition of each warhead for which it has lead responsibility.

This section would also require the Administrator to ensure that all surveillance and underground test data for all stockpile systems be accessible to both laboratories for use in the independent evaluations. This section would further require that each laboratory dual validation team utilize all available data to conduct its independent calculations, and be able to pursue independent experiments to support its evaluation.

This section would require the Administrator to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for implementing dual validation, including a schedule for such implementation, by March 1, 2010.

Section 3115—Annual Long-Term Plan for the Modernization and Refurbishment of the Nuclear Security Complex

This section would establish as United States policy that sustainment, modernization, and refurbishment of the nuclear security complex is mandatory for maintaining the future viability of the United States nuclear deterrent and a prerequisite for any reductions to the nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States.

This section would also require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to submit an annual plan for the modernization and refurbishment of the nuclear security complex, and a certification that the budget for that fiscal year and the future years' nuclear security program provide funding for modernization and refurbishment sufficient to support the National Security Strategy of the United

States and the nuclear posture of the United States as set forth in the most recent Nuclear Posture Review. The annual plans would include a program and schedule for funding the modernization and refurbishment of the nuclear security complex over the next 30 years, and a description of the necessary modernization and refurbishment measures to meet the requirements of the National Security Strategy.

This section would further require that if the budget for a fiscal year is insufficient to sustain the requirements of the annual nuclear security complex modernization plan, the Administrator for Nuclear Security must include in that year's plan a description of the risks to the ability of the nuclear security complex to support the annual certification process and to maintain the long-term viability of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS

Section 3121—Comptroller General Review of Management and Operations Contract Costs for National Security Laboratories

This section would require the Comptroller General to assess the costs associated with the transition to new management and operations (M&O) contracts which took place at Los Alamos National Laboratory in 2006 and at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 2007.

Specifically, this section would require the analysis to include: (1) a description of the costs associated with replacing the management of each lab from the University of California to Los Alamos National Security, LLC and Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, respectively; (2) a description of any continuing differences in the cost structure of the M&O contract under the University of California and the cost structure of the M&O contracts under Los Alamos National Security, LLC and Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, respectively; (3) an assessment of the impact of such cost differences on the resources available to support scientific and technical programs at Los Alamos National Laboratory and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; and (4) an assessment of the effects of the transition on the laboratories' management of other important laboratory functions, including safety, security, and environmental management.

This section would further require the Comptroller General to submit a report on the results of the assessment to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2010.

Section 3122—Plan to Ensure Capability to Monitor, Analyze, and Evaluate Foreign Nuclear Weapons Activities

This section would require the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, to prepare a plan to ensure that the national laboratories overseen by the Department of Energy maintain a robust technical capability to monitor, analyze, and evaluate foreign nuclear weapons activities.

On May 6, 2009, the final report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States recommended that, "The United States . . . reverse the decline of focus and re-

sources of the Intelligence Community devoted to foreign nuclear weapons capabilities, programs, and intentions. With some important exceptions, this subject has not attracted high-level attention since the end of the Cold War." The report went on to state that "the weapons laboratories have an important role to play here." The commission's report is only the most recent indicator that analysis of foreign nuclear weapons activities has atrophied over the past decade.

This section would also require a report by February 28, 2010, describing the plan for maintaining a robust nuclear weapons intelligence capability within the national laboratories and the resources necessary to implement it.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained $26.1 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for fiscal year 2010. The committee recommends $26.1 million, the amount of the request.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3201—Authorization

This section would authorize funds for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for fiscal year 2010.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize $23.7 million for fiscal year 2010 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Reserves.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3501—Authorization of Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2010

This section would authorize a total of $401.9 million for the Maritime Administration of the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2010. Of the funds authorized, $152.9 million would be available for operations and training activities, $174.0 million would be available for the Maritime Security Program, $15.0 million for the program to dispose of obsolete vessels, and $60.0 million for the loan guarantee program authorized by chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, commonly referred to as the Title XI Loan Guarantee Program.

Section 3502—Liquidation of Unused Leave Balance at the United States Merchant Marine Academy

This section would authorize the Administrator of the Maritime Administration to make lump-sum payments to personnel previously employed by non-appropriated fund instrumentalities at the United States Merchant Marine Academy for unused leave balances when the personnel were either terminated or transferred to the general schedule of the United States Civil Service in accordance with section 3506 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

Section 3503—Adjunct Professors

This section would amend section 3506 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to make permanent the authority granted the Administrator of the Maritime Administration to hire adjunct professors at the United States Merchant Marine Academy for a period of not longer than one year. Additionally, this section would require that any use of the authority to hire adjunct professors would require notification to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Section 3504—Maritime Loan Guarantee Program

This section would express the findings of Congress that it is in the national security interest of the United States to foster commercial shipbuilding, that the maritime guarantee loan program has a long history of facilitating successful construction projects, that strengthening the industrial base enhances sealift capabilities for the Department of Defense, and that revitalizing the maritime loan guarantee program would increase construction rates of commercial vessels in domestic shipyards.

Section 3505—Defense Measures Against Unauthorized Seizures of Maritime Security Fleet Vessels

This section would amend section 53107(b) of title 46, United States Code to require that vessels operating under agreements with the United States under that section and operating in areas designated by the Coast Guard or International Maritime Bureau of the International Chamber of Commerce as areas of high risk of piracy, are equipped with appropriate non-lethal defense measures to protect the vessel from acts of piracy.

Section 3506—Technical Corrections to State Maritime Academies Student Incentive Program

This section would amend section 53107(b) of title 46, United States Code, and allow the Secretary of Transportation to disburse Student Incentive Payments for midshipmen and cadets with agreements pursuant to the section, in installments over the course of the academic year, vice a lump sum payment at the beginning of the academic year.

Section 3507—Limitation on Disposal of Interest in Certain Vessels

This section would require that Maritime Administrator to notify the Secretary of the Navy if, as a result of default on a loan guaranteed under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, the United States gains financial interest in the motor vessels Huakai and Alakai, currently owned by the Hawaiian Superferry company. The section would require the Maritime Administrator to wait 180 days after such notification prior to disposing of the financial interest of the United States in the vessels.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

The Department of Defense requested legislation, in accordance with the program of the President, as illustrated by the correspondence set out below:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

In the coming weeks, the Department will propose a few additional legislative initiatives for inclusion in the same bill.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposal as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of the proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to

the presenting of this legislative proposal for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, May 19, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposal as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of the proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of this legislative proposal for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, May 29, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposal as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of this proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of this legislative proposal for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, May 29, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposal as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of this proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of this legislative proposal for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposals as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposals as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed legislative proposals as part of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As stated.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On June 16, 2009, the Committee on Armed Services, a quorum being present, approved H.R. 2647, as amended, by a vote of 61–0.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the opportunity to review the text of H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, for provisions which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources. Among these provisions are those dealing with compensation and benefits for the NOAA Corps, transfer of administrative jurisdiction over the Port Chicago Naval Magazine, Guam realignment issues, and reauthorization of Title I of the Sikes Act, among others.

Because of the continued cooperation and consideration that you have afforded me and my staff in developing these provisions, I will not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2647 based on their inclusion

in the bill. Of course, this waiver is not intended to prejudice any future jurisdictional claims over these provisions or similar language. I also reserve the right to seek to have conferees named from the Committee on Natural Resources on these provisions, and request your support if such a request is made.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2647 and the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

NICK J. RAHALL II,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. NICK J. RAHALL II,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Natural Resources has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Natural Resources is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in matters being considered in H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

Our committee recognizes the importance of H.R. 2647 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid claim to jurisdiction over the bill, I do not intend to request a sequential referral. My decision to waive further consideration of H.R. 2647 is conditional on our mutual understanding that no part of this legis-

lation waives, reduces or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

I respectfully request that a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging this Committee's jurisdictional interest will be included in the Committee Report and as part of the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill by the House.

The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence also asks that you support our request to be conferees on the provisions over which we have jurisdiction during any conference between the House and the Senate.

I thank you for your leadership.

Sincerely,

SILVESTRE REYES,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. SILVESTRE REYES,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science and Technology in H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

Our Committee recognizes the importance of H.R. 2647 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while we have a valid claim to jurisdiction over the bill, I do not intent to request a sequential referral. This, of course, is conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forego a sequential referral waives, reduces or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science and Technology,

and that a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest will be included in the Committee Report and as a part of the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill by the House.

The Committee on Science and Technology also asks that you support our request to be conferees on the provisions over which we have jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

BART GORDON,

Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. BART GORDON,
Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Science and Technology has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Science and Technology is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing about H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, which the Committee on Armed Services ordered reported on June 17, 2009.

I appreciate your effort to consult with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform regarding those provisions of H.R. 2647 that fall within the Oversight Committee's jurisdiction. These provisions involve the federal civil service and federal acquisition policies.

In the interest of expediting consideration of H.R. 2647, the Oversight Committee will not request a sequential referral of this bill. I would, however, request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Oversight Committee should H.R. 2647 or a similar Senate bill be considered in conference with the Senate. Moreover, this letter should not be construed as a waiver of the

Oversight Committee's legislative jurisdiction over subjects addressed in H.R. 2647 that fall within the jurisdiction of the Oversight Committee.

Finally, I request that you include our exchange of letters on this matter in the Committee Report on the bill and in the Congressional Record during consideration of this legislation on the House floor.

Again, I appreciate your willingness to consult the Committee on these matters.

Sincerely,

EDOLPHUS TOWNS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. EDOLPHUS TOWNS,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. There are certain provisions in the legislation which fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs agrees not to request a sequential referral. By waiving consideration of H.R. 2647, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over any subject matter contained in the bill which falls within its jurisdiction. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs reserves its right to seek conferees on any provisions within its jurisdiction which are consid-

ered in a House-Senate conference, and requests your support if such a request is made.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2647 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

BOB FILNER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. BOB FILNER,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to confirm our mutual understanding regarding consideration of H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. As you know, this legislation contains subject matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Given the importance of moving this bill forward promptly, I do not intend to request the sequential referral of H.R. 2647 to the Committee on Education and Labor. I do so, however, only with the understanding that this procedural route will not be construed to prejudice this Committee's jurisdictional interests and prerogatives on this bill or any other similar legislation. In addition, should this bill or similar legislation be considered in a conference with the

Senate, I request your support for members of the Committee on Education and Labor to be appointed to the conference committee.

Finally, I ask that you include a copy of our exchange of letters in your committee's report on H.R. 2647 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill on the House Floor. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call me. I thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MILLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. GEORGE MILLER,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Education and Labor has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Education and Labor is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters. Should this bill or similar legislation be the subject of a House-Senate conference, I will support the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to you regarding H.R. 2647, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010".

H.R. 2647 contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner and, accordingly, I will not seek a sequential referral of the bill. However, I agree to waive consideration of this bill with the mutual understanding that my decision to forgo a sequential referral of the bill does not waive, reduce, or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure over H.R. 2647.

Further, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reserves the right to seek the appointment of conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation on provisions of the bill that are within the Committee's jurisdiction. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the appointment of conferees on H.R. 2647 or similar legislation.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure's jurisdictional interest in the Committee Report on H.R. 2647 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure in the House.

I look forward to working with you as we prepare to pass this important legislation.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. OBERSTAR,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. JAMES L. OBERSTAR,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to you regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 introduced on June 2, 2009.

H.R. 2647 contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner and, accordingly, I will not seek a sequential referral of the bill. However, agreeing to waive consideration of this bill

should not be construed as the Committee on Homeland Security waiving, altering, or otherwise affecting its jurisdiction over subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Further, I request your support for an appropriate number of members of the Committee on Homeland Security be appointed conferees on any House-Senate conference convened on this or similar legislation. I also ask that a copy of this letter and your response be included in the legislative report on H.R. 2647 and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill.

I look forward to working with you as we prepare to pass this important legislation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Homeland Security has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Homeland Security is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing you concerning the bill, H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

This bill contains provisions within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to mark up this bill. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Further, I request your support for the appointment of Foreign Affairs Committee conferees during and House-Senate conference convened on this legislation. I would ask that you place this into the Committee Report on H.R. 2647.

I look forward to working with you as we move this important measure through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

HOWARD BERMAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. HOWARD BERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. As you know, the Committee on Energy and Commerce has jurisdictional interest in several provisions of this bill.

In light of the interest in moving this bill forward promptly, I do not intend to exercise the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce by seeking sequential referral of H.R. 2647. I do this, however, only with the understanding that forgoing consideration of H.R. 2647 at this time will not be construed as prejudicing this Committee's jurisdictional interests and prerogatives on the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. In addition, we reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference named to consider such provisions.

I would appreciate your including this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor. Thank you for your cooperation on this matter.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. WAXMAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. HENRY A. WAXMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Energy and Commerce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Energy and Commerce is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. This legislation contains subject matter within the jurisdiction of Committee on Financial Services, specifically regarding actions under the Defense Production Act. However, in order to expedite floor consideration of this important legislation, the committee waives consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action only with the understanding that the committee's jurisdictional interests over this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered.

The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference on this legislation and requests your support if such a request is made. Finally, I would appreciate your including this letter in the committee report or in the Congres-

sional Record during consideration of H.R. 2647 on the House Floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

BARNEY FRANK,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. BARNEY FRANK,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on Financial Services has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on Financial Services is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that, as a result of your having consulted with us on provisions in 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, we are able to agree to waive seeking a formal referral of the bill, in order that it may proceed without delay to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with the understanding that by forgoing further consideration of H.R. 2647 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. We reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this important legislation, and request your support if such a request is made.

I would appreciate your including this letter in your committee report, or in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor. Thank you for your attention to our re-

quests, and for the cooperative relationship between our two committees.

Sincerely,

JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2009.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. I agree that the Committee on the Judiciary has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to schedule a mark-up of this bill in the interest of expediting consideration. I agree that by agreeing to waive consideration of certain provisions of the bill, the Committee on the Judiciary is not waiving its jurisdiction over these matters.

This exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Chairman.

FISCAL DATA

Pursuant to clause 3(d) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee attempted to ascertain annual outlays resulting from the bill during fiscal year 2010 and each of the following five fiscal years. The results of such efforts are reflected in the committee cost estimate, which is included in this report pursuant to clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and submitted pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is as follows:

Congressional Budget Office Preliminary Cost Estimate

JUNE 18, 2009.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has completed a preliminary estimate of the direct spending effects of H.R. 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on

June 16, 2009. CBO's complete cost estimate for H.R. 2647, including discretionary costs, will be provided shortly.

Based on legislative language for H.R. 2647 that was provided to CBO on June 15 and June 16, CBO estimates that only one provision would significantly affect direct spending. Section 422 would repeal section 1002 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), which shifted 1 percent of military retirement payments scheduled to occur in September of 2013 to October of 2013. CBO estimates that repeal of section 1002 would shift $43 million in outlays from fiscal year 2014 back to fiscal year 2013. That change would have no net effect on budget authority or outlays over the 2010–2014 period, or the 2010–2019 period. Enactment of the bill would not affect revenues.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Schmit, who can be reached at 226–2840.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF, *Director.*

Enclosure.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee generally concurs with the preliminary estimate as contained in the report of the Congressional Budget Office.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee is required to include a list of congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits, as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, which are in the bill or the report. The following table provides the list of such provisions which are included in the bill and the report:

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
I	APA		20	Air filtrations systems for helicopters	$2,000	Akin (MO)	Aerospace Filtration Systems, Inc.	St. Charles, MO
I	APA		22	Common Avionics Architecture System (CAAS-PVI) CH-47F	$2,000	McHugh (NY)	Rockwell Collins (HQ Cedar Rapids, IA)	Binghamton, NY
I	APA		22	Vibration Management Enhancement Program (VMEP)	$4,000	Wilson (SC)	South Carolina Army National Guard	Columbia, SC
I	APA		26	UH-60 Rewiring Program - Army National Guard	$5,000	Granger (TX)	InterConnect Wiring L.L.P.	Fort Worth, TX
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Alexander (LA)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Boren (OK)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Boswell (IA)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Brown-Waite (FL)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Courtney (CT)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Dahlkemper (PA)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Delahunt (MA)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	DeLauro (CT)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Fleming (LA)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	King (NY)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Langevin (RI)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Loebsack (IA)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Massa (NY)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Ortiz (TX)	United Technologies Corporation	Corpus Christi, TX
I	APA		26	UH-60A to UH-60L Upgrade for the Army National Guard	$20,400	Schauer (MI)	Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Stratford, CT
I	APA		30	Shadow TUAS Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS) for the Army National Guard	$2,500	Bartlett (MD)	AAI Corporation	Hunt Valley, MD

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
I	WTCV		44	Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI) at Rock Island Arsenal	$3,000	Hare (IL)	Rock Island Arsenal	Rock Island, IL
I	WTCV		47	Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI) at Rock Island Arsenal	$3,000	Braley (IA)	Rock Island Arsenal	Rock Island, IL
I	PAA		7	40MM Tactical All Types – Mortar Rounds	$3,000	Tanner (TN)	Milan AAP	Milan, TN
I	PAA		8	M722 60mm White Phosphorus Smoke Mortar	$3,000	Ross (AR)	Pine Bluff Arsenal	Pine Bluff, AR
I	PAA		36	Bomb Line Modernization at McAlester Ammunition Plant	$5,000	Boren (OK)	McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	McAlester, OK
I	PAA		36	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant Energy Infrastructure Project	$5,800	Loebsack (IA)	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	Middletown, IA
I	PAA		36	Mobile Ammunition Processing Facility (MAPF)	$7,400	Boren (OK)	Defense Ammunition Center, McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	McAlester, OK
I	OPA		4	High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) Fire Suppression System Kits	$5,000	Wilson (SC)	Trenton Plastics	Trenton, SC
I	OPA		135	FIDO Explosive Detector	$7,000	Fallin (OK)	Nomadics	Stillwater, OK
I	OPA		154	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)	$3,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Integrated Medical Systems	Signal Hill, CA
I	OPA		154	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)	$3,000	Reyes (TX)	Integrated Medical Systems	Signal Hill, CA
I	OPA		177	Basic Rifle/Pistol Marksmanship for the U.S. Army Reserve	$2,500	Bartlett (MD)	MPRI Training and Technology Group	Columbia, MD
I	OPA		177	Immersive Group Simulation Virtual Training System for the Hawaii Army National Guard	$2,500	Abercrombie (HI)	Atlantis Cyberspace	Honolulu, HI
I	OPA		177	Marksmanship Skills Trainer for TXARNG	$2,200	Conaway (TX)	Texas Army National Guard	Austin, TX
I	OPA		177	Marksmanship Skills Trainer for TXARNG	$2,200	Ortiz (TX)	Texas National Guard	Austin, TX
I	OPA		177	Mobile Firing Range for TXARNG	$1,500	Conaway (TX)	Texas Army National Guard	Austin, TX
I	OPA		177	Mobile Firing Range for TXARNG	$1,500	Granger (TX)	Texas National Guard	Fort Worth, TX

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
I	OPA		177	Training Aid Enhancements for the Vermont Army National Guard	$1,300	Welch (VT)	Vermont Army National Guard	Westminster, VT
I	OPA		177	Virtual Door Gunner Trainer for TXARNG	$1,100	Conaway (TX)	Texas Army National Guard	Austin, TX
I	OPA		177	Virtual Interactive Combat Environment (V.I.C.E) training system for the Virginia National Guard	$4,900	Connolly (VA)	Dynamic Animation Systems, Inc.	Fairfax County, VA
I	OPA		177	Virtual Interactive Combat Environment (VICE) Training Systems for Fort Jackson	$4,800	Wilson (SC)	Dynamic Animation Systems, Inc.	Fairfax, VA
I	APN		52	Crane Integrated Defensive Countermeasures (IDECM) Depot Capability	$8,300	Ellsworth (IN)	ITT Electronic Systems and NSWC, Crane	Crane, IN
I	APN		58	Engine Installation & Removal Vehicle (EIRV)	$3,400	Shuster (PA)	JLG Industries	McConnellsburg, PA
I	OPN		19	M952 Weapon Light	$4,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Surefire	Fountain Valley, CA
I	OPN		25	Barrier Boat Craft	$5,000	Pingree (ME)	Washburn & Doughty	East Boothbay, ME
I	OPN		45	AN/USQ-167 COMSEC Upgrade	$3,000	Hunter (CA)	Cubic Solutions	San Diego, CA
I	OPN		64	Deployable Joint Command and Control (DJC2) Shelter Upgrade Program	$4,000	Salazar (CO)	Weatherport/Alaska Structures	Delta, CO
I	OPN		97	Multi-Climate Protection System (MCPS)	$5,000	Hodes (NH)	Polartec, LLC	Hudson, NH
I	OPN		97	Multi-Climate Protection System (MCPS)	$5,000	Rogers (MI)	Peckham	Lansing, MI
I	OPN		97	Multi-Climate Protection System (MCPS)	$5,000	Shea-Porter (NH)	Polartec, LLC	Hudson, NH
I	OPN		97	Multi-Climate Protection System (MCPS)	$5,000	Tsongas (MA)	Polartec, LLC	Lawrence, MA
I	OPN		128	LRAD (Long Range Acoustical Device) Anti-Terrorism Force Protection Equipment for USN Assets	$5,000	Bartlett (MD)	American Technology Corporation	San Diego, CA
I	OPN		134	Man Overboard Indicator (MOBI)	$2,000	Davis (CA)	BriarTek, Inc.	San Diego, CA
I	OPN		134	Man Overboard Indicator (MOBI)	$2,000	Nye (VA)	Roger Mau, Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard	WASHINGTON, DC

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
I	PMC		44	USMC Tactical Fuel Systems (Nitrile Rubber Collapsible Storage Units)	$5,100	Taylor (MS)	Avon Engineered Fabrications, Inc	Picayune, MS
I	PMC		48	Tractor, Rubber Tired, Articulated Steering, Multi-Purpose (TRAM)	$21,000	Braley (IA)	John Deere Davenport Works	Davenport, IA
I	PMC		50	Millennia Military Vehicle / Extendable Boom Fork Lift (MMV / EBFL)	$30,000	Shuster (PA)	JLG Industries	McConnellsburg, PA
I	APAF		17	C-40C Aircraft, Scott AFB	$105,250	Costello (IL)	932nd Airlift Wing	Scott AFB, IL
I	APAF		52	Scathe View Hyper-Spectral Imagery Upgrade	$5,400	Berkley (NV)	Nevada Military Department	Carson City, NV
I	APAF		52	Scathe View Hyper-Spectral Imagery Upgrade	$5,400	Titus (NV)	Nevada Military Department/Nevada National Guard	Carson City, NV
I	APAF		52	Senior Scout COMINT (Communications Intelligence) Capability Upgrade	$4,000	Andrews (NJ)	L-3 Communications - East	Camden, NJ
I	APAF		52	Senior Scout COMINT (Communications Intelligence) Capability Upgrade	$4,000	LoBiondo (NJ)	L-3 Communications Systems	Camden, NJ
I	OPAF		12	Eagle Vision III, 147th Combat Communications Squadron, San Diego, California	$4,000	Bilbray (CA)	147th Combat Communications Squadron, California Air National Guard, San Diego, California	San Diego, CA
I	OPAF		12	Eagle Vision III, 147th Combat Communications Squadron, San Diego, California	$4,000	Davis (CA)	147th Combat Communications Squadron, California Air National Guard, San Diego, California	San Diego, CA
I	OPAF		12	Eagle Vision Upgrade	$2,000	Wilson (SC)	South Carolina Air National Guard	Eastover, SC
I	OPAF		20	Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence	$5,000	Bright (AL)	Telos Corporation, Southeast	Montgomery, AL
I	OPAF		20	Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence	$5,000	Rogers (AL)	Telos Corporation	Montgomery, AL
I	OPAF		54	Advanced Reconfigurable Containers	$1,700	Larsen (WA)	Ultimate Survival Technologies	Monroe, WA
I	OPAF		54	Aircrew Body Armor and Load Carriage Vest System	$9,000	Akin (MO)	Eagle Industries	Fenton, MO
I	PDW		63	Intelligence Broadcast Receiver (IBR) for AFSOC MC-130	$2,500	Miller (FL)	DRS Technologies	Fort Walton Beach, FL

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
I	PDW		63	LAIRCM for AFSOC MC-130	$4,000	Miller (FL)	L-3 Crestview	Crestview, FL
I	PDW		71	Special Operations Forces Combat Assault Rifle (SCAR)	$4,300	Wilson (SC)	FN Manufacturing, LLC	Columbia, SC
I	PDW		74	Special Operations Craft-Riverine	$10,800	Taylor (MS)	United States Marine, Inc	Gulfport, MS
II	RDA	0601103A	3	Smart Wound Dressing for MRSA-infected Battle Wounds	$4,000	Cummings (MD)	Soluble Systems, LLC.	Newport News, VA
II	RDA	0601103A	3	Smart Wound Dressing for MRSA-infected Battle Wounds	$4,000	Scott (VA)	Eastern Virginia Medical School	Norfolk, VA
II	RDA	0601104A	4	Performance Steel Castings for Improved Weapons Systems Reliability	$4,000	Loebsack (IA)	The University of Iowa	Iowa City, IA
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Advanced Nanoscale Tungsten Kinetic Energy Composites	$2,000	Davis (CA)	San Diego State University Research Foundation	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Advanced Nanoscale Tungsten Kinetic Energy Composites	$2,000	Hunter (CA)	San Diego State University Research Foundation	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Dual Stage Variable Energy Absorber	$4,070	Murphy (PA)	ARCCA, Inc.	Penns Park, PA
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Hardmetal Epidemiology Investigation	$7,000	Shuster (PA)	University of Pittsburgh, Department of Biostatistics	Pittsburgh, PA
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Multi-Scale Modeling of 3-D Damage Tolerant Composite Materials	$1,000	Sestak (PA)	Widener University	Chester, RI
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Nanomanufacturing of Multifunctional Sensors	$3,000	Tsongas (MA)	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Lowell, MA
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Next Generation High Strength Glass Fibers for Ballistic Armor Applications	$3,300	Wilson (SC)	AGY Holding Corporation	Aiken, SC
II	RDA	0602105A	5	Ultra Lightweight Metallic Armor	$3,000	Costello (IL)	Magnesium Elektron North America	Madison, IL
II	RDA	0602120A	6	Electromagnetic Geolocation	$2,000	Davis (CA)	QUASAR Federal Systems	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0602303A	10	Anti-Materiel Explosive Round for Javelin Block II	$3,000	Miller (FL)	General Dynamics Ordinance and Tactical Systems	Niceville, FL
II	RDA	0602303A	10	Center of Excellence in Integrated Sensor Systems	$750	Griffith (AL)	Alabama A&M University Research Institute (AAMURI)	Normal, AL

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Digital Engine / Hydraulic Valve Actuation Technology	$3,500	Lamborn (CO)	Army TARDEC/National Automotive Center	Warren, MI
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Glass Ceramic Armor Technology for Vehicle Survivability	$1,250	Sestak (PA)	SCHOTT Diamondview Armor Products	Boothwyn, PA
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Tactical Metal Fabrication (TacFab)	$4,800	Adler (NJ)	SeaBox	East Riverton, NJ
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Tactical Metal Fabrication (TacFab)	$4,800	Andrews (NJ)	SeaBox, Inc.	East Riverton, NJ
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Tactical Metal Fabrication (TacFab)	$4,800	Lance (NJ)	SeaBox, Inc.	No Brunswick, NJ
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Tactical Metal Fabrication (TacFab)	$4,800	Markey (MA)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Waltham, Woburn, Billerica, Beverly, Lowell, MA
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Tactical Metal Fabrication (TacFab)	$4,800	Tsongas (MA)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Billerica, MA
II	RDA	0602601A	13	Tactical Metal Fabrication (TacFab)	$4,800	Turner (OH)	BuyCASTINGS.com, Inc.	Miamisburg, OH
II	RDA	0602618A	14	Beneficial Infrastructure for Rotorcraft Risk Reduction Demonstrations (BIRRRD) Program	$2,000	Sestak (PA)	Dragonfly Pictures, Inc.	Essington, PA
II	RDA	0602624A	17	Defense Support for Civil Authorities (DSCA) for Key Resource Protection – South Central, PA	$3,000	Shuster (PA)	L. Robert Kimball & Associates	Ebensburg, PA
II	RDA	0602624A	17	High Power Electrolytic Super-Capacitors Based On Conducting Polymers	$9,000	Akin (MO)	Crosslink, Inc	Fenton, MO
II	RDA	0602624A	17	Highly Integrated Production for Expediting RESET	$8,200	Rogers (AL)	Anniston Army Depot	Anniston, AL
II	RDA	0602624A	17	Highly Integrated Production for Expediting RESET	$8,200	Wilson (SC)	South Carolina Research Authority	Columbia, SC
II	RDA	0602624A	17	Hybrid Projectile Program	$3,000	Courtney (CT)	University of Hartford	West Hartford, CT
II	RDA	0602624A	17	Hybrid Projectile Program	$3,000	Larson (CT)	University of Hartford	West Hartford, CT
II	RDA	0602624A	17	Specialized Compact Automated Mechanical Clearance Platform (SCAMP)	$4,000	Murphy (PA)	Humanistic Robotics, Inc.	Bristol, PA
II	RDA	0602705A	18	Novel Zinc Air Power Sources for Military	$4,000	Rogers (AL)	Electric Fuel Battery Corporation (Arotech Subsidiary)	Auburn, AL

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0602705A	18	Recon Scout Robot Research and Development	$3,500	McCollum (MN)	ReconRobotics, Inc	Edina, MN
II	RDA	0602716A	21	LWI Training-based Collaborative Research	$15,000	Skelton (MO)	Leonard Wood Institute	Fort Leonard Wood, MO
II	RDA	0602720A	22	Cluster Bomb Unit/ Combined Effects Munitions (CBU/CEM) Demil System	$1,000	Brady (PA)	Day & Zimmermann	Philadelphia, PA
II	RDA	0602720A	22	Range Scrap Demil System	$1,500	Brady (PA)	Day & Zimmerman	Philadelphia, VA
II	RDA	0602720A	22	Range Scrap Demil System	$1,500	Sestak (PA)	Day & Zimmermann	Philadelphia, PA
II	RDA	0602720A	22	Renewable Energy Testing Center	$2,200	Matsui (CA)	Renewable Energy Institute International	Sacramento, CA
II	RDA	0602720A	22	Self-Inerting Munitions	$4,500	Langevin (RI)	Malcolm Pirnie Inc., with the support of the University of Rhode Island, Kingston	Kingston, RI
II	RDA	0602720A	22	SUNY Cobleskill Biowaste-to-Bioenergy Center	$4,650	Murphy (NY)	State University of New York	Cobleskill, NY
II	RDA	0602720A	22	SUNY Cobleskill Biowaste-to-Bioenergy Center	$4,650	Tonko (NY)	State University of New York College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill	Cobleskill, NY
II	RDA	0602782A	23	Portable Non-Magnetic Compass, Positioning and Timing Device	$2,000	Michaud (ME)	Zachariah Conover	North Windham, ME
II	RDA	0602782A	23	Portable Non-Magnetic Compass, Positioning and Timing Device	$2,000	Pingree (ME)	CrossRate Technology	Windham, ME
II	RDA	0602783A	24	Shared Information and Data Exchange Platform (SIDEP) supporting Project National Shield (PNS)	$4,000	Brady (PA)	Drakontas LLC	Glenside, PA
II	RDA	0602784A	25	Cellulose Nanocomposite Panels for Ballistic Protection	$5,000	Michaud (ME)	University of Maine	Orono, ME
II	RDA	0602784A	25	Cellulose Nanocomposite Panels for Ballistic Protection	$5,000	Pingree (ME)	University of Maine	Orono, ME
II	RDA	0602784A	25	Encapsulated Ballistic Protection System (EBPS)	$5,000	Langevin (RI)	Kelly Space & Technology	Warwick, RI
II	RDA	0602784A	25	Geosciences/Atmospheric Research (CG/AR)	$3,000	Markey (CO)	Colorado State University	Fort Collins, CO

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0602784A	25	Photovoltaic Rooftop Systems - Army	$1,500	Schauer (MI)	United Solar Ovonic	Auburn Hills/Battle Creek, MI
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Advanced Bio-engineering for Enhancement of Soldier Survivability	$3,000	Gingrey (GA)	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta, GA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Advanced Bio-engineering for Enhancement of Soldier Survivability	$3,000	Johnson (GA)	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta, GA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Advanced Functional Nanomaterials for Biological Processes	$2,500	Snyder (AR)	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Little Rock, AR
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Brain Injury Recovery Clinic	$6,000	Wilson (SC)	University of South Carolina	Columbia, SC
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Center for Vaccine Scale-Up/Process Research, Phase II	$1,700	Johnson (GA)	Georgia State University	Atlanta, GA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Developing Interventions to Repress Viral Replication	$2,500	Murphy (PA)	Institute for Hepatitis and Virus Research	Doylestown, PA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Human Organ and Tissue Preservation Technology	$3,000	Wilson (SC)	Lifeblood Medical	Columbia, SC
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Improving Soldier Recovery from Catastrophic Bone Injuries	$5,000	Murphy (CT)	University of Connecticut Health Center	Farmington, CT
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Locally Delivered Treatments For Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL)	$1,500	Davis (CA)	Otonomy, Inc.	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Military Photomedicine Program	$3,000	Calvert (CA)	Air Force Office of Scientific Research	Arlington, VA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Military Photomedicine Program	$3,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Air Force Office of Scientific Research	Irvine, CA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Military Photomedicine Program	$3,000	Lynch (MA)	Air Force Office of Scientific Research	Arlington, VA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Optical Neural Techniques for Combat and Post-Trauma Healthcare	$4,700	Smith (WA)	Lockheed Martin Aculight	Bothell, WA
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Plasma Technologies	$1,000	Ortiz (TX)	Texas A&M University at Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Attention Modification Program for Veterans	$1,250	Davis (CA)	San Diego State University Research Foundation	San Diego, CA

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Prevention of Compartment Syndrome with Ultrafiltration Catheters	$1,900	Ellison (MN)	Twin Star Medical	St. Paul, MN
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Prevention of Compartment Syndrome with Ultrafiltration Catheters	$1,900	McCollum (MN)	Twin Star Medical	St. Paul, MN
II	RDA	0602787A	28	Self Powered Prosthetic Limb Technology	$2,000	Thompson (PA)	KCF Technologies	State College, PA
II	RDA	0603001A	29	High Pressure Pasteurization & Pressure Assisted Thermal Sterilization Project	$4,300	Ellsworth (IN)	AmeriQual Group, LLC and Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering Center	Evansville, IN
II	RDA	0603001A	29	Next Generation Precision Airdrop System (Next-Gen PADS)	$3,000	Larson (CT)	Capewell Components Company, LLC	South Windsor, CT
II	RDA	0603001A	29	Onyx System Precision Guided Airdrop Equipment	$3,890	McMahon (NY)	Atair Aerospace	Brooklyn, NY
II	RDA	0603001A	29	Onyx System Precision Guided Airdrop Equipment	$3,890	Towns (NY)	Atair Aerospace	Brooklyn, NY
II	RDA	0603001A	29	Onyx System Precision Guided Airdrop Equipment	$3,890	Velazquez (NY)	Atair Aerospace	Brooklyn, NY
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Carbide Derived Carbon for Treatment of Combat Related Sepsis	$2,750	Sestak (PA)	Y-Carbon Inc.	King of Prussia, PA
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Clinical Technology Integration for Military Health	$8,100	Markey (MA)	DocBox, Inc.	Waltham, MA
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Institute for Simulation and Interprofessional Studies	$5,800	Smith (WA)	University of Washington	Seattle, WA
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Malaria Vaccine Development: Protecting our Troops	$5,000	Smith (WA)	Seattle Biomedical Research Initiative	Seattle, WA
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Multi-dose Closed-loop pH Monitoring System for Platelets	$1,000	Smith (WA)	Blood Cell Storage, Inc.	Seattle, WA
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Nightengale	$5,000	Maffei (NY)	Welch Allyn, Inc.	Skaneateles Falls, NY
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Nightengale	$5,000	McHugh (NY)	WelchAllyn	Skaneateles Falls, NY
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Northern Illinois Proton Treatment and Research Center	$2,000	Foster (IL)	Northern Illinois University	DeKalb, IL
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Pediatric/Adolescent Trauma and Resuscitation	$2,900	Brady (PA)	The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Regenerative Medicine to Address Acute Hearing Loss	$3,000	Smith (WA)	FATE Therapeutics	Seattle, WA
II	RDA	0603002A	30	Wounded Servicemember Bioelectrics Research	$2,000	Nye (VA)	Old Dominion University (ODU)	Norfolk, VA
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Advanced Affordable Turbine Engine (AATE) Program	$6,000	DeLauro (CT)	Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford/Middletown, CT
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Advanced Affordable Turbine Engine (AATE) Program	$6,000	Larson (CT)	Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford, CT
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Advanced Performance for Military Helicopters	$1,900	Tauscher (CA)	Curtiss-Wright Metal Improvement Company	Livermore, CA
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Drive System Composite Structural Component Risk Reduction Program	$5,000	Brady (PA)	V System Composites, Inc.	Chester, PA
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Mission Equipment Technology Implementation (METI)	$5,300	Akin (MO)	Qinetiq North America (formerly Westar Aerospace)	St. Charles, MO
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Robust Composite Structural Core for Army Helicopters	$4,000	Shea-Porter (NH)	Albany Engineered Composites	Rochester, NH
II	RDA	0603003A	31	UH-60 Transmission/Gearbox Galvanic Corrosion Reduction	$3,800	Kissell (NC)	United Protective Technologies	Locust, NC
II	RDA	0603003A	31	Universal Control Program	$9,000	Larson (CT)	Goodrich Pump & Engine Controls	West Hartford, CT
II	RDA	0603004A	32	Dual Mode Mortar SAL Integration	$7,500	Boren (OK)	Raytheon Company (HQ Tucson, AZ)	McAlester, OK
II	RDA	0602624A	32	Dual Mode Mortar SAL Integration	$7,500	Rothman (NJ)	Raytheon Missile Systems	Tucson, AZ
II	RDA	0603004A	32	Remote Sighting System	$2,000	McHugh (NY)	Legend Technologies	Keeseville, NY
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Advanced Composites for Light Weight, Low Cost Transportation Systems using a 3+ Ring Extruder	$4,000	Stupak (MI)	Century/3 Plus, LLC	Traverse City, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Advanced Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery System for Army Combat Hybrid HMMWV and Other Army Vehicle P	$3,000	Dingell (MI)	A123Systems, Inc.	Ann Arbor, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Automatic Data Organization for Vehicle and Diagnostic Systems	$1,500	Levin (MI)	BOSSdev, Inc.	St. Clair Shores, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Fire Shield	$2,000	Dreier (CA)	Chang Industry, Inc	La Verne, CA

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Hybrid Electric (Heavy Truck) Vehicle	$3,000	Bartlett (MD)	Volvo Powertrain of North America	Hagerstown, MD
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Hydraulic Hybrid Vehicle (HHV) for the Tactical Wheeled Fleet	$3,500	Peters (MI)	Bosch Rexroth Corporation	Rochester Hills, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Industry Innovation for Defense Sustainment Program	$5,000	Ortiz (TX)	The National Center for Manufacturing Sciences	Ann Arbor, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Protective 3-D Armor Structure to Safeguard Military Vehicles and Troops	$2,000	Levin (MI)	Lawrence Technological University	Southfield, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Unmanned Robotic System Utilizing a Hydrocarbon Fueled Solid Oxide Fuel Cell System	$6,000	Dingell (MI)	Adaptive Materials, Inc.	Ann Arbor, MI
II	RDA	0603005A	33	Vehicle Electronics SWaP2-C2 Optimization	$2,400	McKeon (CA)	Curtiss-Wright Controls Embedded Computing	Santa Clarita, CA
II	RDA	0603008A	34	Applied Communciations and Information Networking (ACIN)	$7,000	Andrews (NJ)	Drexel University	Camden, NJ
II	RDA	0603008A	34	Applied Communciations and Information Networking (ACIN)	$7,000	LoBiondo (NJ)	Drexel University	Philadelphia, PA
II	RDA	0603015A	38	HapMed Combat Medic Trainer	$1,000	Hunter (CA)	CHI Systems	Poway, CA
II	RDA	0603015A	38	HapMed Combat Medic Trainer	$1,000	Schwartz (PA)	CHI Systems, Inc.	Fort Washington, PA
II	RDA	0603015A	38	Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System Enhancements	$2,500	Fallin (OK)	Creative Technologies Inc.	Fort Sill, OK
II	RDA	0603103A	40	Development of Demilitarized Equipment for Cluster Ammunition - MCAAP	$5,000	Boren (OK)	General Dynamics - McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	McAlester, OK
II	RDA	0603103A	40	Propellant Conversion to Fertilizer Program for Tooele Army Depot	$3,400	Bishop (UT)	Tooele Army Depot, Utah	Tooele, UT
II	RDA	0603270A	43	Advanced Ground Electronic Warfare & Signals Intelligence System	$7,000	Larsen (WA)	Agilent Technologies	Everett, WA
II	RDA	0603270A	43	Advanced Ground Electronic Warfare & Signals Intelligence System	$7,000	Smith (WA)	Agilent Technologies	Everett, WA

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0603313A	44	Scenario Generation for Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) Evaluation (SGIE)	$800	Reyes (TX)	Integrated Defense Applications and QNA SEG and Integration Innovation, Incorporated (I3)	El Paso, Union Grove, AL and Huntsville, AL, TX
II	RDA	0603710A	48	Brownout Situational Awareness Sensor	$3,000	Hunter (CA)	Trex Enterprises	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0603710A	48	Brownout Situational Awareness Sensor	$3,000	Olver (MA)	Trex Enterprises	West Hatfield, MA
II	RDA	0603710A	48	Buster/Blacklight UAV Development	$5,000	Ortiz (TX)	Mission Technologies	San Antonio, TX
II	RDA	0603710A	48	Buster/Blacklight UAV Development	$5,000	Rodriguez (TX)	Mission Technologies, Inc	San Antonio, TX
II	RDA	0603710A	48	High Resolution Personal Miniature Thermal Viewer (PMTV)	$2,200	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Irvine Sensors	Costa Mesa, CA
II	RDA	0603710A	48	Hyper-IFP (Hyper spectral Sensor for Improved Force Protection)	$5,400	Akin (MO)	Clean Earth Technologies, LLC	St. Louis, MO
II	RDA	0603710A	48	Infrared Goggle Upgrade System (IRGUS)	$3,200	Shea-Porter (NH)	Optics 1, Inc.	Manchester, NH
II	RDA	0603734A	50	Demonstration of Thin Film Solar Modules as a Renewable Energy Source – Fort Bliss	$1,000	Reyes (TX)	Florida Solar Energy	Boca Raton, TX
II	RDA	0603734A	50	Electric Vehicle Charging Network	$2,500	Abercrombie (HI)	Better Place Hawaii	Honolulu, HI
II	RDA	0603734A	50	Field Deployable Hologram Production System	$4,800	Conaway (TX)	Zebra Imaging, Inc.	Austin, TX
II	RDA	0603734A	50	Field Deployable Hologram Production System	$4,800	Granger (TX)	Zebra Imaging, Inc	Austin, TX
II	RDA	0603734A	50	Nanotechnology for Potable Water and Waste Treatment	$2,000	Murphy (PA)	PPG Industries	Monroeville, PA
II	RDA	0603734A	50	PacCom Renewable Energy Security Systems	$3,500	Abercrombie (HI)	Pacific Biodiesel	Honolulu, HI
II	RDA	0603734A	50	Renewable Energy Project - Fort Jackson	$3,550	Wilson (SC)	Engenuity, SC	Columbia, SC
II	RDA	0603772A	51	Foliage Penetrating, Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Tracking, and Engagement Radar (FORESTER)	$5,000	Maffei (NY)	Syracuse Research Corporation	North Syracuse, NY
II	RDA	0603772A	51	Foliage Penetrating, Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Tracking, and Engagement Radar (FORESTER)	$5,000	McHugh (NY)	Syracuse Research Corporation	North Syracuse, NY

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(Dollars in Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0603772A	51	Optimizing Natural Language Processing of Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)	$1,500	Bishop (UT)	Army / Attensity, Inc., / partnered with University of Buffalo	Salt Lake City, UT
II	RDA	0603772A	51	Software Lifecycle Affordability Management (SLAM)	$5,000	Adler (NJ)	PRICE Systems LLC	Mount Laurel, NJ
II	RDA	0603772A	51	Software Lifecycle Affordability Management (SLAM)	$5,000	Andrews (NJ)	Price Systems LLC	Mount Laurel, NJ
II	RDA	0603772A	51	Software Lifecycle Affordability Management (SLAM)	$5,000	LoBiondo (NJ)	Price Systems, LLC	Mount Laurel, NJ
II	RDA	0603772A	51	X-Band Interferometric Radar (XBIR)	$5,000	Langevin (RI)	Applied Radar, Inc.	North Kingstown, RI
II	RDA	0603305A	53	Biological Air Filtering System Technology (BAFST)	$4,000	Berry (AR)	Arkansas State University	Jonesboro, AR
II	RDA	0603305A	53	Compact Pulsed Power Initiative	$8,500	Conaway (TX)	Texas Tech University	Lubbock, TX
II	RDA	0603305A	53	Compact Pulsed Power Initiative	$8,500	Neugebauer (TX)	Texas Tech University	Lubbock, TX
II	RDA	0603327A	55	Center for Defense Systems Research (CDSR)	$1,000	Reyes (TX)	University of Texas at El Paso	El Paso, TX
II	RDA	0603774A	63	Enhanced Threat Imaging System	$10,000	Snyder (AR)	Nychorama	Little Rock, AR
II	RDA	0603779A	64	Cadmium Emissions Reduction - Letterkenny Army Depot	$1,000	Shuster (PA)	Mountain Research, LLC	Altoona, PA
II	RDA	0603779A	64	Vanadium Technology Program	$4,000	Wilson (SC)	Advanced Technology Institute	North Charleston, SC
II	RDA	0603779A	64	Zero Waste to Landfill Demonstration Project - Washington State	$1,200	Smith (WA)	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	Seattle, WA
II	RDA	0603807A	70	Leishmania Skin Test	$1,000	Hunter (CA)	Allermed Laboratories, Inc	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0603807A	70	Rapid Bone Fracture Reduction and Fixation	$1,200	Souder (IN)	Zimmer, Inc.	Warsaw, IN
II	RDA	0603827A	71	Acid Alkaline Direct Methanol Fuel Cell	$5,000	McIntyre (NC)	Fayetteville Works Plant	Fayetteville, NC
II	RDA	0604804A	103	Autonomous Sustainment Cargo Container (ASCC), "Sea Truck"	$7,500	Bartlett (MD)	AEPLOG Inc.	Germantown, MD
II	RDA	0604807A	105	Plasma Sterilizer	$800	Ellison (MN)	Phygen, Inc	Minneapolis, MN
II	RDA	0604807A	105	Plasma Sterilizer	$800	McCollum (MN)	Phygen-Sterilucent	Minneapolis, MN

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDA	0604807A	105	Rotary Valve Pressure Swing Absorption Oxygen Generator (RVPSAOG)	$2,500	Davis (CA)	SeQual Technologies	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0604854A	114	Paladin Integrated Management, M109A6	$9,000	Platts (PA)	BAE Systems	Arlington, VA
II	RDA	0604854A	114	Paladin Integrated Management, M109A6	$9,000	Rogers (AL)	BAE Systems	Arlington, VA
II	RDA	0604869A	115	Ultra Low Phase Noise Oscillator	$4,000	Tsongas (MA)	Hittite Microwave Corporation	Chelmsford, MA
II	RDA	0605602A	128	MOTS All Sky Imager	$1,200	Reyes (TX)	Aerospace Missions Corporation and Trex Enterprises	El Paso and San Diego, CA, TX
II	RDA	0203726A	147	AFATDS Voice Recognition and Cross Platform Speech Interface System	$2,500	Shuster (PA)	Szanca Solutions, Inc.	Bedford, PA
II	RDA	0203744A	150	Boned Cellular Alumninum Tail Rotor Blades	$3,600	Akin (MO)	Goodrich Corporation & Kemco Aerospace	St. Louis, MO
II	RDA	0203802A	155	Javelin Warhead Improvement Plan	$10,000	Bright (AL)	Lockheed Martin Corporation	Troy, AL
II	RDA	0305208A	168	Adaptive-Defense HIPPIE (High-speed Internet Protocol Packet Inspection Engine) on a Chip	$6,000	Akin (MO)	TechGuard Security, LLC	Chesterfield, MO
II	RDA	0305208A	168	Asymmetric Threat Response and Analysis Project (ATRAP)	$5,000	Giffords (AZ)	University of Arizona	Tucson, AZ
II	RDA	0305208A	168	Joint STARS Surveillance and Control Data Link (SCDL) Technology Refresh	$5,000	Davis (CA)	Cubic Defense Applications	San Diego, CA
II	RDA	0708045A	172	Light Weight Armored Windows for Airborne Vehicles	$3,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	GKN Aerospace Transparency Systems, Inc	Garden Grove, CA
II	RDA	0708045A	172	Moldable Ceramic Composite for Tactical Vehicle Protection	$2,000	Olver (MA)	Triton Systems	Chelmsford, MA
II	RDA	0708045A	172	Moldable Ceramic Composite for Tactical Vehicle Protection	$2,000	Tsongas (MA)	Triton Systems, Inc.	Chelmsford, MA
II	RDN	0601103N	1	Gulf of Mexico Geoid Model	$3,500	Ortiz (TX)	Texas A&M University at Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDN	0603123N	1	Study of Renewable and Alternative Energy Options for Military Build-Up	$2,000	Bordallo (GU)	University of Guam	Mangilao, GU
II	RDN	0601153N	3	ONAMI Nanoelectronics, Nanometrology and Nanobiotechnology (N31) Initiative	$2,000	Blumenauer (OR)	Portland State University (with Subcontracting to Oregon State Univesity and University of Oregon)	Portland, OR
II	RDN	0601153N	3	ONAMI Nanoelectronics, Nanometrology and Nanobiotechnology (N31) Initiative	$2,000	DeFazio (OR)	University of Oregon	Eugene, OR
II	RDN	0601153N	3	ONAMI Nanoelectronics, Nanometrology and Nanobiotechnology (N31) Initiative	$2,000	Schrader (OR)	ONAMI	Corvalis, OR
II	RDN	0601153N	3	ONAMI Nanoelectronics, Nanometrology and Nanobiotechnology (N31) Initiative	$2,000	Walden (OR)	University of Oregon; Oregon State University; Portland State University; ONAMI	Eugene; Corvallis; Portland; Corvallis, OR
II	RDN	0602114N	4	Multifunctional Materials, Their Applications and Devices	$5,000	Kilroy (OH)	The Ohio State University	Columbus, OH
II	RDN	0602114N	4	Whale and Dolphin Hearing and Echolocation	$2,550	Abercrombie (HI)	Marine Mammal Research Program, University of Hawaii	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0602123N	5	Advanced Energy Storage Technologies for UUVs	$3,000	Davis (CA)	General Atomics	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0602123N	5	Design Optimization of Composite High-Speed Boats using Advanced Composite Manufacturing and Non-Des	$2,000	Pingree (ME)	Hodgdon Defense Composites	Portland, ME
II	RDN	0602123N	5	Force Protection – Non Traditional Weaving Application for Aramid (Ballistic) Fibers and Fabrics	$3,586	LoBiondo (NJ)	Absecon Mills Inc.	Cologne, NJ
II	RDN	0602123N	5	Lithium Ion Storage Advancement for Aircraft Applications	$4,200	Blunt (MO)	EaglePicher Technologies LLC	Joplin, MO
II	RDN	0602123N	5	Standoff Explosives Detection System (SEDS)	$2,000	Peters (MI)	BOSSdev, Inc.	Troy, MI
II	RDN	0602235N	8	Coordinated Operation of Unmanned Vehicles for Littoral Defense	$2,000	Miller (FL)	Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition	Pensacola, FL
II	RDN	0602236N	9	Managing and Extending DoD Asset Lifecycles (MEDAL)	$3,000	Abercrombie (HI)	Referentia Systems	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0602236N	9	Remote Fuel Assessment System (RFAS)	$2,000	Bartlett (MD)	Zeltex, Inc.	Hagerstown, MD

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDN	0602271N	10	Photonic Digital Radar for the Next Generation of Electronic Warfare Systems	$5,500	Ellsworth (IN)	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	Terre Haute, IN
II	RDN	0603114N	15	Countermine Lidar UAV-based System (CLUBS)	$2,600	Taylor (MS)	Optech International Inc.	Kiln, MS
II	RDN	0603114N	15	Detection, Tracking, and Identification for ISRTE of Mobile and Asymmetric Targets	$3,500	Abercrombie (HI)	Pukoa Scientific	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0603114N	15	Quiet Drive Advanced Rotary Actuator	$2,000	Higgins (NY)	Moog Inc.	East Aurora, NY
II	RDN	0603114N	15	Quiet Drive Advanced Rotary Actuator	$2,000	Sestak (PA)	Moog Inc.	East Aurora, NY
II	RDN	0603114N	15	Tactical High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile Demonstration	$1,900	Connolly (VA)	Aerojet-General Corporation	Gainesville, VA
II	RDN	0603114N	15	Tactical High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile Demonstration	$1,900	McKeon (CA)	Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake	China Lake, CA
II	RDN	0603123N	16	ASC-1187 36mm Advanced Countermeasure	$1,250	Sestak (PA)	Alloy Surfaces, Inc	Chester, PA
II	RDN	0603123N	16	Euler Turbine for Fuel Cell Energy Recovery	$2,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Energent Corporation	Santa Ana, CA
II	RDN	0603123N	16	High Speed Power Node Switching and Power Node Control Centers	$5,000	Murphy (PA)	SPD Electrical Systems	Philadelphia, PA
II	RDN	0603123N	16	High-Temperature Radar Dome Materials	$2,250	Giffords (AZ)	University of Arizona	Tucson, AZ
II	RDN	0603123N	16	Improved Stealth and Lower Cost Operations for US Naval Ships Using High Strength Netting	$6,000	Larsen (WA)	Diamond Nets Inc.	Everson, WA
II	RDN	0603123N	16	Pure Hydrogen Supply from Logistic Fuels	$4,000	Murphy (PA)	Power and Energy, Inc.	Ivyland, PA
II	RDN	0603123N	16	Strategic Mobility 21	$2,000	McKeon (CA)	California State University Long Beach	Long Beach, CA
II	RDN	0603236N	18	Active Acoustic Analysis and Mitigation System (ASAAMS)	$4,000	Abercrombie (HI)	University of Hawaii Applied Research Laboratory	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0603729N	22	Navy Special Warfare Performance and Injury Prevention Program for SBT 22 at Stennis Space Center	$2,500	Taylor (MS)	University of Pittsburgh Scool of Health and Rehabilitation	Pittsburgh, PA
II	RDN	0603747N	23	Navy Use of UNOLS Fleet	$3,500	Davis (CA)	University of California, San Diego	San Diego, CA

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDN	0603216N	27	Lighter-Than-Air Stratospheric UAV for Persistent Communications Relay and Surveillance	$6,000	Lamborn (CO)	U.S. Northern Command	Colorado Springs, CO
II	RDN	0603254N	29	Air Deployable ASW Custer Sensors for Non-Acoustic Detection	$2,000	Hunter (CA)	Information Systems Laboratories	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0603254N	29	Airborne Aquatic Detection Sensor System	$1,200	Davis (CA)	Brainlike, Inc.	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0603254N	29	Marine Mammal Awareness, Alert and Response Systems (MMAARS)	$3,500	Abercrombie (HI)	BAE Systems	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0603254N	29	Marine Mammal Awareness, Alert and Response Systems (MMAARS)	$3,500	Smith (NJ)	Integrated Systems Solutions, Inc. (ISSI)	Lakehurst, NJ
II	RDN	0603254N	29	NIR Sight (near infra-red ranging)	$4,000	Brady (PA)	RL Associates	Chester, PA
II	RDN	0603254N	29	NIR Sight (near infra-red ranging)	$4,000	Schwartz (PA)	AMPAC, Inc	North Wales, PA
II	RDN	0603254N	29	NIR Sight (near infra-red ranging)	$4,000	Sestak (PA)	RL Associates	Chester, PA
II	RDN	0603254N	29	Trigger and Alert Sonobuoy System Project	$1,500	Abercrombie (HI)	Guide Star Engineering	Kapolei, HI
II	RDN	0603506N	33	Continuous Active Sonar (CAS) for Torpedo DCL Systems	$5,000	Courtney (CT)	Alion Science and Technology	Mystic, CT
II	RDN	0603513N	35	Advanced Steam Turbine	$7,500	Massa (NY)	Dresser-Rand	Wellsville, Painted Post, Olean, NY
II	RDN	0603513N	35	Advanced Steam Turbine	$7,500	Olver (MA)	DRS	Fitchburg, MA
II	RDN	0603513N	35	Advanced Steam Turbine	$7,500	Tsongas (MA)	DRS Power Technology, Inc	Fitchburg and Hudson, MA
II	RDN	0603513N	35	Mobile Valve and Flex Hose Maintenance (MVFM)	$1,000	Pingree (ME)	ARA Inc	Brunswick, ME
II	RDN	0603513N	35	Next Generation Shipboard Integrated Power: Fuel Efficiency and Advanced Capability Enhancer	$5,000	Bartlett (MD)	Northrop Grumman	Los Angeles, CA
II	RDN	0603561N	41	Future Generation Thinline Towed Array	$4,700	Maffei (NY)	Lockheed Martin Corporation	Syracuse, NY
II	RDN	0603561N	41	Future Generation Thinline Towed Array	$4,700	McHugh (NY)	Lockheed Martin	Syracuse, NY

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDN	0603561N	41	Low Cost-Laser Module Assembly for Navy's Acoustic Sensors (LC-LMA)	$1,500	Sestak (PA)	Clear Align	Eagleville, PA
II	RDN	0603561N	41	Submarine Fatline Vector Senor Towed Array	$3,200	Kratovil (MD)	L3 Chesapeake Sciences Corporation	Millersville, MD
II	RDN	0603564N	44	Support for Naval Ship Hydrodynamics Test Facilities	$10,000	Van Hollen (MD)	Carderock Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center	West Bethesda, MD
II	RDN	0603573N	46	High Density Power Conversion and Distribution Equipment	$3,400	Boren (OK)	Westwood Corporation, L-3	Tulsa, OK
II	RDN	0603573N	46	High Density Power Conversion and Distribution Equipment	$3,400	Sullivan (OK)	L-3 Westwood Corporation	Tulsa, OK
II	RDN	0603573N	46	Hybrid Propulsion / Power Generation for Increased Fuel Efficiency for Surface Combatants	$5,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	L-3 Power Paragon, Inc.	Anaheim, CA
II	RDN	0603573N	46	Hybrid Propulsion / Power Generation for Increased Fuel Efficiency for Surface Combatants	$5,000	Miller (CA)	NAVSEA Electric Ship Office	Washington, DC
II	RDN	0603725N	59	Photovoltaic Rooftop Systems - Navy	$1,500	Peters (MI)	United Solar Ovonic	Auburn Hills, MI
II	RDN	0603725N	59	Regenerative Fuel Cell Back-up Power	$1,700	Larson (CT)	Infinity Fuel Cell and Hydrogen, Inc.	Windsor, CT
II	RDN	0603725N	59	Testing of critical components for ocean alternate energy options	$3,800	Abercrombie (HI)	Makai Ocean Engineering	Kailua, HI
II	RDN	0603725N	59	Wave Energy PowerBuoy Generating System	$3,000	Abercrombie (HI)	Ocean Power Technologies	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0603725N	59	Wave Energy PowerBuoy Generating System	$3,000	Hirono (HI)	Ocean Power Technologies	Honolulu, HI
II	RDN	0603725N	59	Wave Energy PowerBuoy Generating System	$3,000	Schrader (OR)	Columbia Power Technologies	Corvallis, OR
II	RDN	0603739N	61	In Transit Visibility System	$1,200	Brady (PA)	ePortation Inc	Philadelphia, PA
II	RDN	0603795N	69	Land Attack Technology	$5,000	Hunter (CA)	MBDA, L-3, Boeing, Raytheon	Westlake Village, San Diego, Chicago, Walthan, CA
II	RDN	0603925N	74	High Energy Density Capacitors for Military Applications	$3,000	Heinrich (NM)	TPL, Inc	Albuquerque, NM

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDN	0603925N	74	Joint Technology Insertion & Accelerated System Integration Capability for Electronic Warfare	$4,000	Ellsworth (IN)	Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) and NSWC, Crane	Crane, IN
II	RDN	0604215N	82	Measurement Standards Research and Development	$2,000	Calvert (CA)	Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona Division, Corona, CA 92878-5000	Corona, CA
II	RDN	0604216N	83	USN MH-60S 'Close the Lethality Gap' M230 Pylon Qualification	$4,700	Massa (NY)	Navy Strike and Air Warfare Center	Fallon, NV
II	RDN	0604270N	94	Electronic Warfare Technology, Doctrine, and Tactics Development	$4,000	Larsen (WA)	Electronic Warfare Associates	Oak Harbor, WA
II	RDN	0604307N	99	Advanced Capability Build 12 and ACB 14	$5,000	Adler (NJ)	Lockheed Martin MS2	Moorestown, NJ
II	RDN	0604558N	110	Common Command and Control System Module (CCCS)	$9,000	Courtney (CT)	General Dynamics Electric Boat	Groton, CT
II	RDN	0604558N	110	Common Command and Control System Module (CCCS)	$9,000	Langevin (RI)	General Dynamics Electric Boat	North Kingstown, RI
II	RDN	0604558N	110	Mold -In-Place (MIP) Coating Development for the U.S. Submarine Fleet	$2,000	Taylor (MS)	Seeman Composites, Inc	Gulfport, MS
II	RDN	0604567N	113	Automated Fiber Optic Manufacturing Initiative for Navy Ships	$5,200	Nye (VA)	CAPT Brian Antonio, PEO Aircraft Carriers PMS 378, Washington Navy Yard	Washington, DC
II	RDN	0604567N	113	Automated Fiber Optic Manufacturing Initiative for Navy Ships	$5,200	Tsongas (MA)	kSaria	Lawrence, MA
II	RDN	0604727N	119	JSOW-ER	$6,500	Akin (MO)	LaBarge Inc. as subcontractor to Raytheon Corp	St. Louis, MO
II	RDN	0604727N	119	JSOW-ER	$6,500	Blunt (MO)	LaBarge	Joplin, MO
II	RDN	0604771N	124	Flexible Medical Solutions FlexMedPatch (TM) Program	$2,000	Bartlett (MD)	Information Control	Gaithersburg, MD
II	RDN	0604771N	124	HI-CA Biorepository Consortium for DOD Research	$2,500	Davis (CA)	University of California, San Diego	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0604771N	124	Neurogenesis Therapeutics for PTSD	$3,000	Davis (CA)	BrainCells Inc	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0604771N	124	Strategies to Reduce Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) & Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Burden	$4,000	Davis (CA)	Science Applications International Corporation	San Diego, CA

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDN	0604771N	124	U.S. Navy Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Program: Enhancement of Influenza Vaccine Efficacy	$8,000	McHugh (NY)	Trudeau Institute (Saranac Lake, NY) and Naval Health Research Center (NHRC) (San Diego, CA)	Saranac Lake, NY
II	RDN	0604771N	124	U S. Navy Vaccine Program	$4,000	Alexander (LA)	The Breast Foundation	Baton Rouge, LA
II	RDN	0604771N	124	U.S. Navy Vaccine Program	$4,000	Jones (NC)	OncBioMune, LLC	Baton Rouge, LA
II	RDN	0605013N	129	Advanced Maintenance and Environmental Monitoring Technologies for Public Shipyards	$600	Shea-Porter (NH)	Orbis, Inc.	Portsmouth, NH
II	RDN	0605013N	129	Maintenance Planning and Assessment Technology (MPAT) Insertion	$3,000	Brady (PA)	Progeny Systems	Philadelphia, PA
II	RDN	0605804N	143	Center for Commercialization of Advanced Technology	$3,000	Davis (CA)	San Diego State University Research Foundation	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0101221N	160	Advanced LINAC Facility	$1,170	Hill (IN)	Indiana University	Bloomington, IN
II	RDN	0101402N	163	E-6B Strategic Communications Upgrade Block 1A (VLF-TX & HPTS)	$4,000	Fallin (OK)	Rockwell Collins through the US Navy	Tinker AFB, OK
II	RDN	0101402N	163	E-6B Strategic Communications Upgrade Block 1A (VLF-TX & HPTS)	$4,000	Loebsack (IA)	Rockwell Collins	Cedar Rapids, IA
II	RDN	0204311N	169	Deployable Autonomous Distributed System (DADS)	$3,600	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	General Dynamics Advanced Information Systems	Anaheim Hills, CA
II	RDN	0204311N	169	Deployable Autonomous Distributed System (DADS)	$3,600	Miller (CA)	U.S. Navy Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	San Diego, CA
II	RDN	0205601N	174	AARGM Derivative Program	$1,900	Larsen (WA)	ATK	Eden Prairie, MN
II	RDN	0205601N	174	AARGM Derivative Program	$1,900	Ortiz (TX)	Alliant Techsystems	Edina, MN
II	RDN	0205633N	178	Reduction of Weapon System Downtime Rapid Repair Structural Adhesives	$4,000	Langevin (RI)	Epoxies Etc. Inc.	Cranston, RI
II	RDN	0708011N	216	Laser Optimization Remote Lighting Systems	$2,500	Larson (CT)	RSL Fiber Systems, LLC	East Hartford, CT

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDAF	0602015F	6	AFSOC Injury Prevention and Human Performance Initiative	$1,000	Miller (FL)	University of Pittsburgh School of Health and Rehabilitative Services/Andrews Institute	Pittsburgh, PA
II	RDAF	0602102F	7	Rio Grande Valley Nanotech Institute	$5,000	Ortiz (TX)	The University of Texas at Brownsville	Brownsville, TX
II	RDAF	0602201F	8	UAV Sensor and Maintenance Development Center	$5,500	Bishop (UT)	Utah State University Space Dynamics Lab / Ogden ALC	Logan, UT
II	RDAF	0602201F	8	Unmanned Sense, Track, and Avoid Radar (USTAR)	$3,000	Lamborn (CO)	N/A	Colorado Springs, CO
II	RDAF	0602203F	10	Advanced Lithium Battery Scale-up and Manufacturing	$10,000	Johnson (GA)	Excellatron Solid State, LLC	Atlanta, GA
II	RDAF	0602203F	10	Advanced Vehicle Propulsion Center (AVPC)	$3,000	McKeon (CA)	Advatech Pacific, Inc.	Redlands, CA
II	RDAF	0602203F	10	Integrated Electrical Starter	$3,500	Turner (OH)	GE Aviation Systems, Electrical Power	Vandalia, OH
II	RDAF	0602203F	10	Multi-Mode Propulsion Phase IIA: High Performance Green Propellant	$5,000	Kratovil (MD)	Alliant Techsystems Inc. (ATK)	Baltimore, MD
II	RDAF	0602204F	11	Advanced Meta Materials	$3,750	Turner (OH)	Mound Laser & Photonics Center, Inc	Miamisburg, OH
II	RDAF	0602204F	11	Information Quality Tools for Persistent Surveillance Data Sets	$2,000	Snyder (AR)	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Little Rock, AR
II	RDAF	0602204F	11	Net-Centric Sensor Grids	$3,000	Hill (IN)	Indiana University	Bloomington, IN
II	RDAF	0602204F	11	Sensors and Near Field Communications Technologies	$2,900	Turner (OH)	NCR Corporation	Dayton, OH
II	RDAF	0602601F	12	Advanced Modular Avionics for ORS Use	$4,800	Heinrich (NM)	Goodrich ISR Systems Albuquerque	Albuquerque, NM
II	RDAF	0602890F	17	Advanced Deformable Mirrors for High Energy Laser Weapons	$2,000	Heinrich (NM)	MZA Associates Corporation and Active Optical Systems	Albuquerque, NM
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	Arcuri (NY)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	DeFazio (OR)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	DeFazio (OR)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	East Hartford, CT
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	DeLauro (CT)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	Holden (PA)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	Kaptur (OH)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	Kissell (NC)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Metals Affordability Initiative Consortium Program, CT
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	Latta (OH)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Metals Affordability Initiative	$10,000	Ryan (OH)	Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)	Multiple Locations, OH
II	RDAF	0603112F	18	Rapid Automated Processing of Advanced Low Observables	$4,500	Turner (OH)	ATK Aerospace Structures	Dayton, OH
II	RDAF	0603203F	20	Moving Target Strike	$3,000	Miller (FL)	General Atomics/Alpha Data Corporation	Fort Walton Beach, FL
II	RDAF	0603211F	21	Long-Loiter, Load Bearing Antenna Platform for Pervasive Airborne Intelligence	$8,000	Blunt (MO)	QinetiQ North America	Springfield, MO
II	RDAF	0603216F	22	150 Shaft Horse Power Scalable UAV Engine	$5,000	Courtney (CT)	United Technologies Research Center	East Hartford, CT
II	RDAF	0603216F	22	Adaptable Integrated Vapor Cycle Based Environmental Control and Power System	$4,200	Bartlett (MD)	Fairchild Controls	Frederick, MD
II	RDAF	0603231F	23	JSF Tactical Air Configuration Module	$5,000	Murphy (PA)	Environmental Tectonics Corporation	Southampton, PA
II	RDAF	0603270F	24	COTS Analysis Tools for Navigational Warfare	$1,500	Sestak (PA)	Analytical Graphics Inc.	Exton, PA
II	RDAF	0603401F	25	Department of Defense Cubesat Bus Development	$2,000	McKeon (CA)	Andrews Space	Valencia, CA
II	RDAF	0603401F	25	Small Responsive Spacecraft at Low-Cost (SRSL)	$4,500	Bishop (UT)	Utah State University Space Dynamics Laboratory / Air Force Research Laboratory	Logan, UT
II	RDAF	0603680F	30	Advanced Integrated Structure for Affordable Transport Aircraft	$3,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	VSystems Composites	Anaheim, CA
II	RDAF	0603680F	30	Nanocomposite Structures Manufacturing Technology Development	$4,000	Turner (OH)	Vector Composites, Inc.	Dayton, OH

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDAF	0603680F	30	Production of Nanocomposites for Aerospace Applications	$3,500	Turner (OH)	NanoSperse, LLC	Kettering, OH
II	RDAF	0603680F	30	Repair Technology Insertion Program (RepTIP)	$5,200	Bishop (UT)	Hill AFB / General Atomics	San Diego, CA
II	RDAF	0603788F	31	Cyber Attack and Security Environment	$5,000	Arcuri (NY)	Air Force Research Laboratory/RI	Rome, NY
II	RDAF	0603788F	31	Cyber Attack and Security Environment	$5,000	McHugh (NY)	Clarkson University and ITT	Clarkson (Potsdam) and ITT (Rome), NY
II	RDAF	0604796F	56	Advanced Propulsion Non-Tactical Vehicle (APNTV)	$5,500	Massa (NY)	Steven McTier, Project Manager (Robbins AFB)	Honeoye Falls, NY
II	RDAF	0604796F	56	Bio-Diesel Algae Fuel Production Program	$3,000	Loebsack (IA)	Bio-NRG LLC	Mt. Pleasant, IA
II	RDAF	0604240F	66	B-2 Advanced Tactical Data Link	$14,600	McKeon (CA)	Northrop Grumman Corporation	Los Angeles, CA
II	RDAF	0604270F	68	Rapid Replacement of Mission Critical Logistics Electronics	$4,900	Marshall (GA)	WR-ALC	Warner Robins, GA
II	RDAF	0604617F	79	Backpack Medical Oxygen System (BMOS)	$2,900	Akin (MO)	Essex Cryogenics	St Louis, MO
II	RDAF	0604706F	80	ACES 5 Ejection Seat	$7,000	Lamborn (CO)	Aircrew Performance Systems Acquisition Program, SAF/AQPC, Combat Support and Joint Counterair Div.	Washington, DC
II	RDAF	0604706F	80	ACES 5 Ejection Seat	$7,000	Pastor (AZ)	Goodrich Corporation	Phoenix, AZ
II	RDAF	0604706F	80	ACES 5 Ejection Seat	$7,000	Tauscher (CA)	Goodrich Corporation	Phoenix, AZ
II	RDAF	0604740F	82	Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)	$7,000	Andrews (NJ)	Accenture National Security Services	Camden, NJ
II	RDAF	0604740F	82	Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)	$7,000	LoBiondo (NJ)	Accenture	Camden, NJ
II	RDAF	0604740F	82	Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)	$7,000	Sestak (PA)	Accenture National Security Services	King of Prussia, PA
II	RDAF	0604759F	101	Eglin AFB Range Operations Control Center (ROCC)	$3,000	Miller (FL)	Cubic Corporation	Arlington, VA
II	RDAF	0605978F	109	Computer-Control Upgrade to the Mechanical BAK-12 Aircraft Arresting Gear System	$1,750	Sestak (PA)	Engineered Arresting Systems Corp. (ESCO)	Aston, PA
II	RDAF	0101815F	123	DaVinci Project	$1,250	Davis (CA)	Semantic Research, Inc.	San Diego, CA

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(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDAF	0207134F	132	Corrosion Detection and Visualization Program	$2,000	Smith (WA)	Quest Integrated, Inc.	Kent, WA
II	RDAF	0301310F	165	Open Source Research Centers	$4,000	Turner (OH)	Radiance Technologies	Fairborn, OH
II	RDAF	0301315F	167	Technical Sensors Integrated Ground Station	$4,800	Turner (OH)	Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp.	Fairborn, OH
II	RDAF	0304348F	181	Advanced Technical Intelligence Center	$9,000	Turner (OH)	Advanced Technical Intelligence Center for Human Capital Development (ATIC)	Beavercreek, OH
II	RDAF	0305159F	182	Carbon Nanotube Enhanced Power Sources for Space	$3,300	Markey (MA)	Northeastern University	Boston, MA
II	RDAF	0305206F	203	Multiple UAS Cooperative Concentrated Observation and Engagement Against a Common Ground Objective	$7,500	Bartlett (MD)	Proxy Aviation Systems	Germantown, MD
II	RDAF	0305207F	204	Rivet Joint Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)	$2,500	Hall (TX)	L-3 Communications Integrated Systems	Greenville, TX
II	RDAF	0408011F	228	Special Mission Clothing for AFSOC	$2,700	Rogers (AL)	THY Enterprises	Alexander City, AL
II	RDAF	0708011F	231	Wire Integrity Technology	$2,000	Marshall (GA)	WR-ALC	Warner Robins, GA
II	RDAF	0708611F	233	ALC Logistics Integration Environment	$2,000	Shuster (PA)	IS2 Technologies, Inc	Altoona, PA
II	RDAF	0708611F	233	Micro-Grid Energy Storage Utilizing a Deployable Zinc-Bromide Flow Battery	$5,000	Marshall (GA)	WR-ALC	Warner Robins, GA
II	RDAF	0708611F	233	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center (WR-ALC) Special Operations Forces (SOF)	$4,200	Marshall (GA)	WR-ALC	Warner Robins, GA
II	RDDW	0601000BR	1	Virtual Perimeter Monitoring System (VPMS)	$2,000	Miller (FL)	DRS Technologies	Fort Walton Beach, FL
II	RDDW	0601101E	2	Development of Low-Cost, Stable Vaccines for Field Application	$3,200	Smith (WA)	PATH	Seattle, WA
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Ackerman (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Arcuri (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Bishop (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Clarke (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY

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TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Israel (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Maloney (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	McCarthy (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	McCarthy (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Rangel (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Tonko (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Tonko (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0601384BP	6	Synchrotron Beamline and Experimental Station	$5,000	Towns (NY)	New York Structural Biology Center	New York, NY
II	RDDW	0602384BP	14	Chemical and Biological Resistant Clothing	$2,000	Sestak (PA)	Arkema, Inc.	King of Prussia, PA
II	RDDW	0602715E	18	Improved Performance of ODS Ferritic Steels	$2,000	Tauscher (CA)	Curtiss-Wright Metal Improvement Company	Livermore, CA
II	RDDW	0602718BR	20	Eagle Eyes - Stand-off Radiation Detection	$3,600	Taylor (MS)	Signal Research Center	Hattiesburg, MS
II	RDDW	1160401BB	21	Rapid & Low Cost Development of Next Generation Patrol Ships for Special Operations	$2,250	Davis (CA)	M Ship Co	San Diego, CA
II	RDDW	1160401BB	21	SOF Craft Integrated Backbone	$2,000	McHugh (NY)	Sensis Corporation	East Syracuse, NY
II	RDDW	0603121D8Z	24	Lasercomm Link for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Robot Operations	$3,000	Abercrombie (HI)	Innovative Technical Solutions (dba NovaSol)	Honolulu, HI
II	RDDW	0603121D8Z	24	Lasercomm Link for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Robot Operations	$3,000	Hirono (HI)	Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc. (dba NovaSol)	Honolulu, HI
II	RDDW	0603122D8Z	25	Advanced Transparent LAS Glass Ceramic Armor Systems for Force Protection	$1,250	Sestak (PA)	SCHOTT Diamondview Armor Products	Boothwyn, PA
II	RDDW	0603122D8Z	25	Affordable Robust Mid-Sized (ARMS) Unmanned Ground Vehicle	$4,000	Tsongas (MA)	Black-I Robotics, Inc.	Tyngsborough, MA
II	RDDW	0603122D8Z	25	Combating Terrorism: Threat and Risk Assessment	$2,650	Brady (PA)	Foreign Policy Research Institute	Philadelphia, PA

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TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDDW	0603122D8Z	25	Integrated Rugged Checkpoint Container	$2,500	Taylor (MS)	Rapiscan Systems, Inc	Ocean Springs, MS
II	RDDW	0603122D8S	25	Thresholds for Neurological Injuries from Repeated Blast Exposures	$3,000	Rodriguez (TX)	Applied Research Associates	Pecos, TX
II	RDDW	0603200D8Z	28	Robotic Border Area Surveillance System Program	$4,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Rockwell Collins	Anaheim Hills, CA
II	RDDW	0603384BP	32	Total Perimeter Surveillance	$2,000	Schauer (MI)	Dexter Research Center, Inc.	Dexter, MI
II	RDDW	0603648D8Z	34	Distributed Network Switching and Security	$2,300	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Raptor Networks Technology, Inc.	Santa Ana, CA
II	RDDW	0603648D8Z	34	High Accuracy Network Determination System - Intelligent Optical Networks (HANDS-IONS)	$2,000	Abercrombie (HI)	Oceanit	Honolulu, HI
II	RDDW	0603712S	41	Next Generation Manufacturing Technologies Initiative	$2,000	Loebsack (IA)	The University of Iowa	Iowa City, IA
II	RDDW	0603720S	44	End to End Semi Fab Alpha Tool	$5,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Digibeam Corporation	San Juan Capistrano, CA
II	RDDW	0603720S	44	Feature Size Yield Enhancement at DMEA's Semiconductors Foundry	$2,500	Matsui (CA)	Defense Microelectronics Activity	McClellan, CA
II	RDDW	0603828D8Z	60	Tidewater Full Scale Exercise	$2,700	Forbes (VA)	N/A	various, VA
II	RDDW	0603942D8Z	63	National Radio Frequency RD&T Transfer Center	$3,000	Buyer (IN)	Technology Service Corporation	Bloomington, IN
II	RDDW	0603942D8Z	63	National Radio Frequency RD&T Transfer Center	$3,000	Ellsworth (IN)	Technology Service Corporation and NSWC Crane	Crane, IN
II	RDDW	1160402BB	65	Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Laboratory Testing and Assessment Center	$3,500	Etheridge (NC)	Partnership for Defense Innovation	Fayetteville, NC
II	RDDW	1160402BB	65	Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Laboratory Testing and Assessment Center	$3,500	Kissell (NC)	Partnership for Defense Innovation	Fayetteville, NC
II	RDDW	1160402BB	65	Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Laboratory Testing and Assessment Center	$3,500	McIntyre (NC)	Partnership for Defense Innovation	Fayetteville, NC

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDDW	0603709D8Z	71	Autonomous Machine Vision for Mapping and Investigation of Remote Sites	$2,250	Davis (CA)	Vision Robotics Corp	San Diego, CA
II	RDDW	0603709D8Z	71	RobonostiX Integration to Improve Readiness of Robotic Unmanned Systems	$1,600	Davis (CA)	Sullivan International Group	San Diego, CA
II	RDDW	0603898C	89	Independent Advisory Group to Review Ballistic Missile Defense Training Needs	$500	Lamborn (CO)	Missile Defense Agency	Colorado Springs, CO
II	RDDW	0603913C	97	Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense	$20,500	Blunt (MO)	LaBarge	Joplin, MO
II	RDDW	0604161D8Z	102	Mobile Detection Assessment Response System Enhancements	$4,300	Bartlett (MD)	General Dynamics Robotics Systems	Westminster, MD
II	RDDW	0604940D8Z	129	Advanced SAM Hardware Simulator Development	$1,500	Johnson (GA)	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta, GA
II	RDDW	0604940D8Z	129	Gulf Range Mobile Instrumentation Capability	$3,000	Miller (FL)	Prologic	Manassas, VA
II	RDDW	0604940D8Z	129	Joint Gulf Range Complex Test and Training	$3,000	Miller (FL)	Boeing	Fort Walton Beach, FL
II	RDDW	0605804D8Z	153	Renewable Energy Systems (RES) for Defense Applications	$3,000	Andrews (NJ)	Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken, NJ
II	RDDW	0605804D8Z	153	Renewable Energy Systems (RES) for Defense Applications	$3,000	Sires (NJ)	Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken, NJ
II	RDDW	0301301L	181	Advanced Scientific Missile Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (IPB)	$4,000	Griffith (AL)	SPARTA Inc.	Huntsville, AL
II	RDDW	0301301L	181	Portable Device for Latent Fingerprint Identification	$1,800	Smith (WA)	Sagem Morpho	Tacoma, WA
II	RDDW	0305884L	220	Personal Area Network for Land Soldiers (PANLS)	$3,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Interstate Electronics Corporation	Anaheim, CA
II	RDDW	0780115	238	Commercialization of High-Rate Polyimide Composites for Military and Commercial Aircraft	$2,000	Turner (OH)	Renegade Materials Corporation	Springboro, OH
II	RDDW	0708011S	238	Northwest Manufacturing Initiative	$1,200	Blumenauer (OR)	Manufacturing 21 Coalition	Portland, OR
II	RDDW	0708011S	238	Northwest Manufacturing Initiative	$1,200	DeFazio (OR)	Manufacturing 21 Coalition	Portland, OR
II	RDDW	0708011S	238	Northwest Manufacturing Initiative	$1,200	Walden (OR)	Manufacturing 21 Coalition	Portland, OR

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
II	RDDW	0708011S	238	Optical Fiber Assembly Manufacturing	$1,000	Courtney (CT)	Fiberoptics Technology Inc.	Pomfret, CT
II	RDDW	1160405BB	247	Advanced, Long Endurance Unattended Ground Sensor	$8,000	Taylor (MS)	Mississippi State University, Camgian Microsystems Corp	Starkville, MS
II	RDDW	1160405BB	247	Biometric Optical Surveillance System (BOSS)	$2,000	Guthrie (KY)	EWA, Inc.	Bowling Green, KY
II	RDDW	1160405BB	247	Counterproliferation Analysis and Planning System (CAPS)	$20,100	McNerney (CA)	Captain Jeff Trumbell	MacDill Air Force Base, FL
II	RDDW	1160405BB	247	Counterproliferation Analysis and Planning System (CAPS)	$20,100	Tauscher (CA)	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Livermore, CA
II	RDDW	1160479BB	260	Miniature Day Night Sight for Crew Served Weapons	$1,750	Sestak (PA)	Peak Beam Systems Inc.	Edgmont, PA
II	RDDW	1160483BB	263	Transformer Technology for Combat Submersibles (TTCS)	$4,000	Bishop (NY)	STIDD Systems Inc	Greenport, NY
II	RDDW	1160483BB	263	Transformer Technology for Combat Submersibles (TTCS)	$4,000	Ros-Lehtinen (FL)	STIDD Systems Inc	Marathon, FL
II	RDDW		999	Final E-Curfew (FeC) Enhancements	$3,000	Posey (FL)	Soneticom Inc	West Melbourne, FL
III	OMA	ba01-2020a	50	M-Gator	$2,000	Kissell (NC)	John Deere	Cary, NC
III	OMA	ba01-2020a	50	M-Gator	$2,000	McHugh (NY)	John Deere	Cary, NC
III	OMA	ba01-2020a	60	Mi-17 Aircraft Modifications	$8,000	Reyes (TX)	Army Threat Simulation Management Office	Redstone Arsenal, AL
III	OMA	ba01-2020a	80	Operational and Technical Training Validation for Joint Maneuver Forces at Fort Bliss	$1,000	Reyes (TX)	Digital Fusion Solutions	El Paso, TX
III	OMA	ba01-2020a	90	Texas Defense Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative	$5,000	Ortiz (TX)	US - Mexico Cultural and Educational Foundation	Irving, TX
III	OMA	ba01-2020a	100	Fort Bliss Data Center	$1,700	Reyes (TX)	Fort Bliss	El Paso, TX
III	OMA	ba04-2020a	370	Operational & Tactical Log Asset Visibility (Fuel & Ammo)	$3,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Integrated Data Corporation	Culver City, CA
III	OMA	ba04-2020a	380	M24 Sniper Weapons System Upgrade	$1,000	Arcuri (NY)	US Army Military Center - Small Arms Division - Combat Developments	Fort Benning, GA

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
III	OMN	ba01-1804n	170	Navy Tactical Development	$1,000	Davis (CA)	DOL OMNI Engineering LLC	San Diego, CA
III	OMN	ba02-1804n	320	Navy Ship Disposal - Carrier Demonstration Project	$6,000	Ortiz (TX)	United States Navy	Washington, DC
III	OMN	ba03-1804n	390	Mobile Learning Cultural Training for Military Personnel	$1,500	Miller (FL)	University of West Florida	Pensacola, FL
III	OMN	ba03-1804n	420	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	$651	Calvert (CA)	U.S Naval Sea Cadet Corps	Arlington, VA
III	OMN	ba03-1804n	430	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	$651	Bishop (NY)	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	Arlington, VA
III	OMN	ba03-1804n	430	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	$651	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Navy Recruiting Command	Millington, TN
III	OMN	ba03-1804n	430	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	$651	Ortiz (TX)	U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps	Arlington, VA
III	OMN	ba04-1804n	560	Mobile Condition Assessment System Pilot for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii	$3,000	Abercrombie (HI)	Commander, Navy Region Hawaii	Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)	$2,600	Hodes (NH)	Polartec, LLC	Hudson, NH
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)	$2,600	Nye (VA)	A.J. Pasagian, PM-Infantry Combat Equipment, MARCORSYSCOM	Quantico, VA
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)	$2,600	Rogers (MI)	Peckham Industries	Lansing, MI
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)	$2,600	Shea-Porter (NH)	PolarTech, LLC.	Hudson, NH
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Flame Resistant Organizational Gear (FROG)	$5,000	Cummings (MD)	180s, LLC	Baltimore, MD
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Flame Resistant Organizational Gear (FROG)	$5,000	Kissell (NC)	Longworth Industries	Candor, NC
III	OMMC	ba01-1106n	10	Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net System (ULCANS)	$4,000	Etheridge (NC)	Saab	Lillington, NC
III	OMAF	ba01-3400f	10	Advanced Autonomous Robotic Inspections for Aging Aircraft	$2,000	Fallin (OK)	Veracity Technology Solutions, LLC	Midwest City, OK
III	OMAF	ba01-3400f	30	Air Education and Training Command Range Improvements	$4,555	Giffords (AZ)	Barry M. Goldwater Range - Luke Air Force Base	Luke Air Force Base, AZ
III	OMAF	ba01-3400f	70	Wage Modification for US Azores Portugese National Employees	$240	Frank (MA)	N/A	N/A, nonUSA

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
III	OMAF	ba02-3400f	240	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center (WRALC) Strategic Airlift Aircraft Availability Improvement	$2,000	Marshall (GA)	WR-ALC	Warner Robins, GA
III	OMDW	ba01-0100d	20	Special Operations Forces (SOF) Modular Glove System	$2,500	Kratovil (MD)	W.L Gore and Associates	Elkton, MD
III	OMDW	ba04-0100d	160	Redevelopment of Naval Station Ingleside	$3,000	Ortiz (TX)	Ingleside Local Redevelopment Authority	Ingleside, TX
III	OMDW	ba04-0100d	200	SOaR Recruiting Initiative	$3,400	Braley (IA)	University of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls, IA
III	OMDW	ba04-0100d	270	Critical Language Training	$2,000	Davis (CA)	San Diego State University Research Foundation	San Diego, CA
III	OMDW	ba03-2020a	290	SOaR Recruiting Initiative	$3,400	Wilson (SC)	Celebrate Freedom Foundation	Columbia, SC
III	OMDW	ba04-0100d	999	Western Regional Counter-Drug Training Center	$2,500	Larsen (WA)	Washington State National Guard Counter Drug Task Force	Camp Murray, Tacoma, WA
III	OMDW	ba04-0100d	999	Western Regional Counter-Drug Training Center	$2,500	Smith (WA)	Washington State National Guard	Camp Murray, WA
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	50	Modular Shoot House	$2,200	Conaway (TX)	Texas Army National Guard	Austin, TX
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	60	Joint Command Vehicle and Supporting C3 Systems	$2,250	Shea-Porter (NH)	New Hampshire National Guard	Concord, NH
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	$1,600	Butterfield (NC)	North Carolina National Guard	Raleigh, NC
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	$1,600	Etheridge (NC)	North Carolina National Guard	Raleigh, NC
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	$1,600	Kissell (NC)	North Carolina National Guard	Raleigh, NC
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	$1,600	McIntyre (NC)	NC National Guard	Raleigh, NC
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	$1,600	Miller (NC)	North Carolina National Guard	RALEIGH, NC
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	North Carolina National Guard Family Assistance Centers	$1,600	Watt (NC)	North Carolina National Guard	Raleigh, NC
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	Our Military Kids	$3,500	Kilroy (OH)	Our Military Kids	McLean, VA
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	Our Military Kids	$3,500	Ortiz (TX)	Our Military Kids, Inc.	McLean, VA
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	100	Our Military Kids	$3,500	Taylor (MS)	Our Military Kids, Inc	McLean, VA

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
III	OMNG	ba01-2065a	110	Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Road Equipment	$300	Welch (VT)	Vermont Army National Guard	Jericho, VT
III	OMNG	ba04-2065a	150	Emergency Management Staff Trainer Distributed Learning Courseware	$2,000	Loebsack (IA)	MediaTech	Centerville, IA
III	OMANG	ba01-3840f	10	MBU-20A/P Oxygen Mask and Mask Light	$6,000	Dreier (CA)	Gentex Corporation	Rancho Cucamonga, CA
VII	DHP			Combined Injury Consortium	$1,500	Snyder (AR)	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	Little Rock, AR
VII	DHP			Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization	$430	McHugh (NY)	Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization	Watertown, NY
VII	DHP			Tacoma Trauma Trust	$2,500	Smith (WA)	Madigan Army Medical Center, MultiCare Health System, and Franciscan Health System	Tacoma, WA
VII	DHP			USUHS Immersive, Wide Area Virtual Environment (WAVE) Simulation for Medical Readiness Training	$3,000	Van Hollen (MD)	The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)	Bethesda, MD
XIV	DICA			Mi-17 Aircraft Modifications	$8,000	Reyes (TX)	Army Threat Simulation Management Office	Redstone Arsenal, AL
XV	OCO - OPA		28	Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR)	$5,000	Braley (IA)	Rockwell Collins, Inc.	Cedar Rapids, IA
XV	OCO - OPA		28	Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR)	$5,000	Loebsack (IA)	Rockwell Collins	Coralville, IA
XXIII	MCA			Admin, Gen Pur (Army Field Spt Bde-CE)	$720	Kissell (NC)	Fort Bragg	Ft Bragg, NC
XXIII	MCA			Admin, Gen Pur (Army Field Spt Bde-CE)	$720	McIntyre (NC)	Fort Bragg	Fort Bragg, NC
XXIII	MCA			All Weather Marksmanship Facility	$8,200	McHugh (NY)	Fort Drum	Watertown, NY
XXIII	MCA			ALT Auditorium and Training Center Expansion	$7,400	Bartlett (MD)	Fort Detrick	Fort Detrick, MD
XXIII	MCA			Ballistic Evaluation Facility Phase 2	$10,200	Frelinghuysen (NJ)	Picatinny Arsenal	Picatinny, NJ
XXIII	MCA			Chapel Complex-Fort Campbell	$14,400	Tanner (TN)	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXIII	MCA			Chapel Complex-Fort Campbell	$14,400	Wamp (TN)	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY
XXIII	MCA			Chapel Complex-Fort Campbell	$14,400	Whitfield (KY)	Fort Campbell	Ft. Campbell, KY
XXIII	MCA			Defense Access Road	$5,000	Forbes (VA)	Fort Lee	Fort Lee, VA
XXIII	MCA			Family Life Center	$8,500	Carter (TX)	Fort Hood	Fort Hood, TX
XXIII	MCA			Fire Station, Two Company	$6,700	Giffords (AZ)	Fort Huachuca	Fort Huachuca, AZ
XXIII	MCA			Fort Lewis-McChord AFB Joint Access	$9,000	Smith (WA)	Fort Lewis	Fort Lewis, WA
XXIII	MCA			Gate 7 Access Control Point	$3,550	Griffith (AL)	Redstone Arsenal	Huntsville, AL
XXIII	MCA			Health Clinic	$7,800	Skelton (MO)	Fort Leonard Wood	Fort Leonard Wood, MO
XXIII	MCA			Industrial Area Electrical System Upgrade	$3,300	Rogers (AL)	Anniston Army Depot	Anniston Army Depot Alabama, AL
XXIII	MCA			Information Processing Node, Phase II	$956	Kratovil (MD)	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Aberdeen, MD
XXIII	MCA			Information Processing Node, Phase II	$956	Ruppersberger (MD)	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Aberdeen, MD
XXIII	MCA			Intersection, Rockenbach Road & Cooper Avenue	$2,350	Kratovil (MD)	Fort George G. Meade	Ft. Meade, MD
XXIII	MCA			Intersection, Rockenbach Road & Cooper Avenue	$2,350	Sarbanes (MD)	Fort George G. Meade	Fort Meade, MD
XXIII	MCA			Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	$6,400	Fleming (LA)	Fort Polk	Leesville, LA
XXIII	MCA			Physical Fitness Facility, Clarksville Base	$900	Davis (TN)	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY
XXIII	MCA			Physical Fitness Facility, Clarksville Base	$900	Tanner (TN)	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY
XXIII	MCA			Physical Fitness Facility, Clarksville Base	$900	Wamp (TN)	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY
XXIII	MCA			Physical Fitness Facility, Clarksville Base	$900	Whitfield (KY)	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY
XXIII	MCA			Planning and Design for Access Control Points	$6,500	Reyes (TX)	Fort Bliss	El Paso, TX
XXIII	MCA			Water Survival Training Facility	$401	Bright (AL)	Fort Rucker	Fort Rucker, AL

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXIII	MCN			Add/Alt Marine Mammal Surgical Center	$2,330	Davis (CA)	Naval Base Point Loma	San Diego, CA
XXIII	MCN			Consolidation of Structural Shops	$2,000	Hodes (NH)	NSS Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Kittery, ME
XXIII	MCN			Consolidation of Structural Shops	$2,000	Pingree (ME)	NSS Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Kittery, ME
XXIII	MCN			Consolidation of Structural Shops	$2,000	Shea-Porter (NH)	NSS Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Kittery, ME
XXIII	MCN			Drydock 2 STBD Waterfront Facility	$850	Abercrombie (HI)	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Pearl Harbor, HI
XXIII	MCN			Drydock 2 STBD Waterfront Facility	$850	Hirono (HI)	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Pearl Harbor, HI
XXIII	MCN			Electromagnetic Research & Engineering Facility, Phase 2	$3,660	Wittman (VA)	Naval Support Activity South Potomac	Dahlgren, VA
XXIII	MCN			Fitness Center	$26,360	Crenshaw (FL)	Naval Station Mayport	Jacksonville, FL
XXIII	MCN			Gate 2 Security Improvements (AT/FP)	$7,090	Hodes (NH)	NSS Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Kittery, ME
XXIII	MCN			Gate 2 Security Improvements (AT/FP)	$7,090	Pingree (ME)	NSS Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Kittery, ME
XXIII	MCN			Gate 2 Security Improvements (AT/FP)	$7,090	Shea-Porter (NH)	NSS Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Kittery, ME
XXIII	MCN			Joint Diver A-School Dormitory	$520	Boyd (FL)	Naval Support Activity Panama City	Panama City, FL
XXIII	MCN			Marine Meteorology Center	$10,240	Farr (CA)	Naval Support Detachment	Monterey, CA
XXIII	MCN			MK-48 Torpedo Magazine	$6,570	Courtney (CT)	Naval Sub Base New London	Groton, CT
XXIII	MCN			Mountain Warfare Training Commissary	$6,830	McKeon (CA)	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training	Bridgeport, CA
XXIII	MCN			Ordnance Storage Pads with 2 Covers	$13,130	Dicks (WA)	Naval Magazine Indian Island	Port Townsend, WA
XXIII	MCN			RDT&E Support Facility Phase 2	$6,520	Van Hollen (MD)	Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock	West Bethesda, MD
XXIII	MCN			Renovate Perry Hall	$8,530	Kennedy (RI)	Newport Naval Station	Newport, RI
XXIII	MCN			Small Craft Launch	$3,810	Larsen (WA)	Naval Station Everett	Everett, WA
XXIII	MCN			Solar Panel Array	$4,470	Ortiz (TX)	Kingsville Naval Air Station	Delray Beach, FL

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXIII	MCN			Special Communications Requirements Engineering Facility	$11,043	Hoyer (MD)	Naval Air Station Patuxent River	Patuxent River, MD
XXIII	MCN			Strategic Weapons System Engineering	$510	Ellsworth (IN)	Naval Support Activity Crane (N61018)	Crane, IN
XXIII	MCN			Weapons Maintenance Hardstand Facility	$4,870	Bishop (GA)	Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany	Albany, GA
XXIII	MCAF			Add to Space RDT&E Operations Center	$5,800	Heinrich (NM)	Kirtland Air Force Base	Albuquerque, NM
XXIII	MCAF			Add/Alter USAFCENT Headquarters (Current Mission)	$21,183	Spratt (SC)	Shaw Air Force Base	Shaw Air Force Base, SC
XXIII	MCAF			Aeromedical Evacuation Facility	$7,400	Costello (IL)	Scott Air Force Base	Scott AFB, IL
XXIII	MCAF			Air Traffic Control Complex	$1,710	Pomeroy (ND)	Minot Air Force Base	Minot, ND
XXIII	MCAF			Civil Engineer Maintenance Complex	$690	Simpson (ID)	Mountain Home Air Force Base	Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID
XXIII	MCAF			Consolidated Communications Facility	$21,000	Young (FL)	MacDill Air Force Base	MacDill Air Force Base, FL
XXIII	MCAF			Consolidated Parking Area, Phase 1	$8,000	Loretta Sanchez (CA)	Los Angeles Air Force Base	El Segundo, CA
XXIII	MCAF			Construct Hot Cargo Pad/Taxiway	$6,200	Marshall (GA)	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center	Warner Robins, GA
XXIII	MCAF			Construct Physical Fitness Center	$930	Edwards (MD)	Andrews Air Force Base	Andrews Air Force Base, MD
XXIII	MCAF			Construct Postal Service Center	$3,500	Bordallo (GU)	Andersen Air Force Base, Guam	Yigo, GU
XXIII	MCAF			Dormitory (96 rm)	$450	Lujan (NM)	Cannon Air Force Base	Clovis, NM
XXIII	MCAF			East Gate Realignment	$7,200	Lamborn (CO)	Peterson Air Force Base	Peterson Air Force Base, CO
XXIII	MCAF			Explosive Ordnance Operations Complex	$7,400	Skelton (MO)	Whiteman Air Force Base	Whiteman AFB, MO
XXIII	MCAF			Fire/Crash Rescue Station	$10,400	Teague (NM)	Holloman Air Force Base	Holloman AFB, NM
XXIII	MCAF			Flight Test Operations Facility (413 FLTS)	$9,400	Miller (FL)	Hurlburt Air Force Base	Hurlburt Air Force Base, FL

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars in Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXIII	MCAF			Ground Control Tower	$4,000	Abercrombie (HI)	Hickam Air Force Base	Hickam Air Force Base, HI
XXIII	MCAF			Land Aquisition North and South Boundries	$5,500	Skelton (MO)	Whiteman Air Force Base	Whiteman Air Force Base, MO
XXIII	MCAF			MacDill Mission Support Facility	$384	Castor (FL)	MacDill Air Force Base	Tampa, FL
XXIII	MCAF			PCC Apron NW End Taxiway A	$5,100	Bishop (UT)	Hill Air Force Base	Clearfield, VA
XXIII	MCAF			Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) Complex Phase 1	$6,900	Jones (NC)	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	Goldsboro, NC
XXIII	MCAF			Replace West Ramp, Phase 2 (TFI)	$10,600	Turner (OH)	Wright Patterson Air Force Base	Dayton, OH
XXIII	MCAF			Security Forces Operations Facility	$10,400	Snyder (AR)	Little Rock Air Force Base	Jacksonville, AR
XXIII	MCAF			T-9 Noise Suppressor Support	$5,100	Fallin (OK)	Tinker Air Force Base	Tinker AFB, OK
XXIII	MCAF			Taxiway Mike Bypass Road	$6,000	Tauscher (CA)	Travis Air Force Base	Travis Air Force Base, CA
XXIII	MCAF			TFI Refueling Vehicle Maintenance Facility	$4,150	McMorris Rodgers (WA)	Fairchild Air Force Base	Spokane, WA
XXIII	MCAF			Warfighter and Family Support Center	$7,900	Adler (NJ)	McGuire Air Force Base	McGuire Air Force Base, NJ
XXIV	MCDW			SOF Cafeteria	$6,100	Nye (VA)	Dam Neck	Dam Neck, VA
XXVII	MCANG			Add/Alter Aircraft Maintenance Shops	$7,900	Gonzalez (TX)	Kelly Field Annex	San Antonio, TX
XXVII	MCANG			Add/Alter Aircraft Maintenance Shops	$7,900	Rodriguez (TX)	Kelly Field Annex	San Antonio, TX
XXVII	MCANG			Alter Building 659 for STARBASE	$1,900	Ellison (MN)	Minneapolis St.Paul Intl Airport - 133rd Airlift Wing	Minneapolis, MN
XXVII	MCANG			Construct New Supply Warehouse	$1,000	Space (OH)	Zanesville Air National Guard Station	Zanesville, OH
XXVII	MCANG			Contingency Response Group Facility	$600	Yarmuth (KY)	Standiford Field	Standiford Field, KY
XXVII	MCANG			F-15 Aircraft Ready Shelter	$8,100	Olver (MA)	Barnes Municipal Airport	Westfield, MA
XXVII	MCANG			Force Protection Measures – Relocate Base Entrance	$6,500	Taylor (MS)	Gulfport - Biloxi Regional Airport	Gulfport, MS

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXVII	MCANG			Joint Forces Operations Center - ANG Share	$1,500	Tierney (MA)	Hanscom Air Force Base	Hanscom Air Force Base, MA
XXVII	MCANG			Joint Forces Operations Center - ANG Share	$1,500	Tsongas (MA)	Hanscom AFB	Bedford, MA
XXVII	MCANG			Joint-Use Armed Forces Reserve Center	$1,300	Wilson (SC)	McEntire Joint National Guard Base	Eastover, SC
XXVII	MCANG			Multi-use Instructional Facility	$2,000	Kaptur (OH)	180th Fighter Wing, Toledo Express Airport	Swanton, OH
XXVII	MCANG			Munitions Administration Facility	$1,700	LoBiondo (NJ)	Atlantic City International Airport	Egg Harbor Township, NJ
XXVII	MCANG			Security Improvements-Relocate Base Entrance	$3,000	Hare (IL)	Lincoln Capital Airport	Springfield, IL
XXVII	MCANG			Security Improvements-Relocate Base Entrance	$3,000	Shimkus (IL)	Lincoln Capital Airport	Springfield, IL
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - CNAF Beddown - Upgrade Facilities	$9,000	Courtney (CT)	Bradley International Airport	Windsor Locks, CT
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - CNAF Beddown - Upgrade Facilities	$9,000	DeLauro (CT)	Bradley International Airport	Windsor Locks, CT
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - CNAF Beddown - Upgrade Facilities	$9,000	Himes (CT)	Bradley International Airport	Windsor Locks, CT
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - CNAF Beddown - Upgrade Facilities	$9,000	Larson (CT)	Bradley International Airport	Windsor Locks, CT
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - CNAF Beddown - Upgrade Facilities	$9,000	Murphy (CT)	Bradley International Airport	Windsor Locks, CT
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - Reaper LRE Beddown	$2,700	Maffei (NY)	Fort Drum Military Reservation	Fort Drum Military Reservation, NY
XXVII	MCANG			TFI - Upgrade DCGS Facilities	$8,700	Tiahrt (KS)	McConnell Air Force Base	Wichita, KS
XXVII	MCAR			Army Reserve Center	$12,200	Edwards (TX)	Moore Memorial USARC	Bryan, TX
XXVII	MCAR			Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	$10,200	Ortiz (TX)	Robstown	Robstown, TX
XXVII	MCNR			Replace Joint Base Communications Building	$6,170	Granger (TX)	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	Fort Worth, TX
XXVII	MCARNG			New Shoothouse	$2,000	Ryan (OH)	Ravenna Training and Logistics Site	Columbus, OH
XXVII	MCARNG			Add/Alt Davenport Army Aviation Support Facility	$2,000	Braley (IA)	Davenport AASF	Davenport, IA

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXVII	MCARNG			Add/Alt KC-135 Corrosion Control Hangar	$5,000	Moore (WI)	General Mitchell International Airport	Milwaukee, WI
XXVII	MCARNG			Add/Alt Readiness Center	$2,516	Shuler (NC)	East Flatrock Armory	East Flat Rock, NC
XXVII	MCARNG			Add/Alt Troop Medical Facility	$1,750	Rehberg (MT)	Fort Harrison	Fort Harrison, MT
XXVII	MCARNG			Add/Alter Munitions Maintenance Complex, Buildings 83 and 84	$1,300	Herseth (SD)	Joe Foss Field	Sioux Falls, SD
XXVII	MCARNG			Barracks Replacement Phase Two	$440	Stupak (MI)	Camp Grayling Joint Maneuver Training Center	Camp Grayling, MI
XXVII	MCARNG			Construction of New Joint Operations Center	$2,000	Kilroy (OH)	Beightler Armory	Columbus, OH
XXVII	MCARNG			CST Ready Building	$727	Berkley (NV)	Las Vegas Readiness Center	Las Vegas, NV
XXVII	MCARNG			CST Ready Building	$727	Titus (NV)	Las Vegas Readiness Center	Las Vegas, NV
XXVII	MCARNG			Ethan Allen Firing Range BOQ Add/Alt	$1,996	Welch (VT)	Ethan Allen Range	Jericho, VT
XXVII	MCARNG			Fairfield Field Maintenance Shop Add/Alt	$2,000	Loebsack (IA)	Fairfield	Fairfield, IA
XXVII	MCARNG			Field Maintenance Shop Parkersburg	$967	Mollohan (WV)	Adjutant General	Charleston, WV
XXVII	MCARNG			Freedom Center Motor Vehicle Storage Building	$1,963	Boswell (IA)	Freedom Center Armory-Camp Dodge	Johnston, IA
XXVII	MCARNG			Iowa Falls Readiness Center Add/Alt	$2,000	Latham (IA)	Iowa Falls	Iowa Falls, IA
XXVII	MCARNG			Joint Forces Headquarters	$334	Chandler (KY)	Frankfort	Frankfort, KY
XXVII	MCARNG			Luzerne/Wyoming County Readiness Center	$924	Carney (PA)	Luzerne/Wyoming County	West Pittston, PA
XXVII	MCARNG			Organizational Maintenance Shop (ADRS)	$7,732	Schauer (MI)	Fort Custer	Augusta, MI
XXVII	MCARNG			Parkersburg Readiness Center	$2,234	Mollohan (WV)	Adjutant General	Charleston, WV
XXVII	MCARNG			Phase IV Aviation Operation Facility	$1,805	Rogers (KY)	London Joint Readiness Center	London, KY
XXVII	MCARNG			Polk County Rediness Center	$12,100	Schrader (OR)	Oregon Military Department	Dallas, OR
XXVII	MCARNG			Readiness Center (JFHQ-HIARNG)	$5,446	Abercrombie (HI)	Joint Forces Headquarters	Honolulu, HI

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES XXI

(Dollars In Thousands)

TITLE	ACCT	PE OR PROJECT	LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	MEMBER	INTENDED RECIPIENT	INTENDED LOCATION OF PERFORMANCE
XXVII	MCARNG			Readiness Center-Hunter	$8,967	Kingston (GA)	Hunter Army Aviation Facility, Hunter Army Airfield	Savannah, GA
XXVII	MCARNG			Readiness Center-Hunter	$8,967	Marshall (GA)	Hunter Army Aviation Facility, Hunter Army Airfield	Savannah, GA
XXVII	MCARNG			Readiness Center-Logan/Mingo	$501	Rahall (WV)	1/150th Armored Reconnaissance Squadron	Logan, WV
XXVII	MCARNG			Readiness Center-West Memphis	$1,240	Berry (AR)	West Memphis	West Memphis, AR
XXVII	MCARNG			Tactical Unmanned Aerial System Support Facility	$6,038	Kissell (NC)	Fort Bragg	Raleigh, NC
XXVII	MCARNG			Tactical Unmanned Aerial System Support Facility	$6,038	McIntyre (NC)	Fort Bragg	Raleigh, NC
XXVII	MCARNG			Urban Assault Course	$1,669	Pierluisi (PR)	Camp Santiago	Salinas, PR
XXVII	MCARNG			Water Supply System	$368	Wu (OR)	Camp Rilea	Camp Rilea, OR
XXVII	MCAFR			Indoor Small Arms Range	$5,700	Lee (NY)	Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station	Niagara Falls, NY
XXVII	MCAFR			Indoor Small Arms Range	$5,700	Slaughter (NY)	Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station	Niagara Falls, NY
XXVII	MCAFR			Small Arms Firing Range	$9,800	Calvert (CA)	March Air Reserve Base	Riverside, CA
XXXI	NNSA			National Ignition Campaign	$22,000	Tauscher (CA)	Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC	Livermore, CA
XXXI	NNSA			Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities - Operations of Facilities	$15,000	Wamp (TN)	B&W Y-12 National Security Complex	Oak Ridge, TN

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation results from hearings and other oversight activities conducted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and are reflected in the body of this report.

With respect to clause 3(c) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this legislation does not include any new spending or credit authority, nor does it provide for any increase or decrease in tax revenues or expenditures. The bill does, however, authorize appropriations. Other fiscal features of this legislation are addressed in the estimate prepared by the committee under clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation would address several general and outcome-related performance goals and objectives. The general goal and objective of this legislation is to provide the necessary resources and authorities to restore military readiness, take care of service members and their families, focus on our strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan and on redeployment from Iraq, eliminate waste and recover savings through acquisition reform, and maintain robust oversight of the Department of Defense, all of which further the national security interests of the United States.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of restoring military readiness and reducing strategic risk, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Address manpower needs with an increase of 15,000 personnel in the Army, 8,000 in the Marine Corps, 14,650 in the Air Force, and 2,477 in the Navy in 2010. This would bring end strength levels to 547,400 for the Army, 202,000 for the Marine Corps, 331,700 for the Air Force, and 328,800 for the Navy;

(2) Authorize $11 billion for the Army and $2 billion for the Marine Corps to fully fund equipment reset requirements; and

(3) Authorize $6.9 billion to address equipment shortfalls in the National Guard and Reserves; and

(4) Provide $762 million to fully fund Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization accounts to keep defense facilities in good working order and to address urgent issues such as dilapidated military barracks.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of taking care of service members and their families, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Provide a 3.4 percent across the board pay raise for our men and women in uniform. The raise would reduce the pay gap between the military and private sector pay to 2.4 percent;

(2) Expand TRICARE health coverage to reserve component members and their families for 180 days prior to mobilization;

(3) Improve benefits available to wounded warriors by providing travel and transportation for three designated persons

to visit hospitalized service members and enabling seriously injured service members to use a non-medical attendant for help with daily living or during travel for medical treatment; and

(4) Meet the needs of today's service members and their families by providing $2.1 billion for family support programs, providing $1.95 billion for family housing programs, providing $50 million for Impact Aid for local education agencies and an additional $15 million for schools heavily impacted by force structure changes and BRAC, and establishing an internship pilot program for military spouses.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of increasing focus on our strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan and on redeployment from Iraq, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Ensure our strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan is effective and achieves the intended goals by requiring the President to assess U.S. efforts and report on progress;

(2) Build partnership capacity by providing funds to train and equip the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and authorizing the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund to improve the counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's security forces;

(3) Improve accountability and oversight of U.S. assistance by requiring the President to establish a system to register and track all U.S. defense articles provided to the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan;

(4) Ensure our plans to redeploy forces from Iraq and build up forces in Afghanistan are sound by requiring the Department of Defense to report on its efforts to prioritize resources and capabilities between Iraq and Afghanistan; and

(5) Help Congress monitor the redeployment of U.S. forces from Iraq by requiring the Department of Defense to develop a detailed plan for the disposition of U.S. military equipment in Iraq.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of eliminating waste and recovering savings through acquisition reform, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Support the Secretary of Defense's plan to increase the size of the civilian acquisition workforce and to reduce the Department of Defense's reliance on contractors for critical acquisition functions; and

(2) Improve the Department of Defense's process for acquiring new information technology systems.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of maintaining robust oversight of the Department of Defense, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Encourage the Department of Defense to follow the requirements written in law as it prepares the report of the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), which was established to help Congress develop our national security priorities;

(2) Direct the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to assess the degree to which the Department of Defense has complied with the requirements written in the law creating the QDR and to require the Secretary of Defense to report on any shortcomings;

(3) Create a Congressionally-appointed National Defense Panel to conduct an independent review of the QDR's effective-

ness and issue recommendations on how to improve the decision making process for determining national security objectives; and

(4) Require the Department of Defense to report to Congress on the force structure requirements used to guide the QDR process so that Congress may better understand the foundation of the QDR's analysis.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to rule XIII, clause 3(d)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee finds the authority for this legislation in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL MANDATES

Pursuant to section 423 of Public Law 104–4, this legislation contains no federal mandates with respect to state, local, and tribal governments, nor with respect to the private sector. Similarly, the bill provides no federal intergovernmental mandates.

RECORD VOTES

In accordance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, record votes were taken with respect to the committee's consideration of H.R. 2647. The record of these votes is contained in the following pages.

The committee ordered H.R. 2647 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a vote of 61–0, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 110 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Substitute to Turner #90R - Sense of Congress support for protecting US against ballistic missiles** **Offered by: Mr. Andrews**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry		x	
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones		x	
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo		x	
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree	x						
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **Ayes 35** **Noes 27** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 122 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Policy on Ballistic Missile Defense System to protect US and allies** **Offered by: Mr. Franks**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton		x		Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt		x		Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz		x		Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor		x		Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie		x		Mr. Akin	x		
Mr. Reyes		x		Mr. Forbes	x		
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller	x		
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Ms. Sanchez		x		Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre		x		Mr. Bishop	x		
Ms. Tauscher		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady		x		Mr. Kline	x		
Mr. Andrews				Mr. Rogers	x		
Mrs. Davis		x		Mr. Franks	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Shuster	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mrs. McMorris Rodgers	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Conaway	x		
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Ms. Bordallo		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Ellsworth		x		Ms. Fallin	x		
Mr. Murphy (PA)		x		Mr. Hunter	x		
Mr. Johnson		x		Dr. Fleming	x		
Ms. Shea-Porter		x		Mr. Coffman	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Rooney	x		
Mr. Loebsack		x		Mr. Platts	x		
Mr. Sestak		x					
Ms. Giffords		x					
Ms. Tsongas		x					
Mr. Nye		x					
Ms. Pingree		x					
Mr. Kissell		x					
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil		x					
Mr. Massa		x					
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)		x					
Mr. Boren		x					

Roll Call Vote Total: **27 Ayes 34 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 122 reconsidered **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Policy on Ballistic Missile Defense System to protect US and allies** **Offered by: Mr. Franks**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton		x		Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt		x		Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz		x		Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor		x		Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie		x		Mr. Akin	x		
Mr. Reyes		x		Mr. Forbes	x		
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller	x		
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Ms. Sanchez		x		Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre		x		Mr. Bishop	x		
Ms. Tauscher		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady		x		Mr. Kline	x		
Mr. Andrews		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mrs. Davis		x		Mr. Franks	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Shuster	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mrs. McMorris Rodgers	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Conaway	x		
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Ms. Bordallo		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Ellsworth		x		Ms. Fallin	x		
Mr. Murphy (PA)		x		Mr. Hunter	x		
Mr. Johnson		x		Dr. Fleming	x		
Ms. Shea-Porter		x		Mr. Coffman	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Rooney	x		
Mr. Loebsack		x		Mr. Platts	x		
Mr. Sestak		x					
Ms. Giffords		x					
Ms. Tsongas		x					
Mr. Nye		x					
Ms. Pingree		x					
Mr. Kissell		x					
Mr. Heinrich		x					
Mr. Kratovil		x					
Mr. Massa		x					
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)		x					
Mr. Boren		x					

Roll Call Vote Total: **26 Ayes 36 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 124 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Substitute to Turner #89R - availability of funds for a missile defense system for Europe and US** **Offered by: Mr. Larsen**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry		x	
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones		x	
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo		x	
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree	x						
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright	x						
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **36 Ayes 26 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 120 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Increase RDTE by $237 million for Airborne Laser (ABL) program** **Offered by: Mr. Franks**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton		x		Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt		x		Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz		x		Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor		x		Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie		x		Mr. Akin	x		
Mr. Reyes		x		Mr. Forbes	x		
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller	x		
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Ms. Sanchez		x		Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre		x		Mr. Bishop	x		
Ms. Tauscher		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady		x		Mr. Kline	x		
Mr. Andrews		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mrs. Davis		x		Mr. Franks	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Shuster	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mrs. McMorris Rodgers	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Conaway	x		
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Ms. Bordallo		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Ellsworth		x		Ms. Fallin	x		
Mr. Murphy (PA)		x		Mr. Hunter	x		
Mr. Johnson		x		Dr. Fleming	x		
Ms. Shea-Porter		x		Mr. Coffman	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Rooney	x		
Mr. Loebsack		x		Mr. Platts	x		
Mr. Sestak		x					
Ms. Giffords		x					
Ms. Tsongas		x					
Mr. Nye		x					
Ms. Pingree		x					
Mr. Kissell		x					
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil		x					
Mr. Massa		x					
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)		x					
Mr. Boren		x					

Roll Call Vote Total: **27 Ayes 35 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 1R **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Prohibition on outlying landing field at Hale's Lake, NC** **Offered by: Mr. Jones**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry			
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez				Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop			x
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin				Mr. Shuster			
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers			
Mr. Cooper			x	Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson				Dr. Fleming			x
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords		x					
Ms. Tsongas		x					
Mr. Nye		x					
Ms. Pingree			x				
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil			x				
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright			x				
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **29 Ayes 21 Noes 6 Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 14 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Increase military construction authorization for Mayport NS, FL for dredging** **Offered by: Mr. Rooney**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton		x		Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt		x		Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz		x		Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor		x		Mr. Jones		x	
Mr. Abercrombie		x		Mr. Akin	x		
Mr. Reyes		x		Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller	x		
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Ms. Sanchez		x		Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre		x		Mr. Bishop	x		
Ms. Tauscher		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady		x		Mr. Kline	x		
Mr. Andrews		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mrs. Davis		x		Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Shuster	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mrs. McMorris Rodgers	x		
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway	x		
Mr. Marshall		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo		x		Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth		x		Ms. Fallin	x		
Mr. Murphy (PA)		x		Mr. Hunter	x		
Mr. Johnson		x		Dr. Fleming	x		
Ms. Shea-Porter		x		Mr. Coffman	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Rooney	x		
Mr. Loebsack		x		Mr. Platts	x		
Mr. Sestak		x					
Ms. Giffords			x				
Ms. Tsongas		x					
Mr. Nye		x					
Ms. Pingree		x					
Mr. Kissell		x					
Mr. Heinrich		x					
Mr. Kratovil		x					
Mr. Massa		x					
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)		x					
Mr. Boren		x					

Roll Call Vote Total: **21 Ayes 40 Noes 1 Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 78R2 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Amend section 2833 prevailing wage requirements applicable to military construction on Guam** **Offered by: Mr. Abercrombie**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry		x	
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sánchez		x		Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers		x	
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree	x						
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil		x					
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright	x						
Mr. Murphy (NY)		x					
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **32 Ayes 30 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment: **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Motion to table motion to appeal Chair's ruling on Wilson amendment #31** **Offered by: Dr. Snyder**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry		x	
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones		x	
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo		x	
Mr. McIntyre		x		Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree							
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright	x						
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **35 Ayes 26 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Motion to table motion to appeal Chair's ruling on Wilson amendment #32** **Offered by: Dr. Snyder**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo		x	
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree	x						
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright	x						
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **39 Ayes 23 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 140 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Substitute to Forbes 43R2 - limits funds for transfer or release of individuals at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba** **Offered by: Mr. Skelton**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry		x	
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones		x	
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo		x	
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers			
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree							
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **35 Ayes 25 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 143 **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Substitute to Forbes 42R2 - compliance w/ requirement for plan on disposition of detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba** **Offered by: Mr. Andrews**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon		x	
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett		x	
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry		x	
Mr. Taylor		x		Mr. Jones		x	
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin		x	
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes		x	
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller		x	
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo		x	
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop		x	
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline		x	
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway		x	
Mr. Marshall		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin		x	
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter		x	
Mr. Johnson	x			Dr. Fleming		x	
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney		x	
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts		x	
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree							
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright		x					
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren		x					

Roll Call Vote Total: **32 Ayes 29 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # 121R **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Increase aircraft procurement, AF, by $368,800,000 for advance procurement for F-22 fighter aircraft** **Offered by: Mr. Bishop**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton		x		Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt		x		Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz		x		Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor		x		Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie		x		Mr. Akin	x		
Mr. Reyes		x		Mr. Forbes	x		
Dr. Snyder		x		Mr. Miller	x		
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Ms. Sanchez				Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop	x		
Ms. Tauscher		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady		x		Mr. Kline	x		
Mr. Andrews		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mrs. Davis		x		Mr. Franks	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Shuster	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mrs. McMorris Rodgers	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Conaway	x		
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Ms. Bordallo		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Ellsworth		x		Ms. Fallin	x		
Mr. Murphy (PA)		x		Mr. Hunter	x		
Mr. Johnson		x		Dr. Fleming	x		
Ms. Shea-Porter		x		Mr. Coffman	x		
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney	x		
Mr. Loebsack		x		Mr. Platts	x		
Mr. Sestak		x					
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas		x					
Mr. Nye		x					
Ms. Pingree		x					
Mr. Kissell		x					
Mr. Heinrich		x					
Mr. Kratovil		x					
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright	x						
Mr. Murphy (NY)		x					
Mr. Boren		x					

Roll Call Vote Total: **31 Ayes 30 Noes** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
111TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment # **Date: June 16, 2009**

Description: **Final passage of H.R. 2647 and order to be reported, as amended**

Rep.	Aye	No	Present	Rep.	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Skelton	x			Mr. McKeon	x		
Mr. Spratt	x			Mr. Bartlett	x		
Mr. Ortiz	x			Mr. Thornberry	x		
Mr. Taylor	x			Mr. Jones	x		
Mr. Abercrombie	x			Mr. Akin	x		
Mr. Reyes	x			Mr. Forbes	x		
Dr. Snyder	x			Mr. Miller	x		
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Wilson	x		
Ms. Sanchez	x			Mr. LoBiondo	x		
Mr. McIntyre	x			Mr. Bishop	x		
Ms. Tauscher	x			Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Brady	x			Mr. Kline	x		
Mr. Andrews	x			Mr. Rogers	x		
Mrs. Davis	x			Mr. Franks	x		
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Shuster	x		
Mr. Larsen	x			Mrs. McMorris Rodgers	x		
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Conaway	x		
Mr. Marshall	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Ms. Bordallo	x			Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Ellsworth	x			Ms. Fallin	x		
Mr. Murphy (PA)	x			Mr. Hunter	x		
Mr. Johnson				Dr. Fleming	x		
Ms. Shea-Porter	x			Mr. Coffman	x		
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Rooney	x		
Mr. Loebsack	x			Mr. Platts	x		
Mr. Sestak	x						
Ms. Giffords	x						
Ms. Tsongas	x						
Mr. Nye	x						
Ms. Pingree	x						
Mr. Kissell	x						
Mr. Heinrich	x						
Mr. Kratovil	x						
Mr. Massa	x						
Mr. Bright	x						
Mr. Murphy (NY)	x						
Mr. Boren	x						

Roll Call Vote Total: **61 Ayes** **Noes** **Present**

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

The committee has taken steps to make available the analysis of changes in existing law made by the bill, as required by clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and will make the analysis available as soon as possible.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

We support H.R. 2647, but write to express our concern about the reduction of $368.8 million from Department of Energy Defense Environmental Cleanup accounts approved during full committee consideration of the draft bill.

This reduction resulted from an amendment offered by Mr. Bishop that used Environmental Management (EM) program funding to offset another activity. An assertion was made during the debate on the amendment that the Department of Energy will be unable to execute American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (or "stimulus") funding. The argument was based on information indicating that $2.8 billion of EM's stimulus funds remained unobligated as of May 2009. We disagree with the premise of that argument.

In fact, the ability of the EM program to obligate over half of its stimulus funding in only three months is strong evidence that the balance of the stimulus funds will be obligated within the next few months.

The Department of Energy should be applauded for acting so quickly to obligate and execute their stimulus funding to meet validated cleanup requirements. By so doing, the EM program is accomplishing what the stimulus bill enabled it to accomplish.

We would also like to rebut an additional assertion made during the course of the debate on the amendment: that the $369 million cut taken by the amendment is no different than an adjustment made by the Strategic Forces subcommittee mark. The subcommittee mark, which included a modest reduction to Defense Environmental Cleanup, was based on a thorough review of the budget request for fiscal year 2010 and stimulus funds. We found that there is very limited overlap between activities funded by the stimulus and those to be funded by the fiscal year 2010 request. The mark had only a modest reduction to Defense Environmental Cleanup, because deeper cuts, such as those made by the Bishop amendment, will jeopardize the high priority cleanup activities funded by the FY10 request.

We believe that it is our legal and moral obligation to clean up the legacy of environmental contamination left behind from the Cold War, and we are optimistic about the progress that may result from a robustly funded cleanup program in the future.

RICK LARSEN.
JAMES R. LANGEVIN.
MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO.
BRAD ELLSWORTH.
LARRY KISSELL.
CHELLIE PINGREE.
JOE SESTAK.
HANK JOHNSON.
LORETTA SANCHEZ.

MARTIN HEINRICH.
NIKI TSONGAS.
SUSAN A. DAVIS.
JIM COOPER.
JOHN SPRATT.
SOLOMON P. ORTIZ.
ADAM SMITH.
ELLEN O. TAUSCHER.
ROBERT ANDREWS.
GENE TAYLOR.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

We support H.R. 2647 and feel that it reflects our committee's strong and continued support for the brave men and women of the United States armed forces. In many ways, this bill is a good bill. It authorizes the President's request for $550.5 billion for the Fiscal Year 2010 base budget of the Department of Defense and national security programs of the Department of Energy. Additionally, it includes $130 billion to fund Fiscal Year 2010 war costs.

As proud as we are of this legislation, we also recognize that this bill is not a perfect bill.

Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan

In regards to Afghanistan, it acknowledges that the United States has a vital national security interest in ensuring that Afghanistan does not once again become a safe haven to terrorists, supports a comprehensive counterinsurgency strategy that is adequately resourced and funded by Congress, and calls on the President to provide our U.S. military commanders with the military forces they request to succeed. With regard to Pakistan, the bill provides for necessary and prudent oversight of the transfer of funds from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund of the Department of State to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund of the Department of Defense to ensure the Commander, U.S. Central Command has the tools and flexibility needed to assist Pakistan's security forces in building their counterinsurgency capabilities and to respond to emerging requirements in a timely manner. In Iraq, the committee ensures that the Congress will support a responsible redeployment of combat forces while providing our Commanders on the ground the flexibility to hold hard fought security gains and ensure the safety of our forces.

Top line defense spending

We are concerned that the President's Budget did not adequately increase defense spending. After taking into account the migration into the base budget of items previously funded in the supplemental the net effect is less than 2% real growth. As a result, the committee had limited headroom in which to address many of the programmatic cuts that accompanied Secretary Gates' so-called "reform budget." While the committee included a number of measures in the mark that redress some of the shortcomings found in the Administration's request, including adopting an amendment which authorized much of the Army and Marine Corps Unfunded Requirements, we question some of the spending priorities of the committee. Most notably, this committee provides for an additional $402.6 million above the President's Budget request for the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA's) defense nuclear nonproliferation program which was already increased from the

previous year's request. We are concerned that this funding was provided without a formal request by the Secretary of Energy or the Administrator of NNSA and without an integrated, interagency plan for securing nuclear materials. We will carefully monitor NNSA's execution of these funds in the coming year.

Missile defense

We believe that such additional funding could have been used to address other priorities such as missile defense. Congress, and particularly the Armed Services Committees in both chambers, has the unmistakable obligation to ensure that the Department of Defense develops and deploys defensive capabilities that protect the American people, our forward-deployed forces, and our allies. This includes promising programs in the area of missile defense.

On the same day in which President Obama acknowledged that a nuclear-armed North Korea posed a "grave threat" to the world, the committee chose to sustain the Administration's $1.2 billion cut to missile defense. In a year where Iran and North Korea have demonstrated the capability and intent to pursue long-range ballistic missiles and nuclear weapon programs, and a track record for widespread proliferation—elements of a genuine national security threat—the committee endorsed reductions to capabilities that would provide a comprehensive missile defense system to protect the U.S. homeland, our forward-deployed troops, and allies.

The committee sustained the Administration's 35% reduction to the Ground-based Midcourse Defense program. This national missile defense system, located in Alaska and California, is designed to protect the U.S. homeland from long-range ballistic missiles fired either in anger or by accident. We are deeply disappointed that the committee rejected an amendment to restore funding to the program. The amendment provided a modest increase of funds to complete a partially constructed missile interceptor field in Alaska where all the equipment had already been purchased. It sought to pay for this program with funds set aside to dismantle North Korea's nuclear program. After witnessing Kim Jong Il walk away from the Six-Party talks, kick out U.S. and International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors, and vow to be recognized as a nuclear weapons state, it is unrealistic to expect that there will be any dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program within the fiscal year. We believe that those resources could have been better spent on real, near-term capabilities to protect the United States. Should progress be made in negotiations with North Korea such that dismantling their nuclear complex becomes possible, funds could be reprogrammed at that time.

It is equally troubling that the committee did not enact amendments to reverse the Administration's decision to reduce and terminate pioneering missile defense programs like the Airborne Laser, Kinetic Energy Interceptor, Multiple Kill Vehicle, and Space Tracking and Surveillance System, or restore their funding. The Department of Defense has yet to deliver to the committee any analysis or new requirements to justify these sweeping decisions. Furthermore, we cannot reconcile the simple fact that as the missile threat is increasing—substantiated by our own intelligence agencies—funding for our missile defense capabilities is decreasing.

The committee supported increased funding for theater missile defenses, which are important capabilities in protecting our forward-deployed troops and allies from shorter-range missiles. However, with a net $1.2 billion cut, we have been forced to trade national missile defense for more theater missile defense. Setting up such a false choice between the defense of our homeland and defense of our forward-deployed troops and allies is neither smart nor sound policy. Both are necessary and both could have been adequately funded without such deep cuts.

Allies and partners: building collective security

We commend the inclusion of provisions taken from the bipartisan NATO FIRST bill that was introduced earlier in the year by Representatives Turner and Marshall. A strong commitment to transatlantic security is necessary as the Administration engages in a reset policy with Russia. We regret that the committee did not adopt the Administration's proposals relating to building the capacity of partners in order to increase coalition partner nation participation in Afghanistan. These proposals are necessary to be able to quickly implement the new Afghanistan policy. Without these authorities we miss an opportunity to reduce the burden on our deployed forces in Afghanistan.

We are pleased the committee endorsed an amendment that sought to increase support for a European missile defense system proposed to be located in the Czech Republic and Poland. As the amendment noted, "Missile defense promotes the collective security of the United States and NATO and improves linkages among member nations of NATO by defending all members of NATO against the full range of missile threats." Though the committee rejected authorizing additional resources, it did support the creation of a framework to evaluate alternatives, should they be pursued by the Administration. However, we would note that based on independent analysis requested by the committee, we have seen no alternative that provides a more cost-effective and operationally available solution to protect the U.S. and Europe than the current proposal.

We appreciate the Chairman's commitment to work with us to address an amendment that would establish binding legislation to ensure that any treaty or agreement with Russia that seeks bilateral reductions in our strategic nuclear forces does not include limitations on U.S. missile defenses, space, or advanced conventional weapons capabilities. These important conventional capabilities continue to remain vital to our military forces and the defense of the American people and our allies, and are not collateral for U.S. negotiators to trade away to persuade Russia to reduce its nuclear forces.

Major weapons programs

H.R. 2647 makes a number of policy and funding decisions with respect to major weapons programs. We had concerns about the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) program and the relief that was being provided to the cost cap in the subcommittee mark. Current law caps LCS end costs at $460 million per vessel, beginning in fiscal year 2010, with the fifth and follow-on ships. The committee has

now raised the cap or delayed implementation of the cap for three years in a row. This program was proposed to Congress on the basis of affordability, but the price tag of the latest ships is approximately 250% greater than the original price estimate. We have increased congressional oversight of this program; but, particularly in light of the passage of the Weapon System Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 in May, the first legislative act of this committee should not be approving a unilateral increase to the end cost of this program. This is especially true since the Navy has not officially requested a change to the current legislation. Therefore, we were pleased that the committee agreed to support an amendment to strengthen section 121, regarding the LCS cost cap. The bipartisan amendment imposes additional requirements before any changes to the cost cap may go into effect. This amendment is intended to send the signal that this committee is serious about controlling costs, does not adjust cost caps lightly, and is determined that the Navy make a knowledge-based decision prior to procuring additional Flight 0 LCS vessels.

Additionally, we were concerned that the Administration seeks to terminate F–22 fighter aircraft production at 187 despite General Norton Schwartz's (Chief of Staff of the Air Force) public statement that 243 F–22 aircraft are necessary to support the National Military Strategy with moderate risk. We are pleased that the committee adopted an amendment to provide $368.8 million advance procurement funding for twelve additional F–22s. We believe that continuing F–22 production is not only necessary to meet military requirements, but also sustains a critical sector of the defense industrial base and provides over 95,000 direct and indirect jobs at a time when our economy is struggling through recession.

We are disappointed that the committee carried a $327 million reduction to the Army's Future Combat Systems (FCS) program. This represents the fifth consecutive funding cut to the FCS program totaling over $1 billion. While the committee has scrutinized the FCS program in a bipartisan manner since 2004, including looking at the survivability of the Manned Ground Vehicles, we have never questioned the validity of the need for the Army to modernize and replace a combat vehicle fleet that is in excess of 30 years old. Our concern is that there is still much information that the committee needs from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) so that we can make informed decisions. We believe that OSD has not provided the appropriate level of information to justify another funding reduction to the program. We believe that if the committee's assumptions about unobligated balances are incorrect, or if OSD has already targeted those funds for higher priorities, then the Army will be forced to cover termination liability out of the core FCS program. This would further delay future capabilities that our war-fighters need. Now that OSD has decided to provide proper oversight of the program, we expect to receive all the required information and analysis so that we can support and fully fund the program in the future.

Military personnel

As a nation, we owe more than our gratitude to the brave men and women in uniform and their families, past and present, for the

sacrifices they make to protect our freedom. Republicans tried to honor that commitment during consideration of H.R. 2647.

However, for the second year in a row the Democrats failed to enact a Republican amendment to increase payments to military surviving spouses and children, which would have repealed the Survivor Benefit Plan–Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (SBP–DIC), or "widow's tax," and would have provided for concurrent receipt of retirement pay and Veterans Affairs disability benefits for all military retirees. The amendment would also have extended TRICARE to Guard and Reserve members who are already receiving early retirement.

Our disappointment extends further to when the Chairman immediately ruled the amendment out of order, and the majority quickly moved to table a challenge of the ruling of the Chair. We do, however, appreciate that the chairman subsequently allowed a meaningful discussion on this important issue.

We are outraged that in the "Year of the Military Family," where the House leadership has spent over $1 trillion on the Troubled Asset Relief Program, wasteful spending in the Stimulus Package, and bailouts of failed corporations such as GM and AIG, this same House leadership working through the Budget Committee did not see funding $36 billion on concurrent receipt and the repeal of SBP–DIC as a priority. As a result, the use of the reserve fund established in the concurrent budget resolution to provide for concurrent receipt and the SBP–DIC repeal was an empty promise to our veterans and their families.

Detainees and the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

The committee has no greater responsibility than providing for the safety of our forces and the protection of the homeland. With respect to detainee affairs, the committee could have done more to meet these responsibilities. We appreciate the Chairman's commitment to work with us to include an amendment that prohibits the release of detainee photos subject to the Freedom of Information Act, which the President determined—if released—would risk the safety of U.S. forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. We believe the committee should do everything possible to see that these pictures are not released. While the committee did adopt an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to report on how providing detainees in Afghanistan Miranda rights will affect the safety of our forces and impact U.S. operations in Afghanistan, the committee failed to adopt language that would prohibit detainees from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba from being transferred or released into the United States. The committee also failed to include an amendment that would require the approval of State legislatures and Governors prior to the release or transfer of Guantanamo detainees into the United States. We believe the American people do not want these detainees brought to the sovereign territory of our country. We are disappointed that the committee chose not to give Congress the power to carry out the will of the people.

Transparency and Defense oversight

Finally, we believe that to carry out our constitutional mandate to raise and support the armed forces, the committee expects a

transparent and open relationship with the Department of Defense where the independent views of the Service Chiefs are represented to the Congress by the civilian senior leadership in a timely manner. That is why we are disappointed that the committee did not fully adopt an amendment that would have provided a statutory framework for the Service Chiefs to provide their independent view to the Congress.

As a nation, we face a multitude of threats to our way of life and our national security interests. As legislators, we must accept that it is our duty to ensure that our men and women in uniform, who have bravely volunteered to serve our nation, have the best available tools at their disposal to combat those threats and protect those interests. This bill goes a considerable way in demonstrating this committee's resolve, but we can—and should—improve it.

We owe that much to our men and women, who answer the call in defense of our nation.

HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON.
ROSCOE G. BARTLETT.
MAC THORNBERRY.
W. TODD AKIN.
J. RANDY FORBES.
JEFF MILLER.
JOE WILSON.
FRANK A. LOBIONDO.
ROB BISHOP.
MICHAEL TURNER.
JOHN KLINE.
MICHAEL ROGERS.
TRENT FRANKS.
BILL SHUSTER.
CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS.
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY.
DOUG LAMBORN.
ROB WITTMAN.
MARY FALLIN.
DUNCAN HUNTER.
JOHN FLEMING.
MIKE COFFMAN.
TOM ROONEY.
TODD RUSSELL PLATTS.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE SILVESTRE REYES

I strongly support H.R. 2647, and I am particularly pleased that the measure included important provisions which affect our nation's civil servants. As reported by the Committee, the measure would roll back both the National Security Personnel System (NSPS) and the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS).

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) shares jurisdiction with the House Committee on Armed Services over Department of Defense (DOD) civilian intelligence employees and DCIPS. As chair of the HPSCI, I wanted to provide additional comments about DCIPS and the rationale behind the provisions included in H.R. 2647.

In a joint letter to Secretary of Defense Robert Gates and Director of National Intelligence Dennis Blair, the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence expressed their concern about the implementation of the DCIPS pay system. DCIPS would replace the existing General Schedule pay scale with a system of pay bands. This pay-banded system has been misleadingly named "pay-for-performance."

For the past three years, the HPSCI has expressed concerns that this compensation system lacks transparency and accountability, and could have an adverse impact on minorities. The HPSCI is also concerned that the system was developed without sufficient consultation with employees in the Intelligence Community. Further, the pay system is being implemented across the Intelligence Community without regard to the needs of different career fields or mission needs of the various intelligence agencies. In 2003, the HPSCI objected to the implementation of a similar program at the Central Intelligence Agency out of concern that it would have an undesirable impact on the workforce.

The HPSCI continues to be concerned that the implementation of such a system has been rushed and that there has not been adequate time to ensure managers are properly trained. Human resources personnel have raised concerns that they do not have final policy guidance and that they will not have sufficient time prior to implementation to ensure all employees receive training. Recent training events have demonstrated that managers need more practice and guidance in determining performance objectives under the systems.

I support the idea of rewarding performance but believe that the current performance bonus system has not been effectively used. As someone who worked under the current civil service system, I know all too well that it has flaws and needs improvement. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management has indicated his intent to reform the civilian personnel system across the entire federal gov-

ernment. As such, I believe that the most prudent course of action would be to delay the implementation of DCIPS while a new, government-wide system is developed.

SILVESTRE REYES.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE ROB BISHOP

It has become readily apparent in this year's defense budget and authorization process that the Obama Administration has taken a haphazard approach to cutting several important defense programs, such as missile defense programs, and the F–22 fighter. At a time when the Administration is spending upwards of a trillion dollars on everything else BUT defense, I feel compelled to raise a voice of warning.

Missile Defense Cuts (GMD and KEI): I strongly oppose the cuts proposed by Secretary Gates and President Obama to missile defense programs such as Ground Midcourse Defense (GMD) and Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI). It seems that the "savings" from these cuts, at $1.8 billion, are rather small in comparison to the lost opportunities for further research and development in improving our defense of the homeland against emerging and future missile threats which will have implications on our ability to adequately defend our homeland a decade and two decades from now. These cuts will also have a devastating impact on the defense industrial base, particularly with regard to large defense solid rocket booster production. If these decisions are allowed to stand, practically every program associated with solid booster production will be decimated with significant negative long-term implications for our future defense readiness. It seems as if no one at DoD has been paying attention to the cumulative impact of these different programmatic budget decisions on the solid rocket booster industrial base as a whole. It also seems wasteful and, frankly, ridiculous that DoD and the Missile Defense Agency will not proceed with a planned booster test firing in September of this year with the KEI program when the booster has already been produced and delivered to the test site at Vandenberg AFB. Even if KEI termination is upheld, it makes perfect sense to move forward with this test that has already been bought and paid for by U.S. taxpayer investment since 2004, and which could result in a significant harvest of scientific data for use on future defense projects.

F–22 Program: Defense Secretary Robert Gates' decision to terminate this next-generation fighter program at 187 aircraft is simply not supported by any objective military analysis. When the F–22 program requirement was first established, it was based on procurement of 750 aircraft. That number has been constantly whittled away until Secretary Gates asserts that 187 are sufficient. We have repeatedly requested that the Department provide the Committee and members with analysis upon which this budget decision was based. That analysis has not yet been provided, leading to a strong indication that it is a budget drill, pure and simple. I am pleased that a majority of Committee members supported an amendment to restore F–22 long-lead procurement funding for 12 additional aircraft in FY10. There were strong indications during

markup that many members, a good majority on both sides of the political aisle, would like to have supported additional F–22 production, and some members otherwise disposed to support the amendment voted no due to concerns about the offset to defense environmental accounts.

It is also ironic that, at a time when the Obama Administration is spending hundreds of billions in tax dollars to create jobs and put people back to work, that it would be so intent on cutting the F–22 program which is responsible for approximately 95,000 direct and indirect jobs in most of the 50 states. These are good jobs that are producing a vital defense weapons system to protect our homeland as well, which will now be lost unless funding is restored.

One of the most disturbing recent developments on the F–22 is the release of a letter signed by Air Force Combat Commander, General John D. W. Corley, USAF, in answer to questions asked of him by U.S. Senator Saxby Chambliss, which authoritatively states that there are NO studies which support Secretary Gates' number of 187 aircraft. In this letter, a copy of which I include following these remarks, General Corley maintains that 250 aircraft are necessary to ensure U.S. Air Superiority at a "moderate risk" level. The Secretary of Defense also apparently developed his F–22 termination plan without consulting with Air Combat Command, as further outlined in the letter. It is only common sense that the Secretary should at least have consulted with and seriously considered the professional and technical views of the very operational command tasked with air superiority requirements both during peace and wartime operations.

I have included a copy of this letter so that the public will have access to this information. I urge Secretary Gates and my colleagues to work cooperatively on an F–22 termination plan that is reasoned and based on real military requirements and analysis; not budget drills. There is nothing more fundamental to the future prosperity and very survival of America than the United States military. Everything else is a corollary to that fundamental principle. It is my profound hope that we work together over the next 3 to 4 years to build the additional F–22s until we reach the 240–250 numbers that Air Force planners have repeatedly stated are absolutely necessary.

Enclosure.

ROB BISHOP.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
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JUN 9 2009

The Honorable Saxby Chambliss
416 Senate Russell Office Building
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-1007

Dear Senator Chambliss

Thank you for your letter and the opportunity to comment on the critical issue of F-22 fleet size. At Air Combat Command we have held the need for 381 F-22s to deliver a tailored package of air superiority to our Combatant Commanders and provide a potent, globally arrayed, asymmetric deterrent against potential adversaries. In my opinion, a fleet of 187 F-22s puts execution of our current national military strategy at high risk in the near to mid-term.

To my knowledge, there are no studies that demonstrate 187 F-22s are adequate to support our national military strategy. Air Combat Command analysis, done in concert with Headquarters Air Force, shows a moderate risk force can be obtained with an F-22 fleet of approximately 250 aircraft.

While OSD did not solicit direct input from Air Combat Command, we worked closely with our Headquarters in ensuring our views were available. We realize the tough choices our national leadership must make in balancing current warfighting needs against the fiscal realities our Nation faces.

The F-22, a critical enabler of air dominance, plays a vital role and indispensable role in ensuring joint freedom of action for all forces and underpins our ability to dissuade and deter. Thank you for your continued support of the US Air Force and Air Combat Command.

Sincerely

JOHN D.W. CORLEY
General, USAF
Commander

Global Power For America

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

The Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program for the National Guard and Reserve was signed into law by President Bush on January 28, 2008. Section 582 of the 08 NDAA designated the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness as the executive agent for the program. The Guard and Reserve components have continued to expand their reintegration programs—taking full advantage of, and collaborating with, other federal, state, and local agencies and volunteer organizations to provide a robust set of services and support at locations, to the extent possible, where the military member resides. However, additional improvements are necessary.

The funding requirements as directed through DoD policy must continue to be obligated as long as the National Guard and Reserve remain an Operational Reserve and not a Strategic Reserve.

Existing service-specific limitations also preclude individuals from full access to reintegration assistance in certain geographic locations. For example, a Marine reservist from Minnesota coming off of mobilization orders and returning home may not have access to a Marine Yellow Ribbon Reintegration event in his or her home state. In these circumstances it would be beneficial for every service or component to be able to administer the program to members of any service or component, and receive adequate funding to cover any cost overruns.

The promotion of the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration program has improved, but there is still room for growth. It is understood that the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness is developing media to promote the program, including a website, pamphlets, and standalone briefings. In addition, the office is also developing a web-based Decision Support Tool, which will provide interested personnel the ability to find the date, locations, and types of reintegration events. It is imperative these programs are seen through to fruition.

JOHN KLINE.

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE GABRIELLE GIFFORDS

In the last week, we have heard the clearest statements yet on the intent of the Air Force and Defense Department to use the QDR as a mechanism for reducing the size of the fighter force. Despite past promises to provide a solid plan to sustain the current requirement for 2,200 fighters and pledges that the proper analysis would be done before making a decision, last week's comments by the Chief of the Air Force were very clear.

Without a shred of analysis being provided to Congress or any evidence that shows current plans meet current reality, the Air Force dismissed the idea of providing real life aircraft to real life Airmen. Instead, we have been asked, once again, to hold our breath and wait.

As two wars are being fought and the security of our homeland remains vital, the Department planned to retire 253 aircraft and invest in new aircraft that will be, in the words of the Air Guard's top officer, "late to need."

Congressman LoBiondo and I have continued to work with the Chairman and Ranking Member and the great staff here to get answers from DoD. Unfortunately, the silence has been deafening.

And now, without analysis and based on flawed assumptions of expectations that cannot be met, the Air Force has dismissed out of hand the only clear solution to our impending fighter gap.

The amendment from Congressman LoBiondo and I make certain that a full and thorough examination is performed by the Department. The analysis must be done outside of the vacuum of the QDR and based in the reality of the world we live in today, not the one we hope will be here ten years down the road.

I want to thank my friend from New Jersey for all of his hard work on the fighter gap issue. And I look forward to continuing to work with him to find the right solution for the fighter shortfall.

GABRIELLE GIFFORDS.

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE GABRIELLE GIFFORDS

This is a landmark bill for DoD energy legislation that builds upon last year's successes and sets a more clear road to a renewable, responsible energy future.

This year's bill will enhance reporting requirements, speed-up development of bio-fuels, grow the fleet of hybrid and electric vehicles, encourage the continued use of geothermal energy, and kick-start the office of operational energy.

For too long, we as a nation have approached energy security strictly through the prism of environmental detriment. However, operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have shown clearly the real-life human cost of our dependence on a long and insecure energy supply line. We have learned the hard way that we need to be lighter and faster on the battlefield as well as off.

As we continue to move forward on smarter, enterprise-wide solutions for energy security, we take convoys off the road and reduce our dependence on foreign fossil-based fuels. This progress saves lives and saves money.

I am proud to have worked with Congressman Andrews on a biofuels provision in this bill and with Chairman Ortiz on a number of other vital pieces of language that will help move DoD and the country toward a responsible energy future. They understand as well as I do the importance of this issue.

I also want to thank Eryn Robinson on the Committee staff for allowing us the opportunity to forward this important priority.

I look forward to continuing to work with Chairman Ortiz and the other Members of this Committee to pass some truly comprehensive reforms in DoD energy.

GABRIELLE GIFFORDS.

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