

**NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006**

R E P O R T

[TO ACCOMPANY S. 1042]

ON

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AND FOR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, TO PRESCRIBE PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR FOR THE ARMED FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE**



MAY 17, 2005.—Ordered to be printed

★ (Star Print)

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

Calendar No. 102

109TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
109-69

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MAY 17, 2005.—Ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

21-326

WASHINGTON : 2005

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Calendar No. 102

109TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
109-69

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AND FOR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, TO PRESCRIBE PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR FOR THE ARMED FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 17, 2005.—Ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1042]

The Committee on Armed Services reports favorably an original bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill would:

- (1) authorize appropriations for (a) procurement, (b) research, development, test and evaluation, (c) operation and maintenance and the revolving and management funds of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2006;
- (2) authorize the personnel end strengths for each military active duty component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 2005;
- (3) authorize the personnel end strengths for the Selected Reserve of each of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 2006;
- (4) impose certain reporting requirements;
- (5) impose certain limitations with regard to specific procurement and research, development, test and evaluation actions and manpower strengths; provide certain additional legislative authority, and make certain changes to existing law;

- (6) authorize appropriations for military construction programs of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2006; and
- (7) authorize appropriations for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2006.

Committee overview and recommendations

The past three and one-half years have been a time of great successes and enormous challenges for the U.S. Armed Forces. The mission of the men and women in uniform to defend the nation has never been executed with better skill or dedication on the battlefield. The rapid successes of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom have evolved into the hard work of counter-insurgency, reconstruction, and stability operations necessary to achieve peace and security in these troubled regions. Such important work brings new challenges associated with the extraordinarily high operational tempo on people and equipment, the technological challenges of countering asymmetric threats such as improvised explosive devices, the demands of transforming the Armed Forces for future threats, and the responsibility of the nation to properly care for those who volunteer to serve—Active, Reserve, National Guard, and retired—and their families.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 addresses these challenges. This bill is being considered by the committee at a time when the United States continues to lead a coalition of nations to defeat terrorism globally and to defend freedom and democracy. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen—Active, Reserve, and National Guard—countless civilians who support military, diplomatic, and humanitarian operations have served, and more are serving valiantly in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other locations to secure hard-won military successes and to preserve peace and freedom. Successful elections in Iraq and Afghanistan in the past year are testament to the yearning of the people of those nations for a voice in their own destiny, the willingness of the United States to assist, and the professionalism of the brave Americans who volunteer to serve in uniform. The U.S. Armed Forces, serving around the world, are truly the first line of defense in the security of the U.S. homeland.

The committee is ever mindful of the risks members of the U.S. Armed Forces face every day, and of the many sacrifices made by the families and communities that support them. Our men and women in uniform have been asked to do much in the past year, and they have responded in the finest traditions of the generations of Americans that preceded them. Tragically, many members of the U.S. Armed Forces, as well as a number of civilian employees and contractors of the Department of Defense have been killed in service to their country, and many more have been wounded. On behalf of a grateful nation, the committee is committed to ensuring that those who have sacrificed so much will not be forgotten and will receive the care and support that they deserve. The American people are proud of their Armed Forces for what they have accomplished, for their selfless sacrifices, and for the manner in which they represent American values and the generosity of America.

While recent successes have proven the value of past investment in the people and the equipment of the U.S. Armed Forces, there is no room for complacency. A recurring lesson of history is that na-

tional security threats are ever-changing and persistent. Victory and success must be accompanied by vigilance. Such vigilance takes the form of readiness of today's forces and preparation for future threats to the security of the United States, its interests, and its allies.

Since the beginning of the 109th Congress, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate has conducted 35 hearings and received numerous policy and operational briefings on the President's budget request for fiscal year 2006 and related defense issues. As a result of these deliberations, the committee identified seven priorities to guide its work on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006:

- (1) Provide our men and women in uniform with the resources, training, technology, equipment, and authorities they need to win the global war on terrorism, with particular focus on supporting the conduct of military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

- (2) Enhance the ability of the Department of Defense to fulfill its homeland defense responsibilities by providing the resources and authorities necessary for the Department to assist in protecting our nation against all current and anticipated forms of attack.

- (3) Provide the resources and authorities needed to rapidly acquire the full range of force protection capabilities for deployed forces.

- (4) Continue the committee's commitment to improve the quality of life for those who serve—Active, Reserve, National Guard, and retired—and their families; enhance incentives to recruit and retain those who volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces; provide the best possible care and rehabilitation services for those who bear the wounds of combat; and ensure generous support for the survivors of those military personnel killed in defense of our Nation.

- (5) Sustain the readiness of our Armed Forces to conduct military operations against all current and anticipated threats.

- (6) Support the Department's efforts to develop the innovative, forward-looking capabilities necessary to modernize and transform the Armed Forces to successfully counter current and future threats, particularly by enhancing our technology in areas such as unmanned systems, personal protection systems, and measures to counter improvised explosive devices.

- (7) Continue active committee oversight of Department programs and operations, particularly in the areas of acquisition reform and contract management, to ensure proper stewardship of taxpayers' dollars.

In order to fund these priorities, the committee recommends \$441.6 billion in budget authority for defense programs for fiscal year 2006, an increase of \$21.0 billion—or 3.1 percent in real terms—above the amount authorized by the Congress for fiscal year 2005. The committee's recommendations include: \$78.2 billion in procurement funding, a \$1.5 billion increase above the President's budget request; \$69.8 billion in funding for research, development, test, and evaluation, a \$0.4 billion increase over the requested level; and \$109.2 billion for military personnel, a \$237 million increase over the requested level. The committee's rec-

ommendation also includes budget authority for \$50.0 billion in emergency supplemental funding in fiscal year 2006 to cover costs of military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism.

The committee's first priority was to provide the Department of Defense with the resources and authorities it needs to win the global war on terrorism. In these areas, the committee authorizes an increase of almost \$600.0 million over the budget request. Funding highlights for ground forces include: \$2.9 billion for new helicopters and helicopter modifications, in order to get needed lift and attack helicopters to troops in the field and \$878.4 million to continue procuring the Stryker armored vehicles that are proving so valuable in military operations in Iraq. To improve the ability of special operations forces, a major component of the war on terror, the committee authorized an increase of \$84.5 million above the President's budget request to accelerate the availability of important new capabilities. For naval forces, the committee authorized an increase of \$336.7 million to the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, account for a total of \$9.1 billion to accelerate development of the CVN-78 aircraft carrier, the LHA(R) amphibious ship, and the second DD(X) destroyer of the class, as well as authorizing the four ships in the President's budget request. For air forces, the committee supported the President's budget request funding levels for major aircraft acquisition programs. The committee provided for the continued funding of the C-130J aircraft multiyear contract and added \$37.7 million for the procurement of center wing box assemblies for C-130E/H aircraft to improve the availability of these important intra-theater lift assets.

To enhance the Department's homeland defense capabilities, the committee added \$48.8 million above the President's budget request including: an additional \$19.8 million to provide expanded capabilities for the Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support teams that provide the Department support to local and regional first responders in every State and territory of the United States and an additional \$20.0 million for cybersecurity research. The committee also authorized an additional \$60.0 million for development and fielding of chemical and biological agent detection and protection technologies, that have application for both homeland defense and for protection of deployed forces. To protect America from missile threats, the committee authorized \$8.8 billion for ballistic missile defense, and reemphasized the need to develop defenses against cruise missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, and other low-altitude air threats.

To address the force protection needs of deployed U.S. forces, the committee authorized over \$1.4 billion for various programs to protect personnel, vehicles, and installations, including: \$344.2 million for up-armored HMMWV's and armor kits for other wheeled vehicles, an increase of \$120.0 million above the requested amount; and an additional \$500.0 million for research, development, and fielding of technologies to counter improvised explosive devices; and added \$117.8 million for individual body armor. The committee is fully supportive of the Department of Defense efforts to improve the force protection capabilities available to deployed forces and will work closely with the Department of Defense and the military serv-

ices to ensure that all requirements to improve force protection are fully funded.

The committee is committed to continuing to improve the quality of life of the men and women in uniform—Active, Reserve, National Guard, and retired—and their families. The proposed bill would authorize a 3.1 percent across-the-board pay raise for all uniformed service personnel. The committee has increased the death gratuity payable to survivors of military decedents to \$100,000 when the death occurs under combat-related conditions or in designated combat zones. Additionally, the committee authorized an increase in the maximum Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance benefit from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

The committee has authorized full funding for the defense health program, and is committed to ensuring that there is no erosion in quality health care for all beneficiaries. To this end, the committee authorizes an additional \$82.2 million to ensure the medical readiness of the Reserve components. The committee is pleased that the Department has taken steps to implement the full range of health care benefits for members of Reserve components and their families—both before and after deployment—that was authorized in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for 2005 (Public Law 108–375).

An important aspect of quality of life for service members are the benefits and services available to family members. The committee recognizes the tremendous dedication and sacrifices of military family members who share in every way in the successes, accomplishments, and hardships of the members of the Armed Forces. The committee supports all of the benefits for family members contained in the President's budget request and authorizes an increase of \$70.0 million to further enhance support for military families, particularly with regard to additional child care services.

The quality of combat medicine has improved dramatically since World War II, the Korean Conflict, and Vietnam. More service members now survive the initial wounds of war, and it is important that the best possible care and rehabilitative services are available for those wounded in combat. The bill would authorize various provisions that recognize the evolving nature of battlefield medicine, the long-term needs of seriously wounded survivors and combat veterans, and the social and fiscal support responsibilities of the nation to the survivors of those who make the ultimate sacrifice.

The committee is concerned about the challenges of recruiting and retaining volunteers for the Active and Reserve component force in a wartime environment. In addition to the quality of life improvements already discussed, the committee has authorized a variety of incentives and bonuses for Active Duty and Reserve component personnel, and will continue to work closely with the Department of Defense and the military services to ensure that they have the resources and authorities they need to recruit and retain a high quality volunteer force.

The committee recognizes that U.S. ground forces in general, and the U.S. Army in particular, have experienced a high operational tempo for an extended period. The bill recommended by the committee authorizes an increase in active-duty end strength for the Army of 20,000 personnel in fiscal year 2006, for an end strength level of 522,400. The active-duty end strength for the U.S. Marine

Corps is maintained at 178,000, equal to the end strength authorized for fiscal year 2005, and 3,000 above the President's budget request. The bill supports the end strength levels of the other military services for both Active and Reserve components recommended by the President, and includes an increase of 85 National Guard personnel to man augmentation elements to the Weapons of Mass Destruction—Civil Support Teams. The committee supports the initiatives by the Army to reorganize their combat formations into modular brigade sized units to provide more combat formations and a more deployable, flexible force.

The administration requested \$12.1 billion for military construction and family housing, including \$1.9 billion to initiate activities required to carry out the results of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendations. The committee recommendations include certain adjustments to provide prudent investment in overseas locations and increased investment in installations in the United States. Among the funding adjustments made by the committee are increases of over \$120.0 million in critical unfunded projects identified by the military services, and an additional \$187.0 million to fund improvements to facilities supporting National Guard and reserve forces needs.

Over the past several years, the committee has worked with the Department to ensure that necessary modernization, transformation, and long-range research were maintained, even in times of high operational tempo. The committee continues its support for these transformational activities, authorizing \$3.4 billion for the Army's Future Combat System development; \$115.4 million for tactical UAV's that have proven so valuable in recent military operations; and \$10.9 billion for defense science and technology programs, an increase of over \$400.0 million above the President's budget request, that are the foundation for future capabilities. The committee remains committed to the goals it set for the Department five years ago to have one-third of deep strike aircraft unmanned combat systems by the year 2010, and one-third of the ground combat vehicles unmanned by the year 2015.

The committee takes its oversight responsibilities over the Department of Defense and defense related activities of the Department of Energy very seriously. The bill contains several provisions designed to improve management and oversight of Department of Defense acquisition programs. These provisions would increase the size and quality of the acquisition workforce, strengthen defense ethics programs, and reduce the risk of contract fraud. In addition, the bill would expand the authority of the Secretary of Defense to rapidly acquire capabilities to ensure that our deployed troops can quickly get needed equipment.

The committee is particularly concerned about the state of the current shipbuilding program. The committee does not believe that the current or projected level of funding for shipbuilding is adequate to build the numbers of ships that will allow the Navy to perform its global missions or to sustain an increasingly fragile industrial base. The founding fathers were specific in the United States Constitution that it is the duty of Congress to "maintain" a Navy. They had the foresight to realize that a Navy cannot be quickly constituted, or reconstituted. That is as true today as it was over two centuries ago. If the United States is to remain a

global power, it must have a global presence. As a maritime nation, that presence is often displayed in the form of naval ships, not only through ensuring open sea lines of communication and trade in international waters, but also through the inherently diplomatic mission of visiting foreign ports and “showing the flag”.

The Navy currently has only 288 ships in the fleet. This is the smallest number of ships in the Navy since before the start of the Second World War. It is true that these ships possess capabilities far greater than those of the past, but global presence demands sufficient numbers of ships as well as the capabilities possessed by those ships.

Numerous officials have testified before this committee that shipbuilding must become a subject of national debate. They have testified that the Department of Defense, the Congress, and the shipbuilders need to engage in this debate. Low shipbuilding rates have resulted in increased costs for ships, as recently documented by the Government Accountability Office. These increased costs have translated into even lower shipbuilding rates. The committee believes this downward spiral needs to be reversed. To accomplish this, the committee believes that significantly higher funding is required in the shipbuilding budget. That funding must be stable, and some degree of flexibility is required in the funding mechanisms for shipbuilding to allow for efficient management while visibility remains to allow for sufficient oversight.

The committee believes that the shipbuilding budget must be reviewed by the administration as a matter of the utmost urgency in the coming year. The committee recommends that the President consider establishing a special shipbuilding fund, which would be funded apart from the normal give and take within the Department of Defense budget process, to dedicate a sustained amount of funding for the construction of naval ships. The Congressional Budget Office estimates, based on testimony before the committee, that the amount of funding necessary to maintain a Navy of appropriate size and capability to deter any potential adversaries and meet U.S. global commitments is at least \$15.0 billion a year, and that it needs to be sustained at that level for a period of 10 to 15 years.

America has much to be thankful for in terms of the patriotic young Americans who volunteer to serve and who have individually and collectively performed with such professionalism and distinction in defense of the United States. The efforts of the U.S. Armed Forces have been remarkable, but they are not without cost—the loss of priceless lives that must be honored and remembered; the responsibility to care for the survivors and their families; the cost of ongoing operations and related refurbishment or replacement of heavily used equipment; and the responsibility to ensure that those who serve, and their families, receive the quality of life and benefits they have earned and deserve. As a nation at war against enemies who have attacked our homeland and who seek to impose the tyranny of their beliefs on others, Americans understand their responsibility to defeat the scourge of terrorism at any cost to ensure the security of America.

The U.S. Armed Forces are the best trained, best equipped, and most experienced military force in the world today. To ensure the security of America, the excellence of this force must be sustained,

modernized, and transformed. The committee believes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 prudently addresses the defense needs of the United States, recognizes the service and sacrifice of our men and women in uniform and their families, provides the resources needed to win the global war on terrorism, and makes the necessary investments to provide for the security of the nation in the future.

Explanation of funding summary

The administration's budget request for the national defense function of the federal budget for fiscal year 2006 was \$435.9 billion. According to the estimating procedures used by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the budget implication of the amount requested was \$441.6 billion. The funding summary table that follows uses the budget authority as calculated by CBO.

The following table summarizes both the direct authorizations and equivalent budget authority levels for fiscal year 2006 defense programs. The columns relating to the authorization request do not include funding for the following items: Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payments to the Military Retirement Fund; military construction authorizations provided in prior years; and other portions of the defense budget that are not within the jurisdiction of this committee, or that do not require an annual authorization.

Funding for all programs in the national defense function is reflected in the columns related to the budget authority request and the total budget authority implication of the authorizations in this report.

The committee recommends funding for national defense programs totaling \$441.6 billion in budget authority. This funding level is consistent with the budget authority level of \$441.6 billion for the national defense function recommended in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006 (H. Con. Res. 95), which was adopted on April 28, 2005.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

DIVISION A

Title I -- PROCUREMENT

Aircraft Procurement, Army	2,800,880		2,800,880	2,800,880	2,800,880
Missile Procurement, Army	1,270,850	-5,000	1,265,850	1,270,850	1,265,850
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	1,660,149	32,400	1,692,549	1,660,149	1,692,549
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,720,872	110,800	1,831,672	1,720,872	1,831,672
Other Procurement, Army	4,302,634	36,800	4,339,434	4,302,634	4,339,434
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	10,517,126	-570,200	9,946,926	10,517,126	9,946,926
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2,707,841	41,600	2,749,441	2,707,841	2,749,441
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	872,849	20,000	892,849	872,849	892,849
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	8,721,165	336,700	9,057,865	8,721,165	9,057,865
Other Procurement, Navy	5,487,818	108,400	5,596,218	5,487,818	5,596,218
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,377,705	9,000	1,386,705	1,377,705	1,386,705
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	11,973,933	1,238,700	13,212,633	11,973,933	13,212,633
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,031,207		1,031,207	1,031,207	1,031,207
Missile Procurement, Air Force	5,490,287	10,000	5,500,287	5,490,287	5,500,287
Other Procurement, Air Force	14,002,689	25,200	14,027,889	14,002,689	14,027,889
Procurement, Defense-wide	2,677,832	107,000	2,784,832	2,677,832	2,784,832
National Guard and Reserve Equipment					
Defense Production Act Purchases				19,573	19,573
Total Procurement	76,615,837	1,501,400	78,117,237	76,635,410	78,154,810

Title II -- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	9,733,824	-17,000	9,716,824	9,733,824	9,716,824
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	18,037,991	360,100	18,398,091	18,037,991	18,398,091
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	22,612,351	24,217	22,636,568	22,612,351	22,636,568

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Authorization Request	Senate Change to Request	Senate Authorized	Budget Authority Request	Implication Senate
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-wide	18,803,416	39,880	18,843,296	18,803,416	18,843,296
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	168,458		168,458	168,458	168,458
Total Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	69,356,040	407,197	69,763,237	69,356,040	69,763,237
Title III -- OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE & OTHER PROGRAMS					
Operation and Maintenance					
Operation and Maintenance, Army	25,316,595	-365,135	24,951,460	25,316,595	24,951,460
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	30,759,889	-212,400	30,547,489	30,759,889	30,547,489
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	3,804,926	37,100	3,842,026	3,804,926	3,842,026
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	31,521,136	-95,217	31,425,919	31,521,136	31,425,919
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	18,453,469	131,000	18,584,469	18,453,469	18,584,469
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,987,382	2,000	1,989,382	1,987,382	1,989,382
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,245,695		1,245,695	1,245,695	1,245,695
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	199,934		199,934	199,934	199,934
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2,501,686	58,000	2,559,686	2,501,686	2,559,686
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	4,509,719	18,300	4,528,019	4,509,719	4,528,019
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	4,724,091	48,900	4,772,991	4,724,091	4,772,991
Transfer Accounts	1,369,689	40,000	1,409,689	1,369,689	1,409,689
Miscellaneous Appropriations	508,331		508,331	508,331	508,331
Subtotal Operation and Maintenance	126,902,542	-337,452	126,565,090	126,902,542	126,565,090
Other Programs					
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	895,741		895,741	895,741	895,741
Defense Health Program	19,791,612	109,200	19,900,812	19,791,612	19,900,812
Office of the Inspector General	209,687		209,687	209,687	209,687
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense	1,405,827	20,000	1,425,827	1,405,827	1,425,827
Subtotal Other Programs	22,302,867	129,200	22,432,067	22,302,867	22,432,067

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Authorization Request</u>	<u>Senate Change to Request</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>	<u>Budget Authority Request</u>	<u>Senate Implication</u>
Revolving and Management Funds					
Defense Working Capital Funds (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense-w	316,340		316,340	316,340	316,340
Defense Working Capital Funds - DeCA	1,155,000		1,155,000	1,155,000	1,155,000
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,648,504	-637,200	1,011,304	1,648,504	1,011,304
Subtotal Revolving and Management Funds	3,119,844	-637,200	2,482,644	3,119,844	2,482,644
Total Operation and Maintenance & Other Programs	152,325,253	-845,452	151,479,801	152,325,253	151,479,801
MILITARY PERSONNEL	108,942,746	236,855	109,179,601	108,942,746	109,179,601
Title X – GENERAL PROVISIONS					
General Transfer Authority (non-additive)	[4,000,000]	[-500,000]	[3,500,000]		
Inflation Savings		-1,300,000	-1,300,000		-1,300,000
Subtotal General Provisions		-1,300,000	-1,300,000		-1,300,000
DIVISION B					
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION					
Military Construction, Army	1,479,841	124,172	1,604,013	1,479,841	1,604,013
Military Construction, Navy	1,029,249	73,417	1,102,666	1,029,249	1,102,666
Military Construction, Air Force	1,069,640	137,781	1,207,421	1,069,640	1,207,421
Military Construction, Defense-wide	1,042,730		1,042,730	1,042,730	1,042,730
Military Construction, Army National Guard	327,012	137,668	464,680	327,012	464,680
Military Construction, Air National Guard	165,256	80,605	245,861	165,256	245,861
Military Construction, Army Reserve	106,077	15,000	121,077	106,077	121,077
Military Construction, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	45,226	5,000	50,226	45,226	50,226
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	79,260		79,260	79,260	79,260
Military Construction, Foreign Currency Fluctuations					
Base Realignment and Closure Account IV	377,827		377,827	377,827	377,827
Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005	1,880,466	-376,000	1,504,466	1,880,466	1,504,466

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Authorization Request</u>	<u>Senate Change to Request</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>	<u>Budget Authority Request</u>	<u>Implication Senate</u>
NATO Security Investment Program	206,858		206,858	206,858	206,858
Chem Agents and Munitions Destruction					
Subtotal Military Construction	7,809,442	197,643	8,007,085	7,809,442	8,072,085
FAMILY HOUSING					
Family Housing Construction, Army	549,636		549,636	549,636	549,636
Family Housing Support, Army	812,993		812,993	812,993	812,993
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	218,942	3,197	222,139	218,942	222,139
Family Housing Support, Navy and Marine Corps	593,660		593,660	593,660	593,660
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	1,251,108		1,251,108	1,251,108	1,251,108
Family Housing Support, Air Force	766,939	-108,486	658,453	766,939	658,453
Family Housing Construction, Defense-wide					
Family Housing Support, Defense-wide	46,391		46,391	46,391	46,391
DoD Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,500		2,500	2,500	2,500
Subtotal Family Housing	4,242,169	-105,289	4,136,880	4,242,169	4,136,880
Prior Year Rescissions		-92,354	-92,354		-92,354
Total Military Construction and Family Housing	12,051,611		12,051,611	12,051,611	12,116,611
OTHER DoD MILITARY (Discretionary)					
Receipts from Travel and Purchase Card Refunds					45,000
Armed Forces Retirement Home Fund	58,281		58,281	15,000	15,000
Disposal of DoD Real Property				12,000	12,000
Lease of DoD Real Property					

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Authorization Request</u>	<u>Senate Change to Request</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>	<u>Budget Authority Request</u>	<u>Implication Senate</u>
Overseas Facility Investment Recovery				1,000	
Total Other DoD Military Discretionary	58,281		58,281	28,000	72,000
Subfunction (051) Department of Defense Discretionary	419,349,768		419,349,768	419,339,060	419,466,060
OTHER DoD MILITARY (Mandatory)					
Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payments to the Military Retirement Fund				2,343,000	2,343,000
Offsetting Receipts and Other				-1,358,000	-1,165,000
Revolving, Trust, and Other DoD Mandatory				792,000	748,000
Sale of Certain Materials in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund					-100,000
Pilot program on post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)				1,000	1,000
Total Other DoD Military Mandatory				1,777,000	1,827,000
Subfunction (051) Department of Defense Mandatory				1,777,000	1,827,000
SUBFUNCTION (051) TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	419,349,768		419,349,768	421,116,060	421,293,060
DIVISION C					
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (053)					
Energy Supply	12,000	-12,000		12,000	
Weapons Activities	6,630,133	-39,814	6,590,319	6,630,133	6,590,319
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,637,239		1,637,239	1,637,239	1,637,239
Naval Reactors	786,000		786,000	786,000	786,000
Office of the Administrator	343,869		343,869	343,869	343,869
Subtotal National Nuclear Security Administration	9,397,241	-39,814	9,357,427	9,397,241	9,357,427

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Budget Authority</u>	<u>Implication</u>
	<u>Request</u>	<u>to Request</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u>
Defense Site Acceleration Completion	5,183,713	152,136	5,335,849	5,183,713	5,335,849
Defense Environmental Services	831,331	22,253	853,584	831,331	853,584
Other Defense Activities	635,998	-72,575	563,423	635,998	563,423
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	351,447	-50,000	301,447	351,447	301,447
Subtotal Environmental & Other Defense Activities	7,002,489	51,814	7,054,303	7,002,489	7,054,303
Subtotal Department of Energy	16,411,730		16,411,730	16,411,730	16,411,730
OTHER ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (Discretionary)					
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	22,032		22,032	22,032	22,032
Corps of Engineers - Civil Works					140,000
Total Other Atomic Energy Defense Activities Discretionary	22,032		22,032	22,032	162,032
Subfunction (053) Atomic Energy Defense Activities Discretion	16,433,762		16,433,762	16,433,762	16,573,762
OTHER ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (Mandatory)					
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (EEOICPA)				916,000	453,000
Subfunction (053) Other Atomic Energy Defense Activities Ma				916,000	453,000
SUBFUNCTION (053) TOTAL ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENS	16,433,762		16,433,762	17,349,762	17,026,762

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Budget Authority</u>	<u>Implication</u>
	<u>Request</u>	<u>to Request</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u>
DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)					
Department of Homeland Security				727,000	727,000
Department of Justice Salaries and Expenses				1,600,000	1,600,000
General Administration Salaries and Expenses				17,000	17,000
Department of Transportation - MARAD Maritime Security Program				156,000	156,000
Intelligence Community Management Account				337,844	337,844
National Science Foundation - Antarctic Research Activities				68,000	68,000
Selective Service System - Salaries and Expenses				26,000	26,000
Subfunction (054) Defense Related Activities Discretionary				2,931,844	2,931,844
OTHER DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES (Mandatory)					
CIA Retirement & Disability				244,600	244,600
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund				43,000	65,000
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund				29,000	
FBI Offsetting Receipts					309,600
Subfunction (054) Defense Related Activities Mandatory				316,600	309,600
SUBFUNCTION (054) TOTAL DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIV				3,248,444	3,241,444
Total National Defense Function (050) Discretionary	435,783,530		435,783,530	438,704,666	438,971,666
Total National Defense Function (050) Mandatory				3,009,600	2,589,600
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNCTION (050)	435,783,530		435,783,530	441,714,266	441,561,266

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATIONS**

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Explanation of tables

The following tables provide the program-level detailed guidance for the funding authorized in title I of this Act. The tables also display the funding requested by the administration in the fiscal year 2006 budget request for procurement programs, and indicate those programs for which the committee either increased or decreased the requested amounts. As in the past, the administration may not exceed the authorized amounts (as set forth in the tables or, if unchanged from the administration request, as set forth in budget justification documents of the Department of Defense), without a reprogramming action in accordance with established procedures. Unless noted in this report, funding changes to the budget request are made without prejudice.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Title I – PROCUREMENT</u>	<u>Authorization Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorization</u>
Aircraft Procurement, Army	2,800,880		2,800,880
Missile Procurement, Army	1,270,850	-5,000	1,265,850
Procurement of W&TCV, Army	1,660,149	32,400	1,692,549
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,720,872	110,800	1,831,672
Other Procurement, Army	4,302,634	36,800	4,339,434
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	10,517,126	-570,200	9,946,926
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2,707,841	41,600	2,749,441
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	872,849	20,000	892,849
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	8,721,165	336,700	9,057,865
Other Procurement, Navy	5,487,818	108,400	5,596,218
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,377,705	9,000	1,386,705
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	11,973,933	1,238,700	13,212,633
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,031,207		1,031,207
Missile Procurement, Air Force	5,490,287	10,000	5,500,287
Other Procurement, Air Force	14,002,689	25,200	14,027,889
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2,677,832	107,000	2,784,832
National Guard and Reserve Equipment Defense Production Act Purchases			
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	76,615,837	1,501,400	78,117,237

Subtitle B—Army Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Aircraft Procurement, Army						
		Aircraft						
		Fixed Wing						
2031	1	UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT		4,926				4,926
2031	2	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT						
		Rotary Wing						
2031	3	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER		70,000				70,000
2031	4	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)		108,000				108,000
2031	5	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	41	562,160			41	562,160
2031	5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-56,510				-56,510
2031	6	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		79,052				79,052
2031	7	HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING						
		Modification of Aircraft						
2031	8	GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)		580,392				580,392
2031	9	ARL MODS (TIARA)		19,000				19,000
2031	10	AH-64 MODS		675,065				675,065
2031	11	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		-23,722				-23,722
2031	12	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS		24,689				24,689
2031	12	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-23,722				-23,722
2031	13	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		13,575				13,575
2031	14	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS						
2031	15	OH-58 MODS						
2031	16	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS		779				779
2031	17	LONGBOW		84,513				84,513
2031	17	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
2031	18	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
2031	19	UH-60 MODS		33,294				33,294
2031	19	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
2031	20	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
2031	21	KIOWA WARRIOR		24,478				24,478
2031	22	AIRBORNE AVIONICS		106,124				106,124
2031	23	GATM ROLLUP		31,542				31,542
2031	24	AIRBORNE DIGITIZATION						
		Spares and Repair Parts						
2031	25	SPARE PARTS (AIR)		3,948				3,948
		Support Equipment and Facilities						
		Ground Support Avionics						
2031	26	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		11,200				11,200
2031	27	ASE INFRARED CM		211,151				211,151
		Other Support						
2031	28	AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL		28,055				28,055
2031	29	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,418				3,418
2031	30	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		70,436				70,436
2031	31	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		29,352				29,352
2031	32	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		62,399				62,399
2031	33	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		41,222				41,222
2031	34	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		2,342				2,342
2031	35	AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS						
Total - Aircraft Procurement, Army				2,800,880				2,800,880

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Missile Procurement, Army						
		Other Missiles						
		Surface-to-air Missile System						
2032	1	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	108	489,700			108	489,700
2032	2	STINGER SYSTEM SUMMARY						
2032	3	SURFACE-LAUNCHED AMRAAM SYSTEM SUMMARY		19,315				19,315
		Air-to-surface Missile System						
2032	4	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY		80,073				80,073
2032	5	APKWS (ADVANCED PRECISION KILL WEAPON SYS)	600	34,055	-135	-5,000	465	29,055
		Program reduction			[-135]	[-5,000]		-6,124
2032	5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-6,124				
2032	6	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
		Anti-tank/Assault Missile System						
2032	7	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	300	57,636			300	57,636
2032	7	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
2032	8	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
2032	9	LINE OF SIGHT ANTI-TANK (LOSAT) SYSTEM SUM						
2032	10	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	800	44,002			800	44,002
2032	10	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-16,795				-16,795
2032	11	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		18,900				18,900
2032	12	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	1,026	124,814			1,026	124,814
2032	13	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	900	7,726			900	7,726
2032	14	MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS		20,787				20,787
2032	15	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMAR	35	174,929			35	174,929
2032	16	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	45	58,458			45	58,458

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<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
		Modification of Missiles						
2032	17	PATRIOT MODS		77,411			77,411	
2032	18	STINGER MODS						
2032	19	JAVELIN MISSILE MODS		14,007			14,007	
2032	20	ITAS/TOW MODS		9,587			9,587	
2032	21	MLRS MODS		14,579			14,579	
2032	22	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS: (NON AAO)		8,001			8,001	
2032	23	HELLFIRE MODIFICATIONS						
		Spares and Repair Parts						
2032	24	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		30,142			30,142	
		Support Equipment and Facilities						
2032	25	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		6,156			6,156	
2032	26	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MISSILES)		10			10	
2032	27	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		3,481			3,481	
2032	28	CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
		Total - Missile Procurement Army		1,270,850		-5,000	1,265,850	
		Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Air and						
		Tracked Combat Vehicles						
2033	1	ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD		3,754			3,754	
2033	2	BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT		37,908			37,908	
2033	2	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
2033	3	BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)		5,679			5,679	
2033	4	ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES		3,709			3,709	

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
2033	5	STRYKER	240	878,449		240	878,449	
		Modification of Tracked Combat Vehicles						
2033	6	CARRIER, MOD						
2033	7	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)						
2033	8	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP, FIST VEHICLE		45,265			45,265	
2033	9	BFV SERIES (MOD)		14,801			14,801	
2033	10	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)		6,439			6,439	
2033	11	FAASV PIP TO FLEET		443,475			443,475	
2033	12	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)						
2033	13	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2						
2033	14	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM						
		Support Equipment and Facilities						
2033	15	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TCV-WTCV)		407			407	
2033	16	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)		10,258			10,258	
		Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles						
2033	17	INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY		32,484			32,484	
2033	18	ARMOR MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM M240 SERIES	1,197	14,148		1,197	14,148	
2033	19	MACHINE GUN, 5.56MM (SAW)		80			80	
2033	20	GRENADA LAUNCHER, AUTO, 40MM, MK19-3	352	8,715		352	8,715	
2033	21	MORTAR SYSTEMS		200			200	
2033	22	M16 RIFLE	14,500	8,000		14,500	8,000	
2033	23	M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	600	9,656		600	9,656	
2033	24	5.56 CARBINE M4	2,106	3,215		2,106	3,215	
2033	25	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION						
2033	26	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	23	46,786		23	46,786	
		Additional M777 LW-155						
						32,400	79,186	
						[32,400]		

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<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Modification of Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles						
2033	27	MARK-19 MODIFICATIONS		5,444		5,444		5,444
2033	28	M4 CARBINE MODS		44,817		44,817		44,817
2033	29	SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON (MOD)		3,095		3,095		3,095
2033	30	MEDIUM MACHINE GUNS (MODS)		7,089		7,089		7,089
2033	31	HOWITZER, TOWED, 155MM, M198 (MODS)						
2033	32	M119 MODIFICATIONS		1,000		1,000		1,000
2033	33	M16 RIFLE MODS		1,970		1,970		1,970
2033	34	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		5,146		5,146		5,146
		Support Equipment and Facilities						
2033	35	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		488		488		488
2033	36	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		6,494		6,494		6,494
2033	37	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		2,655		2,655		2,655
2033	38	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)		5,181		5,181		5,181
2033	39	REF SMALL ARMS						
		Spares						
2033	40	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (WTCV)		3,342		3,342		3,342
		Total - Procurement of WTCV, Army		1,660,149		32,400		1,692,549
		Procurement of Ammunition, Army						
		Ammunition						
		Small/Medium Caliber Ammunition						
2034	1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		142,363		142,363		142,363
2034	2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		75,290		75,290		75,290
2034	3	CTG, 9MM, ALL TYPES		4,018		4,018		4,018

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006 Request</u>		<u>Senate Change</u>		<u>Senate Authorized</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
2034	4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		110,043			110,043	
2034	5	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		30,965			30,965	
2034	6	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		17,618			17,618	
2034	7	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		142,594			142,594	
		Mortar Ammunition						
2034	8	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		14,355			14,355	
2034	9	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		85,250			85,250	
2034	10	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES		62,918			62,918	
		Tank Ammunition						
2034	11	CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES		29,421			29,421	
2034	12	120MM TANK TRAINING, ALL TYPES		145,094			145,094	
2034	13	CTG, TANK, 120MM TACTICAL, ALL TYPES		52,724			58,224	
		M1028 120mm tank cartridge					5,500	[5,500]
		Artillery Ammunition						
2034	14	CTG, ARTY, 75MM: ALL TYPES		2,246			2,246	
2034	15	CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES		41,873			41,873	
2034	16	CTG, ARTY, 155MM: ALL TYPES		124,565			124,565	
2034	17	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982		25,098			25,098	
2034	18	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T		67,966			67,966	
		Artillery Fuzes						
2034	19	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES		22,926			22,926	
		Mines						
2034	20	MINE, TRAINING, ALL TYPES		230			230	
2034	21	MINES (CONVENTIONAL), ALL TYPES		4,009			4,009	
2034	22	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES		4,646			4,646	
2034	23	ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES		27,876			27,876	

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			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Rockets						
2034	24	SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		7,810				7,810
2034	25	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		156,879				156,879
		Other Ammunition						
2034	26	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		29,719				34,619
		Rapid wall breaching kit						[3,000]
		Modern demolition initiator						[1,900]
2034	27	GRENADAES, ALL TYPES		53,107				53,107
2034	28	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		26,648				26,648
2034	29	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES		10,415				10,415
		Miscellaneous						
2034	30	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES		8,796				8,796
2034	31	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES		18,784				18,784
2034	32	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES		2,598				2,598
2034	33	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		5,503				5,503
2034	34	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT		12,765				20,765
		Ammunition peculiar equipment outloading modules						8,000
2034	35	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		9,101				9,101
2034	36	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES		100				100
		Ammunition Production Base Support						
		Production Base Support						
2034	37	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		33,532				115,932
		HMX/RDX nitrate explosive formulation capabilities						[10,000]
		Insensitive munitions load assembly and pack						[10,000]
		Small-caliber production facility modernization						[22,400]
		Acid concentration and nitrocellulose production						[40,000]

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
2034	38	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		348				348
2034	39	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES		5,001				5,001
2034	40	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALI		102,933		10,000		112,933
		Missile recycling center energetics processing module				[10,000]		
2034	41	ARMS INITIATIVE		2,745				2,745
Total - Procurement of Ammunition, Army				1,720,872		110,800		1,831,672
Other Procurement, Army								
Tactical and Support Vehicles								
Tactical Vehicles								
2035	1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS		15,867				15,867
2035	2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED		6,049				6,049
2035	3	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		6,287				6,287
2035	4	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHILD VEH (HMMWV)		224,222				224,222
2035	5	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)						449,601
2035	6	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		449,601				7,523
2035	7	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEI		7,523				207,096
2035	8	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		207,096		1,600		208,696
		Movement Tracking System				[1,600]		
2035	9	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)						17,063
2035	10	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY						
2035	11	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916		17,063				
2035	12	TRUCK, TRACTOR, YARD TYPE, M878 (C/S)						40,710
2035	13	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV		40,710				32,800
2035	14	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM		32,800				

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			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
2035	15	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		11,659			11,659	
2035	16	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TAC VEH)		378			378	
2035	17	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL		1,950			1,950	
		Non-tactical Vehicles						
2035	18	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN		2,900			2,900	
2035	19	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		270			270	
2035	20	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER		430			430	
		Communications and Electronics Equipment						
		Comm-Joint Communications						
2035	21	WIN - TACTICAL PROGRAM		122,433			122,433	
2035	22	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)		4,240			4,240	
		Comm-Satellite Communications						
2035	23	SECURED ENROUTE COM PACKAGE		7,582			7,582	
2035	24	DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SP)		55,023			55,023	
2035	25	SHF TERM		23,359			23,359	
2035	26	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)		1,439			1,439	
2035	27	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)		44,730			44,730	
2035	28	SMART-T (SPACE)		14,607			14,607	
2035	29	SCAMP (SPACE)		600			600	
2035	30	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS		12,478			12,478	
2035	31	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)		7,699			7,699	
		Comm-C3 System						
2035	32	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)		17,358			17,358	
		Comm-Combat Communications						
2035	33	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)		34,837			34,837	
2035	34	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM						

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Request	Cost	Change	Authorized		
			Qty		Qty		Qty	Cost
2035	35	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)		3,240				3,240
2035	36	SINGGARS FAMILY		55,511				55,511
2035	37	MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATION OPERATIONS SYSTEM		8,602				8,602
2035	38	JOINT TACTICAL AREA COMMAND SYSTEMS						
2035	39	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS		41,288				41,288
2035	40	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING		6,837				6,837
2035	41	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMMELECTRO		8,153				8,153
2035	42	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)		15,729				15,729
2035	43	RADIO, IMPROVED HIGH FREQUENCY FAMILY		28,041				28,041
2035	44	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)		8,262				8,262
		Comm-Intelligence Communications						
2035	45	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE		1,320				1,320
		Information Security						
2035	46	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)		2,994				2,994
2035	47	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		69,734				69,734
		Comm-Long Haul Communications						
2035	48	TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION		15,661				15,661
2035	49	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		33,583				33,583
2035	50	ARMY DISN ROUTER						
2035	51	ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)		479				479
2035	52	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)		2,704				2,704
		Comm-Base Communications						
2035	53	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		12,883				12,883
2035	54	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)		6,433				6,433
2035	55	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRA		294,384				294,384
2035	56	LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)						

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006 Request</u>		<u>Senate Change</u>		<u>Senate Authorized</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
2035	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM		28,618				28,618
2035	Elect Equip-Nat For Int Prog (NFIP)						
2035	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
2035	GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
2035	Elect Equip-Tact Int Rel Act (TIARA)						
2035	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)		21,204				21,204
2035	JTT/CIBS-M (TIARA)		9,862				9,862
2035	PROPHET GROUND (TIARA)		13,006				13,006
2035	TUAV		26,000				26,000
2035	SMALL UAV: (SUAV)		20,000				20,000
2035	ARMY COMMON GROUND STATION (CGS) (TIARA)		2,888				2,888
2035	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (TIARA)						
2035	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP) (TIARA)						
2035	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (TIARA)						
2035	DCCGS-A (JMIP)		43,543				43,543
2035	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTGS)		12,648				12,648
2035	TROJAN (TIARA)		6,067				6,067
2035	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (TIARA)		1,668				1,668
2035	CI HUMINT INFO MANAGE SYS (CHIMS) (TIARA)		730				730
2035	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TIARA)		16,563				16,563
2035	Elect Equip-Electronic Warfare (EW)						
2035	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR						
2035	WARLOCK						
2035	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASU						
2035	Elect Equip-Tactical Surv. (TAC SURV)						
2035	SENTINEL MODS		8,393				8,393

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			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
2035	79	NIGHT VISION DEVICES Enhanced NVG procurement and fielding		164,674				
2035	80	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYS		42,293				42,293
2035	81	LTWT VIDEO RECON SYSTEM (LWVRS)						184,874
2035	82	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT						
2035	83	JLENS FAMILY		83,692				83,692
2035	84	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP						
2035	85	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)		334				334
2035	86	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MVS)						
2035	87	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE						
2035	88	PROFILER						
2035	89	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)		6,763				6,763
2035	90	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)		4,869				4,869
2035	91	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER		18,027				18,027
2035	92	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMC XIM32		146,085				146,085
2035	93	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM		12,720				12,720
2035	94	INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS)-(TIARA)		1,415				1,415
2035	95	ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM		18,877				18,877
		Elect Equip-Tactical C2 Systems		3,699				3,699
				2,000				2,000
2035	96	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS		58,339				58,339
2035	97	AFATDS		29,537				29,537
2035	98	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP, AFATDS		5,104				5,104
2035	99	LIGHT WEIGHT TECHNICAL FIRE DIRECTION SYS		2,978				2,978
2035	100	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM		10,139				10,139
2035	101	FAAD C2		26,108				26,108
2035	102	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		3,668				3,668

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		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
2035	103 FORWARD ENTRY DEVICE / LIGHTWEIGHT FED		3,159		3,159		
2035	104 KNIGHT FAMILY						
2035	105 LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		1,914		1,914		
2035	106 LOGTECH		62,256		62,256		
2035	107 TC AIMS II		31,356		31,356		
2035	108 ISYSCON EQUIPMENT						
2035	109 JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS)		11,885		11,885		
2035	110 TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER		16,962		16,962		
2035	111 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		49,562		49,562		
2035	112 SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)		89,017		89,017		
2035	113 STANDARD INTEGRATED CMD POST SYSTEM						
2035	114 MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE (MBCO)		870		870		
	Elect Equip - Automation						
2035	115 ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		23,722		23,722		
2035	116 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		152,268		152,268		
2035	117 RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		30,819		30,819		
	Elect Equip-Audio Visual Sys (A/V)						
2035	118 AFRTS		2,732		2,732		
2035	119 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (A/V)		6,381		6,381		
2035	120 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)		2,895		2,895		
	Elect Equip-Support						
2035	121 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)		438		438		
	Other Support Equipment						
	Chemical Defensive Equipment						
2035	122 RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM,FOX NBC (NBCRS) XM93						
2036	123 SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)		2,904		2,904		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Bridging Equipment						
2035	124	TACTICAL BRIDGING		26,611			26,611	
2035	125	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		5,913			5,913	
		Engineer (Non-construction) Equipment						
2035	126	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS		7,084			7,084	
2035	127	KIT, STANDARD TELEOPERATING						
2035	128	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMI		2,962			2,962	
2035	129	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)		1,617			1,617	
2035	130	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPM		29,786			29,786	
2035	131	< \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT		580			580	
		Combat Service Support Equipment						
2035	132	HEATERS AND ECUS		3,420			3,420	
2035	133	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES		1,998			1,998	
2035	134	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT		4,810			4,810	
2035	135	LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)						
2035	136	LAND WARRIOR		35,700			35,700	
2035	137	MOUNTED WARRIOR		1,600			1,600	
2035	138	FORCE PROVIDER						
2035	139	AUTHORIZED STOCKAGE LIST MOBILITY SYSTEM (AS						
2035	140	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT		26,553			26,553	
2035	141	CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY PROGRAM		39,644			39,644	
2035	142	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (ENG SPT)		3,282			3,282	
2035	143	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CSS EQ)						
		Petroleum Equipment						
2035	144	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		730			730	
2035	145	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		66,055			66,055	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Request	Cost	Change	Authorized		
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
2035	146	INLAND PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
		Water Equipment						
2035	147	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS		8,888				8,888
		Medical Equipment						
2035	148	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		10,686				10,686
		Maintenance Equipment						
2035	149	SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (MYP)		8,244				8,244
2035	150	WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD		252				252
2035	151	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ)		1,300				1,300
		Construction Equipment						
2035	152	MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING		3,785				3,785
2035	153	LOADERS		1,217				1,217
2035	154	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED		966				966
2035	155	CRANES						
2035	156	CRUSHING/SCREENING PLANT, 150 TPH						
2035	157	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) TYPE		13,472				13,472
2035	158	CONST EQUIP ESP		3,646				3,646
2035	159	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP)		4,285				4,285
		Rail Float Containerization Equipment						
2035	160	LOGISTIC SUPPORT VESSEL (LSV)		15,000				15,000
2035	161	JOINT HIGH SPEED VEHICLE (JHSV)		600				600
2035	162	HARBORMASTER COMMAND & CONTROL CENTER (HC)		2,000				17,000
2035	163	CAUSEWAY SYSTEMS						15,000
		Modular Causeway System						[15,000]
2035	164	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		4,988				4,988

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Generators						
2035	165	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		43,067			43,067	
		Material Handling Equipment						
2035	166	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)						
2035	167	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM		361			361	
2035	168	MHE EXTENDED SERVICE PROGRAM (ESP)						
2035	169	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MHE)						
		Training Equipment						
2035	170	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS (CTC) SUPPORT		60,811			60,811	
2035	171	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM		184,528			184,528	
2035	172	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER		63,746			63,746	
2035	173	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVC)		71,301			71,301	
		Test Measure and Dig Equipment (TMD)						
2035	174	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT						
2035	175	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)		21,605			21,605	
2035	176	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)		471			471	
		Other Support Equipment						
2035	177	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQ (REF)		50,000			50,000	
2035	178	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		66,614			66,614	
2035	179	BASE LEVEL COM1 EQUIPMENT		6,224			6,224	
2035	180	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)		9,379			9,379	
2035	181	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)		2,638			2,638	
2035	182	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING		9,316			9,316	
2035	183	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM (MA8975)		2,434			2,434	

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Spares and Repair Parts						
		OPA2						
2035	184	INITIAL SPARES - C&E		33,076				33,076
		OPA3						
2035	185	INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP		732				732
2035	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		9,978				9,978
		Total - Other Procurement, Army		4,302,634		36,800		4,339,434

Multiyear procurement authority for AH-64D Apache attack helicopter block II conversions (sec. 111)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide authority to the Secretary of the Army to enter into a multiyear contract for AH-64 Apache attack helicopter Block II Conversions. The committee commends the Army for its commitment to Army aviation modernization by reinvesting the resources made available by the Comanche termination.

This provision provides authorization for the third multiyear procurement for the conversion of AH-64A Apache helicopters to the "D" model Apache. Multiyear one delivered 232 AH-64D helicopters from fiscal years 1996 through 2002 and a second multiyear will complete delivery of an additional 269 AH-64D helicopters in fiscal year 2006. The committee understands that the Army will convert an additional 96 AH-64A helicopters with the multiyear procurement authority granted by this provision. Previous multiyear procurement contracts have yielded significant savings and the committee anticipates that a third multiyear will yield savings as well.

Multiyear procurement authority for modernized target acquisition designation/pilot night vision sensors for AH-64D Apache attack helicopters (sec. 112)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide authority to the Secretary of the Army to enter into a multiyear procurement contract for the Modernized Target Acquisition Designation Sight/Pilot Night Vision Sensor (MTADS) for Apache helicopters. MTADS will be incorporated into and integrated into the program to convert AH-64A Apaches to the "D" model Apache. MTADS provides a Second Generation Forward (SGF) Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensor suite for the Army's fleet of Apache aircraft. The SGF system enhances the Apache pilot's ability to engage targets during night operations and adverse weather conditions, improves reliability, and reduces operations and support costs.

Multiyear procurement authority for utility helicopters (sec. 113)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide authority to the Secretary of the Army to enter into a multiyear contract for the procurement of UH-60M Black Hawk utility helicopters and, acting as the executive agent for the Department of the Navy, enter into a multiyear contract for the procurement of MH-60S Sea Hawk utility helicopters.

The budget request included \$505.7 million for the procurement of 41 UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters; \$24.7 million for the advanced procurement of UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters; \$453.4 million for the procurement of 26 MH-60S Sea Hawk helicopters; and \$125.7 million for the advanced procurement of MH-60S Sea Hawk helicopters under a multiyear procurement program.

The committee notes that based on a comparison of estimated prices for five single year contracts with the estimated price for one 5 year multiyear for the UH-60M airframe over fiscal years 2007-2011, there is a savings of approximately \$304.2 million. A similar

analysis of the MH-60S airframe shows an estimated savings of \$94.6 million. The committee also notes that the current UH-60M and MH-60S budget requests are based on a follow-on multiyear contract beginning in fiscal year 2007.

The committee believes that the Congress should provide the Secretary of the Army with the authority to obtain these savings, and encourages the Secretary of Defense to review other current and planned helicopter programs for similar efficiencies through joint service multiyear procurements.

Missile Procurement, Army

Advanced precision kill weapon system

The budget request included \$34.1 million in Missile Procurement, Army (MPA), for the procurement of 600 Advanced Precision Kill Weapon Systems (APKWS). The committee understands the APKWS program was restructured on April 4, 2005, because the contractor was under-performing in the areas of cost, schedule, and performance; and APKWS would not have met the defined user requirement. The committee recommends a decrease of \$5.0 million in MPA to procure 135 fewer missiles, for a total authorization of \$29.1 million.

Weapons and Tracked Vehicles

Lightweight 155 millimeter Howitzer

The budget request included \$46.8 million in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (WTCV), for the Lightweight 155 millimeter (LW-155) towed Howitzer, a joint U.S. Marine Corps (USMC)/Army program. In the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), the Congress authorized a multiyear procurement contract as the program entered into a low rate initial production phase of the program. The Army requires additional LW-155s for the 7th Stryker Brigade Combat Team. This item is on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$32.4 million in WTCV for additional LW-155s, for a total authorization of \$79.2 million in WTCV.

Army Ammunition

M1028 120mm tank cartridge

The budget request included \$8.3 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA), for the M1028 120mm tank cartridge. The committee notes the utility of the M1028 in improving the M1A1 Main Battle Tank's urban warfare capability and improving tank survivability against massed assaulting infantry with hand held anti-tank and automatic weapons. The M1028 is currently funded to achieve 75 percent of the total war reserve requirement. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.5 million in PAA for the M1028 to excel the acquisition of the M1028mm tank cartridge.

Modern demolition initiator

The budget request included no funding in Procurement Ammunition, Army (PAA), for the modern demolition initiator (MDI). The

committee notes that MDIs are non-electric detonators used to initiate munitions and explosives. The benefits of MDI include safety in the modern electronic battle space, high reliability, interoperability with existing fielded demolition systems, and lethality. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.9 million in PAA for MDIs.

Rapid wall breaching kit

The budget request included no funding in Procurement Ammunition, Army (PAA), for the rapid wall breaching kit. The committee notes that rapid wall breaching kits are one-man portable devices capable of creating man-sized holes in triple brick masonry or double reinforced concrete structural walls. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PAA for rapid wall breaching kits.

Ammunition peculiar equipment outloading modules

The budget request included no funding for ammunition peculiar equipment outloading modules. The committee notes that a modern robotic-controlled strategic ammunition outloading module could be capable of supporting current readiness requirements while increasing ammunition plant safety, security, and capacity. Army officials report that a design exists for modernizing current outloading capabilities with robotic-controlled technologies at ammunition plants. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in PAA for ammunition peculiar equipment outloading modules.

Provision of industrial facilities

The budget request included \$33.5 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA), for the provision of industrial facilities, including the establishment, augmentation, and modernization of ammunition production capabilities. The committee notes that this represents an 18 percent reduction in this account from the funding level requested for fiscal year 2005. Additional funding for the provision of industrial facilities has been identified on the Chief of Staff of the Army unfunded priorities list.

The committee recommends an increase of \$82.4 million in PAA for the provision of industrial facilities, as follows: \$40.0 million to reduce the risk of production loss in acid concentration and nitrocellulose; \$22.4 million for small-caliber ammunition production facilities modernization; \$10.0 million to continue facility modernization initiated in fiscal year 2003 with environmentally sound insensitive-munitions (IM) manufacturing and precision load, assemble, and pack capability required to produce munitions with current and future IM type mix-cast-cure, melt-load and press-able explosive formulations; and \$10.0 million to modernize HMX/RDX nitrate explosive formulation capabilities for use in U.S. precision guided weapons production.

Conventional ammunition demilitarization

The budget request included \$102.9 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA), for conventional ammunition demilitarization, including \$19.5 million for missile demilitarization. The

committee is concerned with the resourcing of the Army's strategic plan for conventional ammunition disposal, including the resourcing of missile recycling. The committee notes that the missile recycling center (MRC) energetics processing module (EPM) is an important component of the Army's missile demilitarization plan. The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PAA for the MRC EPM.

The disposal of excess conventional ammunition is an integral phase of the life-cycle management of conventional ammunition. The Army 2004 report, "Strategic Plan: Demilitarization FY2005–2011," outlines a series of goals and milestones to reduce the excess conventional ammunition stockpile to manageable levels in future years: 100,000 short tons for ammunition and 30,000 missiles. In fiscal year 2005, the excess conventional ammunition stockpile includes at least 431,700 short tons of conventional ammunition and 77,566 missiles.

The committee notes that current projections indicate that the excess conventional ammunition disposal stockpile and the excess missile inventory are expected to continue to increase and exceed 546,000 short tons and 125,000 missiles, respectively, by fiscal year 2011. In addition, Army officials note that current projections for the growth rate of the excess stockpile do not include pending decisions related to the disposal of munitions in the War Reserve Stockpile, Allies–Korea and disposal of conventional mines. Therefore, the projection of the excess conventional ammunition stockpile in 2011 may be significantly understated.

The committee believes that failing to identify accurately the magnitude of the excess conventional ammunition stockpile and failing to reduce the excess conventional ammunition stockpile will present problems, including impeding access to needed ammunition in support of ongoing contingency operations, and increased risk and costs related to the security and sustainment of excess conventional ammunition. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to review and update the strategic plan for disposal of excess conventional ammunition and to report to the committee any changes that result from that review. In addition, the committee urges the Department of Defense Comptroller to fund disposal of conventional ammunition demilitarization to attain manageable stockpile levels outlined in the Army's strategic plan to the maximum extent possible.

Other Procurement, Army

Movement tracking system

The budget request included \$207.1 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles, including \$27.6 million for the Movement Tracking System (MTS). MTS provides commanders with the capability to communicate with and track the location of vehicles. The committee understands that the MTS has provided valuable communications and vehicle location information during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army has identified additional funding for MTS devices for the 7th Stryker Brigade Combat Team on his unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends

an increase of \$1.6 million in OPA for MTS, for a total authorization of \$208.7 million.

Night vision devices

The budget request included \$164.7 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for night vision devices, including \$76.9 million for the procurement of AN/PVS-14 night vision devices and \$20.0 million for the procurement of enhanced night vision goggles (ENVG). These devices increase situational awareness, mobility, and lethality during low-light and nighttime operations. Additionally, the ENVG consists of a state-of-the-art, enhanced 3rd Generation image intensifier sensor, an uncooled long-wave infrared camera, and a miniature display to provide high resolution fused imagery to the individual soldier. Additional funding for these items is on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$20.2 million in OPA, for additional night vision devices.

Modular causeway system

The budget request included \$2.0 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for causeway systems. The modular causeway system (MCS) is an assemblage of interoperable and interchangeable components, which constitute the Army's primary means of augmenting existing port facilities or conducting joint logistics over the shore (JLOTS). JLOTS, in particular, will be significant as the concept of sea-basing matures. The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in OPA for the MCS.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
Aircraft Procurement, Navy								
Combat Aircraft								
1506	1	AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)		1,707			1,707	
1506	2	EA-18G	4	318,386		4	318,386	
1506	2	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-8,211			-8,211	
1506	3	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		26,486			26,486	
1506	4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	38	2,819,314		38	2,819,314	
1506	4	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-83,084			-83,084	
1506	5	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		86,105			86,105	
1506	6	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	9	1,064,516		9	1,064,516	
1506	6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-71,214			-71,214	
1506	7	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		67,274			67,274	
1506	8	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	10	307,479		10	307,479	
1506	9	MH-60S (MYP)	26	571,274		26	571,274	
1506	9	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-107,905			-107,905	
1506	10	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		125,698			125,698	
1506	11	MH-60R	12	504,690		12	504,690	
1506	11	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-69,269			-69,269	
1506	12	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		119,078			119,078	
1506	13	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	2	237,272		2	237,272	
1506	13	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-26,320			-26,320	
1506	14	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		38,000			38,000	
Airlift Aircraft								
1506	15	UC-35		10,312		1	77,900	1
1506	16	C-40A				[1]	[77,900]	
		C-40A						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Request	Change	Authorized	Cost	Request	Cost
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
1506	17	C-37						
		Trainer Aircraft						
1506	18	T-48 (T-39 REPLACEMENT)						
1506	19	T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	6	239,240	6	239,240	6	239,240
1506	20	JPATS		2,411		2,411		2,411
		Other Aircraft						
1506	21	KC-130J	12	1,138,098	-8	-781,000	4	357,098
		Realign program			[-8]	[-781,000]		
1506	21	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-45,355				-45,355
1506	22	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				46,000		46,000
		Realign program				[46,000]		
1506	23	F-5	9	4,517			9	4,517
		Modification of Aircraft						
1506	24	EA-6 SERIES		120,619				120,619
1506	25	AV-8 SERIES		34,862				34,862
1506	26	ADVERSARY		5,013				5,013
1506	27	F-18 SERIES		422,444				462,444
		Litening AT targeting pod for F/A-18D				40,000		
1506	28	H-46 SERIES		55,427				55,427
1506	29	AH-1W SERIES		7,656		7,800		15,456
		Night targeting system upgrade				[7,800]		
1506	30	H-53 SERIES		14,917		11,500		26,417
		H-53 EAPS barrier filters				[5,000]		
		H-53 crash attenuating crew chief seats				[6,500]		
1506	31	SH-60 SERIES		12,360		7,600		19,960
		SH-60 armed helicopter kits				[7,600]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
1506	32	H-1 SERIES		7,395			7,395	
1506	33	EP-3 SERIES		55,120	13,000		68,120	
		USQ-146 electronic attack for EP-3			(13,000)			
1506	34	P-3 SERIES		163,348	7,000		170,348	
		Anti-surface warfare improvement program			(7,000)			
1506	35	S-3 SERIES		751			751	
1506	36	E-2 SERIES		13,654			13,654	
1506	37	TRAINER A/C SERIES		14,004			14,004	
1506	38	C-2A		29,575			29,575	
1506	39	C-130 SERIES		42,698			42,698	
1506	40	FEWSG		605			605	
1506	41	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		19,914			19,914	
1506	42	E-6 SERIES		11,219			11,219	
1506	43	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		16,734			16,734	
1506	44	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		20,762			20,762	
1506	45	T-45 SERIES		49,980			49,980	
1506	46	POWER PLANT CHANGES		26,334			26,334	
1506	47	JPATS SERIES		719			719	
1506	48	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS		323			323	
1506	49	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		51,376			51,376	
1506	50	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		214,202			214,202	
1506	51	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		13,752			13,752	
1506	52	ID SYSTEMS		7,741			7,741	
1506	53	V-22 (ILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		81,002			81,002	
		Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts						
1506	54	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,089,236			1,089,236	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
		Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities						
1506	55	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		499,469			499,469	
1506	56	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		9,508			9,508	
1506	57	WAR CONSUMABLES		10,437			10,437	
1506	58	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		15,467			15,467	
1506	59	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		106,376			106,376	
1506	60	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
1506	61	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS		1,628			1,628	
		Total - Aircraft Procurement, Navy		10,517,126		-570,200	9,946,926	
		Weapons Procurement, Navy						
		Ballistic Missiles						
1507	1	TRIDENT II						
1507	1	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
		Modification of Missiles						
1507	2	TRIDENT II MODS		932,680			932,680	
		Support Equipment and Facilities						
1507	3	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,413			3,413	
		Other Missiles						
		Strategic Missiles						
1507	4	TOMAHAWK	379	353,409			353,409	379
		Tactical Missiles						
1507	5	AMRAAM	101	81,507			81,507	101
1507	6	SIDEWINDER	165	37,823			37,823	211
		AIM-9X captive air training missile						[46]
								[7,600]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Qty	Cost	Change	Authorized		
1507	7	JSOW	420	144,449		420	144,449	
1507	8	SLAM-ER						
1507	9	STANDARD MISSILE	75	145,676		75	145,676	
1507	10	RAM	90	86,944		90	86,944	
1507	11	HELLFIRE						
1507	12	AERIAL TARGETS		101,882			101,882	
1507	13	DRONES AND DECOYS						
1507	14	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		10,336			10,336	
		Modification of Missiles						
1507	15	ESSM	116	99,833		116	99,833	
1507	16	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		53,531			53,531	
		Support Equipment and Facilities						
1507	17	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		4,112			4,112	
		Ordnance Support Equipment						
1507	18	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		45,410			45,410	
		Torpedoes and Related Equipment						
1507	19	SSTD		3,994			3,994	
1507	20	ASW TARGETS		24,557			24,557	
		Mod of Torpedoes and Related Equipment						
1507	21	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS		76,591			76,591	
1507	22	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		61,309			61,309	
1507	23	QUICKSTRIKE MINE		3,018			3,018	
		Support Equipment						
1507	24	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		29,234			29,234	
1507	25	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		13,039			13,039	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1507	26	Destination Transportation FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,188				3,188
		Other Weapons						
1507	27	Guns and Gun Mounts SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		22,515		20,000		42,515
		Allegany Ballistic Laboratory				[20,000]		
1507	28	Modification of Guns and Gun Mounts CIWS MODS		195,648				195,648
1507	29	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		5,375				5,375
1507	30	GUN MOUNT MODS		84,142		14,000		98,142
		MK45 mod 4 gun mounts				[14,000]		
1507	31	PIONEER		1,964				1,964
1507	32	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS		5,428				5,428
1507	33	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		1,515				1,515
		Other						
1507	34	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
		Spares and Repair Parts						
1507	35	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		75,319				75,319
		Total - Weapons Procurement, Navy		2,707,841		41,600		2,749,441
		Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps						
		Proc Ammo, Navy						
		Navy Ammunition						
1508	1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		135,355				135,355
1508	2	JDAM		82,589				82,589
			3,400					
						3,400		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
1508	3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		35,159			35,159	
1508	4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		23,666			23,666	
1508	5	PRACTICE BOMBS		56,569			56,569	
1508	6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		32,586			32,586	
1508	7	AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS		10,860			10,860	
1508	8	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		70,174			70,174	
1508	9	JATOS		4,566			4,566	
1508	10	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		25,923			25,923	
1508	11	EXTENDED RANGE GUIDED MUNITIONS (ERGM)						
1508	12	76MM GUN AMMUNITION						
1508	13	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		1,252			1,252	
1508	14	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		40,144			40,144	
1508	15	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		35,639			35,639	
1508	16	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		13,910			13,910	
1508	17	JUDGMENT FUND						
1508	18	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		3,157			3,157	
		Proc Ammo, MC						
		Marine Corps Ammunition						
1508	19	5.56 MM, ALL TYPES		37,452			37,452	
1508	20	7.62 MM, ALL TYPES		13,731			13,731	
1508	21	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES		38,761			38,761	
1508	22	.50 CALIBER		34,882			34,882	
1508	23	40 MM, ALL TYPES		58,148			58,148	
1508	24	60MM, ALL TYPES		16,224			16,224	
1508	25	81MM, ALL TYPES		17,211			17,211	
1508	26	120MM, ALL TYPES		7,231			7,231	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
1508	27	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES		2,118			2,118	
1508	28	9 MM ALL TYPES						
1508	29	GRENADERS, ALL TYPES		5,315			5,315	
1508	30	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES						
1508	31	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES		31,810			46,810	
1508	32	M795 155mm high explosive cartridge				15,000		
1508	32	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE		5,738		[15,000]		
1508	33	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		2,353		5,000		
1508	34	Time fuze blasting igniter				[5,000]		
1508	34	FUZE, ALL TYPES		3,648			3,648	
1508	35	NON LETHALS		1,127			1,127	
1508	36	AMMO MODERNIZATION		7,350			7,350	
1508	37	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		18,201			18,201	
Total - Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps				872,849		20,000	892,849	
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy								
Other Warships								
1611	1	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		564,913		86,700	651,613	
1611	2	CVN-21 (CVN-78) - avoid one year delay				[86,700]		
1611	2	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	2,398,118			2,398,118	
1611	3	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-760,420			-760,420	
1611	3	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		763,786			763,786	
1611	4	SSGN CONVERSION		334,322			334,322	
1611	4	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-47,806			-47,806	
1611	5	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
1611	6	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	2,572,341			1	2,572,341
1611	6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-1,078,778				-1,078,778
1611	7	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		20,000				20,000
1611	8	SSN ERO						
1611	9	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		39,524				39,524
1611	10	SSBN ERO	1	364,636			1	364,636
1611	10	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-134,443				-134,443
1611	11	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		62,248				62,248
1611	12	DD(X)		220,222				220,222
1611	12	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-220,222				-220,222
1611	13	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		715,992				765,992
		DD(X) AP for follow ship at follow yard						50,000
1611	14	DDG-51		225,427				225,427
1611	14	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
1611	15	DDG MODERNIZATION PROGRAM						25,000
		DDG-51 modernization program						[25,000]
		Amphibious Ships						
1611	16	LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP		197,769				197,769
1611	17	LPD-17	1	1,344,741			1	1,344,741
1611	17	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
1611	18	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
1611	18	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
1611	19	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		150,447				325,447
		LHA-R acceleration						175,000
		Auxiliaries, Craft and Prior Yr Program Costs						[175,000]
1611	20	LCU(X)						
1611	21	OUTFITTING		426,987				426,987

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
1611	22	SERVICE CRAFT						
1611	23	LCAC SLEP	6	56,255			6	56,255
1611	24	MINE HUNTER		110,583				110,583
1611	25	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		394,523				394,523
1611	26	POWER UNIT ASSEMBLY FACILITY						
		Total - Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy		8,721,165		336,700		9,057,865
		Other Procurement, Navy						
		Ships Support Equipment						
		Ship Propulsion Equipment						
1810	1	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE		8,644				8,644
1810	2	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE		22,208				22,208
		Navigation Equipment						
1810	3	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		30,747				30,747
		Underway Replenishment Equipment						
1810	4	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT		918				918
		Periscopes						
1810	5	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP		76,613				76,613
		Other Shipboard Equipment						
1810	6	DDG MOD		2,998				2,998
1810	7	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		31,710				31,710
1810	8	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,852				2,852
1810	9	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		32,889				32,889
1810	10	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		19,912				19,912
		High performance metal fiber brushes		4,500				4,500
				[4,500]				

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006			Senate			Senate			
			Qty	Cost	Request	Change	Authorized	Qty	Cost	Authorized		
1810	11	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		175,572				175,572				
1810	12	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		26,575				26,575				
1810	13	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		70,429				70,429				
1810	14	DSSP EQUIPMENT		12,718				12,718				
1810	15	CG MODERNIZATION		135,253				135,253				
1810	16	LCAC		19,953				19,953				
1810	17	MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT		12,372				12,372				
1810	18	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		134,019				13,700				
		Advanced control monitoring system for shipboard systems						[4,000]				
		Canned lubrication pumps for LSD-41/49 class						[4,000]				
		Aircraft carrier elevator modifications						[5,700]				
1810	19	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		897				897				
1810	20	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		13,672				13,672				
		Reactor Plant Equipment										
1810	21	REACTOR POWER UNITS		373,865				373,865				
1810	22	REACTOR COMPONENTS		222,596				222,596				
		Ocean Engineering										
1810	23	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		8,592				8,592				
		Small Boats										
1810	24	STANDARD BOATS		15,671				15,671				
		Training Equipment										
1810	25	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT		3,126				3,126				
		Production Facilities and Equipment										
1810	26	OPERATING FORCES IPE		25,657				25,657				
		Other Ship Support										
1810	27	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS		135,252				135,252				

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006 Request</u>		<u>Senate Change</u>		<u>Senate Authorized</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1810 28	LCS MODULES Spare MT-30 marine gas turbine engine for LCS		36,811		8,600		45,411
					[8,600]		
1810 29	Drug Interdiction Support DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
	Communications and Electronics Equipment						
	Ship Radars						
1810 30	RADAR SUPPORT						
1810 31	TISS						
	Ship Sonars						
1810 32	SFQ-9B RADAR		5,913				5,913
1810 33	AN/SQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM		25,520				25,520
1810 34	SSN ACOUSTICS		226,914		5,000		231,914
	Submarine A-RCI installation				[5,000]		
1810 35	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		13,962		5,000		18,962
	Surface sonar dome window				[5,000]		
1810 36	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS		12,263				12,263
	ASW Electronic Equipment						
1810 37	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM		27,332				27,332
1810 38	SSTD		22,898				22,898
1810 39	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		65,334				65,334
1810 40	SURTASS		3,848				3,848
1810 41	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER		5,270				5,270
	Electronic Warfare Equipment						
1810 42	AN/SLQ-32		25,053		5,000		30,053
	Accelerate procurement of SLQ-32				[5,000]		
1810 43	INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS		3,787				3,787

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
		Reconnaissance Equipment						
1810	44	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		62,721			62,721	
		Submarine Surveillance Equipment						
1810	45	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG		92,806			92,806	
		Other Ship Electronic Equipment						
1810	46	NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM		16,474			16,474	
1810	47	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		91,511			91,511	
1810	48	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT		59,226			59,226	
1810	49	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTC		14,102			14,102	
1810	50	ATDLS		84,045			84,045	
1810	51	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		2,277			2,277	
1810	52	SHALLOW WATER MCM		14,715			14,715	
1810	53	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		4,366			4,366	
1810	54	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV		3,285			3,285	
1810	55	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP						
		Training Equipment						
1810	56	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT		62,027			62,027	
		Aviation Electronic Equipment						
1810	57	MATCALS		19,584			19,584	
1810	58	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		7,307			7,307	
1810	59	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM		17,388			17,388	
1810	60	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM		18,446			18,446	
1810	61	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,870			3,870	
1810	62	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM		7,733			7,733	
1810	63	FACSFAC		3,609			3,609	
1810	64	ID SYSTEMS		24,915			24,915	

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
1810	65	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)		7,857			7,857	
		Other Shore Electronic Equipment						
1810	66	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT		27,901			27,901	
1810	67	DIMHRS						
1810	68	COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS		20,422			20,422	
1810	69	RADIAC		9,783			9,783	
1810	70	GPETE		6,944			6,944	
1810	71	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		4,381			4,381	
1810	72	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		5,995			5,995	
1810	73	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		19,721			19,721	
		Shipboard Communications						
1810	74	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		2,597			2,597	
1810	75	PORTABLE RADIOS		10,058			10,058	
1810	76	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		253,960			253,960	
1810	77	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M		15,248			15,248	
		Submarine Communications						
1810	78	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		2,162			2,162	
1810	79	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		127,409			127,409	
		Satellite Communications						
1810	80	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		71,754			71,754	
		Shore Communications						
1810	81	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		2,950			2,950	
1810	82	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS		1,274			1,274	
1810	83	NSIPS						
1810	84	JEDMICS						
1810	85	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		59,208			59,208	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
1810	86	Cryptographic Equipment INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		96,201			96,201	
1810	87	Cryptologic Equipment CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		22,281			22,281	
1810	88	Other Electronic Support COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT		31,377			31,377	
1810	89	Drug Interdiction Support OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT Aviation Support Equipment						
1810	90	Sonobuoys SONOBOUOYS - ALL TYPES		58,422			58,422	
1810	91	Aircraft Support Equipment WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		46,622			46,622	
		Multi-spectral threat emitter system (MTES)				12,000		
		Joint threat emitter				(6,000)		
1810	92	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS		7,860			7,860	
1810	93	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT		11,984			11,984	
1810	94	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT		27,042			27,042	
1810	95	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		25,129			25,129	
1810	96	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		1,434			1,434	
1810	97	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT		26,946			26,946	
1810	98	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES		38,036			38,036	
1810	99	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		18,152			18,152	
1810	100	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		6,458			6,458	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Ordnance Support Equipment						
		Ship Gun System Equipment						
1810	101	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM		6,057		5,000		11,057
		Maritime domain awareness				[5,000]		
1810	102	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT		11,077				11,077
		Ship Missile System Equipment						
1810	103	NATO SEASPARROW		38,442				38,442
1810	104	RAM GMLS		17,488		18,000		35,488
		SeaRAM				[18,000]		
1810	105	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM		33,428				33,428
1810	106	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		98,881				98,881
1810	107	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
1810	108	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		75,075				75,075
1810	109	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP						
1810	110	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS		8,645				8,645
		FBM Support Equipment						
1810	111	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		108,106				108,106
		ASW Support Equipment						
1810	112	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		138,180				138,180
1810	113	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,836				4,836
1810	114	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,603				4,603
1810	115	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,232				7,232
		Other Ordnance Support Equipment						
1810	116	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		28,403				28,403
1810	117	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		3,978				3,978

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Request	Cost	Change	Authorized		
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
		Other Expendable Ordnance						
1810	118	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		40,436		9,000		49,436
		NULKA decoys to minimum sustain rate				[9,000]		
1810	119	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		10,618				10,618
1810	120	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		31,760		4,000		35,760
		Submarine mobile electronic perf spt systems				[4,000]		
		Civil Engineering Support Equipment						
1810	121	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		1,796				1,796
1810	122	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		2,049				2,049
1810	123	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		31,033				31,033
1810	124	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		14,320				14,320
1810	125	TACTICAL VEHICLES		44,383				44,383
1810	126	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT		149,702				149,702
1810	127	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		11,736				11,736
1810	128	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION		26,459				26,459
1810	129	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES		1,200				1,200
		Supply Support Equipment						
1810	130	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		12,946				12,946
1810	131	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		15,872				15,872
1810	132	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,785				5,785
1810	133	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		73,383				73,383
		Personnel and Command Support Equipment						
		Training Devices						
1810	134	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		15,984				15,984

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Command Support Equipment						
1810	135	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		60,768		15,600		76,368
		Man overboard indicator systems				[9,100]		
		Electronic military personnel records system				[6,500]		
1810	136	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		426			426	
1810	137	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		8,772		3,000		11,772
		Navy medical automated info tech insertion				[3,000]		
1810	138	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	[]	[]			[]	[]
1810	139	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,925				7,925
1810	140	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		31,773				31,773
1810	141	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		17,755				17,755
1810	142	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		238,276				238,276
1810	143	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	[]	[]			[]	[]
1810	144	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[]	[]			[]	[]
		Other						
1810	146	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		268,741				268,741
		Spares and Repair Parts						
1810	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		10,899				10,899
		Total - Other Procurement, Navy		5,487,818		108,400		5,596,218
		Procurement, Marine Corps						
		Weapons and Combat Vehicles						
		Tracked Combat Vehicles						
1109	1	AAV7A1 PIP		26,134				26,134
1109	2	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE		30,359				30,359

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1109	3	LAV PIP		59,699				59,699
1109	4	HIMARS						
1109	5	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (IRV)						
1109	6	MODIFICATION KITS (ARMOR AND FIRE SUPPORT)						
1109	7	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS		33,454				33,454
		Artillery and Other Weapons						
1109	8	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		5,965				5,965
1109	9	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	77	178,364			77	178,364
1109	10	MODIFICATION KITS (INFANTRY WEAPONS)				2,000		2,000
		Mk19 grenade machine gun modification kits				[2,000]		
1109	11	MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM						
1109	12	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	15	176,795			15	176,795
1109	13	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLIO		7,743				7,743
		Weapons						
1109	14	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM		23,604				23,604
		Other Support						
1109	15	MODIFICATION KITS		10,638				10,638
1109	16	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		5,357				5,357
1109	17	OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR						
		Guided Missiles and Equipment						
		Guided Missiles						
1109	18	EXPEDITIONARY AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM (LAAD SUSTA		1,997				1,997
1109	19	JAVELIN						
1109	20	PEDESTAL MOUNTED STINGER (PMS) (MVP)						
1109	21	HIMARS ROCKETS						
1109	22	COMPLEMENTARY LOW ALTITUDE WEAPON SYSTEM		442				442

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
1109	23	PREDATOR (SRAW)						
1109	24	Other Support MODIFICATION KITS						
1109	25	Communications and Electronics Equipment Command and Control Systems UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER Rapidly deploying interoperable shelter system (RDISS)	952	5,752				
1109	26	Repair and Test Equipment REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	25,749	25,749				
1109	27	AUTO TEST SYSTEMS		4,800				
1109	28	GENERAL PURPOSE TOOLS & TEST SYSTEMS		[4,800]				
1109	29	CALIBRATION FACILITIES						
1109	30	Other Support (Tel) COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM						
1109	31	MODIFICATION KITS						
1109	32	Command and Control System (Non-tel) GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM						
1109	33	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)						
1109	34	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS						
1109	35	MAGTF CSSE & SE						
1109	36	MULTIPLE ROLE RADAR SYSTEM						
1109	37	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS						
1109	38	Repair and Equipment (Non-tel) RADAR SYSTEMS						
1109	39	RADAR SET AN/TPS-59						
1109	40	TRANSITION SWITCH MODULE						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Intell/Comm Equipment (Non-tel)						
1109	41	TACTICAL REMOTE SENSOR SYSTEM		33,460		33,460		33,460
1109	42	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM						
1109	43	SMALL UNIT REMOTE SCOUTING SYSTEM (SURSS)		65,973		65,973		65,973
1109	44	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
1109	45	MOD KITS (INTEL)						
		Repair and Test Equipment (Non-tel)						
1109	46	VISUAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (VIS)						
		Other Comm/Elec Equipment (Non-tel)						
1109	47	COMPLIMENTARY LOW ALTITUDE WEAPONS SYSTEM		20,795		20,795		20,795
1109	48	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT						
		Other Support (Non-tel)						
1109	49	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		48,589		48,589		48,589
1109	50	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		17,255		17,255		17,255
1109	51	RADIO SYSTEMS		28,972		28,972		28,972
1109	52	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		54,324		54,324		54,324
1109	53	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		17,805		17,805		17,805
		Continuity of operations program						2,200
1109	54	MOD KITS MAGTF C41						[2,200]
		Support Vehicles						
		Administrative Vehicles						
1109	55	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES		775		775		775
1109	56	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		11,776		11,776		11,776
		Tactical Vehicles						
1109	57	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)		97,988		97,988		97,988
1109	58	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
1109	59	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT						
1109	60	LIGHTWEIGHT PRIME MOVER		3,445			3,445	
1109	61	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP		28,366			28,366	
1109	62	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS		6,906			6,906	
		Other Support						
1109	63	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		3,748			3,748	
		Engineer and Other Equipment						
1109	64	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		3,450			3,450	
1109	65	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE						
1109	66	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT		21,887			21,887	
1109	67	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		5,338			5,338	
1109	68	DEMOLITION SUPPORT SYSTEMS						
1109	69	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		12,153			12,153	
1109	70	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		16,105			16,105	
1109	71	EOD SYSTEMS		71,185			71,185	
		Materials Handling Equipment						
1109	72	AMPHIBIOUS RAID EQUIPMENT						
1109	73	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		5,064			5,064	
1109	74	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)		10,914			10,914	
1109	75	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		21,132			21,132	
1109	76	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,421			3,421	
		General Property						
1109	77	FAMILY OF INCIDENT RESPONSE						
1109	78	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		2,459			2,459	
1109	79	FAMILY OF EOD EQUIPMENT						
1109	80	TRAINING DEVICES		17,722			17,722	

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
1109	81	CONTAINER FAMILY		3,721			3,721	
1109	82	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		19,745			19,745	
1109	83	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)		3,786			3,786	
1109	84	BRIDGE BOATS						
1109	85	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN		5,405			5,405	
		Other Support						
1109	86	MODIFICATION KITS						
1109	87	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		10,412			10,412	
1109	88	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT (M)						
		Spares and Repair Parts						
1109	89	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		26,904			26,904	
Total - Procurement, Marine Corps				1,377,705		9,000	1,386,705	

Prohibition on acquisition of next generation destroyer (DD(X)) through a single naval shipyard (sec. 121)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit a winner take all acquisition strategy for the next generation destroyer (DD(X)) program. The provision would define a winner take all acquisition strategy, in relation to this program, as one which would procure, including design and construction, these destroyers through a single shipyard.

In the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) presented with the fiscal year 2005 budget request, construction of more than one DD(X) a year was to have started in fiscal year 2007. The FYDP presented with the fiscal year 2006 budget request indicates that only one DD(X) a year will be procured in each year from fiscal years 2007 through 2011. This reduced procurement profile represents at least the third significant change for the DD(X) program in recent years. Additionally, the Secretary of the Navy has recently delivered an interim long-range plan for the construction of Naval vessels to Congress. This plan outlines a range of needed ships, with eight to 12 DD(X) destroyers establishing the range for that ship.

The committee is aware that the Navy has proposed a change in acquisition strategy for DD(X) due to the reduced procurement profile. The proposed change is to conduct a winner-take-all competition for the DD(X)-class of ships between the two shipyards which build surface combatants.

The committee is concerned with the sharp decline projected in the number of ships in the Navy, the low number of major combatants scheduled for construction, and the negative consequences for the U. S. shipbuilding industrial base that could result if a winner-take-all strategy for DD(X) were pursued. The committee believes that there is an unacceptable risk if the shipbuilding industry sizes itself to where only one surface combatant a year is being built. The committee urges the Navy to plan to build more than one major surface combatant ship a year as soon as possible. If fewer DD(X) destroyers are required, then acceleration of the follow-on surface combatant, the CG(X), should be pursued.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends additional funding for advance procurement of the second DD(X) destroyer at the second shipyard.

Split funding authorization for CVN-78 aircraft carrier (sec. 122)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract to fund the detail design and construction of the aircraft carrier designated CVN-78 with the Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy (SCN) account, with funding split over fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

The budget request includes \$564.9 million in SCN for the carrier replacement program, specifically for advance procurement of the CVN-78. The CVN-78 will be a new class of aircraft carrier, incorporating numerous new technologies. This budget request reflects the second one-year slip in the program in recent years. This slip would cause a delay in the delivery of the CVN-78 until fiscal year 2015, with the ship it is scheduled to replace, the USS *Enter-*

prise (CVN-65), scheduled to be decommissioned in fiscal year 2013. Additionally, this slip translates into a cost growth for CVN-78 of approximately \$400.0 million, according to the Navy.

The committee is concerned about this delay. The committee has been told there is no technical reason for the delay, but that the delay was driven by budget considerations. Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval operations testified that large capital assets such as aircraft carriers are difficult to fund under the traditional full-funding policy, and that more flexible methods of funding must be found and used. The program of record for CVN-78 has the detail design and construction funding split between two years. This provision would authorize that same funding to be split over four years, thereby allowing needed funding flexibility. The committee directs the Navy to provide an updated funding profile, fully funding the remaining costs of the ship from fiscal years 2007 through 2010, with delivery of the fiscal year 2007 budget request.

The committee is aware that the program requires additional funding in fiscal year 2006 to avoid this one-year delay. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$86.7 million in SCN for CVN-78.

LHA replacement (LHA(R)) ship (sec. 123)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize to be appropriated \$325.4 million for design, advance procurement, and advance construction of the first LHA replacement (LHA(R)) ship, and would allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for this purpose in fiscal year 2006.

The provision would also authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for the detail design and construction of the LHA(R) in fiscal year 2007, with funds authorized in fiscal years 2007 and 2008, subject to the availability of appropriations for LHA(R) in each of those fiscal years.

The budget request included \$150.4 million in Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy (SCN), for the design, advance procurement, and advance construction of the LHA(R) amphibious assault ship. The LHA(R)-class will be the functional replacement for the LHA-1 class of amphibious assault ships, which is nearing the end of its service life. The Chief of Naval Operations has included additional funding for LHA(R) as the number one priority on his unfunded priorities list. The committee understands that additional funding would accelerate delivery of and reduce the acquisition cost of this ship, and recommends an increase of \$175.0 million in SCN for the LHA(R).

Refueling and complex overhaul of the USS "Carl Vinson" (sec. 124)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract in fiscal year 2006 for the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of the USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN-70). The provision would authorize \$1,493.6 million to be appropriated as the first increment in the incremental funding planned for this refueling. The provision would also stipulate that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under

the contract after fiscal year 2006 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose.

Navy Aircraft

C-40A procurement

The budget request included \$10.3 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for C-40A site activation, but included no funding for the procurement of C-40A aircraft.

The C-40A replaces aging C-9 aircraft and provides improved time critical logistics support. Procurement of the C-40A is included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$77.9 million in APN for the procurement of one C-40A aircraft.

Advanced targeting pods

The budget request included \$422.4 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the F/A-18 aircraft, but included no funding for LITENING advanced targeting pods (ATPs) for the F/A-18D aircraft. The LITENING ATP will supplement and replace the current targeting pod with a new system that provides increased combat effectiveness across several mission areas. The procurement of LITENING ATP is included on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$40.0 million in APN for the procurement of 24 LITENING ATPs for the F/A-18D aircraft.

Night targeting system upgrade

The budget request included \$307.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for UH-1Y utility and AH-1Z attack helicopters, but no funding for the procurement of night targeting system (NTS) upgrades. The current AH-1W NTS uses Generation I Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) and requires an upgrade to the Generation III FLIR, which would significantly improve the ability of the AH-1W helicopter to fight at night and during low visibility conditions as well as improve reliability by replacing obsolete parts. The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has identified additional funding for NTS upgrades on his unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.8 million in APN for the NTS upgrades, for a total authorization of \$315.3 million.

H-53 modifications

The budget request included \$14.9 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), but no funding for engine air particle separators (EAPS) barrier filters nor for crash-attenuating crew chief seats for the H-53 series helicopter.

The current H-53 EAPS suffers heavy wear and tear from pre-flight and maintenance requirements. The Navy is conducting a trade study to develop conceptual barrier filter alternatives for the H-53 series of helicopters. The committee notes that the results of this effort will require non-recurring engineering to incorporate a new EAPS barrier filter type separator into the H-53 series heli-

copters. The committee understands that new EAPS will result in lower maintenance costs and improved engine performance.

The committee also understands that the procurement and installation of crash-attenuating seats for both pilots in the H-53 series helicopter is ongoing. However, the crew chief is not provided with a crash-attenuating seat. The committee notes the lack of crashworthy seats for crew chiefs exposes them to higher risk of injury or death in the event of a hard landing or crash. The Department of the Navy has programmed for the procurement of 222 crashworthy seats in fiscal year 2011. The committee believes that this safety issue needs to be addressed immediately.

The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has identified additional funding for H-53 EAPS barrier filters and crash-attenuation crew chief seats on his unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million for non-recurring engineering for EAPS barrier filters and \$6.5 million to procure 222 crash-attenuating crew chief seats, for a total authorization of \$26.4 million in APN.

SH-60 armed helicopter

The budget request included \$12.4 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the SH-60 helicopter, including \$7.6 million for kits to arm the helicopter. Navy helicopters, stationed aboard aircraft carriers and surface combatants, are being used to support operations in the global war on terror. These operations include armed reconnaissance, and additional funding for kits is included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.6 million in APN for the procurement of additional armed helicopter kits.

EP-3 aircraft electronic attack

The budget request included \$55.1 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the EP-3 aircraft. The EP-3 is a land-based, long-range aircraft, with electronic intercept devices for detection and tracking of enemy radars and communications. The EP-3 aircraft has been designated a high demand, low-density asset by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Additional funding for USQ-146 communications electronic attack systems for the EP-3 aircraft has been requested on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$13.0 million in APN for the procurement of USQ-146 electronic attack systems for the EP-3 aircraft.

P-3 aircraft modifications

The budget request included \$163.3 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the P-3 aircraft, including \$11.9 million for the procurement and installation of anti-surface warfare improvement (AIP) program kits. AIP greatly expands the P-3 aircraft's capabilities to operate in the littorals with the addition of advanced technology sensors, expanded communications, upgraded weapon delivery capabilities, and improved operator situational awareness. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.0

million in APN for the procurement and installation of additional AIP kits for the P-3 aircraft.

Navy Weapons

AIM-9X captive air training missile

The budget request included \$37.9 million in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN), for the procurement of 165 AIM-9X Sidewinder short range air-to-air missiles, including \$7.2 million for the procurement of 44 AIM-9X captive air training missiles (CATM). The Sidewinder is the Navy and Marine Corps' primary short range air-to-air weapon, and the advanced capabilities of AIM-9X require a high level of aircrew proficiency. There is currently an inventory shortfall of AIM-9X CATMs to support three F/A-18E/F squadrons, and the procurement of additional AIM-9X CATMs is included on the Chief of Naval Operations' and the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities lists. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.6 million in WPN for the procurement of 46 additional AIM-9X CATMs.

Weapons industrial facilities

The budget request included \$4.1 million in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN), for various activities at government-owned, contractor-operated weapons industrial facilities, but included no funding for facilities restoration at the Navy Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant, Allegany Ballistics Laboratory (ABL). Some of these facilities have exceeded their useful life and deteriorated beyond safe operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in WPN for the facilities restoration program at ABL.

Gun mount modifications

The budget request included \$84.1 million in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN), for modifications to gun mounts on naval ships, and included \$1.3 million for modifications to upgrade MK45 gun mounts to the Mod 4 configuration on guided missile destroyers. The MK45 gun is also used on Navy cruisers, and the Navy has a program to modernize its cruisers using this gun. The committee recommends an increase of \$14.0 million in WPN for upgrading cruiser MK45 gun mounts to the Mod 4 configuration.

Navy and Marine Corps Ammunition

M795 155mm high explosive cartridge

The budget request included \$5.2 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the M795 155mm high-explosive cartridge. Additional funding for the M795 155mm high-explosive cartridge has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in PANMC for the M795.

Time fuze blasting igniter

The budget request included \$770,000 in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the time fuze blasting igniter. The budget request will achieve 40 percent of the ap-

proved acquisition object (AAO) for this item. Additional funding for the time fuze blasting igniter has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PANMC for the time fuze blasting igniter.

Shipbuilding

DD(X) destroyer program

The budget request included \$716.0 million in Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy (SCN), for advance procurement for the DD(X) destroyer program. Of this amount, \$666.0 million is for advance procurement of the lead ship of the class, and \$50.0 million is for advance procurement of the second ship of the class. These advance procurement funds are required to procure material to maintain ship construction schedules and for transition to detail design efforts.

In fiscal year 2005, \$84.4 million was authorized and appropriated for the design and advance procurement requirements associated with construction of the second ship at an alternative second source shipyard. The committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million in SCN to be used only for advance procurement of the second ship of the DD(X) class at the second shipyard.

DDG-51 Arleigh Burke-class destroyer modernization program

The budget request included no funding for the DDG-51 Arleigh Burke-class destroyer modernization program. Section 121 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) required the Navy to submit a report on this modernization program, and authorized and appropriated \$50.0 million to initiate this program in fiscal year 2005. The report was delivered in March 2005, and shows the potential for significant reductions in the size of the crew through technology insertion. The plan outlined in the report is to implement the modernization initiatives on the last two ships of the class, DDG-111 and DDG-112, which will be delivered in fiscal year 2010, before beginning a backfit on the oldest ships of the class starting with DDG-51. The financial analysis shows that a life-cycle savings of \$712.0 million could be achieved if this plan is implemented, primarily due to reduced crew size, while also achieving the additional benefits of: (1) improved situational awareness; (2) increased survivability; (3) improved maintainability; (4) increased commonality; (5) eliminated obsolete parts; (6) improved training; and (7) improved quality of life.

The committee believes this program requires continued funding in the near-term for the modernization effort, and recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy, for the DDG-51 modernization program.

Other Procurement, Navy

High performance metal fiber brushes for shipboard motors and generators

The budget request included \$19.9 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for submarine support equipment, but included no funding for high performance metal brushes for shipboard motors and generators. Metal fiber brushes have demonstrated the capability to significantly enhance performance and reduce maintenance costs for motors and generators. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in OPN for the continuing procurement of high performance metal fiber brushes.

Items less than \$5.0 million

The budget request included \$134.0 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for shipboard equipment items of less than \$5.0 million.

The budget request included no funding for the advanced control monitoring system. This system will update older, analog style shipboard controls with modern software-based applications and sensors for enhanced control and observation of critical shipboard systems. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in OPN for the advanced control monitoring system.

The budget request included no funding for shaft lubricating pumps on the Landing Ship Dock 41/49 (LSD-41/49) class of amphibious ships. The current mechanical shaft seal pumps on these vessels are requiring maintenance at increasing costs. The committee is aware that the Navy could realize a return on investment within three years through the installation of canned lube pumps on three older LSD 41/49-class ships and on a submarine tender. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in OPN for the procurement and installation of canned lube pumps to replace the mechanical shaft seal pumps.

The budget request included no funding for modifications to aircraft carrier elevators. The existing aircraft elevator stanchion and platform lockbar systems are subject to corrosion, binding, and component failure. Replacement of these components with modern control systems would enhance aircraft carrier operations while reducing maintenance and manpower costs. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.7 million in OPN for a variety of aircraft carrier elevator modifications.

The committee recommends a total increase of \$13.7 million in OPN for shipboard equipment items of less than \$5.0 million, for a total authorization of \$147.7 million.

Littoral combat ship mission modules

The budget request included \$36.8 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for mission modules for the littoral combat ship (LCS). These mission modules will enable the LCS to operate in the littorals by providing capability in the mine warfare, small boat neutralization, and anti-submarine warfare missions.

The budget request did not include funding for a spare engine for the first ship of the class, which will use the MT30 marine gas turbine engine. If there were a main engine casualty after delivery of

the ship, much valuable time would be lost in the testing and validation of its concept of operations without a spare engine. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.6 million in OPN for a spare MT30 marine gas turbine engine for the LCS.

Submarine acoustic modernization installation

The budget request included \$226.9 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for submarine acoustics, which funds all future upgrades of acoustic-rapid commercial, off-the-shelf insertion (A-RCI) equipment. A-RCI is a multi-phased, evolutionary development effort to maintain acoustic superiority for in-service submarines. Additional funding for installation of A-RCI has been requested on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OPN for submarine acoustic modernization A-RCI installation.

Surface sonar dome window

The budget request included \$14.0 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for undersea warfare support equipment, including \$1.1 million for surface ship sonar domes and windows. The Navy has been developing a new design sonar dome based on a newer composite material. The first sonar dome using these materials failed under the extreme pressure test. The causes for this failure have been identified and the design modified. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OPN for the surface sonar dome window.

Surface electronic warfare improvement program

The budget request included \$25.1 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for the procurement of AN/SLQ-32 electronic warfare equipment for surface ships. The AN/SLQ-32 consists of five configurations and performs the missions of early detection, analyses, threat warning, and protection from anti-ship missiles. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OPN to accelerate procurement of AN/SLQ-32 equipment.

Weapons range support equipment

The budget request included \$46.6 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) for the procurement of equipment to implement the Navy fleet training range instrumentation training plan, but included no funding for the continued procurement of the multi-spectral threat emitter (MTES) or the joint threat emitter (JTE).

The proliferation of lethal surface to air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery presents a clear threat to the warfighter. Threat emitters replicate the electronic signatures of these threats on training ranges. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million for the procurement of MTES and an increase of \$6.0 million for the procurement of JTE, a total increase of \$12.0 million in OPN for weapons range support equipment.

Maritime domain awareness

The budget request included \$6.1 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for the naval fires control system. The committee is aware of the direction from the Secretary of Defense to prioritize

efforts to develop a capability that would provide maritime domain awareness similar to that provided for air traffic awareness. The committee believes that integration of existing systems could be used to aid in achieving this capability. The integration of the distributed common ground system for the Navy with joint harbor operation centers would assist in providing fused data to establish a common operating picture of coastal areas for both the Navy and the Coast Guard. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OPN to prototype this capability for evaluation of its contribution to establishing maritime domain awareness.

Rolling airframe missile launcher system

The budget request included \$17.5 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for the rolling airframe missile (RAM) launcher system, but included no funding for the continued integration of the RAM with the close-in weapons system, known as SeaRAM. The Navy had originally planned to equip its guided missile frigates with this capability to provide a layered self-defense for the ships. The committee does not agree with the decision to discontinue the procurement of SeaRAM for the frigates unless there is another more capable system to provide defense. The committee recommends an increase of \$18.0 million in OPN to procure two SeaRAM systems for installation on guided missile frigates to evaluate its effectiveness.

NULKA anti-ship missile decoy

The budget request included \$40.4 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for the procurement of 12 NULKA anti-ship missile decoy systems and 31 NULKA decoys. The NULKA decoy is a quick reaction offboard electronic countermeasure to defeat advanced radar homing anti-ship missiles.

The committee is aware that the minimum sustaining rate for the production of NULKA decoys is 67 decoys a year, and that the procurement of additional NULKA decoys is requested on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. Raising the procurement rate to the minimum sustaining rate would lower the unit cost from \$450,000 to less than \$250,000. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.0 million in OPN for the procurement of 36 additional NULKA decoys.

Submarine training device modifications

The budget request included \$31.8 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for submarine training device modifications, but included no funding for logic-based software to expand the distribution and capability of performance support systems (PSSs). The Navy is beginning to use these electronic PSSs to enhance training opportunities for deployed forces. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in OPN for integration of these PSSs across the fast attack submarine community.

Command support equipment

The budget request included \$60.8 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for command support equipment, but included no

funding to procure man overboard indicator (MOBI) systems or to improve the electronic military personnel records system (EMPRS).

The MOBI system provides devices, which are worn by sailors aboard ship, to allow rescue forces to respond quickly in the event a sailor falls overboard. The committee is aware that the Naval Safety Center has recommended to the Naval Sea Systems Command that MOBI systems should be deployed throughout the fleet. In the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, the Senate report accompanying S. 2400 (S. Rept. 108–260) directed the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, with the submission of the fiscal year 2006 budget request, on plans to implement the Safety Center's recommendations. The committee has not yet received the report. The committee believes MOBI will not only save lives, but will also reduce the time spent searching for sailors who have fallen overboard. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.1 million in OPN to procure additional MOBI systems.

EMPRS is the Navy's personnel records management system that contains information on more than 3.8 million personnel. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.5 million in OPN for EMPRS to improve data storage and enhance information technologies, for a total increase in OPN of \$15.6 million for command support equipment.

Navy medical automated information technology insertion

The budget request included \$8.8 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN), for medical support equipment, which provides funding for the Fleet Hospital program whose mission is to provide comprehensive medical support to the fleet and fleet Marine forces engaged in combat operations. Automated information technology can be used to track medical materiel, surgical instruments, biomedical support equipment, and common support equipment for expeditionary medical forces consisting of deployable hospitals and hospital ships. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OPN for Navy medical automated information technology insertion.

Marine Corps Procurement

Modification kits

The budget request included no funding in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for weapons and weapon systems modification kits, but no funding for modification kits for the MK–19 grenade machine gun. Since the fielding of the MK–19, various enhancements have been developed that greatly improve the operational reliability, readiness, safety, and maintainability of the MK–19 weapon system. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PMC for the procurement of MK–19 modification kits, for a total authorization of \$2.0 million in PMC.

Rapid deploying interoperable shelter systems

The budget request included \$952,000 in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for unit operations centers, but no funding for the rapid deploying interoperable shelter system (RDISS). The core in-

frastructure component of the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) command operations center (COC) is the RDISS together with associated power generation and environmental control equipment. The RDISS provides a rapidly deployable, easily set up, and dependable shelter for the conduct of command and control in a high intensity combat environment. A MEF urgent universal needs statement requested the development of a mobile, rapidly deployable, highly integrated MEF and division-level COC. The Marine Corps has procured COCs in fiscal year 2005, but requires additional funding to procure and integrate RDISS in support of the COC. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.8 million in PMC, for the RDISS and integration of RDISS into the COC, for a total authorization of \$5.8 million.

United States Marine Corps continuity of operations

The budget request included \$17.8 million in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for communication/electronics infrastructure support, including \$3.4 million for the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program. The USMC COOP provides an additional layer of defense for Marine Corps' tactical computer networks. The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has identified additional funding for the USMC COOP on his unfunded priorities list. The committee believes that the Marine Corps must improve its ability to protect Marine Corps' networks by increasing computer network storage, improving network security, and reducing the number of legacy networks. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.2 million in PMC, for the USMC COOP, for a total authorization of \$20.2 million in PMC.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
		Aircraft Procurement, Air Force				
		Combat Aircraft				
		Tactical Forces				
3010	1	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		152,377		152,377
3010	2	F-22 RAPTOR	24	3,680,902	24	3,680,902
3010	2	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-494,280		-494,280
3010	3	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		576,877		576,877
3010	4	F-15E		108,316		173,316
		Additional aircraft				[65,000]
3010	4	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-108,316		-108,316
3010	5	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				
		Airlift Aircraft				
		Tactical Airlift				
3010	6	C-17A (MYP)	15	3,260,816	15	3,260,816
3010	6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-469,957		-469,957
3010	7	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		445,423		445,423
3010	8	C-171CS				
		Other Airlift				
3010	9	C-40				
3010	10	C-130J		235,770	9	880,770
		Realign program			[9]	[645,000]
3010	10	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-136,787		-136,787
3010	11	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				90,000
		Realign program				[90,000]
3010	11a	Aircraft for performance of aeromedical evacuations				200,000

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Qty	Cost	Change	Authorized	Qty	Cost
		Trainer Aircraft						
		UPT Trainers						
3010	12	INTRO TO FLIGHT/AIRMANSHIP PRG						
3010	13	Operational Trainers						
		Other Aircraft						
		Helicopters						
3010	14	V22 OSPREY	54	333,307			54	333,307
3010	14	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
3010	14	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	2	244,659			2	244,659
3010	15	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
		Mission Support Aircraft						
3010	16	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C						
		Other Aircraft						
3010	17	TARGET DRONES						
3010	18	GLOBAL HAWK						
3010	18	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	5	398,423			5	398,423
3010	19	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
3010	19	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
3010	20	PREDATOR UAV	9	125,566			9	125,566
		Modification of In-service Aircraft						
		Strategic Aircraft						
3010	21	B-2A						
3010	22	B-1B						
		B-1B digital communications improvements						
3010	23	B-52						
3010	24	F-117						

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Tactical Aircraft						
3010	25	A-10		52,159				52,159
3010	26	F-15		151,518				151,518
3010	27	F-16		380,960				380,960
3010	28	F-22 RAPTOR		53,992				53,992
3010	29	T/AT-37						
		Airlift Aircraft						
3010	30	C-5		71,137		20,000		91,137
		C-5 avionics modernization program				[20,000]		
3010	31	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		20,000				20,000
3010	32	C-9						
3010	33	C-17A		260,826				260,826
3010	34	C-21		3,924				3,924
3010	35	C-32A		194				194
3010	36	C-37A		382				382
3010	37	C-141						
		Trainer Aircraft						
3010	38	GLIDER MODS		3,174				3,174
3010	39	T-6		6,143				6,143
3010	40	T-1		181				181
3010	41	T-38						
3010	42	T-41 AIRCRAFT		202,694				202,694
3010	43	T-43		2,014				2,014
		Other Aircraft						
3010	44	KC-10A (ATCA)		21,937				21,937
3010	45	C-12		6,295				6,295

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Request	Change	Authorized	Cost	Qty	Cost
3010	46	C-20 MODS	488			488		
3010	47	VC-25A MOD	978			978		
3010	48	C-40	194			194		
3010	49	C-130	185,651			235,351		
		C-130E/H avionics modernization programs						
		C-130E/H center wing box replacement						
3010	50	C-130J MODS	5,988			5,988		
3010	51	C-135	88,748			98,748		
		KC-135 Global Air Traffic Management (GATM) acceleration						
3010	52	COMPASS CALL MODS	27,421			27,421		
3010	53	C-29A MODS	3,816			3,816		
3010	54	DARP	85,470			85,470		
3010	55	E-3	49,292			49,292		
3010	56	E-4	85,342			85,342		
3010	57	E-8	15,506			59,906		
		E-8C Joint STARS re-engining						
3010	58	H-1	32,418			32,418		
3010	59	H-60	50,497			50,497		
3010	60	OTHER AIRCRAFT	70,953			70,953		
3010	61	PREDATOR MODS	30,286			30,286		
3010	62	CV-22 MODS	102			102		
		Other Modifications						
3010	63	CLASSIFIED PROJECTS						
		Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts						
3010	64	AIRCRAFT INITIAL SPARES + REPAIR PARTS	204,038			204,038		

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
		Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities						
3010	65	Common Support Equip		124,420			124,420	
		COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
		Post Production Support						
3010	66	B-1		13,466			13,466	
3010	67	B-2A		7,304			7,304	
3010	68	B-2A		22,111			22,111	
3010	69	B-52		21,162			21,162	
3010	70	C-130		20,502			20,502	
3010	71	F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		13,170			13,170	
3010	72	F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		17,833			17,833	
		Industrial Preparedness						
3010	73	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		22,360			22,360	
		War Consumables						
3010	74	WAR CONSUMABLES		24,058			24,058	
		Other Production Charges						
3010	75	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		644,155		96,600	740,755	
		Litening AT Targeting Pod for A/OA-10, F-16, and B-52				[96,600]		
3010	76	DEPOT MODERNIZATION		115,525			115,525	
		Classified Pgms						
3010	77	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
		Other Production Charges SOF						
3010	78	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES - SOF						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
3010	79	DARP		68,432				68,432
		DARP						
		Total - Aircraft Procurement, Air Force		11,973,933		1,238,700		13,212,633
		Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force						
		Procurement of Ammo, Air Force						
		Rockets						
3011	1	SMALL ARMS						
		Rockets						
3011	2	ROCKETS		36,302				36,302
		Cartridges						
3011	3	CARTRIDGES		160,530				160,530
		Bombs						
3011	4	PRACTICE BOMBS		14,278				14,278
3011	5	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		240,231				240,231
3011	6	SENSOR FUZED WEAPON	302	120,379			302	120,379
3011	7	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	8,000	223,285			8,000	223,285
3011	8	WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPE						
		Flare, IR MJU-7B						
3011	9	CAD/PAD		21,212				21,212
3011	10	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (2,958				2,958
3011	11	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		4,354				4,354
3011	12	INITIAL SPARES						
3011	13	SPARES						
3011	14	MODIFICATIONS		892				892

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
3011	15	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000		3,948			3,948	
		Fuzes						
3011	16	FLARES		143,620			143,620	
3011	17	FUZES		53,176			53,176	
		Weapons						
		Small Arms		6,042			6,042	
3011	18	SMALL ARMS		6,042			6,042	
Total - Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force				1,031,207			1,031,207	
Missile Procurement, Air Force								
Ballistic Missiles								
Missile Replacement Equipment-Ballistic								
3020	1	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE		2,027			2,027	
3020	2	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLIST		41,635			41,635	
Other Missiles								
Tactical								
3020	3	JASSM	300	150,238			150,238	300
3020	4	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON		971			971	
3020	5	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	196	44,963			44,963	196
3020	6	AMRAAM	166	120,668			120,668	166
3020	7	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	378	38,135			38,135	378
3020	8	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	512	59,052			59,052	512
Industrial Facilities								
3020	9	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		1,225			1,225	
3020	10	POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITY		895			895	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
		Modification of In-service Missiles						
		Class IV						
3020	11	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE		3,251			3,251	
3020	12	MM III MODIFICATIONS		672,633		10,000	682,633	
		Miniteman III Propulsion Replacement Program				[10,000]		
3020	13	AGM-65D MAVERICK		233			233	
3020	14	AGM-88C HARM		38			38	
3020	15	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE		24,764			24,764	
		Spares and Repair Parts						
		Missiles and Repair Parts						
3020	16	MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS		85,094			85,094	
		Other Support						
		Space Programs						
3020	17	ADVANCED EHF	1	607,271			607,271	1
3020	18	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-78,293			-78,293	
3020	19	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
3020	20	WIDEBAND GAFILLER SATELLITES(22,300			22,300	
3020	21	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		50,217			50,217	
3020	22	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		9,575			9,575	
3020	23	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	3	305,732			305,732	3
3020	24	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-29,646			-29,646	
3020	25	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		42,000			42,000	
3020	26	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SP		67,175			67,175	
3020	27	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPACE)		42,713			42,713	
3020	28	DEFENSE SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM(
3020	29	TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPACE)		66,180			66,180	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
3020	28	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(5	838,347		5	838,347	
3020	29	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPACE)		111,166			111,166	
		Special Programs						
3020	30	DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM		320,606			320,606	
3020	31	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	[]	[]		[]	[]	
3020	32	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	[]	[]		[]	[]	
3020	33	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	[]	[]		[]	[]	
3020	34	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		26,250			26,250	
3020	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		1,842,872			1,842,872	
		Total - Missile Procurement, Air Force		5,490,287		10,000	5,500,287	
		Other Procurement, Air Force						
		Vehicular Equipment						
		Passenger Carrying Vehicles						
3080	1	ARMORED VEHICLE		503			503	
3080	2	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		14,399			14,399	
		Cargo and Utility Vehicles						
3080	3	TRUCK, STAKE/PLATFORM						
3080	4	TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4X						
3080	5	TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4X						
3080	6	TRUCK, MAINT/UTILITY/DELIVERY						
3080	7	TRUCK, CARRYALL						
3080	8	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		13,058			13,058	
3080	9	HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)		3,257			3,257	
3080	10	TRUCK, TRACTOR, OVER 5T						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
3080	11	CAP VEHICLES		821				821
3080	12	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0 MILLION (CARGO + UTIL)						
		Special Purpose Vehicles						
3080	13	TRUCK TANK 1200 GAL						
3080	14	TRUCK, TANK FUEL R-11						
3080	15	HMMWV, ARMORED		2,190				2,190
3080	16	TRUCK, REFUSE						
3080	17	HMMWV, UP-ARMORED		11,058				11,058
3080	18	TRACTOR A/C TOW MB-4						
3080	19	TRACTOR, TOW, FLIGHTLINE						
3080	20	TRUCK HYDRANT FUEL						
3080	21	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (SPECIAL PURPOSE)						
		Fire Fighting Equipment						
3080	22	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEH		21,414				21,414
3080	23	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FIRE FIGHTING EQUIP)						
		Materials Handling Equipment						
3080	24	TRUCK F/L 6000 LB						
3080	25	TRUCK, F/L 10,000 LB						
3080	26	HALVERSEN LOADER		16,311				24,511
		Halverson Loader						8,200
3080	27	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M						[8,200]
		Base Maintenance Support						
3080	28	LOADER, SCOOP						
3080	29	LOADER- SCOOP- W/BACKHOE						
3080	30	TRUCK, DUMP 5CY						
3080	31	RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING		22,026				22,026

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006 Request</u>		<u>Senate Change</u>		<u>Senate Authorized</u>	
		<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
3080 32	CRANE 7-50 TON						
3080 33	MODIFICATIONS						
3080 34	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (VEH)						
3080 35	Cancelled Account Adjustment		10,546				10,546
	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Electronics and Telecommunications						
3080 36	Comm Security Equipment (COMSEC)		58,176				58,176
3080 37	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		2,399				2,399
	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)						
	Intelligence Programs						
3080 38	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIP		4,744				4,744
3080 39	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT		1,523		12,500		14,023
	Jumbo digital transit cased system (J-DTS)				[12,500]		
	Electronics Programs						
3080 40	TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING		16,795				16,795
3080 41	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM		51,919				51,919
3080 42	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROV		76,752				76,752
3080 43	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST		35,723				35,723
3080 44	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		44,690				44,690
3080 45	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		23,009				23,009
3080 46	TAC SIGINT SPT						
3080 47	DRUG INTERDICTION SPT		416				416
	Special Comm-Electronics Projects						
3080 48	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		110,997				110,997
3080 49	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS		11,891				11,891
3080 50	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		9,488				9,488

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
3080	51	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYS		35,910			35,910	
3080	52	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES		36,096			40,596	
		Joint theater emitters				4,500		
		[4,500]						
3080	53	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COM		20,545			20,545	
3080	54	C3 COUNTERMEASURES		4,517			4,517	
3080	55	GCSS-AF FOS		12,738			12,738	
3080	56	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM		41,709			41,709	
3080	57	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)		21,816			21,816	
		Air Force Communications						
3080	58	BASE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE		374,926			374,926	
3080	59	USCENTCOM		31,059			31,059	
3080	60	AUTOMATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
		DISA Programs						
3080	61	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE		3,689			3,689	
3080	62	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE		9,096			9,096	
3080	63	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE		9,396			9,396	
3080	64	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK		51,778			51,778	
3080	65	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		114,189			114,189	
3080	66	MILSATCOM SPACE		28,720			28,720	
3080	67	SPACE MODS SPACE		25,063			25,063	
		Organization and Base						
3080	68	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		131,120			131,120	
3080	69	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER		24,726			24,726	
3080	70	RADIO EQUIPMENT		7,458			7,458	
3080	71	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)		5,871			5,871	
3080	72	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT		3,193			3,193	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>		
3080	73	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		107,007		107,007		
3080	74	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M Modifications		3,662		3,662		
3080	75	COMM ELECT MODS		24,714		24,714		
		Other Base Maintenance and Support Equip						
		Test Equipment						
3080	76	BASE/ALC CALIBRATION PACKAGE						
3080	77	PRIMARY STANDARDS LABORATORY						
3080	78	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TEST EQUIPMENT)						
		Personal Safety and Rescue Equipment						
3080	79	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES		11,965		11,965		
3080	80	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (SAFETY + RESCUE)						
		Depot Plant and Material Handling Equip						
3080	81	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		14,617		14,617		
3080	82	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (DEPOT PLANT)						
		Electrical Equipment						
3080	83	FLOODLIGHTS SET TYPE NF2D						
3080	84	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (ELECTRICAL EQUIP)						
		Base Support Equipment						
3080	85	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		23,188		23,188		
3080	86	MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT		14,695		14,695		
3080	87	ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS						
3080	88	AIR BASE OPERABILITY		5,463		5,463		
3080	89	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
3080	90	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT		5,324		5,324		
3080	91	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		23,370		23,370		

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006		Senate		Senate	
			Qty	Cost	Change	Authorized	Qty	Cost
3080	92	AIR CONDITIONERS						
3080	93	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M		28,693			28,693	
3080	94	PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	[]	[]			[]	[]
		Special Support Projects						
3080	95	TECH SURV COUNTERMEASURES EQMT						
3080	96	DARP RCI35		21,507			21,507	
3080	97	DARP, MRIGS		147,952			147,952	
3080	98	SELECTED ACTIVITIES	[]	[]			[]	[]
3080	99	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		270,788			270,788	
3080	100	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM		14,631			14,631	
3080	101	MODIFICATIONS						
3080	102	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
		Spares and Repair Parts						
3080	103	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		30,340			30,340	
3080	104	REPLENISHMENT SPARES						
3080	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		11,697,053			11,697,053	
Total - Other Procurement, Air Force				14,002,689		25,200	14,027,889	

Multiyear procurement authority for C-17 aircraft (sec. 131)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to exercise the option on the existing C-17 multiyear procurement contract for the procurement of up to 42 additional C-17 aircraft, in accordance with section 2306b of title 10, United States Code. The existing multiyear procurement was authorized by section 131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107). The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, prior to the exercise of the contract option, to certify to the congressional defense committees that the procurement of these additional C-17 aircraft is consistent with the results of the Mobility Capabilities Study to be completed in fiscal year 2005.

Prohibition on retirement of KC-135E aircraft (sec. 132)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring any KC-135E aerial refueling aircraft in fiscal year 2006.

Section 134(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) required that an analysis of alternatives (AOA) on meeting aerial refueling requirements be conducted and delivered to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2004. In a letter to the congressional defense committees on February 24, 2004, the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics provided the guidance that will be used for the conduct of the AOA. On February 27, 2004, the Secretary of the Air Force sent a letter to the committee stating the AOA would be completed in fiscal year 2005.

The budget request included a plan to retire 49 KC-135Es in fiscal year 2006. The committee believes it is premature to retire any KC-135Es until the AOA is completed and the Secretary of Defense has presented to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive plan for the recapitalization and modernization of the aerial refueling fleet.

Use of Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund for modernization of aerial refueling tankers (sec. 133)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the use of funds in the Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund, which was established by section 8132 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-287), for the modernization of existing aerial refueling tankers, if the modernization of such tankers is consistent with the results of the analysis of alternatives for meeting the aerial refueling requirements of the Air Force, as required by section 134(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136). The use of funds under this provision would be in addition to the use of funds for a tanker acquisition program. Activities that contribute to the modernization of existing aerial refueling tankers could include a variety of modifications and upgrades to KC-135E/R aircraft that are consistent with the analysis of alternatives for meeting the aerial refueling requirements of the Air Force.

Prohibition on retirement of F-117 aircraft (sec. 134)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Air Force from retiring any F-117 aircraft in fiscal year 2006. The committee budget request included a proposal to retire 10 F-117 aircraft. The F-117 remains the only stealthy tactical aircraft capable of delivering certain precision munitions currently in the inventory. The committee believes it is premature to retire any F-117 aircraft at this time.

Prohibition on retirement of C-130E/H tactical airlift aircraft (sec. 135)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring any C-130E/H tactical airlift aircraft in fiscal year 2006.

The committee believes it would be premature to retire any C-130 aircraft until the results of the Mobility Capabilities Study, which is to be completed in fiscal year 2005, are known and intratheater airlift requirements are determined.

Procurement of C-130J/KC-130J aircraft after fiscal year 2005 (sec. 136)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to procure any C-130J/KC-130J aircraft after fiscal year 2005 through a negotiated contract under Part 15 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), relating to the acquisition of items under a negotiated contract (48 C.F.R. 15.000 et seq.), including a multiyear contract for such aircraft continuing in force from a fiscal year before fiscal year 2006.

The Air Force designated the C-130J aircraft as a commercial item in 1995 on the basis that the aircraft was a modification of commercial C-130 aircraft configurations that had been certified by the Federal Aviation Administration. Section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403) defines commercial items to include modified commercial items, as long as the modifications are either "minor modifications" or modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace. The Air Force designated the C-130J as a commercial item and determined that there would be a 95 percent commonality between the C-130J and the civilian commercial version of the plane and modifications from the commercial version would be minor.

However, the Department of Defense Inspector General has reported that the C-130J included features not customarily available in the commercial marketplace, such as aerial delivery (cargo and paratroop), defensive systems, secure voice communication, station keeping, night vision, imaging, and satellite communication. The Director, Operational Test and Evaluation has found that the combat delivery variant of the C-130J has more than 70 percent new development and system integration relative to commercial versions of the C-130.

The committee believes that the Air Force original decision to procure the C-130J as a commercial item unnecessarily limited cost oversight by the government by denying the government access to certified cost or pricing data from the manufacturer. The committee believes that an agreement to change the terms and con-

ditions of the existing C-130J contract from a commercial item contract to a standard defense contract is necessary to provide the government the oversight it needs to procure aircraft that are operationally effective and operationally suitable at a fair price.

The committee notes that the Air Force has announced its intent to renegotiate this contract to a FAR Part 15 contract. This provision is intended to support that decision.

Aircraft for performance of aeromedical evacuations (sec. 137)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to procure aircraft for the purpose of providing aeromedical evacuation services to severely injured or ill personnel. The provision would require the aircraft to be capable of non-stop transatlantic flights, and be equipped with current aeromedical support facilities. The provision would ensure that the dedicated mission of the aircraft is aeromedical evacuation. The provision would authorize \$200.0 million to be appropriated for the procurement of up to two fully-equipped aircraft to perform the aeromedical evacuation mission.

Previously, the Air Force had dedicated C-9A aircraft for the aeromedical evacuation mission. The Air Force directed that all of these C-9A dedicated aeromedical evacuation aircraft be retired by 2004, and the last C-9A aeromedical evacuation mission in the continental United States was flown on August 11, 2003.

The committee has been informed by wounded military personnel that the use of organic cargo aircraft for medical evacuation has resulted in unnecessary suffering. The committee believes the large cargo and aerial refueling aircraft currently being used for aeromedical evacuation are not suited for the support of severely wounded or severely ill patients.

The committee has been informed by health care providers that they have had difficulty controlling pain experienced by wounded patients during the course of extended flights. Many victims of multiple injuries require highly sophisticated electronic monitoring equipment, some of which is incompatible with the electrical power source of the transport aircraft.

Increasingly the practice for victims of blast injury is to delay closure of major wounds until the patient arrives at a medical facility capable of providing tertiary care. Poor lighting, rapid changes in temperature, and differentials in atmospheric pressures are also of concern, particularly for those patients with traumatic head wounds. The committee believes that all of these concerns could be addressed by acquisition of dedicated aeromedical evacuation aircraft.

The committee recommends an increase of \$200.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, for the procurement of up to two dedicated aeromedical evacuation aircraft.

Air Force Aircraft

F-15E procurement

The budget request included no funding in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for the procurement of F-15E attrition reserve

aircraft. The F-15E is a dual-role fighter designed to perform air-to-air and air-to-ground missions. The procurement of F-15E attrition reserve aircraft is included on the Air Force Chief of Staff's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$65.0 million in APAF for the procurement of F-15E aircraft.

C-130J/KC-130 multiyear procurement restoration

The budget request included \$99.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), but included no funding to procure C-130J tactical airlift aircraft and no funding for advance procurement. The budget request included \$1,092.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for the procurement of 12 KC-130J aerial refueling aircraft, but included no funding for advance procurement. The budget request would terminate the C-130J multiyear procurement (MYP) contract that was authorized by the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314). In a May 10, 2005, letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Secretary of Defense indicated his intent to reverse his decision to terminate the C-130J multiyear contract because of contract termination costs. Additionally, the Secretary informed the Chairman in this letter that a budget amendment for fiscal year 2006 would not be required to accomplish this goal.

The committee does not agree that a budget amendment is not necessary. Since there is no new information from the Department of Defense on the funding profile and numbers of aircraft by variant for C-130Js in fiscal year 2006, the committee exercised its discretion concerning the proper mix of these aircraft. The committee recommends an increase of \$645.0 million in APAF for the procurement of nine C-130J tactical airlift aircraft, and \$90.0 million in APAF for C-130J advance procurement. The committee also recommends a decrease of \$781.0 million in APN, leaving sufficient funds for the procurement of four KC-130J aerial refueling aircraft, and an increase of \$46.0 million in APN for KC-130J advance procurement.

B-1 digital communication improvements

The budget request included \$13.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for post production support to the B-1 aircraft and \$132.5 million in PE 64226F for B-1 capability improvements, but included no funding for the procurement and installation of the B-1 digital communication improvement. The B-1 digital communication improvement program preserves critical combat capability by providing Demand Assigned Multiple Access (DAMA)-compliant satellite data access for responsive in-flight mission and target changes. The existing temporary Combat Track II (CTII) radios are not DAMA compliant and will lose satellite access after fiscal year 2007. Procurement of the B-1 digital communication improvement is included on the Air Force Chief of Staff's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$18.0 million in APAF and an increase of \$8.0 million in PE 64226F for the procurement and installation of the B-1 digital communication improvement.

C-5 aircraft avionics modernization program

The budget request included \$71.1 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for modifications to the C-5 aircraft, including \$69.3 million to continue the C-5 avionics modernization program (AMP). AMP upgrades the C-5 cockpit, installs communications, navigation and safety/air traffic management equipment, and replaces unreliable cockpit avionics. To accelerate this program, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in APAF for C-5 AMP.

C-130E/H aircraft modifications

The budget request included \$185.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for the procurement of aircraft modifications to the C-130, including \$50.6 million for the procurement of Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) modifications and \$7.1 million for the procurement and installation of one C-130 Center Wing Box (CWB) with expired service life.

The AMP provides full Global Air Traffic Management and Navigation Safety compliant aircraft. The committee recommends an increase of \$12.0 million in APAF for the procurement of AMP for C-130E/H aircraft.

The CWB replacement increases the service life of the C-130. The Air Force has recently removed from service 30 C-130Es with CWBs whose service life has expired. Procurement of CWBs is included on the Air Force Chief of Staff's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$37.7 million in APAF for the procurement of CWBs for C-130E/H aircraft, for a total authorization of \$235.4 million in APAF for the C-130E/H aircraft.

KC-135 global air traffic management

The budget request included \$88.8 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for modifications to the C-135 and KC-135 aircraft, including \$77.7 million for the procurement of Global Air Traffic Management (GATM) modifications. The GATM modification includes avionics upgrades, wiring interfaces, and associated preparation activities for added communications, navigation, and surveillance equipment needed for operations in oceanic airspace where there are reduced spacing requirements between aircraft. To accelerate this program, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in APAF for the procurement of additional KC-135 GATM modifications.

E-8C joint surveillance and target attack radar system reengining

The budget request included \$15.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for the procurement of aircraft modifications to the E-8C aircraft, but included no funding for reengining the E-8C aircraft.

The reengining of the E-8C would provide significant improvements in reliability and performance over current TF33-102C engines and also reduce total life cycle costs. The reengining of the E-8C aircraft is included on the Air Force Chief of Staff's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$44.4 million in APAF for the procurement of non-recurring engineering ac-

tivities required to initiate a reengining program to install JT8D engines on the E-8C aircraft.

Advanced targeting pods

The budget request included \$644.2 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for the procurement of aircraft support equipment and facilities, including \$40.8 million for the procurement of advanced targeting pods (ATPs). The ATP will supplement and replace the current targeting pod with a new system that provides increased combat effectiveness across several mission areas. The LITENING ATP is currently in use by the Active Duty, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve Command. The Combat Air Force is over 100 ATPs short of the requirement to equip legacy aircraft, and the procurement of additional ATPs is included on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$96.6 million in APAF for the procurement of 66 additional LITENING ATPs.

Air Force Missiles

Minuteman III mods for propulsion replacement program

The budget request included \$672.6 million in PE 11213F, Missile Procurement Air Force (MPAF), of which \$289.7 million is for the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile propulsion replacement program. The committee notes that the Department of Defense's diversion of funds away from this program will result in procurement of fewer motors in fiscal year 2006, resulting in an inefficient rate of production with consequent cost increases. The committee further notes that this program is contained on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PE 11213F for MPAF to be used for the propulsion replacement program for the Minuteman III ICBM force.

Other Air Force Procurement

Halvorsen loader

The budget request included \$16.3 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), for the Halvorsen loader, a state-of-the-art handler for off/on loading aircraft cargo. Currently, 44 Halvorsen loaders are supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom, seven Halvorsen loaders are supporting Operation Enduring Freedom, and eight were used to support tsunami relief operations. Additional funding for Halvorsen loaders is on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.2 million in OPAF for the procurement of 12 Halvorsen loaders, for a total authorization of \$24.5 million.

The committee understands that the Future Years Defense Program calls for buying a total of 385 Halvorsen loaders. However, the Air Force could ultimately buy as many as 512 Halvorsen loaders, if the Air Force were to decide to replace all of the existing 25,000 pound class (25K) loaders in the force. Given that the Halvorsen pound loader is more capable and more easily maintained than the 25K loaders it is replacing, the committee encourages the Air

Force to review its procurement plans. If the Air Force were to decide to buy more Halvorsen loaders, the committee believes that the Air Force should investigate whether there might be significant savings achievable if the Air Force were to acquire those loaders under a multiyear procurement contract.

Distributed common ground system components

The budget request included \$1.5 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), for Intelligence Communications Equipment, but did not include funding to continue fielding of the jumbo digital transit cased system (J-DTS) components of the distributed common ground system (DCGS).

J-DTS is a component of the DCGS architecture that enables users in remote locations to receive imagery and other intelligence information from a variety of intelligence collection platforms, including Global Hawk, Predator, and U-2 aircraft. In some cases, remote users are able to actually control the sensors on the intelligence platform. Fielding of J-DTS to additional Air Force intelligence squadrons will enable multiple units to participate in real-world intelligence operations on a daily basis; provide better training to more Air Force intelligence specialists; and reduce the high operational tempo on the limited number of intelligence squadrons currently equipped to receive intelligence information in remote locations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$12.5 million in OPAF, for Intelligence Communications Equipment, to field additional J-DTS equipment to Air Force intelligence squadrons.

Joint threat emitters

The budget request included \$36.1 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), for combat training ranges, including \$17.5 million for joint threat emitters. The joint threat emitter (JTE) system simulates electronic combat signals and is designed to provide realistic electronic warfare training for pilots and aircrew members. The JTE replaces older, maintenance intensive threat emitters, and is specifically designed to allow for “spiral” upgrades to ensure future threats are quickly integrated into the system. JTE has proven to be an effective training tool to prepare pilots for combat. Additional funding for JTE is included on the Air Force Chief of Staff’s unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in OPAF for the accelerated procurement of joint threat emitters.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Procurement, Defense-Wide						
		Major Equipment						
		Major Equipment, OSD/WHIS						
300	1	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		98,045				98,045
		Major Equipment, NSA						
300	2	CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM	[]	[]		[]		[]
300	3	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		7,790				7,790
300	4	DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PGM	[]	[]		[]		[]
300	5	DEFENSE COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM	[]	[]		[]		[]
		Major Equipment, WHS						
300	6	WHS MOTOR VEHICLES		26,307				26,307
300	7	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS						
		Major Equipment, DISA						
300	8	DRUG INTERDICTION						
300	9	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		27,072				27,072
300	10	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM		8,912				8,912
300	11	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		5,498				5,498
300	12	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		2,686				2,686
300	13	TELEPORT PROGRAM		98,320				98,320
300	14	GLOBAL INFORMATION GRID						
300	15	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		33,491				33,491
300	16	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK		25,568				25,568
		Major Equipment, DIA						
300	17	INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	[]	[]		[]		[]
300	18	DEFENSE HUMINT INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM	[]	[]		[]		[]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
300	19	Major Equipment, DLA MAJOR EQUIPMENT		8,328			8,328	
300	20	Major Equipment, DCAA ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		1,497			1,497	
300	21	Major Equipment, TJS MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		42,473			42,473	
300	22	Major Equipment, DHRA PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		7,496			7,496	
300	23	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NGA	[]	[]			[]	
300	24	Defense Threat Reduction Agency VEHICLES		200			200	
300	25	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT Defense Security Cooperation Agency		16,319			16,319	
300	26	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT Major Equipment, AFIS		780			780	
300	27	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS Major Equipment, DODDE		6,521			6,521	
300	28	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS Major Equipment, DCMA		1,500			1,500	
300	29	MAJOR EQUIPMENT Major Equipment, DTSA		12,068			12,068	
300	30	MAJOR EQUIPMENT Major Equipment, CIFA		407			407	
300	31	TSCM EQUIPMENT	[]	[]			[]	

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	Program Title	FY 2006 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
			Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
300	48	Other Procurement Programs COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS		69,898				
		Multi-band inter/intra team radio				30,000		99,898
		Multi-band multi-mission radio				[13,500]		
		SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		27,642		[16,500]		39,642
		Joint threat warning system				12,000		
		SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		119,372		[12,000]		122,672
		Rucksack portable UAV				3,300		
						[3,300]		
300	51	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	[]	[]			[]	[]
300	52	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS		2,275				2,275
300	53	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES		16,511				16,511
300	54	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		17,732				17,732
300	55	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		5,114				5,114
300	56	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[]	[]			[]	[]
300	57	TACTICAL VEHICLES		4,541				4,541
300	58	USSOCOM REQUIREMENTS - TITLE IX						
300	59	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM GDIP	[]	[]			[]	[]
300	60	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT		1,088				1,088
300	61	DRUG INTERDICTION						
300	62	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		22,271				22,271
300	63	SPECIAL OPERATIONS MISSION PLANNING ENVIRONV						
300	64	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		233,824		16,800		250,624
		Miscellaneous programs (see annex)				[16,800]		
300	65	PSYOP EQUIPMENT		46,649				46,649

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Chemical/Biological Defense						
		CBDP						
300	66	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION Military mail screening equipment		198,045		10,200 [10,200]	208,245	
300	67	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION		97,183			97,183	
300	68	DECONTAMINATION		2,950			2,950	
300	69	JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM		62,341			62,341	
300	70	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION		31,841			31,841	
300	71	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE Automatic chemical agent detector and alarm		258,299		16,000 [16,000]	274,299	
300	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		365,694			365,694	
Total - Procurement, Defense-Wide				2,677,832		107,000	2,784,832	

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>Senate</u>		<u>Senate</u>	
			<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		National Guard & Reserve Equipment						
		Reserve Equipment						
		ARMY RESERVE						
	1	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	2	NAVY RESERVE						
	3	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	4	MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
		MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
		AIR FORCE RESERVE						
		MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
		National Guard Equipment						
		ARMY NATIONAL GUARD						
	5	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
		AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
	6	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
		Total - National Guard & Reserve Equipment						
		Defense Production Act Purchases						
360	1	DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES						
		Total - Defense Production Act Purchases						
		TOTAL PROCUREMENT						
					76,615,837	1,501,400		78,117,237

Advanced SEAL Delivery System (sec. 151)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the availability of funds for advance procurement of a pressure hull and other long lead items associated with building the second Advanced SEAL Delivery System (ASDS) until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics has made a favorable Milestone C decision regarding the ASDS program.

The ASDS is a miniature, combatant submarine being developed for the infiltration and exfiltration of naval special operations forces. Unlike current underwater delivery systems, ASDS would transport Navy SEALs over longer distances in a dry environment, enhancing the operators' ability to accomplish their mission once ashore.

Significant technical and cost growth problems have plagued this program since its inception. For the past six years, the committee has expressed increasing concern about the cost of this system and the significant performance shortfalls the program has exhibited. At the urging of the committee, the Department of Defense designated ASDS as an Acquisition Category I program in 2003, and is exercising milestone decision authority to assess the future of this program.

The first ASDS underwent an operational evaluation (OPEVAL), starting in April 2003, to determine the effectiveness and suitability of the boat for use in combat. The OPEVAL results were promising, but revealed significant performance shortfalls. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) prohibited expenditure of advance procurement funds for items associated with the second ASDS until after a favorable Milestone C decision, and a detailed report from the Secretary of Defense. In the Fall of 2004, the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition, conducted a major program review; requested a delay in the Milestone C review and related advance procurement until the first quarter of fiscal year 2006; indicated his desire and the willingness of the prime contractor to restructure the program to a firm, fixed-price contract for future boats; and established the requirement for an additional period of operational test and evaluation in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2005, prior to a Milestone C decision.

The ASDS program has achieved some progress over the past year in addressing remaining technical challenges associated with development. Most acoustical challenges have been addressed and a plan has been developed to address the remaining issues. Problems associated with the current battery technology have been mitigated, and a new, more promising lithium-ion battery technology will be installed on the boat in May 2005. Structural and maintenance challenges associated with the tail assembly of the ASDS appear to have been resolved with the redesign of the tail section.

The requirement for an ASDS remains critical for our special operations forces. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics will determine in the Milestone C review

if the current ASDS program meets operational requirements, whether the ASDS program should continue, and what contractual adjustments are warranted.

While encouraged by recent progress, the committee remains concerned about the technical challenges and cost growth that have occurred in the ASDS program. The Milestone C decision has been postponed until December 2005, following a final operational test and evaluation. The committee opposes the commitment of fiscal year 2006 advance procurement funding prior to a favorable Milestone C decision and a comprehensive report from the Secretary of Defense. The committee reiterates the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees of the results of the Milestone C decision on ASDS, and to include in his report: a detailed summary of the program's revised cost estimate and future cost estimates, as validated by the Cost Analysis and Improvement Group; a detailed acquisition strategy; and a plan to demonstrate realistic solutions to key technical and performance problems identified during testing and operations.

The provision would also direct the Comptroller General to review the adequacy of the final operational test and evaluation plan developed by the Navy, review the results of the operational test, and update the March 2003 Comptroller General Report (GAO-03-442), "Defense Acquisition, Advanced SEAL Delivery System Program Needs Increased Oversight."

The committee directs that no amount of the \$71.7 million authorized to be appropriated for advance procurement of ASDS in fiscal year 2006 be obligated or expended until after a favorable Milestone C decision, as certified to the congressional defense committees in the required Secretary report.

Defense-wide Programs

MH-47 infrared engine exhaust suppressor

The budget request included \$129.7 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for Special Operations Forces (SOF), Rotary Wing Upgrades, but did not include funding to complete fielding of infrared engine exhaust suppressor sets for U.S. Army MH-47E/D (IES-47) special operations aircraft.

The MH-47 Chinook aircraft has proven to be a critical workhorse in the global war on terrorism, providing heavy lift, even at high operating altitudes. While a durable system, the MH-47 is vulnerable to heat-seeking weapons. Installation of infrared exhaust suppressors significantly reduces this vulnerability. U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) has a requirement for 61 IES-47 sets to equip all MH-47E/D aircraft, plus four spares for a total of 65 sets. Currently, 45 sets are scheduled for procurement, leaving 20 sets yet to be funded. Fully equipping the MH-47E/D fleet is the highest priority of the Commander, SOCOM, for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$7.7 million in PDW, for SOF, Rotary Wing Upgrades, to complete fielding of the 20 remaining IES-47 sets.

Time delayed firing device/sympathetic detonators

The budget request included \$11.2 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for Special Operations Forces (SOF), Ordnance Acquisition, including \$1.4 million for time delayed firing device/sympathetic detonators (TDFD/SYDET), but did not include enough funding to fully replenish the inventory, particularly with regard to having sufficient munitions to train new operators.

TDFD/SYDET is a time delayed detonating device that greatly enhances the capabilities and efficiency of SOF operators conducting offensive military operations. Sufficient supplies are required to ensure operators have the best possible detonators for actual missions and that the detonator is available to instructors training new SOF operators. TDFD/SYDET is one of the highest priorities of the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$11.0 million in PDW, for SOF Ordnance Acquisition, to procure an additional 5,500 TDFD/SYDET units for SOF operators and trainers.

Multi-band inter/intra team radio

The budget request included \$69.9 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for Special Operations Forces (SOF), Communications Equipment and Electronics, but did not include funding to complete fielding of the multi-band inter/intra team radio (MBITR).

The MBITR AN/PRC-148 radio system provides SOF teams the ability to communicate over a variety of frequencies utilizing a single handheld radio with embedded security. The MBITR replaces numerous fixed frequency radios and related batteries and replacement parts, resulting in a significant reduction in the combat load of SOF operators. Continued fielding of the MBITR radio system is one of the highest priorities of the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$13.5 million in PDW, for SOF Communications Equipment and Electronics, to field an additional 1,131 MBITR radios to SOF operators.

Multi-band multi-mission radio

The budget request included \$69.9 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for Special Operations Forces (SOF), Communications Equipment and Electronics, including \$1.4 million for the multi-band multi-mission radio (MBMMR) system, but did not include sufficient funding to enable fielding of this important communications capability to deploying SOF units.

The MBMMR radio system provides voice and data capability over a variety of frequencies, and can operate in local or satellite communications modes. This radio enables SOF teams to utilize one radio to communicate with a variety of military and other organizations and replaces the variety of radios currently needed to accomplish required communications responsibilities. Continued fielding of the MBMMR radio system is one of the highest priorities of the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$16.5 million in PDW, for SOF Communications Equipment and Electronics, to field an additional 500 MBMMR radios to SOF teams.

Joint threat warning system

The budget request included \$16.3 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for Special Operations Forces (SOF), Intelligence Systems, to begin procurement of the Joint Threat Warning System (JTWS), but the amount requested will only equip a small portion of special operations forces with this much improved threat warning capability for ground, air, and maritime forces.

The JTWS is a modular, lightweight ground signals intelligence system that can be mounted on a variety of SOF delivery platforms, providing threat warning, situational awareness, and enhanced force protection for SOF elements. JTWS is an evolutionary acquisition program that builds upon previous efforts to separately acquire similar warning systems for air, ground, and maritime applications. Accelerating the procurement of this capability is one of the highest priorities of the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$12.0 million in PDW, for SOF Intelligence Systems, to procure additional ground, air, and maritime JTWS systems.

Rucksack portable unmanned aerial vehicle

The budget request included \$20.2 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for Special Operations Forces (SOF), Small Arms and Weapons, for the rucksack portable unmanned aerial vehicle (RPUAV), but did not include enough funding to fully meet the operational needs of the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), for fiscal year 2006.

The RPUAV is a man-portable unmanned aerial vehicle system that can be transported, launched, controlled, and recovered by a single SOF operator. The RPUAV provides small SOF teams with an important reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition asset, and greatly enhances their situational awareness and force protection. The RPUAV is one of the highest priorities of the Commander, SOCOM, for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.3 million in PDW, for SOF, Small Arms and Weapons, to procure an additional 19 RPUAV systems to meet fiscal year 2006 requirements.

Military mail screening equipment

The budget request included \$143.8 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), for the chemical/biological installation force protection program. The committee recommends an increase of \$10.2 million in PDW for the chemical/biological installation force protection program, to begin the procurement and fielding of chemical and biological agent detection and sampling equipment to establish a robust capability to screen military mail at 62 sites (three mail transfer centers, three distribution centers outside the continental United States, and 56 military post offices). This increase would also provide for augmentation of current laboratory analytical capability to provide the capacity necessary to process the increased vol-

ume of samples from the new sites. Additional analytical capability, supported by a robust quality assurance and quality control program, would maintain the current Chemical Biological Defense Program laboratory standard, which would ensure confidence in the sampling results from the additional sites.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to promptly develop and implement a plan to ensure that mail within the military mail system is safe for delivery, to include the screening of all mail in order to detect the presence of biological, chemical or radiological weapons, agents or pathogens, or explosive devices. The committee recommends authorizing additional funding for this purpose in fiscal year 2006 to ensure that resources are available to begin implementation of the plan as soon as possible.

Automatic Chemical Agent Detector and Alarm

The budget request included \$258.3 million in Procurement, Defense-Wide (PDW), for contamination avoidance equipment. The requested funding supports the procurement of chemical and biological detection, warning and reporting, and reconnaissance systems, such as the Automatic Chemical Agent Detector and Alarm (ACADA). The committee notes that a number of Active Duty Army and National Guard units are deployed worldwide in support of military operations. These units must have the best possible defense against chemical threats. The committee recommends an increase of \$16.0 million in PDW to meet procurement shortfalls in fielding ACADA systems.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Army multi-band inter/intra team radio system

The committee is concerned with the limited industrial capacity to produce and deliver large quantities of hand-held, secure Type-1 multi-band inter/intra team radio systems (MBITR) required for Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Currently, the Army has only one source for the MBITR radio. The committee believes that a second source for the acquisition of MBITR radios would address existing shortfalls, accelerate fielding, and ensure an ongoing supply of these critical systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to study the feasibility and the costs and benefits of providing for the participation of a second source in the production of MBITR radios. The Secretary will provide a report of this study to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2006.

Cooperative engagement capability

In the statement of managers accompanying the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), the conferees directed the Secretary of the Navy to report to the congressional defense committees at least quarterly on interoperability problems among cooperative engagement capability (CEC) and other combat direction systems. The report was also to contain planned solutions.

The committee has recently received the 24th consecutive report on CEC and combat direction system interoperability. The committee is satisfied that the Navy is now well aware of the potential interoperability problems that this system was facing, and has developed plans and programs to manage the interoperability risks in the future. Therefore, the committee does not believe that the Secretary of the Navy should continue to report on the interoperability problems of CEC with combat direction systems.

F/A-22 aircraft

The budget request included \$3.2 billion in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, for the procurement of 24 F/A-22 combat aircraft, and an increment of \$65.5 million in PE 27138F to procure one dedicated test aircraft, for a total of 25 F/A-22 Raptor aircraft.

The committee has been notified of the results of the dedicated initial operational test and evaluation (DIOT&E) that was conducted on the F/A-22. While the DIOT&E report determined the F/A-22 aircraft to be operationally effective in the air supremacy mission, the committee is concerned that the aircraft was determined to be not operationally suitable. One discrepancy of particular concern is the inadequate ground cooling for avionics in high temperature conditions. The committee believes this discrepancy must be corrected before the F/A-22 aircraft design could be considered stable. The committee also notes that tests to demonstrate the limited air-to-ground attack capability of the F/A-22 included in the current design were not conducted during the DIOT&E, but are scheduled for follow-on testing beginning in July 2005.

The committee notes that the situation with late delivery of F/A-22 aircraft addressed in previous years is improving, but the committee remains concerned that the program is still behind the original contract schedule.

The committee will continue to closely monitor developments with the testing and production deliveries of the F/A-22 aircraft.

Intra-theater airlift

The Department of Defense has not yet briefed the congressional defense committees on the results of the Mobility Capabilities Study (MCS). The Secretary of Defense directed that this study be accomplished to update the results of the Mobility Requirements Study for Fiscal Year 2005 (MRS-05), which was completed in fiscal year 2001. This update is required to address the new National Military Strategy. One component of the MCS is expected to be a review of intra-theater airlift capacity.

The committee believes that decisions on the modernization and recapitalization of the fleet of intra-theater airlift aircraft should be based on the results of the MCS. The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than December 1, 2005, that identifies the options available to meet any identified shortfalls in intra-theater airlift capacity. Before an option to start a new program to meet any intra-theater airlift shortfall is initiated, the committee directs the Secretary to ensure that an analysis of alternatives is conducted.

Littoral combat ship

The Navy recently completed construction of the experimental littoral craft and has been authorized to procure one flight 0 littoral combat ship (LCS). Funding for the second flight 0 vessel from the second contractor team is included in the fiscal year 2006 budget request. These ships were intended to provide experience upon which the Navy would base decisions on how to proceed with acquisition of flight 1 LCS vessels, now scheduled to begin in fiscal year 2008.

The original plan put forth by the Navy implied that the contracts for flight 1 vessels would be awarded competitively. The Navy now appears to be changing the acquisition approach to narrowing the selection of flight 1 proposals to a selection from between the two successful bidders for the flight 0 program. The committee understands that this could be the most convenient approach from an administrative standpoint, but is concerned that this would discourage other potential contractor teams from continuing work to mature concepts and technologies for potential implementation on later LCS vessels.

Therefore, the committee directs the Navy to report to the congressional defense committees at the same time as the submission of the fiscal year 2007 budget on its acquisition strategy for the flight 1 portion of the LCS program. That report should provide details on the testing and experimentation that the Navy intends to conduct prior to awarding the flight 1 contracts; the acquisition strategy for acquiring flight 1 vessels, including any reasons for having changed that strategy if it has changed; and the Navy's plans for transitioning technologies from other Navy research and development activities, with particular emphasis on technologies being developed in the DD(X) program that may be appropriate for applying to the LCS program.

Maritime prepositioning force, future

The committee is concerned about whether the concept of sea basing is technically feasible and fiscally prudent. The committee is also concerned that the requirement for sea basing has not been refined beyond a concept of operations. The premise for the requirement for the sea base is that access to ports or bases ashore may be denied, or that sea basing will reduce vulnerabilities of large logistics bases ashore. The sea base concept is that a large ground force can be assembled at sea, delivered on the surface and the air to an area of conflict, and subsequently sustained from the sea base. The Navy is touting the centerpiece of the sea base as being the Maritime Prepositioning Force, Future (MPF(F)). The Mission Need Statement for MPF(F) was approved by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council in May 2001, yet the Department of Defense is still trying to define key performance parameters. The budget request included \$66.3 million in PE 48042N for the purpose of developing enabling technologies for MPF(F).

Enabling technologies include landing platforms, ship-to-ship cargo transfer, automated cargo handling, underway replenishment in heavy seas, and others. The committee believes it is important to ensure these technologies can actually support the movement of supplies and equipment in heavy seas, at a rate that will actually

sustain a ground force engaged in combat, before the country makes large investments in MPF(F) ships.

The Navy has made a number of proposals in this budget request. One is to build only one surface combatant and one submarine a year through the years included in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Another is to delay the completion of the first ship of the new class of aircraft carrier, the CVN-78, for the second time in two years. Finally, the Navy has proposed to reduce the force of active aircraft carriers from 12 to 11. In testimony before the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services, one witness who represented the shipbuilding industry stated that the single most important factor in controlling costs of ships was to offer program stability. Constantly changing budgets, acquisition strategies, and procurement profiles are as disruptive to maintaining cost and schedule stability as constantly changing technical requirements. The Navy's shipbuilding budget is already underfunded, and the addition of a new platform could only make the situation worse.

Section 1022(a)(1) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314) requires the Secretary of Defense to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that funding is adequate to support a 30 year shipbuilding plan, with a discussion of the necessary naval vessel force structure to meet the National Security Strategy of the United States or the most recent Quadrennial Defense Review. The Navy has submitted an interim 30 year shipbuilding plan, which does not yet appear to be endorsed by the Department, and does not appear to be fully funded in the FYDP. In written testimony before the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services, a Congressional Research Service analyst describes this plan in the following way: "The March 2005 report does not present a 30 year shipbuilding plan. Instead, it presents a 30 year projection of potential Navy force levels from which potential annual shipbuilding rates can be only partially inferred." The force structures in the Navy plan are for either 260 ships or 325 ships, both of which include MPF(F) ships, which are intended to enable the sea basing concept. While the committee recommends authorization of the budget request for \$66.3 million in PE 48042N for development of technologies for MPF(F), the committee believes that the Navy should not proceed to a shipbuilding program for MPF(F) before the requirements for MPF(F) are more refined, and that enabling technologies have demonstrated a high probability of achieving successful operations.

Transmission Enterprise Program

The committee notes that the Army has taken action to implement the Transmission Enterprise Program (TEP), an effort to stabilize U.S. combat vehicle transmission production, while continuing to meet needs driven by the Iraq war. The committee further notes that the fiscal year 2006 budget request included no funding specifically dedicated to the TEP. The committee commends the Army for its efforts to implement the program and encourages the Army to continue funding the TEP in fiscal year 2006.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Explanation of tables

The following tables provide the program-level detailed guidance for the funding authorized in title II of this Act. The tables also display the funding requested by the administration in the fiscal year 2006 budget request for research, development, test and evaluation programs, and indicate those programs for which the committee either increased or decreased the requested amounts. As in the past, the administration may not exceed the authorized amounts (as set forth in the tables or, if unchanged from the administration request, as set forth in budget justification documents of the Department of Defense), without a reprogramming action in accordance with established procedures. Unless noted in this report, funding changes to the budget request are made without prejudice.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Title II -- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	9,733,824	-17,000	9,716,824
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	18,037,991	360,100	18,398,091
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	22,612,351	24,217	22,636,568
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-wide	18,803,416	39,880	18,843,296
Operational Test & Evaluation	168,458		168,458
TOTAL RDT&E	69,356,040	407,197	69,763,237

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Science and technology

The committee notes the critical role that investments in defense science and technology (S&T) and basic research play in developing the revolutionary military capabilities of the future. These programs also train the next generation of U.S. scientists, engineers, and technology entrepreneurs who will maintain complex weapons and defense systems and who will assist in solving future national security challenges. The committee remains concerned about the overall funding level for defense science and research. The committee notes that the fiscal year 2006 budget request for S&T is below the previous year's requested level. If in any year from fiscal year 2001 to 2009 the budget request for these research programs does not increase by 2 percent over inflation, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65) requires the Department of Defense to certify the impact of the S&T budget on national security and to initiate a Defense Science Board study assessing the impact of the proposed budget on defense technology and the national defense.

The committee notes that the recent National Research Council report entitled "Assessment of Department of Defense Basic Research" contained a number of findings and recommendations. The report found that "in real terms the resources provided for Department of Defense basic research have declined substantially over the past decade." The report also found that there has been a recent deemphasis on "unfettered exploration" in the basic research program, which "historically has been a critical enabler of the most important breakthroughs in military capabilities." The committee is troubled by the lack of support for real innovative work at the Department, which could have serious consequences for the development of necessary future military capabilities. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of over \$30.0 million in the Department's basic research accounts.

The committee notes that the National Research Council report also made a number of recommendations to improve the execution of the basic research program. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2006, which evaluates the National Research Council recommendations to improve the Department's basic research program, and details a plan and schedule for the implementation of appropriate recommendations.

Finally, the committee has provided increases in the S&T program to support specific focus areas in fiscal year 2006, including: close to \$50.0 million for unmanned systems; approximately \$63.0 million for power technology advances; nearly \$116.0 million for force protection, transformational technologies, and training innovations; \$42.0 million in manufacturing research and process technologies; over \$105.0 million to support counterterrorism efforts; and \$68.0 million for combat casualty care and military medicine, including a targeted \$40.0 million for prevention, mitigation, and treatment of blast injuries.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations**Contract for the procurement of Future Combat System (sec. 211)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to ensure that the Future Combat System (FCS), including all projects and equipment that are a part of the FCS program, be developed and procured through a contract under the authority of Part 15 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), relating to acquisition of items by negotiated contract (48 C.F.R. 15.000 et seq.) rather than through a contract under the authority of section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136, 10 U.S.C. 2371 note).

The committee has expressed concern regarding the Army's use of an "other transaction authority" (OTA) contract vehicle to manage the FCS program. The committee does not believe that the \$20.9 billion agreement entered between the Army and the Lead Systems Integrator for the FCS program is consistent with the language and intent of section 845 authority. Section 845 authority is intended to be used for limited prototype projects, particularly those in which the Department of Defense seeks to engage non-traditional defense contractors that may be averse to the requirements imposed by a standard Department contract.

The committee notes that the Army has announced its intent to renegotiate this contract to a FAR Part 15 contract. This provision is intended to support that decision.

Joint field experiment on stability and support operations (sec. 212)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a joint field experiment focused on the transition from major combat operations to stability and support operations required to restore security, provide for immediate humanitarian needs, and begin the reconstruction activities necessary to assist a host nation in achieving self-sufficiency. The committee expects that responsibility for the conduct of the joint field experiment would be delegated to the Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command.

Recent experience in Iraq and Afghanistan has highlighted the importance of planning and training U.S. personnel to prepare for the conduct and support of stability operations in post-conflict situations. The Defense Science Board 2004 Summer Study entitled "Transition to and from Hostilities" identified the challenges the United States will face in its future stabilization and reconstruction efforts, and offered recommendations for enhancing U.S. effectiveness across the spectrum of activities from peacetime through stabilization and reconstruction. These recommendations focused on management discipline and on building and maintaining certain fundamental capabilities, now lacking, that are critical to success in stability and support operations.

In response to recent experience and the Defense Science Board study, the Secretary is taking steps to place greater emphasis on the stability operations mission in the Department of Defense plan-

ning and guidance so that the mission is fully integrated across all Department of Defense activities. The committee commends the initiative the Secretary has taken to date and urges him to continue to give this effort a high priority, to include sufficient resources, senior-level management attention, and outreach efforts to other agencies and departments of the U.S. Government who play important roles in stability and support activities.

The committee notes the establishment within the Department of State of the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization whose mission is to lead, coordinate, and institutionalize U.S. Government civilian capacity to prevent or prepare for post-conflict situations; and to help stabilize and reconstruct societies in transition from conflict or civil strife, so these societies can reach a sustainable path toward peace, democracy, and a market economy. The committee commends the Department of Defense's active support of and cooperation with this new office in the Department of State, and urges the Department of Defense to continue to deepen its coordination with the Department of State on planning for and participating in post-conflict stability operations and reconstruction efforts.

The committee believes that a joint field experiment will provide valuable insights for the Department of Defense as it endeavors to integrate stability and support operations into mainstream military operations and doctrine. The committee is concerned, however, that the Department of Defense is only one element of stability and support activities in the post-conflict environment. The committee strongly urges the participation of other departments and agencies of the U.S. Government, as well as coalition partners, in both the conduct of the joint field experiment and the formulation of recommendations to ensure that a comprehensive U.S. Government and coalition approach to future stability and support activities is developed.

The committee directs that costs associated with the conduct of this joint field experiment shall be paid from the amount authorized to be appropriated for joint experimentation, PE63727N, in fiscal year 2006.

Subtitle C—Ballistic Missile Defense

One-year extension of Comptroller General assessments of ballistic missile defense programs (sec. 221)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend until fiscal year 2007 the requirement for the Comptroller General to provide an assessment of the extent to which the Missile Defense Agency achieved the goals established for that fiscal year for each ballistic missile defense program of the Department of Defense. The provision would also modify the submittal date from February 15 to March 15 to provide additional time to complete this requirement.

Fielding of Ballistic Missile Defense Capabilities (sec. 222)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the use of funds, authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2006 or 2007 for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Missile

Defense Agency, for the development and fielding of ballistic missile defense capabilities.

Plans for test and evaluation of operational capability of the ballistic missile defense system (sec. 223)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the appropriate joint and service operational test and evaluation components of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Missile Defense Agency, to prepare a plan to test, evaluate, and characterize the operational capability of block 2006 and subsequent blocks of the ballistic missile defense system. Each plan prepared under this provision shall be appropriate for the level of technological maturity of the block to be tested, and shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E). Additionally, DOT&E shall provide a report at the conclusion of testing for each block of the ballistic missile defense system containing an assessment as to whether or not such testing was adequate to evaluate the operational capability of the block and a characterization as to the operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability of the block capability, as appropriate for the level of technological maturity of the block to be tested.

Subtitle D—High-Performance Defense Manufacturing Technology Research and Development

High performance defense manufacturing technology research and development (sec. 230)

The committee recommends a set of provisions that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to identify advanced manufacturing processes and techniques whose utilization would result in significant productivity and efficiency gains in the defense manufacturing base. The provision would direct the Under Secretary to pursue the development of innovative manufacturing processes and advanced technologies and to facilitate the creation of extended production enterprises, which leverage information technology and innovative organizational models.

In addition, the provision would direct the Under Secretary to take appropriate actions, such as establishment of agreements with relevant Department of Defense components, including the Joint Defense Manufacturing Technology Panel, to accelerate transition of transformational processes and technologies from science and technology to the defense manufacturing base. The provision would also direct the Under Secretary to develop and implement a set of activities to continuously identify and utilize improvements in innovative manufacturing processes and to diffuse best practices to industry. This may include taking steps to identify incentives for adoption of manufacturing advances in the industrial base.

Finally, to ensure that technology efforts in industry are well coordinated with future defense technology requirements, the Under Secretary may initiate one or more technology roadmapping exercises. These roadmaps would be developed jointly with industry, and would plan the development and adoption of manufacturing processes and technologies needed for future defense capabilities.

Subtitle E—Other Matters**Expansion of eligibility for leadership of Department of Defense Test Resource Management Center (sec. 241)**

The committee recommends a provision that would eliminate the requirement that the director and the deputy director of the Defense Test Resource Management Center be selected by the Secretary of Defense from among current and former civilian and military employees of the Department of Defense. Under this provision, candidates should be chosen based on their experience with test and evaluation programs regardless of employment history with the Department.

Technology transition (sec. 242)

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify the role of the Technology Transition Council, which was established in the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314) to provide advice and assistance to the manager of the Technology Transition Initiative. The provision would stipulate the duty of the council to support the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics in the development of policies to facilitate the rapid transition of technologies from the science and technology base into acquisition programs. The Council would provide advice and support to all technology transition efforts. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense, working through the Technology Transition Council, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees outlining a strategy for technology transition and detailing the impact of internal Department of Defense processes and regulations on technology transition efforts. The report would also make recommendations for improvement of technology transition and for elimination of any identified impediments. The report shall be submitted with the fiscal year 2007 budget request.

The committee is concerned that the council has been focused on one transition program, and has not met at the principal-level frequently enough to provide advice and leadership on technology transition programs across the Department. The committee believes the council should meet at least semi-annually at the principal-level, if it is to adequately fulfill its mission.

The budget for technology transition has grown by 23 percent in the last four years. During this same time period, the Department created additional programs to rapidly field new capabilities and equipment. Test and evaluation has been accelerated to accommodate immediate needs. Taken together, these developments underscore the importance of an active, senior Technology Transition Council. Senior leadership attention should focus on ensuring success of these technology transition programs, identifying and overcoming barriers to utilization of the most innovative solutions and recommending any needed policy direction for the test and evaluation process.

Prevention, mitigation, and treatment of blast injuries (sec. 243)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate a senior official as the executive agent to coordinate and manage a joint service comprehensive blast injury prevention, mitigation, and treatment program. The provision would require review and assessment of a coordinated, department-wide research effort to include: blast characterization; modeling and simulation of safe stand-off distances; “detect and defeat” capabilities; and armor design and material testing for blast, ballistic, and fire protection. The provision would also require design of a comprehensive flexible armor system and support for emerging military medical technologies, devices, and treatments specific to blast injuries.

The provision would require the executive agent to:

- (1) conduct studies of blast injury, with an emphasis on traumatic brain injury;
- (2) develop improved clinical treatment and diagnostic protocols;
- (3) develop integrated treatment approaches for service members who suffer multiple injuries from blast;
- (4) conduct three or more pilot projects to study the incidence in returning soldiers of traumatic brain injury;
- (5) develop protocols for medical tracking of members for up to five years following blast injury; and
- (6) refine and improve educational interventions for blast injury survivors and their families.

It is the committee’s intent that the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs’ Head Injury Project at Walter Reed Army Medical Center lead clinical and diagnostic services required by this provision.

The provision would also require: (1) the establishment of a training program for medical and non-medical personnel on the prevention, mitigation, and treatment of blast injuries intended to improve field and clinical training on early identification of blast injury; and (2) the expansion of treatment programs, including those at the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs’ Brain Injury Center, intended to enhance the evaluation and care of members of the Armed Forces with consequence of blast injury, especially traumatic brain injury.

The provision would further require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2007. The report would include: (1) a description of Department of Defense activities and efforts to improve the prevention, mitigation, and treatment of blast injuries; (2) a consolidated budget presentation on these programs; (3) a description of capability gaps in addressing blast injuries; (4) an explanation of collaborative work with other agencies, departments, and governments; (5) a description of efforts to disseminate blast injury research and treatment efforts; and (6) an update on the development status of comprehensive personnel protection systems.

The committee notes the change in historical patterns of wounding in the global war on terrorism due to the proliferation of blast weapons. High velocity gun shot wounds, once the predominant

cause of military casualties, represent less than 10 percent of wounds today. Advances in military medicine, protective equipment, and highly successful training efforts have led to the highest survival rates in military history, making treatment and care, especially for new or poorly understood injuries, important.

Over one-third of all U.S. injuries in Operation Iraqi Freedom and close to half of fatalities are the result of blasts. Multiple site injuries from blasts are common. Over 60 percent of head and neck injuries are the result of blasts. The committee believes it is time to focus attention and resources on a coordinated approach to addressing the blast threat from the beginning—pre-detonation defeat—through the end—full understanding of blast injuries and appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and care.

The committee recommends an increase of over \$40.0 million in targeted research, development, test and evaluation program elements for accelerated work specific to confronting blast injury prevention, mitigation, and treatment challenges. The committee also recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in the Defense Health Program to facilitate expansion of clinical trials, treatments, and studies required by this provision.

Additional Matters of Interest

Army

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
			RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY			
2040	0601101A	1	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	20,542		20,542
2040	0601102A	2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	137,898	17,500	155,398
			Advanced ground vehicle reliability research		[1,000]	
			Functionally integrated reactive surface technologies (FIRST)		[2,000]	
			Integrated desert terrain analysis research		[3,000]	
			Brain imaging deception detection		[2,500]	
			Moldable fabric armor		[2,000]	
			Low temperature vehicle research		[2,000]	
			Document exploitation		[5,000]	
2040	0601103A	3	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	67,201		67,201
2040	0601104A	4	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	81,953	6,500	88,453
			Integrated systems in sensing, imaging and communications		[2,000]	
			NOLES composite materials		[2,500]	
			Strategic defense systems manufacturing		[2,000]	
2040	0601105A	5	FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION	17,559	5,000	22,559
2040	0602105A	6	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY		[3,000]	
			Mine detection and blast mitigation		[2,000]	
			Lightweight blast containment vessel		5,000	
2040	0602120A	7	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	32,147	[3,000]	37,147
			Army small airship		[2,000]	
			Advanced detection of explosives			
2040	0602122A	8	TRACTOR HIP	7,804		7,804
2040	0602211A	9	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	34,295		34,295

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				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2040	0602270A	10	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	19,129	4,000	23,129
			Real-time laser threat warning development		[4,000]	
2040	0602303A	11	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	62,524	10,000	72,524
			Tech enhancement for area protection		[5,000]	
			Unmanned systems initiative		[5,000]	
2040	0602307A	12	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	21,139		21,139
2040	0602308A	13	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	16,013	3,000	19,013
			Surveillance and targeting robotics platform (Red Owl)		[3,000]	
2040	0602601A	14	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	64,883	9,500	74,383
			Advanced electric drive		[3,500]	
			Defense transportation energy research		[3,000]	
			Unmanned vehicle control technologies		[3,000]	
2040	0602618A	15	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	49,163	2,000	51,163
			Gun barrel coatings		[2,000]	
2040	0602622A	16	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	2,519		2,519
2040	0602623A	17	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,703		5,703
2040	0602624A	18	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	37,824	8,000	45,824
			Active coatings technology		[3,500]	
			Ultra wideband sensors		[2,000]	
			Rarefaction wave gun		[2,500]	

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				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2040	0602705A	19	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES Flexible display initiative	39,554	12,000 [4,000]	51,554
			Portable solid oxide fuel cell demonstrator		[2,000]	
			Hybrid advanced soldier power		[3,000]	
			Zinc air battery research		[3,000]	
2040	0602709A	20	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	23,823		23,823
2040	0602712A	21	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	19,293		19,293
2040	0602716A	22	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	17,482		17,482
2040	0602720A	23	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	16,417		16,417
2040	0602782A	24	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Ultra wideband chip set	21,787	2,000 [2,000]	23,787
2040	0602783A	25	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	3,590		3,590
2040	0602784A	26	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	47,046		47,046
2040	0602785A	27	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	15,207		15,207
2040	0602786A	28	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY Biosecurity research for food safety	21,707	2,500 [2,500]	24,207

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2040	0602787A	29	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	74,694	17,800	92,494
			Bio-foam sealant protein hydrogel		[2,600]	
			Non-limiting silver dressing		[1,200]	
			Armor characterization for blast, ballistic and fire protection		[3,000]	
			Hemorrhage control dressing		[2,000]	
			Warfighter face and eye protection		[1,000]	
			Surgical safety system		[2,000]	
			Bio-defense gene knockout technology		[2,000]	
			Colorimetric biosensor		[3,000]	
			Post traumatic stress disorder research		[1,000]	
2040	0603001A	30	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	63,754	30,400	63,754
2040	0603002A	31	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,160	[1,000]	75,560
			Untethered health care program		[2,000]	
			Expanded diagnosis digital imaging		[1,400]	
			Wireless medical network		[3,000]	
			Tissue engineering development on elastin biomaterials		[4,000]	
			Acute care of blast effects and head injuries		[2,000]	
			Soldier treatment and regeneration		[3,000]	
			Recombinant activated factor VII		[3,000]	
			Composite face and eye protection		[1,000]	
			Fibrogen bandage development		[3,000]	
			Applied emergency hypothermia research		[2,000]	
			Human operator performance research		[3,000]	
			Surgical wound disinfection and biological agents		[2,000]	
			Alternative vaccine delivery methods		[3,000]	

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2040	0603003A	32	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY Excalibur UAV Rotorcraft system monitoring Universal control - FADEC	48,318	15,400 [7,900] [1,500] [4,000] [2,000]	63,718
2040	0603004A	33	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY Reconfigurable tooling systems Nanotechnology manufacturing	74,927	9,000 [3,000] [6,000]	83,927
2040	0603005A	34	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOG Abrams track improvement Power electronic systems research Hydraulic hybrid vehicle technology Advanced thermal management controls Solid oxide fuel cell materials and manufacturing Fastening and joining research Next generation non-tactical vehicle propulsion Armored composite cab development program Antiballistic windshield armor Non-line of sight cannon	142,866	29,000 [3,000] [2,000] [5,000] [4,000] [3,000] [2,000] [2,000] [3,000] [3,000] [2,000]	171,866
2040	0603006A	35	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNC	12,066		12,066
2040	0603007A	36	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOL Coordinated training	6,783	3,000 [3,000]	9,783
2040	0603008A	37	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,322		45,322
2040	0603009A	38	TRACTOR HIKE	8,777		8,777

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2040	0603015A	39	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS Automated virtual environment	19,982	7,000 [3,500]	26,982
			ICT joint fires and effects trainer		[3,500]	
2040	0603020A	40	TRACTOR ROSE	4,956		4,956
2040	0603103A	41	EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY Explosive demilitarization	9,865	1,000 [1,000]	10,865
2040	0603105A	42	MILITARY HIV RESEARCH	6,842		6,842
2040	0603125A	43	COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT Advanced mobile microgrid liquid fueler	6,306	4,000 [4,000]	10,306
2040	0603238A	44	GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE/AIR DEFENSE/PRECISION STRIKE TECH	12,111		12,111
2040	0603270A	45	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	16,801		16,801
2040	0603313A	46	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY Stryker active protection system demonstration	70,066	12,000 [12,000]	82,066
2040	0603322A	47	TRACTOR CAGE	15,406		15,406
2040	0603606A	48	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,327		25,327
2040	0603607A	49	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	6,581		6,581
2040	0603654A	50	LINE-OF-SIGHT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION			
2040	0603710A	51	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	51,761		51,761
2040	0603728A	52	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	12,606		12,606
2040	0603734A	53	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY Advanced structures and composites	7,301	3,000 [3,000]	10,301
2040	0603772A	54	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECH	42,475		42,475
2040	0603024A	55	UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFICATION (UID)	1,500		1,500

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				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2040	0603305A	56	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION(NON SPACE) Army command and control visualization system	14,573	10,000	24,573
			Army MD interactive M&S management cap		[3,000]	
			Next generation interceptor materials		[2,000]	
2040	0603308A	57	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE)	9,284	[5,000]	14,284
			Sensor and communications platform		5,000	
2040	0603327A	58	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	83,063	[5,000]	87,063
			ASMD architecture analysis program		4,000	
			Single integrated space picture		[2,000]	
2040	0603619A	59	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	5,733		5,733
2040	0603627A	60	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV			
2040	0603639A	61	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	26,712		26,712
2040	0603653A	62	ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)	3,393		3,393
2040	0603747A	63	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	18,907		18,907
2040	0603766A	64	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - ADV DEV	6,885		6,885
2040	0603774A	65	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,166		5,166
2040	0603779A	66	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY		6,200	11,366
			Casting emissions reduction program		[6,200]	
2040	0603782A	67	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL	131,081		131,081
2040	0603790A	68	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,902		4,902
2040	0603801A	69	AVIATION - ADV DEV	6,249		6,249
2040	0603802A	70	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ADV DEV			
2040	0603804A	71	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	13,375		13,375
2040	0603805A	72	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION A	10,659		10,659

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				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2040	0603807A	73	MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV Extended shelf life red blood cells IV fluid warming system Lightweight portable oxygen	10,134	4,500 [1,000] [1,000] [2,500]	14,634
2040	0603827A	74	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	10,595		10,595
2040	0603850A	75	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (JMIP)	2,762		2,762
2040	0603856A	76	SCAMP BLOCK II			
2040	0603869A	77	MEDIUM EXTENDED AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM (MEADS) CONCEPTS	23,451		23,451
2040	0604201A	78	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	13,964		13,964
2040	0604220A	79	ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D			
2040	0604223A	80	COMANCHE			
2040	0604270A	81	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	32,179		32,179
2040	0604280A	82	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO JTRS program execution	156,665	-39,400 [-39,400]	117,265
2040	0604321A	83	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	7,973		7,973
2040	0604328A	84	TRACTOR CAGE	16,099		16,099
2040	0604329A	85	COMMON MISSILE			
2040	0604601A	86	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	34,627		34,627
2040	0604604A	87	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,886		1,886
2040	0604609A	88	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-SDD			
2040	0604611A	89	JAVELIN			
2040	0604622A	90	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES Future tactical truck system advanced concept technology demo	3,415	10,000 [10,000]	13,415
2040	0604633A	91	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	4,508		4,508

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2040	0604642A	92	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES HMMWV bloc improvement program		5,000 [5,000]	5,000
2040	0604645A	93	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)-SDD	3,065,629		3,065,629
2040	0604646A	94	NON-LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM	231,554		231,554
2041	0604647A	95	NON-LINE OF SIGHT CANNON	107,587		107,587
2040	0604710A	96	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD	26,449		26,449
2040	0604713A	97	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	3,383		3,383
2040	0604715A	98	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD	61,090		61,090
2040	0604716A	99	TERRAIN INFORMATION - SDD			
2040	0604726A	100	INTEGRATED METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT SYSTEM			
2040	0604741A	101	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE - SDD	29,012		29,012
2040	0604742A	102	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	40,572		40,572
2040	0604746A	103	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	54		54
2040	0604760A	104	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD	22,057		22,057
2040	0604766A	105	TACTICAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS - SDD			
2040	0604768A	106	ARMY TACTICAL MISSILE SYSTEM (ATACMS)			
2040	0604770A	107	JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM (JSTAF)			
2040	0604778A	108	POSITIONING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (SPACE)			
2040	0604780A	109	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE			
2040	0604783A	110	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	37,471		37,471
2040	0604801A	111	AVIATION - SDD	5,092		5,092
2040	0604802A	112	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD	87,034		87,034
2040	0604804A	113	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD	13,353		13,353

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2040	0604805A	114	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - SDD	393,062	-268,900	124,162
			JTRS program execution		[-268,900]	
2040	0604807A	115	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPME	5,627		5,627
2040	0604808A	116	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD	80,560		80,560
2040	0604814A	117	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	113,368		113,368
2040	0604817A	118	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	2,973		2,973
2040	0604818A	119	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTW	66,980		66,980
2040	0604819A	120	LOSAT			
2040	0604820A	121	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	5,080		5,080
2040	0604822A	122	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBs)	71,119		71,119
2040	0604823A	123	FIREFINDER	46,061		46,061
2040	0604827A	124	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL	57,818		57,818
2040	0604854A	125	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS	5,476		5,476
2040	0604865A	126	PATRIOT PAC-3 THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE ACQUISITION			
2040	0604869A	127	PATRIOT/MEADS COMBINED AGGREGATE PROGRAM (CAP)	288,785	1,000	289,785
			Patriot/MEADS protected sim and test link		[1,000]	
2040	0605013A	128	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	63,662		63,662
2040	0604256A	129	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	23,796		23,796
2040	0604258A	130	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,855	3,000	13,855
			UAV ice protection		[3,000]	
2040	0604759A	131	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	64,498		64,498
2040	0605103A	132	RAND ARROYO CENTER	23,800		23,800
2040	0605301A	133	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	154,535		154,535
2040	0605326A	134	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	31,653		31,653

Title II-RDT and E
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Acct</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2040	0605502A	135	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	369,943		369,943
2040	0605601A	136	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	62,687		62,687
2040	0605602A	137	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	38,306		38,306
2040	0605604A	138	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	17,688		17,688
2040	0605605A	139	DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	2,748		2,748
2040	0605606A	140	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	8,829		8,829
2040	0605702A	141	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	15,517		15,517
2040	0605706A	142	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	4,710		4,710
2040	0605709A	143	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	75,993		75,993
2040	0605712A	144	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	57,305		57,305
2040	0605716A	145	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	9,437		9,437
2040	0605718A	146	SIMULATION & MODELING FOR ACQ, RQTS, & TNG (SMART)	54,269		54,269
2040	0605801A	147	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	32,237	6,000	38,237
2040	0605803A	148	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES		[6,000]	
			High performance computing research			
2040	0605805A	149	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	16,922		16,922
2040	0605857A	150	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	4,014		4,014
2040	0605898A	151	MANAGEMENT HQ - R&D	12,908		12,908
2040	0603778A	152	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	114,297		114,297
2040	0102419A	153	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	106,420		106,420
2040	0203610A	154	DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WMD			
2040	0203726A	155	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	16,064		16,064
2040	0203735A	156	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	12,030		12,030
2040	0203740A	157	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	44,903		44,903

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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2040	0203744A	158	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	409,103		409,103
2040	0203752A	159	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,066		2,066
2040	0203758A	160	DIGITIZATION	12,343		12,343
2040	0203759A	161	FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	20,201		20,201
2040	0203801A	162	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	16,188		16,188
2040	0203802A	163	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	23,560		23,560
2040	0203806A	164	TRACTOR RUT			
2040	0203808A	165	TRACTOR CARD	6,797		6,797
2040	0208010A	166	JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	24,906		24,906
2040	0208053A	167	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	12,854		12,854
2040	0208058A	168	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	3,261		3,261
2040	0301359A	169	SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	[]		[]
2040	0301555A	170	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	[]		[]
2040	0301556A	171	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[]		[]
2040	0303028A	172	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,992		2,992
2040	0303140A	173	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	22,903	1,000	23,903
			Retinal/iris multimodal biometrics		[1,000]	
2040	0303141A	174	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	79,752		79,752
2040	0303142A	175	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	58,659		58,659
2040	0303150A	176	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	13,647		13,647
2040	0303158A	177	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	1,696		1,696
2040	0305114A	178	TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM			
2040	0305204A	179	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (JMIP)	139,610		139,610
2040	0305206A	180	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS (JMIP)	5,398		5,398

Title II-RDT and E
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				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2040	0305208A	181	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS (JMIP)	91,587		91,587
2040	0702239A	182	AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	994		994
2040	0708045A	183	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	68,505	17,000	85,505
			Advanced modeling technology for titanium machining		[4,500]	
			Manufacturing systems demonstration		[4,000]	
			Super-pulse laser processing technology		[3,500]	
			Packaging and interconnection technology		[3,000]	
			Virtual parts engineering research		[2,000]	
2040	1001018A	184	NATO JOINT STARS	569		569
2040	XXXXXXXX	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,966		3,966
			Total, RDT&E Army	9,733,824	-17,000	9,716,824

Army basic research

The budget request included \$137.9 million in PE 61102A, for defense research sciences. The committee is concerned with the long term viability of the defense research program, especially those efforts geared at developing innovative solutions to address emerging and future challenges. Ongoing work in the areas of materials and composites for flexible armor, neuroscience, textiles with embedded sensors, efficient vehicle operations, and basic terrain analysis modeling and simulation are a few of the many research examples that contribute to meeting the needs of the warfighter. The committee recommends an increase of \$12.5 million in PE 61102A for expansion of Army basic science, including \$2.5 million for research in brain imaging deception detection; \$2.0 million for moldable fabric armor to increase force protection options; \$2.0 million for functionally integrated reactive surface technologies to develop protective, intelligent, and adaptive textiles; \$2.0 million to enable transition of low temperature vehicle research; \$3.0 million for desert terrain analysis research; and \$1.0 million for advanced ground vehicle reliability research.

Document exploitation

The budget request included no funding for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army, for Security Defense Research Sciences, in PE 61102A, for development of advanced document exploitation equipment.

Portable, rugged document exploitation equipment is currently not widely available to military personnel operating in deployed, austere environments. The technology exists to develop lightweight equipment that can scan documents, quickly search for important information in native languages, and transmit potentially valuable documents back to exploitation facilities quickly, thus providing battlefield commanders with rapid exploitation of captured information. Recent experiences in Afghanistan and Iraq have demonstrated the value of such capabilities and the requirement for additional, improved capabilities.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 61102A, to continue development, product improvement, and fielding of portable document exploitation systems.

Army university research

The budget request included \$82.0 million in PE 61104A, for university and industry research centers. Significant advances in materials technologies, materials processing, and secure communications require continued fundamental research to serve as the building blocks for Army future combat systems. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.5 million in PE 61104A for university research, including \$2.0 million for strategic defense systems manufacturing technology basic research; \$2.5 million for expanded continuation of the nanotubes optimized for lightweight exceptional strength composite project; \$2.0 million for integrated systems in sensing, imaging, and communications research to provide secure optical connections.

Advanced mine detection and blast mitigation

The budget request included \$17.6 million in PE 62105A, for materials technology. Army materials research efforts in blast resistant structures, composites, and the equipment to test them contribute to immediate and long term force protection needs. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 62105A for expansion of promising materials technology research, including \$3.0 million for advanced mine detection and blast mitigation and \$2.0 million for lightweight blast containment vessel development, improved computational simulation capabilities, and early testing of optimized vessel designs.

Army small airship

The budget request included \$32.1 million in PE 62120A, for sensors and electronic survivability. Asymmetric threats and unpredictable battlefields increase the importance of sensors in spotting and preventing hostile action and in targeting assets. An adaptive, modular, autonomous vehicle capable of operating in a variety of environments and performing various functions during a single mission should provide the warfighter with an important stand off tool.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 62120A to provide focused attention on solving some of the technical challenges involved in autonomous control, adaptability between tethered and untethered flight, and load exchange for a small airship surveillance system.

Detection and neutralization of improved explosive devices

The budget request included \$32.1 million in PE 62120A, for sensors and electronics survivability and \$49.5 million in PE 62782N, for mine and expeditionary warfare applied research. The Department of Defense is pursuing a broad short and long term research effort to confront the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Substantial achievements made in the areas of sensors, jammers, and pre detonation devices support current operations. As efforts continue to move solutions to the field as quickly as possible, an additional avenue of exploration is underway to invent more comprehensive tools for IED neutralization. Many IEDs are remotely initiated using inexpensive commercial electronics. These control mechanisms may all be subject to a low level of electricity leakage, which could be detected at a considerable distance with special equipment.

The committee supports the Department's efforts to explore alternative and imaginative approaches to combating the IED threat in the long-term. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62120A to accelerate development of an innovative remote sensor monitoring technology designed to lead to a mobile test bed for advanced stand-off detection of explosives. The committee further recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 62782N for development of a field prototype detection and neutralization device.

Real-time laser threat warning development

The budget request included \$19.1 million in PE 62270A, for electronic warfare technology. The Army supports key goals in the area of battlespace survivability and acquisition of enemy targets under this account. The ability to detect heat seeking missiles and those guided by lasers with real-time location of the laser source and identification of the source characteristics would enhance missile countermeasure efforts. The committee recommends an increase in PE 62270A of \$4.0 million to continue development of a prototype to field test a high performance, low cost laser threat warning and missile countermeasure system utilizing MEMS-based beam steering technology.

Army unmanned systems initiative

The budget request included \$62.5 million in PE 62303A, for missile technology. As use of unmanned aerial vehicles increases, integration tools, testing processes, and training procedures must keep pace. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 62303A for an unmanned systems initiative and expanded testing of unmanned vehicles and teams of vehicles during long, autonomous flights. The program would also develop airspace management procedures for vehicles with different payloads, and would provide joint training for control of vehicle weapons assignments and on the use of communication protocols.

Technology enhancement for area protection

The budget request included \$62.5 million in PE 62303A for missile technology. The committee is aware that the Army has identified the enhanced area air defense system (EAADS) as the key element in defending against rockets, artillery and mortars, as well as unmanned aerial vehicles and cruise missiles. While the Army continues to develop radar elements to support EAADS, the committee is aware of the need to evolve the systems integration tools and technologies necessary to operate a comprehensive battlefield system to address the threat.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 62303A for the enhanced area protection and survivability science and technology program to develop technologies to be integrated into force protection systems to support EAADS requirements, as well as near-term force protection for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Multifunctional robot platform

The budget request included \$16.0 million in PE 62308A, for advanced concepts and simulations. Various robotic platforms with force protection applications under development by the Army show promise in addressing sniper, mortar, and rocket propelled grenade threats. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 62308A for rapid integration of optical technology and advanced acoustic detection and direction finding hardware into the robot enhanced detection outpost with lasers platform (RedOwl).

Combat vehicle and automotive technology

The budget request included \$64.9 million in PE 62601A, for combat vehicle and automotive technology. Component technologies

explored under this account support the Army's current and future combat and tactical vehicle fleets. Present engine systems fail to provide adequate measurement and data retrieval necessary to increase engine efficiency, resulting in faster fuel burn rates.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.5 million in PE 62601A for development of advanced electric drives designed to result in easily replaceable, quiet, robust engines with greater power density and torque.

The committee further recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in PE 62601A to address the needs of the Department of Defense for alternative fuels and fundamental research on robotic ground vehicles. Specifically, the committee recommends increases of \$3.0 million for a defense transportation energy research project focused on military use of advanced fuels; and \$3.0 million for unmanned vehicle control technologies to increase control, vision, and navigation systems in robotic ground vehicles.

Gun barrel coatings

The budget request included \$49.2 million in PE 62618A, for ballistics technology. Gun barrel wear accounts for nearly 80 percent of annual armament costs. Hard ceramic coatings such as titanium nitride could increase the wear and the life of such armaments by as much as five to eight times over current processes, with a projected proportionate reduction in armament costs. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62618A for the development of hard, wear-resistant coatings for the inside surfaces of gun barrels.

Active coatings technology

The budget request included \$37.8 million in PE 62624A, for weapons and munitions technology. Selected research in the areas of advanced, adaptable armor and coatings to protect personnel and equipment from ballistic and blast threats is approaching the testing phase. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.5 million in PE 62624A for research and development of longer lasting, cost-effective coatings that adapt to conditions in real-time.

Sonic rarefaction wave gun technology

The budget request included \$37.8 million in PE 62624A, for weapons and munitions technology. The Army's plan to acquire lighter, faster, more expeditionary vehicles affects requirements for vehicle-mounted weapons systems. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in PE 62624A for the rarefaction wave gun. This gun shows potential for 50 percent weight and heat reductions and 75 percent reduced recoil while at the same time maintaining current muzzle energy.

Ultra wideband sensors

The budget request included \$37.8 million in PE 62624A, for weapons and munitions technology. Today's military faces battlefields in neighborhoods, small towns, and cities as often as in open deserts, forests, or jungles. Advanced sensors and imaging resolution combined with unmanned platforms make possible extended visibility and situational awareness. One current challenge to

achieving full battlespace awareness involves through-the-wall sight. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62624A for advanced research on a hand-portable through-wall radar system.

Army man-portable power

The budget request included \$39.6 million in PE 62705A, for electronics and electronic devices. The Army needs battery systems to deliver reliable, lightweight, constant and, when needed, high surge power, especially for the dismounted soldier. The zinc air battery system has the potential to provide at least twice the energy density as other battery systems and up to 4 times or more the high discharge or constant power rate as common battery systems.

The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in PE 62705A for accelerated advances in man-portable power, including \$3.0 million to develop prototype designs for the zinc air battery; \$2.0 million for a portable solid oxide fuel cell power generation demonstrator capable of using JP-8 fuel; and \$3.0 million for a hybrid advanced soldier power system that, when coupled with device-specific adapters, would power existing and legacy gear for 72-hour autonomous missions.

Flexible Display Initiative

The budget request includes \$39.6 million in PE 62705A, for electronics and electronic devices, including \$5.0 million, for the Flexible Display Center. Equipment, materials, and technology on flexible displays and microelectronics facilitate creation of next generation communication products, which are key to the Army's transformation efforts. The Army's planned funding for flexible display research is insufficient for the manufacturing capability necessary to support the Army's stated goals for displays and does not include a tools and materials component. The competitively bid, peer-reviewed Flexible Display Initiative achieves a 62 percent industry cost share in leveraging the Army's research funding. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in PE 62705A for the Flexible Display Initiative to undertake additional materials and manufacturing technology projects aimed at ensuring the Army meets flexible display goals in a timely manner.

Ultra wideband chipset

The budget request included \$21.8 million in PE 62782A, for command, control, and communications technology. The Army invested in ultra wideband radio technology with the potential to provide extremely covert communications platforms, situational awareness, and through-wall and ground penetrating radar. The developed technology, which is compatible with, but not dependent on current and future communication systems, requires transition funds for integration and pre-production prototyping. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62782A for transition of the ultra wideband radio frequency chipset to meet Army power consumption, range, and bit rate requirements.

Biosecurity research for food safety

The budget request included \$21.7 million in PE 62786A, for warfighter technology, but no funding for food security and safety monitoring capabilities. The Army must protect the U.S. military's food supply and associated supply chain infrastructures. Technologies to rapidly and reliably detect food contaminants would positively impact soldier health, performance, and effectiveness. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in PE 62786A for development of methods and equipment to detect real-time biohazards in the food supply.

Army medicine for mitigation and treatment of blast injuries

The budget request included \$74.7 million in PE 62787A, for medical technology and \$45.2 million in PE 63002A, for medical advanced technology. Care for uniformed personnel, including adaptation to changing wound patterns and long-term quality of life for injured combat veterans, are key priorities for the committee and are the focus of a Blast Injury Prevention, Mitigation, and Treatment Initiative under section 243 of this Act.

The committee recommends a series of increases in PE 62787A and PE 63002A to advance emerging, life saving medical technologies and to accelerate testing, trials, and production of new devices and treatments. Specifically, the committee recommends project increases in PE 62787A totaling \$9.8 million and in PE 63002A totaling \$18.0 million for the following projects.

Under PE 62787A, the committee recommends:

- (1) \$2.6 million for a biofoam bleeding sealant for battlefield trauma for further development of existing protein hydrogel technology and acceleration of approval to field the product to forward surgical teams;
- (2) \$1.2 million for non-linting silver antimicrobial wound dressing technology that would combine infection protection and fluid transport over a period of days for use in forward locations or in the event that medical care is not readily available;
- (3) \$2.0 million for the hemorrhage control (Chitosan) dressing, to support an Army unfunded need to conduct research on internal application of the bandage;
- (4) \$1.0 million for warfighter face and eye injury protection and a two-year accelerated development process to test performance of a new composite face shield; and
- (5) \$3.0 million to augment Army work in characterization of armor for blast, ballistic, and fire protection.

Under PE 63002A, the committee recommends:

- (1) \$3.0 million for advanced tissue engineering techniques to rapidly deploy replacement blood vessels and other tissues, which have been demonstrated to form new cell layers in a matter of hours, compared to days or weeks under current treatments;
- (2) \$2.0 million for advances in solid treatment regeneration and the science of regenerative medicine to explore novel approaches to restoration of biological function after injury and the science of tissue engineering, cellular therapies, bio-sur-

gery, and artificial and bio-hybrid organ devices to reduce mortality and morbidity from battlefield injuries;

(3) \$4.0 million for acute care of blast effects and head injuries including a focused effort on research and data collection specific to blast injuries involving concussions and persistent symptoms;

(4) \$3.0 million for accelerated research and approval of forward use of recombinant activated factor VII by medics at the point of injury to greatly increase survival times prior to surgery;

(5) \$1.0 million for the advanced development of the composite warfighter face and eye protection;

(6) \$2.0 million for applied emergency hypothermia research to support innovative suspended animation and delayed resuscitation treatment directed at saving those severely injured in combat; and

(7) \$3.0 million for continued development of the fibrogen bandage.

Bio-defense detection and treatment

The budget request included \$74.7 million in PE 62787A, for medical technology and \$45.2 million in PE 63003A, for medical advanced technology. The Army needs easy-to-use devices to reliably detect the presence of bio-warfare agents. Upon detection and identification, the Army also requires new medicines to protect military personnel from biological agents. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 62787A for accelerated research and development of a colorimetric biosensor device that would provide deployed units with a rapid, one-step, disposable bacterial pathogen detector.

The committee further recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62787A for enhanced research on a bio-defense gene knockout technology designed to enable treatment and prevention regimes against bio-warfare agents. The proposed technology would improve current, single-agent defenses and would counter agents possessing drug resistant or other bio-engineered features.

Finally, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 63002A for bio-defense medical technologies; \$3.0 million for expansion of research to apply alternative vaccine delivery technologies to combination treatments against anthrax, plague, toxic shock, and botulism; and \$2.0 million for continued research and timely clinical trials on the surgical wound disinfection and biological agents project.

Posttraumatic stress disorder diagnostic tools

The budget request included \$74.7 million in PE 62787A, for medical technology. Accurate and timely diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) supports recovery and a higher quality of life for combat veterans. Additional basic research, early clinical trials, and development of predictive tools lead to accurate identification of PTSD conditions and would assist medical personnel in distinguishing posttraumatic stress from traumatic brain injuries. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in PE 62787A for PTSD research.

Surgical safety system

The budget request included \$74.7 million in PE 62787A, for medical technology. One of many areas of exploration for improved combat medical care involves advanced information technologies for remote monitoring and improved patient management in deployed surgical environments. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62787A for the surgical safety system to support goals of the Army's Operating Room of the Future concept.

Human operator performance research

The budget request included \$45.2 million in PE 63003A, for medical advanced technology. Soldiers confront numerous risk factors and toxic agents present in military environments. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63003A for a program to assess, develop, and advance computer-based testing technologies. The resulting diagnostic capabilities would determine human reactions to proposed toxic agent treatments and countermeasures.

Wireless and digital medical improvements

The budget request included \$45.2 million in PE 63002A, for medical advanced technology, but no funding for acceleration of wireless capabilities and records digitization. The use of wireless networks and computerized medical files reduces time spent by military medical personnel in processing, accessing, and updating medical records. Development of a wireless, adaptable network would accelerate accurate and efficient patient care, reduce errors, and facilitate transfer of medical records.

The committee recommends an increase in PE 63002A of \$1.4 million for a pilot program to implement use of wireless medical records at Walter Reed Medical Center. The committee further recommends increases of \$1.0 million in PE 63002A for the untethered healthcare project and development of technologies to facilitate remote triage and improve casualty status and assessment and \$2.0 million for expanded diagnosis through digital imaging recognition. This research will produce digitally accessible files to help attending physicians accelerate the diagnosis and treatment of service members in-theater and in medical care facilities.

Reconfigurable tooling systems

The budget request included \$48.3 million in PE 63003A, for advanced aviation technology. Many Army aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles contain components composed of fiber-reinforced materials. When these parts require repair, delays in maintenance and availability of replacements adversely affect readiness. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 63003A for completion of a portable, reconfigurable tooling system capable of creating the specific repair tools and aviation composite materials at the maintenance site.

Rotorcraft system monitoring

The budget request included \$48.3 million in PE 63003A, for aviation advanced technology. Helicopters play an important role in support, relief, and combat missions throughout the world. Timely

improvement of maintenance techniques, procedures, and automatic optimized digital engine controls are critical to supporting the increased use of and reliance on these platforms. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.5 million in PE 63003A, including \$1.5 million for integrated rotorcraft system monitoring and \$4.0 million for the universal control-full authority digital engine control project.

Unmanned tactical combat vehicles

The budget request included \$48.2 million in PE 63003A, for aviation advanced technology and \$82.5 million in PE 63114N, for power projection advanced technology, but no funding for a prototype unmanned combat aerial vehicle designed specifically for emergency rapid response. The committee is aware of the near-term requirement for a cost-effective, survivable, tactical unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV) capable of reaching conflict areas in a timely manner, engaging and destroying targets of opportunity, providing overhead coverage at trouble spots, such as roadside ambushes, and operating without runways or launch mechanisms. The committee recommends an increase in PE 63003A of \$7.9 million and in PE 63114N of \$1.0 million to address this requirement through construction of two proof of principle Excalibur demonstrators.

Mid-range munition

The budget request included \$74.9 million in PE 63004A, for weapons and munitions advanced technology, including \$10.0 million for the mid-range munition. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in PE 63004A to accelerate development of the mid-range munition to meet targeted prototyping, demonstration, and fielding time frames.

Nanotechnology manufacturing

The budget request included \$74.9 million in PE 63004A, for weapons and munitions advanced technology. Research efforts to produce composite structures and new materials constructed from the nano-scale for weapons, munitions, and fire control applications will require unique, efficient manufacturing processes. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63004A for nanotechnology manufacturing.

Abrams track improvement

The budget request included \$142.9 million in PE 63005A, for combat vehicle and automotive advanced technology. The Army strives to reduce life cycle costs and maintenance requirements while increasing reliability for mission critical hardware such as the Abrams tank, even as operations in current theaters tax mechanical limits. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63005A for production and qualification testing of a new Abrams track, which could reduce life cycle costs by 20 percent while increasing reliability, availability, and maintainability of the component and the equipment.

Combat vehicle advanced development

The budget request included \$142.9 million in PE 63005A, for combat vehicle and automotive advanced technology. The committee recommends an increase of \$26.0 million in PE 63005A for the expanded development of automotive technologies in support of Army transformation goals for a lighter, more lethal force with heightened security and survivability. Specifically, the committee recommends increases of: \$4.0 million for advanced thermal management; \$2.0 million for a collaborative approach to a non-line-of-sight cannon and mortar; \$3.0 million for a composite armored cab; \$2.0 million for fastening and joining research; \$2.0 million for power electronic systems research; \$5.0 million for hydraulic hybrid vehicle technology; \$2.0 million for next generation nontactical vehicle propulsion; \$3.0 million for solid oxide fuel cell materials and manufacturing; and \$3.0 million for an anti-ballistic windshield armor designed for rapid installation, better operator visibility, and higher levels of projectile protection.

Coordinated training

The budget request included \$6.8 million in PE 63007A, for manpower, personnel, and training advanced technology. The Army is working to ensure that the “human component” of warfighting keeps pace with the transformation in systems, weapons, equipment, and requirements. Development of more effective collective training methods, which include a standardized program to capture the latest lessons learned from current combat operations, would reduce the time required for training and practicing critical new skills. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63007A for continued development of the battle command team training program and incorporation of realistic, relevant, and timely practice events for use by commanders and battle staff.

Advanced simulated training

The budget request included \$20.0 million in PE 63015A, for next generation training and simulation systems. The joint fires and effects training system typifies leading edge simulator technology currently in use. The committee commends the Army for its innovative approach to highly immersive and successful training and simulation environments. Realistic training has been credited in part with a reduction in casualty rates as troops preparing for deployment learn from those who are in theater or who are just returning.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.5 million in PE 63015A for development of additional, deployable modules for the joint fires and effects training system. The committee further recommends an increase of \$3.5 million in PE 63015A for the final phase of the CAVE automatic virtual environment project to produce a fully self-sustaining visualization laboratory in support of environmental science research and military training for desert conditions.

Explosive demilitarization

The budget request included \$9.9 million in PE 63103A, for explosive demilitarization technology. The Army supports programs

under this account to develop safe, efficient, environmentally-compliant technologies to enhance existing methods for munitions resource recovery, recycling, and treatment. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in PE 63103A for development of a demilitarization approach that incorporates an innovative solid fuel feed technology with a modified reactor.

Alternative fuel supplies

The budget request included \$6.3 million in PE 63125A, for combating terrorism technology development. Adequate, reliable, and cost-efficient fuel supplies are important for military operations in changing environments with logistical supply chain challenges. Portable, alternative fuel systems continue to offer possible long-term solutions, if successfully configured to meet military requirements. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in PE 63125A for continued development of advanced mobile microgrid fueler systems to demonstrate innovations in converting biomass to synthetic gas or synfuel. The advanced fueler system would complement the ongoing Army Advanced Mobile Microgrid program, and would provide a reduced logistical footprint when deployed and backup power in case of grid failure.

Stryker vehicle active protection system demonstration

The budget request included \$70.1 million in PE 63313A for missile and rocket advanced technology development, including \$5.0 million for integration of the close-in active protection system (CIAPS) into the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), but no funding for CIAPS integration into a Stryker vehicle. In fiscal year 2005, the Army demonstrated that a prototype CIAPS mounted on a light armored vehicle could defeat rocket propelled grenades (RPGs). The committee supports any initiative that fields systems that provides additional force protection capabilities to our troops. HMMWVs and Stryker vehicles deployed to Operation Iraqi Freedom require RPG protection. The committee understands that the need and opportunity for integrating CIAPS technology on Stryker emerged after planning for the fiscal year budget request was completed. The committee recommends an increase of \$12.0 million in PE 63313A for a Stryker active protection system, for a total authorization of \$82.1 million in PE 63313A.

Advanced structures and composites

The budget request included \$7.3 million in PE 63734A, for military engineering advanced technology. Early in a military deployment, the majority of military personnel live in soft shelters or tents. In current conflicts, nearly every position is vulnerable to attack. The Army is exploring lightweight, affordable, rapidly deployable, forward construction methods that provide ballistic protection. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63734A to accelerate solutions that employ hybrid wood and advanced fiber material and structure systems to combine cost efficiency, ease of assembly, and ballistic protection.

Army command and control visualization system

The budget request included \$14.6 million in PE 63305A for Army system integration (non space), but no funding for interactive modeling and simulation management capabilities.

The committee notes that effective modeling and simulation is necessary for the development of missile defense and other military capabilities. Next generation architectural solutions for command and control and situational awareness are now being developed. The committee recognizes that funding could be used to mature technology and continue to combine government furnished components and commercial, off-the-shelf products to support the warfighter from the classroom to the field.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63305A to support continued development of interactive modeling and simulation management capabilities of the Army Space and Missile Defense Command to support the warfighter.

Interactive modeling and simulation management

The budget request included \$14.6 million in PE 63305A for missile defense systems integration, but no funding for interactive modeling and simulation management capability.

The committee notes that effective modeling and simulation is essential to the development of missile defense and other military capabilities. Likewise, a process to coordinate and manage activities related to the verification and validation of modeling and simulation tools is needed to support these capabilities.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 63305A for development of technologies and processes to support verification and validation of modeling and simulation.

Next generation interceptor materials

The budget request included \$14.6 million in PE 63305A for Army missile defense system integration, but no funding for next generation interceptor (NGI) materials research.

Next generation ballistic missile interceptors will be designed to intercept longer range and more complex threats. To intercept complex threats, lightweight and highly maneuverable kill vehicles are required. The NGI materials research program proposes developing both a lightweight composite missile launcher and an advanced composite kill vehicle airframe. The Department of the Army and the Missile Defense Agency has assessed this item to have high military value.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 63305A for next generation interceptor materials research for development of lightweight composite missile launchers and advanced composite kill vehicle airframes.

Long loiter sensor and communications platform

The budget request included \$9.3 million in PE 63308A for Army missile defense system integration, but no funding for near-space long loiter sensor and communications.

The Army currently maintains a fleet of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) that utilize Air Force space-borne sensors and communications devices to provide direct surveillance and reconnaissance

support to the warfighter in theater. The committee understands that a near-space long loiter craft able to continually view the entire theater of operations could provide significant operational cost savings by decreasing the numbers of UAVs and other sensors necessary for reconnaissance, surveillance, and blue force tracking.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 63308A to refine the requirements, conduct concept evaluations, and develop integrated test beds to assess the capabilities of programs related to sensor payloads for near-space long loitering craft.

Architecture Analysis Program

The budget request included \$81.0 million in PE 63327A for air and missile defense system engineering, but no funding for the Air, Space, and Missile Defense Architecture Analysis Program (A3P).

A3P is a modeling and simulation effort to assist in the systems analysis of air, space, and missile defense capabilities to provide an effective defense against cruise missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, aircraft, rockets, artillery, and ballistic missiles of all ranges. The committee recognizes that these simulation capabilities are necessary to support air, space, and missile defense efforts across a broad spectrum of military operations from major theater wars to homeland security.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 63327A for A3P to support air, space, and missile defense modeling and simulation.

Single Integrated Space Picture

The budget request included \$83.1 million in PE 63327A for Air and Missile Defense Systems Engineering, of which \$15.0 million is for the Single Integrated Space Picture (SISP) program.

SISP is an initiative within the Combatant Commanders Integrated Command and Control System program to provide an integrated picture of space capabilities, threats, and operations. The committee notes that the Army Missile and Space initiative has included work to develop decision support software for use by space operators in support of joint operations center commanders. The software is designed to receive and integrate information from multiple sources, providing a consolidated picture to improve space situational awareness. The committee recommends an addition of \$2.0 million in PE 63327A for the continued development, production, and field demonstration of this software.

Casting Emissions Reduction Program

The budget request included \$5.17 million in PE 63779A for environmental quality technology demonstration/validation, but no funding for the Casting Emissions Reduction Program (CERP). The CERP is validating advanced materials and processes for the reduction of hazardous emissions from foundry operations, advancing emission measurement methods for the Department of Defense and related industries, and is supporting lightweight metals technology transfer to fulfill military requirements. The committee recommends funding CERP to continue to improve manufacturing technologies used to produce casting materials such as aluminum

and titanium to assist the Army in achieving its goal of becoming a lighter, more highly-mobile fighting force.

The committee recommends an increase of \$6.2 million in PE 63779A for the CERP.

Advanced Army medical systems

The budget request included \$10.1 million in PE 63807A, for medical systems advanced development. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in PE 63807A to accelerate deployment of medical treatments to mitigate blast injuries. Specifically, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million for an Army requirement to pursue approval of the intravenous fluids warming system; \$2.5 million to produce a safe, portable oxygen system for patients during evacuations; and \$1.0 million to extend the shelf life of red blood cells by 6 weeks.

Joint Tactical Radio System

The budget request included a total of \$923.7 million for the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) development across the Department of Defense. JTRS is intended to provide seamless, real-time communications among warfighters—through voice, data, and video—within and across the services through software programmable radio technology. Service requirements are “clustered” so that similar requirements can be met with a single acquisition effort. The lead service for each acquisition effort serves as the cluster manager. The Army is the manager for JTRS clusters 1 and 5 radios; the Special Operations Command is the manager for cluster 2 radios; and the Navy and Air Force are the managers for cluster 3 and 4 radios, respectively. In March 2005, the Department restructured the JTRS program to include a new Joint Program Executive Office (PEO), which will coordinate JTRS development.

The budget request included \$156.7 million in PE 64280A, for JTRS waveform development and Program Management Office (PMO) activities; \$393.1 million in PE 64805A, including \$375.0 million for JTRS cluster 1 and JTRS cluster 5 hardware development; and \$23.5 million in PE 64201A for JTRS aviation hardware development and integration. This funding supports Army JTRS responsibilities as the Joint Program Management Office and clusters 1 and 5 manager.

The committee has supported the JTRS program in the past and continues to believe that a software programmable radio is achievable despite the technical challenges associated thus far with JTRS program development. However, the committee is concerned about recent events regarding JTRS.

a. The program faces a 30-month delay due to a JTRS hardware redesign to meet National Security Agency certification requirements.

b. On January 14, 2005, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, issued a partial “stop work” order to the JTRS cluster 1 contractor so that the contractor could focus the program on the early operational assessment of the program’s maturity and capabilities.

c. On April 25, 2005, the JTRS cluster 1 contractor was issued a “show cause” letter indicating the JTRS program

would be terminated in 30 days unless the contractor could satisfactorily answer questions regarding cost, performance, and schedule.

The committee believes that the stop work and potential contract termination actions will require a significant amount of time for resolution and will require a JTRS program restructure or rebase-line. Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$39.4 million in PE 64280A for a total authorization of \$117.3 million; a decrease of \$193.9 million in PE 64805A for cluster 1 and cluster 5 radio development to reflect a “stop work” order; and a decrease of \$75.0 million in PE 64805A for cluster 1 radio development, for a total authorization of \$124.2 million for PE 64805A, including \$106.1 million for JTRS cluster 1 and JTRS cluster 5 hardware development.

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–287) appropriated \$111.5 million for the procurement of JTRS cluster 1 radios, originally intended to be procured under a low rate initial procurement contract for a first quarter fiscal year 2007 multi-service operational test and evaluation. Based on recent events, these funds cannot be executed as appropriated. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to request reprogramming of fiscal year 2005 JTRS procurement funding into PE 64280A to continue development of the JTRS waveform and common operating environment and architecture so as not to affect the development and fielding of other JTRS clusters. The committee is concerned that the Department has not placed sufficient emphasis and funding on developing new antenna technologies and should make this a priority when the JTRS program is restructured.

Tactical vehicle modifications

The budget request included no funding in PE 64642A, for light tactical wheeled vehicle development. The Army’s current operation tempo demands that advances in lightweight materials, advanced load handling, intelligent control systems, ballistic protection systems, embedded diagnostics, and suspension systems be developed and spiraled into the field as soon as possible. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 64642A for the research and development of spiral technologies for the wheeled tactical vehicle fleet, for a total authorization of \$5.0 million.

Future tactical truck system

The budget request included \$3.4 million in PE 64622A, for family of heavy tactical vehicle development, which conducts system development and demonstration of heavy tactical vehicles to support combat and combat support missions.

The budget request included \$1.0 million in PE 62601A, for the Future Tactical Truck System (FTTS). The committee understands that a key enabler of the Army’s tactical wheeled vehicle strategy is the Expedited Modernization Initiative Procedure process, an initiative designed to identify and use industry’s investments in advanced technologies. The EMIP process will be conducted in parallel with the FTTS Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) that will assess key technologies and emerging service

sustainment concepts to help develop the requirements for Army and Marine Corps trucks of the future, as well as to identify advanced technologies that also address current tactical wheeled vehicle needs. The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PE 64622A for the FTTS ACTD, for a total authorization of \$13.4 million.

Protected simulation and test link

The budget request included \$288.8 million in PE 64869A for Patriot/MEADS combined aggregate program, but no funding for the protected simulation and test link (PSTL).

The United States is currently engaged in a cooperative developmental effort with Germany and Italy to modernize the Patriot/MEADS missile defense system. Current United States technology protection rules dictate that simulation models associated with critical U.S. technology not be released to foreign partners. The committee notes that PSTL is a software application that will provide the capability for protected simulation models to interact with those models that can be shared with international partners, thereby facilitating the design and development of the Patriot/MEADS system as an international joint venture.

The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in PE 64869A for PSTL.

Unmanned aerial vehicle ice protection

The budget request included \$10.9 million in PE 64258A, for target systems development. As unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) fly further, longer, and higher, they confront some of the same challenges as manned aircraft. The committee supports programs designed to address current in-flight icing protection shortfalls with low-weight, low-cost, low-power options made specifically for installation on current and future UAV configurations. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 64258A for fabrication and testing of a self-activated, automatic deicing system for UAVs.

High performance computing research

The budget request included \$32.3 million in PE 65803A, for technical information activities. Use of computer simulation tools allows for the rapid analysis of alternative designs for armor, structures, specialized weapons, and aircraft components. Faster and more accurate modeling of potential structural improvements and composite material performance could lead to stronger and more flexible force protection systems for personnel and equipment. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in PE 65803A for advances in high performance computing research and improved simulations to evaluate the blast resistance of structures and armor.

Retinal/iris multimodal biometrics technology for secure identification

The budget request included \$22.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army, in PE 33140A, for Information Systems Security Program, but included no funding for continued

research on retinal/iris multimodal biometrics (RIMB) technology for secure identification.

RIMB technology has shown promise as an enhanced form of secure identification to protect information systems from unauthorized users. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in PE 33140A, for the continued development of RIMB technology, consistent with the short- and long-term technology development, deployment, and integration goals of the Department of Defense for biometric identification systems.

Army manufacturing technologies

The budget request included \$68.5 million in PE 78045A, for end-item industrial preparedness activities. As the Army continues to transform to a flexible, expeditionary force, logistical support for existing systems must be maintained and improved. Methods and processes designed to ensure sustained operational capability of weapons and support systems must move into the “virtual” world as many original parts and maintenance suppliers no longer exist. The Army can not afford to cope with manpower and time drains imposed by long logistical chains. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 78045A, to support the virtual parts program, which will form a one-stop virtual engineering production environment to assist in ensuring the sustained operational capability of weapons and support systems.

The committee further recommends an increase of \$10.5 million in PE 78045A, to accelerate packaging, processing, and manufacturing systems. Specific precision manufacturing requirements exist on turbine engines, which use advanced alloys and ceramic materials that conventional machine techniques and tools fail to process. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.5 million for the super-pulse laser processing technology. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million for the manufacturing system demonstration, and \$3.0 million for packaging and interconnection technology to reduce the weight and cost of electronic and optoelectric subsystems and for the adaptation of emerging technologies.

And finally, the committee notes that the strength-weight ratio of titanium makes it an ideal material for use in Army manned ground vehicles. The committee recognizes that this material also poses challenges as it is difficult, time consuming, and expensive to process. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in PE 78045A for accelerated development of an advanced modeling technology for titanium machining. Use of advanced software to simulate a virtual machining environment could enable increased processing speeds and deeper cuts, resulting in faster production of titanium parts to meet Army requirements for survivable manned ground vehicles.

Navy

Title II-RDT and E
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Acct</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2006</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
1319	0601103N	1	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES Blast impact resistant composites Remote sensing research Neural engineering research Multifunctional materials for naval structures	75,910	8,000 [1,000] [2,500] [2,000] [2,500]	83,910
1319	0601152N	2	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH Navy S&T outreach	15,500	3,000 [3,000]	18,500
1319	0601153N	3	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	356,885	5,000	356,885
1319	0602114N	4	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH Free electron laser	94,148	[5,000]	99,148
1319	0602123N	5	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH Nanomagnetic materials Small watercraft propulsion demonstrator High frequency acoustic signal processor Polymeric aircraft components Undersea perimeter security technology	101,650	11,300 [2,000] [3,000] [2,000] [2,000]	112,950
1319	0602131M	6	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY Combat headborne system research	37,590	[2,300] 1,000 [1,000]	38,590
1319	0602233N	7	HUMAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY			
1319	0602234N	8	MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY			

Title II-RDT and E
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Acct</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
				<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
1319	0602235N	9	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH Critical area protection systems SensorNet Space research	57,693	6,500 [2,000] [12,000] [-7,500]	64,193
1319	0602236N	10	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH Multifunction composites for next Navy seaframes Automated video threat recognition Rapid detection of bio warfare agents in water Seabasing research	82,856	4,000 [3,500] [2,500] [3,000] [-5,000]	86,856
1319	0602271N	11	RF SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH Gallium nitride RF power	47,302	2,000 [2,000]	49,302
1319	0602435N	12	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH Integrated littoral sensor network	49,793	2,500 [2,500]	52,293
1319	0602651M	13	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,000		6,000
1319	0602747N	14	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	71,362		71,362
1319	0602782N	15	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH UAV team coordination	49,520	6,000 [3,000]	55,520
1319	0603114N	16	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY Information sharing for ISRTE Excalibur UAV	82,538	4,000 [3,000] [1,000]	86,538

Title II-RDT and E
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Acct</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2006 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
1319	0603123N	17	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	71,488	29,900	101,388
			Wireless sensor system		[2,000]	
			Mobile manufacturing repair cell		[5,000]	
			Wide bandgap semiconductor substrate materials		[8,000]	
			Small arms acoustic and infrared flash detection		[3,900]	
			High temperature superconducting generators		[5,000]	
			Ship service fuel cell		[6,000]	
1319	0603235N	18	COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	60,589	4,000	64,589
			Improved shipboard combat information		[4,000]	
1319	0603236N	19	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	68,540	7,000	75,540
			Full body protective apparel		[3,000]	
			Automated cargo and container handling systems		[4,000]	
1319	0603271N	20	RF SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	75,070	6,000	81,070
			Joint UAV electronic attack		[3,000]	
			APY-6 real time precision targeting radar		[3,000]	
1319	0603640M	21	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	56,434	16,200	72,634
			Armored patrol vehicle		[3,000]	
			Laser integrated target engagement system		[5,200]	
			Expeditionary warfare water purification		[7,000]	
			Advanced combat headborne system		[1,000]	
1319	0603651M	22	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,394		2,394
1319	0603706N	23	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT			
1319	0603727N	24	NAVY TECHNICAL INFORMATION PRESENTATION SYSTEM	187,943	9,900	197,843
			Modeling and simulation for urban operations		[9,900]	

