109TH CONGRESS
2nd Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
109–452

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

H.R. 5122

together with

ADDITIONAL AND DISSENTING VIEWS

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

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109TH CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
109–452

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

MAY 5, 2006.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL AND DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5122]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5122) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

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

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

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute during the consideration of H.R. 5122. The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill. The remainder of the report discusses the bill, as amended.

27–368

PURPOSE

The bill would—(1) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for procurement and for research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) Authorize for fiscal year 2007: (a) the personnel strength for each active duty component of the military departments; (b) the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each reserve component of the armed forces; (c) the military training student loads for each of the active and reserve components of the military departments; (4) Modify various elements of compensation for military personnel and impose certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for military construction and family housing; (6) Authorize emergency appropriations for increased costs due to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom; (7) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for the Department of Energy national security programs; (8) Modify provisions related to the National Defense Stockpile; and (9) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for the Maritime Administration.

RELATIONSHIP OF AUTHORIZATION TO APPROPRIATIONS

The bill does not generally provide budget authority. The bill authorizes appropriations. Subsequent appropriation acts provide budget authority. The bill addresses the following categories in the Department of Defense budget: procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; operation and maintenance; working capital funds, military personnel; and military construction and family housing. The bill also addresses Department of Energy National Security Programs and the Maritime Administration.

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

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION IN THE BILL

The President requested budget authority of $513.3 billion for the national defense budget function for fiscal year 2007. Of this amount, the President requested $491.5 billion for the Department of Defense, including $16.7 billion for military construction and family housing and $50 billion for estimated emergency costs for the Global War on Terror. The defense budget request for fiscal year 2007 also included $17.0 billion for Department of Energy national security programs and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The committee recommends an overall level of $512.9 billion in budget authority. This amount represents an increase of approximately $21.4 billion from the amount authorized for appropriation by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

SUMMARY TABLE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The defense authorization act provides authorization for appropriations but does not generally provide budget authority. Budget authority is provided in appropriations acts. In order to relate the recommendations to the budget resolution, matters in addition to the dollar authorizations contained in this bill must be taken into account. A number of programs in the national defense function are authorized in other legislation. The following table summarizes authorizations included in the bill for fiscal year 2007 and, in addition, summarizes the implications of the committee action for the budget authority totals for national defense (budget function 050).

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
PROCUREMENT						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	3,566,483	3,566,483	148,300		3,714,783	3,714,783
Missile Procurement, Army	1,350,898	1,350,898	140,000		1,490,898	1,490,898
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,301,943	2,301,943	33,061		2,335,004	2,335,004
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,903,125	1,903,125	(211,650)		1,691,475	1,691,475
Other Procurement, Army	7,718,602	7,718,602	(748,523)		6,970,079	6,970,079
National Guard, Army			318,000		318,000	318,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	10,868,771	10,868,771	(108,100)		10,760,671	10,760,671
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2,555,020	2,555,020	(38,000)		2,517,020	2,517,020
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	789,943	789,943	(31,150)		758,793	758,793
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	10,578,553	10,578,553	604,600		11,183,153	11,183,153
Other Procurement, Navy	4,967,916	4,967,916	74,850		5,042,766	5,042,766
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,273,513	1,273,513	(49,700)		1,223,813	1,223,813
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	11,479,810	11,479,810	1,562,820		13,042,630	13,042,630
Missile Procurement, Air Force	4,204,145	4,204,145	4,000		4,208,145	4,208,145
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,072,749	1,072,749	(32,650)		1,040,099	1,040,099
Other Procurement, Air Force	15,408,086	15,408,086	20,550		15,428,636	15,428,636
Procurement, Defense-wide	2,861,461	2,861,461	(5,000)		2,856,461	2,856,461
Defense Production Act Purchases		18,484				18,484
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction	1,277,304	1,277,304			1277304	1,277,304
Total Procurement	84,178,322	84,196,806	1,681,408		85,859,730	85,878,214
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION						
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	10,855,559	10,855,559	76,650	15,000	10,932,209	10,947,209
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	16,912,223	16,912,223	465,546		17,377,769	17,377,769
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	24,396,767	24,396,767	413,274		24,810,041	24,810,041

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-wide	20,809,939	20,809,939	(46,900)		20,763,039	20,763,039
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	181,520	181,520			181,520	181,520
Total Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	73,156,008	73,156,008	908,570	15,000	74,064,578	74,079,578
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
Operation and Maintenance, Army	24,902,380	24,902,380	18,355		24,920,735	24,920,735
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	31,330,984	31,330,984	(241,909)		31,089,075	31,089,075
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	3,878,962	3,878,962	95,119		3,974,081	3,974,081
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	31,342,307	31,342,307	(243,350)		31,098,957	31,098,957
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	20,075,656	20,075,656	(198,893)		19,876,763	19,876,763
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,299,202	2,299,202	900		2,300,102	2,300,102
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,288,764	1,288,764			1,288,764	1,288,764
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	211,911	211,911			211,911	211,911
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2,723,800	2,723,800			2,723,800	2,723,800
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	4,838,665	4,838,665	250,900		5,089,565	5,089,565
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	5,336,017	5,336,017			5,336,017	5,336,017
Transfer Accounts	1,403,295	1,403,295			1,403,295	1,403,295
Miscellaneous Appropriations	457,053	457,053			457,053	457,053
Total Operation and Maintenance	130,088,996	130,088,996	(318,878)		129,770,118	129,770,118
OTHER PROGRAMS						
Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities, Defense	926,890	926,890			926,890	926,890
Defense Health Program	21,025,121	21,025,121	201,400		21,226,521	21,226,521
Office of the Inspector General	216,297	216,297			216,297	216,297
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense						
Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery		1,000				1,000
Allowances - Travel Cards				51,000		51,000

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Disposal of DoD Real Property		15,000				15,000
Lease of DoD Real Property		12,000				12,000
Total Other Programs	22,168,308	22,196,308	201,400	51,000	22,369,708	22,448,708
Total Operation Maintenance and Other Programs						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
Defense Working Capital Funds - Services and Defense-wide	180,498	180,498			180,498	180,498
Defense Working Capital Funds - DECA	1,184,000	1,184,000			1,184,000	1,184,000
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,071,932	1,071,932	66,800		1,138,732	1,138,732
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund						
Armed Forces Retirement Home Fund	54,846				54,846	
Total Revolving and Management Funds	2,491,276	2,436,430	66,800		2,558,076	2,503,230
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
Total Military Personnel	110,776,768	110,776,768	(956,300)		109,820,468	109,820,468
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
Military Construction, Army	2,059,762	2,059,762	75,836		2,135,598	2,135,598
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	1,162,038	1,162,038	57,833		1,219,871	1,219,871
Military Construction, Air Force	1,156,148	1,156,148	77,525		1,233,673	1,233,673
Military Construction, Defense-wide	1,208,198	1,208,198	(56,092)		1,152,106	1,152,106
NATO Security Investment Program	220,985	220,985	(20,000)		200,985	200,985
Base Realignment and Closure II	191,220	191,220			191,220	191,220
Base Realignment and Closure IV	5,626,223	5,626,223			5,626,223	5,626,223
Military Construction, Army National Guard	473,197	473,197	45,206	120,000	518,403	638,403
Military Construction, Air National Guard	125,788	125,788	87,000		212,788	212,788

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Military Construction, Army Reserve	166,487	166,487	3,000		169,487	169,487
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	48,408	48,408	6,750		55,158	55,158
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	44,936	44,936	11,900		56,836	56,836
Military Construction, Foreign Currency Fluctuations						
Military Construction, Chemical Demilitarization	130,993	130,993			130,993	130,993
Subtotal Military Construction	12,614,383	12,614,383	288,958	120,000	12,903,341	13,023,341
FAMILY HOUSING						
Family Housing Construction, Army	594,991	594,991	(16,200)		578,791	578,791
Family Housing Support, Army	676,829	676,829	(2,172)		674,657	674,657
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	305,071	305,071	3,885		308,956	308,956
Family Housing Support, Navy and Marine Corps	509,126	509,126			509,126	509,126
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	1,183,138	1,183,138	(14,000)		1,169,138	1,169,138
Family Housing Support, Air Force	755,071	755,071			755,071	755,071
Family Housing Construction, Defense-wide	8,808	8,808			8,808	8,808
Family Housing Support, Defense-wide	48,506	48,506			48,506	48,506
DoD Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,500	2,500			2,500	2,500
Subtotal Family Housing	4,084,040	4,084,040	(28,487)		4,055,553	4,055,553
Prior Year Rescissions			(260,471)		(260,471)	(260,471)
Total Military Construction and Family Housing	16,698,423	16,698,423		120,000	16,698,423	16,818,423
OTHER PROVISIONS						
Title X - Inflation Savings			(1,583,000)		(1,583,000)	(1,583,000)
Title XV - Emergency Funding for the Global War on Terror	50,000,000	50,000,000			50,000,000	50,000,000
Subtotal Department of Defense - Discretionary	489,558,101	489,549,739		186,000	489,558,101	489,735,739

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
DoD MANDATORY PROGRAMS						
Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payment		2,369,000				2,369,000
Commissary Facilities, Defense				5,000		5,000
Restoration of Rocky Mountain Arsenal		9,000		(3,000)		6,000
Allied Contributions and Cooperation Account		600,000				600,000
Trust Funds - Department of Defense		247,000		(12,000)		235,000
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund				(50,000)		(50,000)
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation		288,000		(288,000)		
Offsetting Receipts		(1,565,000)		326,000		(1,239,000)
Sec 503 Management of chief warrant officers				*		
Sec. 512 Retirement credit for National Guard state duty				*		
Sec. 561 Temporary disability retired list				*		
Sec. 581 Accrual contributions to DoD Retirement Fund				*		
Sec. 641 Retroactive death gratuity				45,000		45,000
Sec. 642 Military Survivor Benefit Plan -- interest coverage				*		
Sec 643 Disability Reserve Retired Pay				*		
Sec. 663 Enhanced Authority to Remit/Cancel Indebtedness						
Sec. 709 Selective Reserve TRICARE						
Sec. 731 TRICARE pharmacy program cost-share				5,000		5,000
Sec. 1104 Death gratuity for DoD civilians				2,000		2,000
Sec. 2807 Pilot projects for military unaccompanied housing						
Sec. 2823 Maximum term of leases for structures				1,000		1,000
Sec. 3302 Revisions previously authorized disposal				(40,000)		(40,000)
Discretionary Action Number (Feb 1, 2006)				(13,000)		(13,000)
Subtotal Department of Defense - Mandatory		1,948,000		(22,000)		1,926,000
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY (051)	489,558,101	491,497,739		164,000	489,558,101	491,661,739

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (053)						
National Nuclear Security Administration						
Weapons Activities	6,407,889	6,407,889	60,000		6,467,889	6,467,889
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,726,213	1,726,213	(110,000)		1,616,213	1,616,213
Naval Reactors	795,133	795,133			795,133	795,133
Office of the Administrator	386,576	386,576			386,576	386,576
Subtotal National Nuclear Security Administration	9,315,811	9,315,811	(50,000)		9,265,811	9,265,811
Environmental and Other Defense Activities						
Defense Site Acceleration Completion	5,390,312	5,390,312	50,000		5,440,312	5,440,312
Other Defense Activities	717,788	717,788			717,788	717,788
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	388,080	388,080			388,080	388,080
Subtotal Environmental and Other Defense Activities	6,496,180	6,496,180	50,000		6,546,180	6,546,180
Total Atomic Energy Defense Activates	15,811,991	15,811,991			15,811,991	15,811,991
OTHER ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS						
Energy Programs - Atomic energy defense activities	6,000	6,000			6,000	6,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	22,260	22,260			22,260	22,260
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program - COE		130,000				130,000
Subtotal Other Atomic Energy Defense Programs	28,260	158,260			28,260	158,260
Total Atomic Energy Defense Activities - Discretionary	15,840,251	15,970,251			15,840,251	15,970,251

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
ATOMIC ENERGY MANDATORY PROGRAMS						
Energy Employees Illness Compensation Fund		874,000		(503,000)		371,000
Energy Employees Compensation - Administration		162,000		(16,000)		146,000
NNSA Office of the Administrator		11,000		(11,000)		
Subtotal Atomic Energy Defense Activities - Mandatory		1,047,000		(530,000)		517,000
TOTAL ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (053)	15,840,251	17,017,251		(530,000)	15,840,251	16,487,251
DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)						
Department of Homeland Security						
Infrastructure protection and information security		549,100				549,100
United States Coast Guard		340,000				340,000
Science and Technology - research, development, acquisitions		337,000				337,000
FEMA - Administrative and Regional Operations		49,000				49,000
Subtotal Department of Homeland Security		1,275,100				1,275,100
Other Departments						
National Security Education Trust Fund						
Department of Justice - FBI salaries and expenses		2,307,994				2,307,994
Selective Service - salaries and expenses		24,255				24,255
Intelligence Community Management Account		634,811				634,811
Department of Transportation - MARAD maritime security programs		154,000				154,000
National Science Foundation - research and related activities		67,000				67,000
Subtotal Other Departments		3,188,060				3,188,060
Total Defense Related Activities - Discretionary		4,463,160				4,463,160

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Authorization Change	Committee Budget Authority Change	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES MANDATORY PROGRAMS						
CIA Retirement & Disability		251,000				251,000
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund		43,000		(11,000)		32,000
Total Defense Related Activities - Mandatory		294,000		(11,000)		283,000
TOTAL DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)		4,757,160		(11,000)		4,746,160
Subtotal National Defense Function (050) - Discretionary	505,398,352	509,983,150		186,000	505,398,352	510,169,150
Subtotal National Defense Function (050) - Mandatory		3,289,000		(563,000)		2,726,000
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNCTION (050)	505,398,352	513,272,150		(377,000)	505,398,352	512,895,150

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, reflects the House Armed Services Committee's steadfast support of the courageous, professional and dedicated men and women of the United States armed forces and the committee's appreciation for the sacrifices they make to accomplish their required missions. Events of the last year—ranging from on-going operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to robust counter-terrorism efforts around the globe to time-sensitive disaster and humanitarian responses both at home and abroad—serve to highlight the United States military's flexibility and responsiveness in defending our nation's interests and addressing security challenges, wherever and whenever they may arise.

For example, with the support of our coalition partners and over 220,000 Iraqi Security Forces personnel, members of the United States military helped to establish secure, stable conditions under which more than 12 million Iraqis could cast their votes for new national assembly representatives last December. That month also figured prominently in Afghanistan, where United States, Afghan and allied forces maintained security and stability as 351 men and women from all provinces, tribes and ethnic groups were inaugurated into the National Assembly. At home, United States forces actively contributed to Hurricane Katrina relief efforts with approximately 20,000 Active Duty and 50,000 National Guard troops providing military support to civil authorities.

The committee considers it critical that the capabilities and capacity of the armed forces continue to improve so they can accomplish the full range of diverse 21st century missions, minimize risks associated with such challenges and effectively engage in hostilities, when necessary, as far from American shores as possible. Thus, the committee's top priority remains ensuring that our military personnel receive the best equipment, weapons systems and training possible. As such, H.R. 5122 would provide for both near- and longer-term military personnel and force structure requirements. It also highlights the need for improvements in acquisition processes and cooperation among key federal departments and agencies.

Taking Care of Our Military Personnel

Through H.R. 5122, the committee continues its support for the outstanding Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines, who selflessly make significant personal sacrifices to protect and defend our nation. To ensure that the United States armed forces remain robust enough to meet the full range of 21st Century security challenges, particularly those related to the Global War on Terrorism, the committee recommends for Fiscal Year 2007 additional active duty growth of 30,000, or 6 percent, for the Army and 5,000, or about 3 percent, for the Marine Corps above the budget request. These recommendations would bring the Army end strength to 512,400 and the Marine Corps to 180,000. In addition, the committee supports the Department of the Army's decision to request an Army National Guard (ARNG) end strength of 350,000 and recommends adding about 2,300 full-time ARNG support personnel. To support

this additional manpower, H.R. 5122 would increase ARNG funding by $789 million for personnel and equipment costs.

H.R. 5122 also reflects the committee's on-going commitment to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of servicemembers' benefits. The committee recommends an across-the-board pay raise, which would decrease the 4.5 percent gap between military and private sector pay to about 4.0 percent. Moreover, this legislation completes the transition to full TRICARE health program coverage for selected reserve personnel and, in light of the Department of Defense's proposed TRICARE cost-sharing arrangement, requires further study to ensure that a comprehensive policy and fiscal basis for sustaining future military health care benefits are in place. H.R. 5122 also improves programs for our nation's wounded military personnel and the surviving family members of those who have died or have been seriously injured in service.

Balancing Near- and Longer-Term Military Capabilities

The committee believes strongly that the Department of Defense must not focus on long-term military capabilities at the expense of resetting and recapitalizing the warfighting force that is serving the United States so well in current operations. In particular, this legislation sends a clear signal that force protection remains this committee's top priority. Through oversight hearings, briefings and numerous trips to Iraq and Afghanistan, committee members continue to follow the significant threat to our soldiers and marines from improvised explosive devices (IEDs), or makeshift road-side bombs. H.R. 5122 reflects the committee's initiative to "take back the roads" and provide the best available IED jamming devices and persistent surveillance capability this includes $109.7 million for jamming devices that will prevent the radio-initiation of road-side bombs, which currently cause the majority of U.S. casualties in Iraq and Afghanistan, and $100 million for at least 10 manned persistent surveillance aircraft to patrol road segments and other areas where IED activity is greatest.

H.R. 5122 also provides insight into how the committee believes the Department of Defense should strike the right balance between accepting technical risk and providing increased capabilities to these warfighters. It reflects the committee's continuing concerns about the long lead times required for major systems and the possibility that programs do not focus adequately on the near-term requirements of the United States armed forces.

For example, the committee questions how the Department of the Army plans to fund the Future Combat System (FCS), the Modular Force Initiative and reset programs—three costly efforts that would require funding in excess of the funds programmed for the next five years. H.R. 5122 reflects the committee's decision to balance the health and capability of the current force with the future needs of the Army by reducing the FCS program by $326 million and requiring a Defense Acquisition Board review of the FCS program.

In addition to reflecting concerns about the growing cost of the FCS program, this legislation puts into place spending limits on programs for other major programs for which cost estimates are rapidly increasing. These legislative initiatives would contain shipbuilding costs by holding the Department of the Navy accountable to their cost estimates on the CVN–21 aircraft carrier, the Landing

Helicopter Assault (LHA–R) amphibious assault ship, and the LPD–17 Landing Platform Dock amphibious ship and would increase competition for elements of the Joint Strike Fighter (F–35) and next generation destroyer (DD(X)) programs.

The committee notes that the Fiscal Year 2007 budget request included $2 billion for the Department of the Air Force's F–22 aircraft program. However, despite the Fiscal Year 2006 projection for procurement of 29 F–22's in Fiscal Year 2007, the funds requested for Fiscal Year 2007 were for subassemblies and not aircraft. Rather than authorize incremental funding for major aircraft programs, which Congress has not done in decades, the committee recommends an additional $1.4 billion for the full funding for procurement of 20 F–22 aircraft.

Over the last five years, the Global War on Terrorism has demonstrated time and again that U.S. intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities are critical to military effectiveness. The Department of Defense's most recent Quadrennial Defense Review, released in February 2006, highlighted gaps in ISR capabilities, and as a result of several hearings and briefings over the last year, the committee agrees that the United States currently has insufficient capacity and capability to meet all national and combatant commander requirements or provide tactical control over needed ISR assets at the small-unit level. One key area for improvement is persistent surveillance platforms, which the DOD could usefully deploy for operations ranging from combat and counterterrorism scenarios to stability and humanitarian operations and domestic crises. For example, unmanned aerial vehicles could provide a reliable battlefield picture on a 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week basis. However, the committee notes with concern that despite highlighting existing ISR gaps, DOD officials decided to retire U–2 aircraft to achieve savings without identifying a similar capability that will be available in the near-term. H.R. 5122 would prohibit this retirement until the Department certifies to Congress that the U–2 program is not required to mitigate gaps in ISR capabilities.

Finally, H.R. 5122 underscores the need for operationally responsive space capabilities. Adversaries recognize that the backbone of the United States military's command, control, communication, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) system is space-based, making it vulnerable to asymmetric attack and not easily reconstituted. The committee believes that the United States must develop a responsive space infrastructure, including flexible space launch and rapidly deployable C4ISR platforms, to address this vulnerability and reduce the temptation for adversaries to attack our space assets. This legislation would establish an Office of Operationally Responsive Space in the DOD to contribute to the development of low-cost rapid reaction payloads to fulfill joint military operational requirements.

Fielding the Right Equipment at the Right Time

The rising cost and lengthening production schedules of major defense acquisition programs has led to more expensive platforms fielded in fewer numbers. The committee believes that internal DOD pressure to develop follow-on weapons systems that include all necessary and anticipated military capabilities may create an

over-reliance on individual "mega" systems that are potentially more expensive and time-consuming to develop than less sophisticated but capable systems. These increases in cost and development time generally result in smaller numbers of platforms purchased, creating a "high demand, low density" situation in which the needed platforms have higher operational tempos, wear out faster, increase stress on military personnel, undermine the ability to conduct traditional presence missions intended to shape the strategic choices of potential adversaries and limit the strategic depth of United States forces responding to multiple contingencies. Moreover, the shrinking pool of skills and experience maintained by the acquisition workforce and the inadequate prioritization of combatant commands' requirements in deference to the military services' priorities are strong concerns of the committee. At the end of the day, the Department needs to recognize that its acquisition process must result in cost-effectively 'putting metal on targets'—which in some cases will not require costly, leading-edge technologies. H.R. 5122 would address these issues by requiring training programs, improving management oversight and internal controls and closely monitoring implementation of acquisition reform in the Department of Defense.

Developing Partnerships

The committee notes that international coalition partners have proven essential to military successes in Afghanistan, Iraq and elsewhere and appreciates the diplomatic, financial and military contributions made by foreign governments to the Global War on Terrorism. However, the committee believes that several key federal departments and agencies may lack the same operational commitment to success in the on-the-ground war effort.

Achieving United States security objectives requires the integration of all national power—political, military and economic. In many cases, non-military departments and agencies lack planning, surge and overseas deployment capabilities, and the interagency process—which coordinates national-level policy development—has not been effective in executing national security policy. As a result, our servicemembers routinely fill gaps in civil capabilities, such as reconstruction efforts, coordination of humanitarian relief and training and equipping police forces. These missions are in addition to the full range of military operational requirements and may, in some cases, place an unfair burden on our armed forces.

H.R. 5122 would require that the President assess the non-DOD elements required to achieve the full spectrum of U.S. national security interests, including organizational structures, planning and assessment capabilities, information-sharing policies, command and control systems, personnel policies and acquisition authorities. The President would also provide specific legislative proposals to improve interagency capacity and enhance civilian capabilities for national security purposes.

Supplemental Funding

The committee recommends authorization of $50 billion in funds to support the defense activities principally associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). These funds are designated for emergency contingency oper-

ations to support force protection equipment, operational needs and military personnel requirements of the units deployed and engaged in the Global War on Terrorism.

Included in the force protection recommendation is funding for up-armored Humvees, tactical wheeled vehicle recapitalization and modernization programs for the most heavily used vehicles in OIF and OEF, night vision devices and improvised explosive device jammers. In addition, the committee recognizes the need to replenish critical small-arms and ammunition procurement programs, including funding for the M16 rifle, M240 medium machine gun and M4 carbine modifications, and .50 caliber cartridges, 120mm tank ammunition canisters and 155mm high explosive projectiles. Incorporated in the day-to-day operation recommendation is funding to pay for food, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, transportation, base expenses, as well as costs incurred by stateside installations for increased mobilizations and demobilizations due to OIF and OEF.

Over the past four years, the committee has recommended increases in the active component manpower to sustain the full range of capabilities required of the mission assigned to the armed forces. The committee recommends funding a cumulative active component increase of 30,000 for the Army and 5,000 for the Marine Corps over the budget request.

HEARINGS

Committee consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 results from hearings that began on February 1, 2006, and that were completed on April 7, 2006. The full committee conducted fifteen sessions. In addition, a total of thirty-two sessions were conducted by 6 different subcommittees on various titles of the bill.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

OVERVIEW

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $84.2 billion for procurement. This represents a $6.2 billion increase from the amount authorized for fiscal year 2006.

The committee recommends authorization of $85.9 billion, an increase of $1.7 billion from the fiscal year 2007 request.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 procurement program are identified in the table below. Major issues are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		3,566,483		148,300		148,300				3,714,783
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,350,898		140,000		140,000				1,490,898
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		2,301,943		33,061		303,200		(270,139)		2,335,004
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		1,903,125		(211,650)		15,000		(226,650)		1,691,475
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		7,718,602		(748,523)		61,100		(809,623)		6,970,079
	NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT				318,000		318,000				318,000
	TOTAL ARMY		**16,841,051**		**(320,812)**		**985,600**		**(1,306,412)**		**16,520,239**
	PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		10,868,771		(108,100)		44,900		(153,000)		10,760,671
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		2,555,020		(38,000)				(38,000)		2,517,020
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		789,943		(31,150)				(31,150)		758,793
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		10,578,553		604,600		604,600				11,183,153
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		4,967,916		74,850		86,850		(12,000)		5,042,766
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		1,273,513		(49,700)		32,000		(81,700)		1,223,813
	TOTAL NAVY		**31,033,716**		**452,500**		**768,350**		**(315,850)**		**31,486,216**
	PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		11,479,810		1,562,820		1,801,500		(238,680)		13,042,630
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		1,072,749		4,000		4,000				1,076,749
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		4,204,145		(32,650)				(32,650)		4,171,495
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		15,408,086		20,550		45,300		(24,750)		15,428,636
	TOTAL AIR FORCE		**32,164,790**		**1,554,720**		**1,850,800**		**(296,080)**		**33,719,510**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFNESE-WIDE										
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		2,861,461		(5,000)		10,000		(15,000)		2,856,461
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT		[18,484]								[18,484]
	CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		1,277,304								1,277,304
	TOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE		**4,138,765**		**(5,000)**		**10,000**		**(15,000)**		**4,133,765**
	GRAND TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		**84,178,322**		**1,681,408**		**3,614,750**		**(1,933,342)**		**85,859,730**

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $3.6 billion for Aircraft Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $3.7 billion, an increase of $148.3 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Aircraft Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	AIRCRAFT										
	FIXED WING										
1	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT	3	109,154							3	109,154
2	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	1	4,060							1	4,060
	ROTARY										
3	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER	18	141,418							18	141,418
4	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	39	198,677							39	198,677
5	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	38	632,542		130,000					38	762,542
	HH-60L - USAR						115,000				
	UH-60A to L Engine Upgrade						15,000				
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(77,991)								(77,991)
6	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		185,845								185,845
7	HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING										
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT		**1,193,705**		**130,000**		**130,000**				**1,323,705**
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
8	GUARDRAIL MODS		58,000								58,000
9	ARL MODS		48,000								48,000
10	AH-64 MODS		794,387		7,000						801,387
	Modern Signal Processing Unit						6,000				
	Bladefold Kits						1,000				
	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(18,746)								(18,746)
11	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		19,000								19,000
12	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS		607,663		1,900						609,563
	Film Laminates for Windscreens						900				
	Crashworthy Ramp Gunner Seat						1,000				

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
12	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(24,358)								(24,358)
13	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		36,740								36,740
14	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS		9,953								9,953
15	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS		364								364
16	LONGBOW										
16	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
17	UH-60 MODS		30,891		5,400						36,291
	Crashworthy External Fuel System						3,000				
	Film Laminates for Windscreens						2,400				
17	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
18	KIOWA WARRIOR		43,654								43,654
19	AIRBORNE AVIONICS		156,452								156,452
20	GATM ROLLUP		31,666								31,666
	TOTAL MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		**1,793,666**		**14,300**		**14,300**				**1,807,966**
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
21	SPARE PARTS (AIR)		9,446								9,446
	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**9,446**								**9,446**
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS										
22	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		27,920								27,920
23	ASE INFRARED CM		305,631								305,631
	OTHER SUPPORT										
24	AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL		40,220								40,220
25	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,062								5,062

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
26	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		64,683								64,683
27	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		35,346		4,000						39,346
	Aircraft Wireless Intercom System						4,000				
28	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		86,351								86,351
29	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,100								2,100
30	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		2,353								2,353
31	AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS										
	TOTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		**569,666**		**4,000**		**4,000**				**573,666**
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		**3,566,483**		**148,300**		**148,300**				**3,714,783**

Items of Special Interest

AH–64 modern signal processing unit

The budget request contained $775.6 million for AH–64 modifications, but no funds were requested for the modern signal processing unit (MSPU) initial integration and production for the AH–64.

The MSPU is an embedded digital vibration diagnostic technology already developed by the Army for the AH–64A Apache and the AH–64D Longbow to monitor the tail rotor gearbox, the intermediate gearbox, and the auxiliary power unit clutch for incipient failures. The MSPU is a direct replacement for the 30-year-old analog signal processing unit which is known to experience high failure rates and shown to be unreliable in detecting incipient gearbox failures. The improved diagnostics of the MSPU will improve flight safety and reduce maintenance test costs.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million to integrate the modern signal processing unit into the AH–64A and AH–64D production line and to procure the MSPU for fielding as spares for both the active Army and Army National Guard Apache and Longbow aircraft.

Joint cargo aircraft

The committee supports the decision to establish a joint program office and to utilize a single capability development document as the basis for requirements for the Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA). The committee believes that cost control is the most critical factor in determining the likelihood for success of the JCA program, and that the imperative for cost containment will necessitate a strict control of requirements and the use of maximum jointness and commonality in training, sustainment and maintenance. The committee recommends that the joint program office work to develop an acquisition and sustainment strategy for JCA that is joint in all phases of the program. The acquisition and sustainment strategy should address the purchase of sufficient rights in technical data required to provide competition in maintaining and sustaining the aircraft throughout its complete lifecycle. The committee notes that it has included a provision (section 802) that would require acquisition programs to acquire sufficient technical data required for lifecycle sustainment. The committee also notes that the core logistics capability for cargo aircraft currently in the Department of Defense (DOD) inventory resides largely in the Air Force Air Logistics Centers and the committee believes the JCA should be identified as a core logistics capability under subsection (a)(2) of section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, with no waiver under subsection (b), if the JCA is acquired in sufficient numbers to warrant such a designation. At a minimum, the Department should acquire the technical data necessary to enable the government to utilize its core logistics capability to maintain the JCA, if required.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the plan to acquire and sustain the JCA. The committee directs that the report be delivered no later than 60 days after the acquisition and sustainment strategy is approved by the appropriate milestone decision authority. The committee further directs that the report shall include

DOD's recommendations regarding whether or not the JCA will be identified as a core logistics capability under subsection (a)(2) of section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, and if so identified, whether the Department intends to waive the limitation on contracting under subsection (b) of such section for the JCA.

HH–60 aircraft wireless intercom system upgrade

The budget request contained $30.9 million for H–60 modifications, but included no funds for procurement of non-encrypted aircraft wireless intercom system (AWIS) upgrades for active and reserve HH–60 medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) helicopters.

The committee notes there is no integrated or qualified wireless communication system onboard HH–60 rotorcraft for use by crewmembers. Consequently, this does not allow onboard medical personnel, while in flight or during ground operations, freedom to use both hands to perform emergency medical procedures while communicating with the flight crew. Early fielding of non-encrypted AWIS would eliminate the operational hazards and restrictions inherent in the existing tethered system for MEDEVAC crews.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million to modify HH–60 rotorcraft with wireless intercom systems.

UH–60A to UH–60L helicopter upgrade

The budget request included $554.6 million in aircraft procurement for 38 UH–60M aircraft, but included no funds for the non-recurring costs of replacement of UH–60A engine transmission and engine upgrades as part of the UH–60A upgrade program.

The committee notes the significant reduction in flying hour costs, of over $700 per hour, offered by replacement of the original UH–60A engines.

The committee recommends an additional $15.0 million for the non-recurring development and engineering costs of upgrading the UH–60A engine transmission and engine to the UH–60L configuration.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $1.4 billion for Missile Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $1.5 billion, an increase of $140.0 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Missile Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	OTHER MISSILES										
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM										
1	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	108	489,067							108	489,067
2	SURFACE-LAUNCHED AMRAAM SYSTEM SUMMARY:		12,039								12,039
3	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		10,000								10,000
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM										
4	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY										
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM										
5	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	300	104,782							300	104,782
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
6	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	949	50,541							949	50,541
6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(18,900)								(18,900)
7	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		32,700								32,700
8	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	702	147,795							702	147,795
9	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	3,762	20,926							3,762	20,926
10	MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS										
11	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS	50	226,884							50	226,884
12	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	43	60,502							43	60,502
	TOTAL OTHER MISSILES		**1,136,336**								**1,136,336**
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES										
	MODIFICATIONS										
13	PATRIOT		69,856		140,000						209,856
	Program Increase						140,000				
14	JAVELIN MISSILE		10,371								10,371

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
15	ITAS/TOW		84,350								84,350
16	MLRS		6,913								6,913
17	HIMARS (NON AAO)		9,374								9,374
18	HELLFIRE										
	TOTAL MODIFICATIONS OF MISSILES		**180,864**		**140,000**		**140,000**				**320,864**
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
19	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		25,794								25,794
	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**25,794**								**25,794**
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
20	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		3,924								3,924
21	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)		10								10
22	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		3,970								3,970
	TOTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		**7,904**								**7,904**
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		**1,350,898**		**140,000**		**140,000**				**1,490,898**

Items of Special Interest

Patriot modifications

The budget request contained $69.9 million for the procurement of Patriot modifications.

The committee understands that the Army has an unfunded requirement to transition or pure fleet existing Patriot Advanced Capability–2 (PAC–2) missile battalions to an upgraded PAC–3 missile battalion configuration capable of deploying the PAC–3 missile by the end of fiscal year 2009.

The committee supports this initiative and recommends $209.9 million, an increase of $140.0 million for the purpose of restarting the PAC–3 production line, and for upgrading tactical Patriot fire units to the PAC–3 configuration capability.

TOW missile inventory

The budget request contained $31.6 million to procure 949 TOW missiles.

The committee recognizes the Army and Marine Corps face a significant challenge in maintaining an adequate inventory of TOW missiles. The TOW requirement is perceived to be at a minimum 20,000 missiles but the Army's current program of record supports an inventory of only 6,500 missiles. The committee is aware the Army and Marine Corps have fired more than 6,000 TOW missiles in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), yet by 2009, based on missile shelf life, the Army will have fewer TOW missiles in its inventory than it had at the start of the OIF.

While the committee notes the Army's intent to increase TOW procurement and encourages the Army to proceed with this course of action, the committee also notes the Army staff has not defined a minimum warfighting inventory requirement for TOW missiles.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 15, 2007, that details the acquisition strategy for TOW procurement across the Future Years Defense Program and specifies the current, minimum warfighting requirement for the TOW missile.

Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $2.3 billion for Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $2.3 billion, an increase of $33.1 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY										
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
1	ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD		899								899
2	BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT		284,966		147,000						431,966
	Program Increase						147,000				
3	BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)		4,721								4,721
4	ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES		899								899
5	STRYKER VEHICLES	100	795,978							100	795,978
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
6	CARRIER, MOD		22,969								22,969
7	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)		32,028								32,028
8	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP, FIST VEHICLE										
9	BFVS SERIES (MOD)		69,988								69,988
10	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)		28,714								28,714
11	FAASV PIP TO FLEET										
12	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	12	36,494							12	36,494
13	ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD)		66,054								66,054
14	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)		364,899		(182,450)						182,449
	Transfer to Title XV								(182,450)		
15	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	23	171,097		128,900					23	299,997
	Program Increase - M1A2 SEP Retrofit						128,900				
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
16	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TCV-WTCV)		422								422
17	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)		11,685								11,685
	TOTAL TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		**1,891,813**		**93,450**		**275,900**		**(182,450)**		**1,985,263**

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES										
	WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES										
18	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM	10	20,369							10	20,369
19	INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY		32,339		(32,339)						
	Program Decrease								(32,339)		
20	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	3,025	43,175		(21,600)					3,025	21,575
	Transfer to Title XV								(21,600)		
21	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM)	8,600	36,614		(18,300)					8,600	18,314
	Transfer to Title XV								(18,300)		
22	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)	68	1,725							68	1,725
23	MORTAR SYSTEMS										
24	M16 RIFLE	2,950	1,844							2,950	1,844
25	M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	390	8,458							390	8,458
26	XM110 SEMI-AUTO SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)		15,300								15,300
27	M4 CARBINE	1,475	2,221		9,300					1,475	11,521
	Program Increase						9,300				
28	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM				3,000						3,000
	Multi-Purpose Area Suppression Shotgun						3,000				
29	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION										
30	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	85	187,489							85	187,489
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES										
31	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS		3,168								3,168
32	M4 CARBINE MODS		30,871		(15,450)						15,421
	Transfer to Title XV								(15,450)		
33	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS										
34	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS		5,253								5,253
35	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS		5,293								5,293

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
36	PHALANX MODS										
37	HOWITZER, TOWED, 155MM, M198 (MODS)										
38	M119 MODIFICATIONS		692								692
39	M16 RIFLE MODS		1,012		5,000						6,012
	M203 Grenade Launch Module						5,000				
40	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		1,700								1,700
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
41	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		507								507
42	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		6,331								6,331
43	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		3,019		10,000						13,019
	Arsenal Support Initiative - Equipment Recapitalization						10,000				
44	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)		2,750								2,750
45	REF SMALL ARMS										
46	CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS										
	TOTAL WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		**410,130**		**(60,389)**		**27,300**		**(87,689)**		**349,741**
	SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS										
	SPARES										
47	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (WTCV)										
	TOTAL SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS										
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		**2,301,943**		**33,061**		**303,200**		**(270,139)**		**2,335,004**

Items of Special Interest

Army current to future force modernization strategy

The Army is implementing its current to future force modernization strategy at a time when U.S. ground forces continue to operate at high operational tempos in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as fill a critical role in the global war on terrorism. The committee notes that while the Future Combat Systems (FCS) is the Army's long-term transformation strategy, modularity and equipment reset constitutes the near-term strategy. Given fiscal realities, the Army's challenge of simultaneously funding reset and modularity, and the high technical risks associated with the development of FCS, the committee is concerned the Army may sacrifice the warfighting capability of the current force in order to resource FCS.

While conceptually supporting modularity, the committee continues to have concerns about the details, not the least of which is its escalating costs, uncertainty in adequate resources for active Army and Army National Guard equipping strategies, and whether the new modular designs for brigade combat teams (BCTs) will provide sufficient capability for sustained, high-intensity combat operations. Specifically, the committee is concerned about the Army's decision to field modular heavy BCTs with only two maneuver battalions, instead of three. The committee understands that Stryker BCTs have three maneuver battalions and FCS BCTs will also have three maneuver battalions. Accordingly, the committee is concerned that the Army's decision to field modular heavy BCTs with two instead of three maneuver battalions is resource vice strategy driven.

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Congressional Budget Office, and the Institute for Defense Analysis have also expressed similar concerns in reference to modularity. The committee further notes soldiers returning from Iraq have indicated that while technology can be a critical combat enabler, technology alone cannot serve as a replacement for force structure, "boots on the ground." The committee commends the Army for adding a reconnaissance battalion to the modular brigade design. The committee believes that although the reconnaissance battalion is a critical force multiplier, it alone should not be required to perform missions that would normally be performed by a third maneuver battalion.

The Army has stated that the procurement funding for modularity is within the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) and the procurement funding for FCS is beyond the FYDP. However, the committee notes this position is not supported by the information provided by the Army to the committee. The committee agrees with GAO's assessment that given the degree of uncertainty in modularity cost estimates and the likely cost growth from FCS; the Army's modularity and FCS programs are at risk of becoming unaffordable.

Army modularity

The committee continues to support the Army's restructuring from a division based force to a more readily deployable brigade centric force, a process known as modularity, and the committee understands that modularity remains a top priority of the Chief of

Staff of the Army. However, the committee remains concerned that the Army has not provided sufficient information for Congress to assess the capabilities, costs, affordability, and risks of the Army's modularity implementation plans. The committee notes that the Army's cost estimate for completing modularity by 2011 has grown from an initial estimate of $28.0 billion in 2004 to a current estimate of $52.5 billion. Further, in the "2005 Modularity" report submitted to Congress, the Army states a requirement for 77 brigade combat teams (BCTs). Of the 77 BCTs, 35 were to be heavy BCTs consisting of Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. In the "2006 Modularity" report and the 2007 budget request the requirement is for 70 BCTs, of which 33 would be heavy BCTs. The committee is concerned about the Army's rationale to reduce the total BCT requirement and furthermore, it remains unclear to the committee what impact the current modularity strategy will have on meeting the needs of the combatant commanders.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to obtain from each combatant commander, an assessment of the Army's modularity initiative to include issues or concerns regarding modularity designs, equipment, personnel and/or rotation strategy. Further, the committee directs the Secretary to submit a report, including the assessments from the combatant commanders, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services with the submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 2008.

Heavy brigade combat teams

The budget request included $171.1 million for the M1A2 Abrams System Enhancement Program (SEP) tank and $285.0 million for the Bradley base sustainment program.

The committee remains concerned about the Abrams tank and Bradley fighting vehicle modernization programs and the associated funding. Current operations continue to demonstrate that there are few conflicts where main battle tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles do not play a significant role in ensuring the survivability and offensive firepower of the armed forces. The committee remains resolute in its assessment that the Army should pure fleet, at a minimum, 18 of its active component heavy brigade combat teams (BCTs) with the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank and the Bradley A3 fighting vehicle.

The committee notes that in the Army's March 2006 report to Congress, "The Army Modular Initiative," it clearly states that one of the key criteria for modularity funding was "modernization of older equipment." The report further states that modularity equipment modernization includes major systems upgrades such as Apache and Chinook helicopters, but does not include the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank or the Bradley A3 as part of modernization. The committee believes that the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank and the Bradley A3 are critical components of modular heavy BCTs.

The committee is concerned that the Army's current procurement strategy will not adequately fund the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank program and the Bradley A3 program, to at least the minimum economic quantity of approximately 60 and 144 per year, respectively. The committee is also concerned that the Army's current plan results in paying more to get fewer M1A2 Abrams SEP tanks and

Bradley A3s, which will result in a significant delay in meeting the total requirement of 18 M1A2 Abrams SEP tanks and Bradley A3 heavy BCTs. The committee notes that even if the Army develops a plan that funds the M1A2 SEP tank and the Bradley A3 production at the minimum economic quantity it will take the Army up to 10 years to meet the total requirement for 18 M1A2 Abrams SEP tank and Bradley A3 equipped heavy BCTs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report by February 28, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services providing the feasibility and rationale for multiyear procurement authority for the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank and the Bradley A3. At a minimum, the report shall include the impact that a multiyear procurement would have on the unit cost and the impact this authority would have on meeting the total M1A2 Abrams SEP tank and Bradley A3 requirement, consisting of 18 heavy BCTs.

Abrams tank modernization

The budget request included $171.1 million for 23 M1A2 Abrams System Enhancement Program (SEP) retrofit tanks.

The M1A2 Abrams SEP tank is an upgraded, fully digitized, first generation M1A2 Abrams tank which enhances lethality, survivability, and mobility, as well as providing improved situational awareness for its crew.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $128.9 million for the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank program.

Bradley base sustainment program

The budget request included $285.0 million for 16 Bradley A3 fighting vehicles and 90 Operation Desert Storm (ODS) vehicles.

The Bradley base sustainment program upgrades earlier variants of the Bradley A2 ODS and the Bradley A3 standard. The Bradley A3 is more lethal and survivable; provides enhanced command and control; and allows shared situational awareness. The Bradley A3 continues to maintain combat overmatch above current and future threat forces and remains compatible with the M1A2 Abrams System Enhancement Program tank.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $147.0 million for the Bradley A3 program.

Integrated air burst weapon system

The budget request contained $32.3 million for the integrated air burst weapon system family.

The committee understands this funding line would provide procurement dollars for the low rate initial production of the Objective Individual Combat Weapon, Increment One (OICW–1) program; a family of small arms that are projected to be replacements for existing carbines, rifles, and light machine guns. The committee is aware that the official request for proposals (RFP) for the OICW–1, originally announced in May 2005 was delayed and now has been terminated. The committee is also aware that the program was redirected to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) for further review.

The committee notes the OICW–1 program has not yet been reviewed by the JROC nor has an estimated date for a review been

established. The committee understands that pending the outcome of this future JROC review, the new RFP would incorporate additional joint requirements that would require further development and refinement. The committee also notes the Army is currently restructuring the procurement program for small arms in support of the recently approved small arms acquisition strategy, and recognizes these funds would be redistributed to other small arms acquisition programs in accordance with this new strategy.

Therefore, the committee believes the budget request for the integrated air burst weapon system family is not justified and recommends a decrease of $32.3 million. The committee also recommends the redistribution of these funds to other small arms acquisition programs as reflected in this report based on urgent need and in support of the Army's recently restructured small arms acquisition strategy.

AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $1.9 billion for Ammunition Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $1.7 billion, a decrease of $211.7 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Ammunition Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY										
	AMMUNITION										
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION										
1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		214,555		(107,300)						107,255
	Transfer to Title XV								(107,300)		
2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		113,555		(56,800)						56,755
	Transfer to Title XV								(56,800)		
3	CTG, 9MM, ALL TYPES		3,848								3,848
4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		125,112		(62,550)						62,562
	Transfer to Title XV								(62,550)		
5	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES		101								101
6	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		32,089								32,089
7	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		19,431								19,431
8	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		129,409								129,409
	MORTAR AMMUNITION										
9	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		13,046								13,046
10	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		54,618								54,618
11	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES		66,506								66,506
	TANK AMMUNITION										
12	CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES		19,584								19,584
13	120MM TANK TRAINING, ALL TYPES		142,933								142,933
14	CTG, TANK, 120MM TACTICAL, ALL TYPES		48,004								48,004
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION										
15	CTG, ARTY, 75MM: ALL TYPES		2,297								2,297
16	CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES		45,585								45,585
17	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES		124,099								124,099
18	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982		22,971								22,971

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
19	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T		73,885								73,885
	ARTILLERY FUZES										
20	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES		4,083								4,083
	MINES										
21	MINE, TRAINING, ALL TYPES		396								396
22	MINES (CONVENTIONAL), ALL TYPES		4,221								4,221
23	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES		4,897								4,897
24	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES		85,879								85,879
	ROCKETS										
25	SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		7,741								7,741
26	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		136,670								136,670
	OTHER AMMUNITION										
27	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		33,746								33,746
28	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		54,162								54,162
29	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		26,384								26,384
30	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES		10,791								10,791
	MISCELLANEOUS										
31	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES		3,407								3,407
32	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES		30,089								30,089
33	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES		2,628								2,628
34	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		5,493								5,493
35	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT		10,306		15,000						25,306
	Desert Optimized Equipment						3,000				
	Outloading Module - Crane AAP						6,000				
	Outloading Module - McAlester AAP						6,000				
36	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		9,552								9,552
37	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES		101								101

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	TOTAL AMMUNITION		**1,682,174**		**(211,650)**		**15,000**		**(226,650)**		**1,470,524**
	AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT										
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT										
38	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		116,175								116,175
39	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,064								3,064
40	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES		4,743								4,743
41	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION		94,201								94,201
42	ARMS INITIATIVE		2,768								2,768
	TOTAL AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		**220,951**								**220,951**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		**1,903,125**		**(211,650)**		**15,000**		**(226,650)**		**1,691,475**

Items of Special Interest

Desert optimized equipment

The budget request contained $10.3 million for ammunition peculiar equipment, but included no funds for desert optimized ammunition peculiar equipment.

The committee understands that the harsh desert conditions of Iraq and Afghanistan are causing ammunition peculiar equipment to degrade at a much greater rate than anticipated. The committee notes that there is great benefit to upgrading forward deployed ammunition peculiar equipment with desert optimized equipment.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million to optimize ammunition peculiar equipment for desert environments.

Modernization of .50 caliber ammunition production line

The budget request included $116.2 million for modernization of ammunition production facilities, but included no funds to modernize the line for production of .50 caliber ammunition.

The committee notes that much of the existing facilities and equipment used in the production of .50 caliber ammunition date from the era of World War II. While this equipment has been able to support .50 caliber ammunition production in recent years, the production line is extremely difficult to maintain and the obsolete nature of this equipment limits the ability of the Army to increase production quantities on short notice.

The committee directs the Army to develop a plan to modernize the production line for .50 caliber ammunition, and submit the plan to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2007. Furthermore, the plan should include a proposed schedule for modernization consistent with continued production of .50 caliber ammunition at levels similar to those occurring in 2006, and a recommended funding program associated with this schedule.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $7.7 billion for Other Procurement, Army. The committee recommends authorization of $7.0 billion, a decrease of $211.7 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Other Procurement, Army program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Army request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES										
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										
1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS		22,961								22,961
2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED		7,565								7,565
3	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		11,676								11,676
4	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)		582,613								582,613
5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		695,121								695,121
6	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPME		29,286								29,286
7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		353,198								353,198
8	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)		155,491		(77,750)						77,741
	Transfer to Title XV								(77,750)		
9	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY										
10	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916		31,202		9,300						40,502
	M915A3 Program Increase - ARNG						9,300				
11	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV I		220,416		(110,200)						110,216
	Transfer to Title XV								(110,200)		
12	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM		34,823		(34,823)						
	Transfer to Title XV								(34,823)		
13	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		2,562								2,562
14	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TAC VEH)										
15	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL		1,725								1,725
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES										
16	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN		609								609
17	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		640								640
18	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER		3,486								3,486

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	TOTAL TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES		**2,153,374**		**(213,473)**		**9,300**		**(222,773)**		**1,939,901**
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT										
	COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS										
19	WIN - TACTICAL PROGRAM										
20	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)		4,805								4,805
	COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS										
21	SECOMP-I		16,884								16,884
22	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS		53,616								53,616
23	SHF TERM		28,459								28,459
24	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)		833								833
25	NAVSTAR GPS (SPACE)		61,611								61,611
26	SMART-T (SPACE)		62,342								62,342
27	SCAMP (SPACE)		954								954
28	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS		16,803								16,803
29	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)		9,113								9,113
	COMM - C3 SYSTEM										
30	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)		25,253								25,253
	COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS										
31	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)		4,890								4,890
32	JOINT TACTICA RADIO SYSTEM (JTRS)		1,302								1,302
33	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)		3,229								3,229
34	SINCGARS FAMILY		116,523		(58,250)						58,273
	Transfer to Title XV								(58,250)		
35	MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATION OPERATIONS SYSTEMS		10,460								10,460
36	JOINT TACTICAL AREA COMMAND SYSTEMS										
37	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS		340,231								340,231
38	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING		5,181								5,181

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
39	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT		27,599								27,599
40	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS		9,933								9,933
41	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)		16,541		(3,950)						12,591
	ARS 6 Mod-in-Service Terminal Guidance						4,300				
	Transfer to Title XV								(8,250)		
42	RADIO, IMPROVED HF FAMILY		91,418		(45,700)						45,718
	Transfer to Title XV								(45,700)		
43	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)		10,548								10,548
	COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM										
44	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE		1,409								1,409
	INFORMATION SECURITY										
45	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)		14,924								14,924
46	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		90,379								90,379
	COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS										
47	TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION		14,432								14,432
48	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		33,754								33,754
49	ARMY DISN ROUTER										
50	ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)		508								508
51	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)		27,101								27,101
	COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS										
52	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		19,553								19,553
53	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)		5,726								5,726
54	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		279,579								279,579
55	LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)										
56	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM		32,711								32,711
	ELECT EQUIP - NAT INTEL PROG (NIP)										
57	NAT INTEL PROG (NIP)										
	ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
58	TACT INT REL ACT										
59	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP)		34,431								34,431
60	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)		985								985
61	PROPHET GROUND (MIP)		96,532		(48,250)						48,282
	Transfer to Title XV								(48,250)		
62	TUAS (MIP)		100,295		(50,150)						50,145
	Transfer to Title XV								(50,150)		
63	SMALL UAS		10,200								10,200
64	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)		30,729								30,729
65	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP)										
66	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP)										
67	DCGS-A (MIP)		65,424								65,424
68	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)		9,852								9,852
69	TROJAN (MIP)		7,659								7,659
70	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)		5,040								5,040
71	CI HUMINT INFO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MIP)		19,704								19,704
72	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)		29,739								29,739
	ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)										
73	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR		16,326								16,326
74	WARLOCK										
75	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES										
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)										
76	SENTINEL MODS		15,125								15,125
77	NIGHT VISION DEVICES		320,989		(160,500)						160,489
	Transfer to Title XV								(160,500)		
78	LONG RANGE ADV SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYS		179,594								179,594
79	LTWT VIDEO RECON SYSTEM (LWVRS)										
80	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT		209,537								209,537

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
81	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS		4,393								4,393
82	RAPID AEROSTAT INITIAL DEPLOYMENT										
83	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP		802								802
84	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)		321								321
85	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MVS)										
86	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SETTER		7,441								7,441
87	PROFILER		2,119								2,119
88	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)		19,249		(9,600)						9,649
	Transfer to Title XV								(9,600)		
89	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)		160,060		(80,050)						80,010
	Transfer to Title XV								(80,050)		
90	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD		50,160								50,160
91	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32										
92	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM		38,971								38,971
93	INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (MIP)		3,510								3,510
94	ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM										
	ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS										
95	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS		57,707								57,707
96	ADV FA TAC DATA SYS / EFF CTRL SYS		22,035								22,035
97	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP, AFATDS		5,434								5,434
98	LIGHT WEIGHT TECH FIRE DIRECTION SYS		6,042								6,042
99	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM		31,986								31,986
100	FAAD C2		21,095								21,095
101	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		69,289								69,289
102	FORWARD ENTRY DEVICE / LIGHTWEIGHT FED		9,305								9,305
103	KNIGHT FAMILY		24,233								24,233
104	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		2,022								2,022
105	LOGTECH		97,235		(10,000)						87,235

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	Global Combat Support System - Army								(10,000)		
106	TC AIMS II		29,919								29,919
107	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS)		8,279								8,279
108	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER		11,355								11,355
109	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		77,023								77,023
110	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)		121,808								121,808
111	MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE (MBCOTM)		79,035								79,035
	ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION										
112	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYS		78,403								78,403
113	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		21,636								21,636
114	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		139,206		(50,000)						89,206
	Global Combat Support System - Army								(50,000)		
115	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		15,861								15,861
116	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		28,675								28,675
	ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)										
117	AFRTS		1,007								1,007
118	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)		6,754								6,754
119	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIP)		1,671								1,671
	ELECT EQUIP - MODS TACTICAL SYS/EQ										
120	WEAPONIZATION OF UAS		15,161								15,161
	ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT										
121	ITEMS UNDER $5.0M (SSE)		17,493								17,493
122	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)		497								497
	TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		**3,877,957**		**(516,450)**		**4,300**		**(520,750)**		**3,361,507**
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
123	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION		38,312								38,312
124	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)		4,079								4,079
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT										
125	TACTICAL BRIDGING		69,608								69,608
126	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		80,093								80,093
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT										
127	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-H!		52,829								52,829
128	KIT, STANDARD TELEOPERATING										
129	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMII		197,675		(66,100)						131,575
	Transfer to Title XV								(66,100)		
130	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)										
131	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPM		37,269								37,269
132	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIP		546								546
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
133	HEATERS AND ECU'S		10,575								10,575
134	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES										
135	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT		9,298		1,700						10,998
	Maxa Beam Strobe						1,700				
136	LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)										
137	DISMOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND SYS		19,226								19,226
138	MOUNTED WARRIOR										
139	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT		36,874								36,874
140	CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY PROGRAM		42,653								42,653
141	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (ENG SPT)		5,552								5,552
142	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CSS EQ)										
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT										
143	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		1,293								1,293
144	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		67,867								67,867

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	WATER EQUIPMENT										
145	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS		9,769								9,769
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT										
146	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		20,467		20,000						40,467
	Blood Bag Transport Modernization						17,000				
	Combat Support Hospitals						3,000				
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT										
147	SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (MYP)		54,732								54,732
148	WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD		3,051								3,051
149	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)										
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT										
150	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)		2,902								2,902
151	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING		1,049								1,049
152	MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING		12,108								12,108
153	LOADERS		13,023								13,023
154	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR		2,475								2,475
155	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED		4,799								4,799
156	CRANES										
157	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)		47,846								47,846
158	CONST EQUIP ESP		40,209								40,209
159	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)		22,209								22,209
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT										
160	SMALL TUG										
161	LOGISTIC SUPPORT VESSEL (LSV)										
162	HARBORMASTER COMMAND & CONTROL CENTER		9,265								9,265
163	CAUSEWAY SYSTEMS		8,974								8,974
164	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		2,536								2,536
	GENERATORS										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
165	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		69,468								69,468
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
166	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)										
167	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM (ATLAS)		20,501								20,501
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT										
168	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS (CTC) SUPPORT		38,497		9,300						47,797
	Simulated Expandable Combat Training Capability - ARNG						9,300				
169	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM		243,147		11,500						254,647
	Immersive Group Simulation						6,500				
	Tabletop Gunnery/Maneuver/Full-fidelity Trainers-ARNG						5,000				
170	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER		16,920								16,920
171	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA		80,555								80,555
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)										
172	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT		2,026								2,026
173	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)		47,789								47,789
174	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)		11,827								11,827
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
175	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (RI		50,679		5,000						55,679
	Body Ventilation System/Cooling Vests						5,000				
176	IED DEFEAT EQUIPMENT										
177	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA-3)		66,665								66,665
178	BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT		3,279								3,279
179	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)		35,469								35,469
180	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)		2,997								2,997
181	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE										
182	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING		19,562								19,562
183	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM (MA8975)		2,423								2,423

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Authorization COST	Committee Change QTY.	Committee Change COST	Committee Increase QTY.	Committee Increase COST	Committee Decrease QTY.	Committee Decrease COST	FY 2007 Committee Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Committee Authorization COST
	TOTAL OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**1,640,967**		**(18,600)**		**47,500**		**(66,100)**		**1,622,367**
	SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS										
	OPA2										
184	INITIAL SPARES - C&E		31,271								31,271
	OPA3										
185	INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP		2,202								2,202
	TOTAL SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		**33,473**								**33,473**
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		12,831								12,831
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		**7,718,602**		**(748,523)**		**61,100**		(809,623)		**6,970,079**
	NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT										
	ARMY NATIONAL GUARD				318,000						318,000
	Restoration of ARNG End Strength Funding						318,000				
	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT				**318,000**		**318,000**				**318,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, ARMY		**16,841,051**		**(320,812)**		**985,600**		**(1,306,412)**		**16,520,239**

Items of Special Interest

Bridge to future networks

The budget request contained $340.2 million for bridge to future networks.

The Bridge to Future Networks program is comprised of two elements: area common user system (ACUS) modernization and joint network node (JNN). The committee is concerned about the Army's plan to meet its battle command network requirement for both the current and future force. The Army began the acquisition of the JNN with funds appropriated in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13) that would provide an urgent warfighting demand for a networking capability in support of the global war on terrorism. The JNN is not a program of record and the committee believes that continued procurement of JNN through emergency supplemental appropriations is not appropriate.

The committee further understands that the Department of Defense's Director of Operational Test and Evaluation and the General Counsel have determined that JNN should not proceed beyond low rate initial production before completing operational testing.

The committee also understands that the Army is developing the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN–T) program at the same time that it is procuring the JNN. According to the Army, WIN–T is the foundation for network-centric brigade operations and is applicable to not just the Future Combat Systems (FCS) force, but also to today's current force of modular brigade combat teams.

The committee is aware the Army has not developed a plan that assesses how best to transition from JNN to WIN–T. It remains unclear to the committee whether the Army will attempt to accelerate development of WIN–T or pursue a parallel course that continues to procure JNN while realigning the WIN–T program with FCS. Therefore, the committee included a provision (section 114) in this Act that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the analysis of how the JNN and the WIN–T will be integrated and whether or not there are opportunities to leverage JNN technologies and equipment as part of the WIN–T development effort.

Combat medical support

The budget request contained $20.5 million for combat medical support, but included no funding for Golden Hour—4 units of red blood cells (GH4) and Golden Hour—30 units of red blood cells or frozen plasma (GH30) blood bags. The committee recommends more fully equipping the U.S. military with Golden Hour technology blood bags to enable safe transport of blood to the battlefield, resulting in more saved lives during military conflicts and increasing the availability of useable blood.

The committee recommends an increase of $17.0 million for Golden Hour blood bags.

Immersive group simulation

The budget request included $16.9 million for the Army's networked system of manned simulators, but included no funds for its immersive group simulation project.

The committee supports simulation efforts by the Army to replicate elements on the combined arms battlefield. This reduces overall training costs and provides training that might otherwise be foregone because of limitations on live training ranges. Immersive group simulations complement and enhance training programs by allowing groups of trainers to place groups of soldiers into synthetic training environments that replicate real world conditions to stress reactive and decision making capabilities, train on appropriate tactics and techniques, and make mistakes where the consequences are non-lethal.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $6.5 million for the immersive group simulation project.

M915A3 production

The budget request contained $31.2 million for truck, tractor, and line-haul equipment, including funds to procure 160 M915A3 line-haul tractor trucks.

The M915A3 is used by Army transportation companies to transport breakbulk, containers, water and petroleum over primary and secondary roads. The committee notes that previous models of the M915 are experiencing operational readiness rates below the Army goal and are difficult to support. The committee also notes that there are significant inventory shortages across the Army, but particularly in transportation companies of the national guard and reserve forces.

The committee recommends $40.5 million for truck, tractor, and line-haul equipment, an increase of $9.3 million to accelerate fielding of the M915A3 to the Army National Guard.

Simulated combat training capability for Army National Guard

The budget request contained $38.5 million for combat training centers support and other associated costs, but included no funds for simulated combat training capability systems for the Army National Guard.

The committee understands this system would provide effective pre-mobilization and post-mobilization home-station training for Army National Guard units engaged in the global war on terrorism. The committee recognizes that although there is no substitute for the robust live-fire and simulated training capabilities provided at Combat Training Centers (CTCs) and through the Joint National Training Capability (JNTC), this particular system would supplement CTC and JNTC activities, as well as provide additional training opportunities for Army National Guard units at their home stations. Furthermore, the committee believes that this additional training capability would potentially contribute to more effective CTC and JNTC training exercises for national guard units.

The committee recommends $47.8 million, an increase of $9.3 million to provide simulated, flexible and expandable combat training capability to Army National Guard units.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $10.9 billion for Aircraft Procurement, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $10.8 billion, a decrease of $108.1 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Aircraft Procurement, Navy program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT										
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT										
1	AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)										
2	EA-18G	12	891,578							12	891,578
2	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(26,157)								(26,157)
3	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		39,753								39,753
4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	30	2,362,471							30	2,362,471
4	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(74,218)								(74,218)
5	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		52,954								52,954
6	F-35 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		245,016		(153,000)						92,016
	Program Decrease								(153,000)		
7	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	14	1,371,125							14	1,371,125
7	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(66,438)								(66,438)
8	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		194,080								194,080
9	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	18	446,718							18	446,718
10	MH-60S (MYP)	18	573,458							18	573,458
10	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(115,300)								(115,300)
11	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		90,401								90,401
12	MH-60R	25	911,854							25	911,854
12	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(116,592)								(116,592)
13	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		120,480								120,480
14	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	2	265,015							2	265,015
14	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(61,443)								(61,443)
15	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
	TOTAL COMBAT AIRCRAFT		**7,104,755**		**(153,000)**				**(153,000)**		**6,951,755**

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
16	UC-35										
17	C-40A										
18	C-37										
	TOTAL AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
19	T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	12	376,361							12	376,361
20	JPATS	21	146,068	4	28,900					25	174,968
	Additional Systems					4	28,900				
	TOTAL TRAINER AIRCRAFT		**522,429**		**28,900**		**28,900**				**551,329**
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
21	KC-130J	4	311,179							4	311,179
21	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(58,000)								(58,000)
22	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		45,737								45,737
23	F-5	5	2,530							5	2,530
24	VTUAV	4	37,570							4	37,570
	TOTAL OTHER AIRCRAFT		**339,016**								**339,016**
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
25	EA-6 SERIES		48,983								48,983
26	AV-8 SERIES		20,506								20,506
27	ADVERSARY		2,638								2,638
28	F-18 SERIES		411,524								411,524
29	H-46 SERIES		47,401								47,401
30	AH-1W SERIES		19,760								19,760
31	H-53 SERIES		28,252		3,000						31,252
	Emergency Egress Lighting System						3,000				
32	SH-60 SERIES		33,113								33,113
33	H-1 SERIES		7,426								7,426
34	EP-3 SERIES		56,797		10,000						66,797
	Service Life Extension						10,000				
35	P-3 SERIES		204,606		3,000						207,606
	High Resolution Digital Recorders						3,000				
36	S-3 SERIES		750								750
37	E-2 SERIES		9,087								9,087
38	TRAINER A/C SERIES		17,062								17,062
39	C-2A		37,157								37,157
40	C-130 SERIES		3,547								3,547
41	FEWSG		625								625
42	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		30,332								30,332
43	E-6 SERIES		99,184								99,184
44	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		40,190								40,190
45	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		14,300								14,300
46	T-45 SERIES		34,933								34,933
47	POWER PLANT CHANGES		24,580								24,580
48	JPATS SERIES		1,656								1,656

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
49	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS		14,315								14,315
50	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		35,886								35,886
51	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		177,500								177,500
52	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		13,656								13,656
53	ID SYSTEMS		11,148								11,148
54	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		85,767								85,767
	TOTAL MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		**1,532,681**		**16,000**		**16,000**				**1,548,681**
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
55	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		812,689								812,689
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**812,689**								**812,689**
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES										
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
56	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		426,673								426,673
57	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		9,472								9,472
58	WAR CONSUMABLES		34,916								34,916
59	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		19,501								19,501
60	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		64,968								64,968
61	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		1,671								1,671
62	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS										
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		**557,201**								**557,201**
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**10,868,771**		**(108,100)**		**44,900**		**(153,000)**		**10,760,671**

Items of Special Interest

EP–3E service life extension

The budget request contained $56.8 million for EP–3E aircraft modifications, but included no funds for service life extension modifications in lieu of the Aerial Common Sensor (ACS) program cancellation.

The committee is concerned about the impact the cancelled ACS program may have on the qualitative service life of the EP–3E. The committee understands that continued support of the legacy EP–3E airframes and mission systems will be tenuous until a viable joint or service-specific replacement is identified and fully operational. The EP–3E capability contributes significantly to the national collection posture of the defense intelligence community and combatant commanders.

The committee understands that the EP–3E program was not fully prepared for the cancellation of the ACS, and that significant deficiencies to aircraft mission systems are expected in fiscal year 2007.

Therefore, the committee recommends $66.8 million, an increase of $10.0 million for additional service life extension modifications needed to sustain the EP–3E.

H–53 series modifications

The budget request contained $28.3 million for H–53 series modifications, but included no funds for the advanced helicopter emergency egress lighting system (ADHEELS).

The ADHEELS provides crew escape lighting for helicopters in the event of water impact. The committee understands that the Department of the Navy has selected ADHEELS as its future helicopter escape lighting system due to its superior performance, significantly increased operational reliability, and lower life cycle costs, and has recently equipped all SH–60 helicopters with this system; and therefore, the committee recommends that the ADHEELS also be installed on the Navy's fleet of H–53 helicopters.

Consequently, the committee recommends $31.3 million for H–53 series modification, an increase of $3.0 million to begin the installation of ADHEELS in the Navy's H–53 helicopter fleet.

P–3C modernization

The budget request contained $204.6 million for P–3C aircraft modifications, but contained no funds for the P–3C high resolution digital recorder.

The committee understands the P–3C aircraft has been used extensively in the global war on terrorism as a surveillance and targeting platform to provide time-sensitive targeting information to ground forces and other airborne assets. As part of the P–3C antisurface warfare improvement program (AIP) upgrade, a next generation high resolution combined video and radar recorder has been developed to replace the legacy recorder. The committee understands that without key technology upgrades and aircraft parts obsolescence management, the P–3C ability to meet the Navy's Fleet Response Plan will be degraded.

Therefore, the committee recommends $207.6 million, an increase of $3.0 million for procurement of ten high resolution digital recorders.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $2.6 billion for Weapons Procurement, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $2.5 billion, a decrease of $38.0 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Weapons Procurement, Navy program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Authorization COST	Committee Change QTY.	Committee Change COST	Committee Increase QTY.	Committee Increase COST	Committee Decrease QTY.	Committee Decrease COST	FY 2007 Committee Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Committee Authorization COST
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	BALLISTIC MISSILES										
	BALLISTIC MISSILES										
1	TRIDENT II										
1	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES										
2	TRIDENT II MODS		957,637		(38,000)						919,637
	Conventional Trident Modification								(38,000)		
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
3	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,453								3,453
	TOTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES		**961,090**		**(38,000)**				**(38,000)**		**923,090**
	OTHER MISSILES										
	STRATEGIC MISSILES										
4	TOMAHAWK	350	354,565							350	354,565
	TACTICAL MISSILES										
5	AMRAAM	150	98,651							150	98,651
6	SIDEWINDER	174	40,380							174	40,380
7	JSOW	397	125,551							397	125,551
8	STANDARD MISSILE	75	139,672							75	139,672
9	RAM	90	56,874							90	56,874
10	HELLFIRE										
11	AERIAL TARGETS		83,299								83,299
12	DRONES AND DECOYS										
13	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		8,990								8,990
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
14	ESSM	108	99,571							108	99,571
15	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		54,644								54,644
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
16	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		4,645								4,645
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
17	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		29,534								29,534
	TOTAL OTHER MISSILES		**1,096,376**								**1,096,376**
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT										
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP.										
18	SSTD (TORPEDO DEFENSE)	1,020	5,856							1,020	5,856
19	ASW TARGETS		25,034								25,034
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP										
20	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS		96,505								96,505
21	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		61,528								61,528
22	QUICKSTRIKE MINE		3,103								3,103
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
23	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		26,345								26,345
24	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		13,288								13,288
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION										
25	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,259								3,259
	TOTAL TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT		**234,918**								**234,918**
	OTHER WEAPONS										
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS										
26	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		12,508								12,508

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS										
27	CIWS MODS		151,194								151,194
28	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	1	5,385							1	5,385
29	GUN MOUNT MODS		8,936								8,936
30	PIONEER		7,056								7,056
31	CRUISER MODERNIZATON WEAPONS - MK 45	2	18,470							2	18,470
32	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	65	3,151							65	3,151
	OTHER										
33	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS										
	TOTAL OTHER WEAPONS		**206,700**								**206,700**
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
34	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		55,936								55,936
	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**55,936**								**55,936**
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**2,555,020**		**(38,000)**				**(38,000)**		**2,517,020**

Item of Special Interest

Conventional Trident modification

The budget request contained $957.6 million for Trident II missile modifications, including $38.0 million for the conventional Trident modification (CTM) program. The budget request also contained $111.1 million for strategic missile systems equipment, including $12.0 million for CTM.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is working to develop the prompt, precision, global conventional strike capability called for in the 2001 Nuclear Posture Review, and in the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review. The committee also understands that the existing Trident II weapons system provides an opportunity to develop a long range conventional strike capability by leveraging existing technology at relatively low risk.

However, the committee is concerned that the development of this conventional ballistic missile capability for a submarine that has historically carried nuclear armed ballistic missiles could cause a missile launch misinterpretation regarding which type of a warhead a ballistic missile may be carrying. The committee is encouraged that the Department has begun to engage military and civilian leaders of the international community to discuss the United States' intent behind this conventional strike capability, and is also developing measures to preclude misinterpretation of a conventional launch.

However, until this vital policy matter can be resolved, the committee recommends $919.6 million for Trident II missile modifications, a decrease of $38.0 million, and $99.1 million for strategic missile systems equipment, a decrease of $12.0 million.

AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT, NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $789.9 million for Ammunition Procurement, Navy & Marine Corps. The committee recommends authorization of $758.8 million, a decrease of $31.2 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Ammunition Procurement, Navy & Marine Corps program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy & Marine Corps request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS										
	PROC AMMO, NAVY										
	NAVY AMMUNITION										
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		119,561								119,561
2	JDAM	3,400	84,014							3,400	84,014
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		15,473								15,473
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		16,140								16,140
5	PRACTICE BOMBS		44,573								44,573
6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		33,999								33,999
7	AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS		11,029								11,029
8	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		72,935								72,935
9	JATOS		4,643								4,643
10	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		24,547								24,547
11	76MM GUN AMMUNITION										
12	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMO		5,729								5,729
13	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		21,772								21,772
14	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		32,647								32,647
15	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		9,189								9,189
16	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION		1,197								1,197
	TOTAL PROC AMMO, NAVY		**497,448**								**497,448**
	PROC AMMO, MC										
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION										
17	5.56 MM, ALL TYPES		24,365		(12,200)						12,165
	Transfer to Title XV								(12,200)		
18	7.62 MM, ALL TYPES		14,814		(7,400)						7,414

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	Transfer to Title XV								(7,400)		
19	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES		8,032								8,032
20	.50 CALIBER		6,440		(3,200)						3,240
	Transfer to Title XV								(3,200)		
21	40 MM, ALL TYPES		39,369								39,369
22	60MM, ALL TYPES		2,947								2,947
23	81MM, ALL TYPES		57,351								57,351
24	120MM, ALL TYPES		32,858								32,858
25	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES		9,536								9,536
26	9 MM ALL TYPES		4,197								4,197
27	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		16,733		(8,350)						8,383
	Transfer to Title XV								(8,350)		
28	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		10,201								10,201
29	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES		35,514								35,514
30	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE		9,529								9,529
31	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		8,282								8,282
32	FUZE, ALL TYPES		565								565
33	NON LETHALS		4,030								4,030
34	AMMO MODERNIZATION		7,732								7,732
35	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION										
	TOTAL PROC. AMMO, MC		**292,495**		**(31,150)**				**(31,150)**		**261,345**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CC		**789,943**		**(31,150)**				**(31,150)**		**758,793**

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $10.6 billion for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $11.2 billion, an increase of $604.6 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Authorization COST	Committee Change QTY.	Committee Change COST	Committee Increase QTY.	Committee Increase COST	Committee Decrease QTY.	Committee Decrease COST	FY 2007 Committee Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Committee Authorization COST
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY										
	OTHER WARSHIPS										
	OTHER WARSHIPS										
1	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		552,502								
1	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(552,502)								
2	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		784,143								784,143
3	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	2,613,135							1	2,613,135
3	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(837,663)								(837,663)
4	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		676,582		400,000						1,076,582
	Program Increase						400,000				
5	SSGN CONVERSION										
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
6	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
7	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS		954,495								954,495
7	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
8	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		117,139								117,139
9	SSN ERO		3,975								3,975
9	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(3,975)								(3,975)
10	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		22,078								22,078
11	SSBN ERO	1	249,930							1	249,930
11	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(60,908)								(60,908)
12	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		37,154								37,154
13	DD(X)	2	3,578,245	(1)						1	3,578,245
	Program Decrease							(1)			
13	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(1,010,134)								(1,010,134)
14	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
15	DDG-51		355,849								355,849

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
15	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
16	DDG MODERNIZATION PROGRAM				200,000						200,000
	Program Increase						200,000				
17	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	2	520,670							2	520,670
	TOTAL OTHER WARSHIPS		**8,000,715**		**600,000**		**600,000**				**8,600,715**
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS										
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS										
18	LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP										
18	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
19	LPD-17		3,469								3,469
19	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(3,469)								(3,469)
20	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		297,492								297,492
21	LHA (R)	1	1,433,560							1	1,433,560
21	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(297,643)								(297,643)
22	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
	TOTAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		**1,433,409**								**1,433,409**
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM										
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST										
23	SPECIAL PURPOSE										
24	LCU(X)										
25	OUTFITTING		410,643								410,643
26	SERVICE CRAFT		45,245	1	4,600					1	49,845
	Weapon Retrieval Vehicle					1	4,600				
27	LCAC SLEP	6	110,692							6	110,692

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
28	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		577,849								577,849
28	SSN-774 (MEMO NON ADD)		[13,600]								[13,600]
28	LPD (MEMO NON ADD)		[93,400]								[93,400]
29	POWER UNIT ASSEMBLY FACILITY										
	TOTAL AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAMS		**1,144,429**		**4,600**		**4,600**				**1,149,029**
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		**10,578,553**		**604,600**		**604,600**				**11,183,153**

Items of Special Interest

313 ship navy force structure

The committee applauds the Chief of Naval Operations for developing the Navy's future force structure and the accompanying long-term shipbuilding plan to build it. This long-term plan provides the shipbuilding industry a view into the future that has been lacking. However, the committee is concerned that the plan was developed using unrealistic assumptions that will not make the plan executable. Of greatest concern to the committee is the affordability of the ship construction plan. According to the Navy's estimates, execution of this plan requires a significant increase in shipbuilding funds from $8.7 billion in fiscal year 2006 to $17.2 billion in fiscal year 2011. Obtaining these additional funds in a period of anticipated federal spending reductions will be difficult. The plan also assumes that individual ship acquisition programs can avoid the cost growth that has plagued most Navy ship acquisition programs.

The committee is concerned about the affordability of the Navy's long-term shipbuilding plan, recreating much of the uncertainty about the future of naval shipbuilding that the plan was designed to eliminate.

Aircraft carrier force structure requirements

The committee is concerned by the Chief of Naval Operation's plan to retire the USS *John F. Kennedy.* According to the Navy's long range shipbuilding plan, if the Navy retires the *Kennedy,* then the aircraft carrier force will drop to 11 between now and 2012, and then drop to 10 in 2013 and 2014. With the commissioning of CVN–78 in 2015, the aircraft carrier force increases to 11 and then back to 12 in 2019 and beyond.

The committee believes it is the objective of the Chief of Naval Operations to maintain a force of 12 aircraft carriers since the long range shipbuilding plan shows a total of 12 aircraft carriers between 2019 and the far range of the plan in 2036. It is apparent to the committee that the decision to allow the force structure to fall to 10 in the near future is fiscally rather than operationally driven.

The committee believes that the Navy should continue to maintain no less than 12 operational aircraft carriers in order to meet potential global commitments. The committee believes that a reduction below 12 aircraft carriers puts the nation in a position of unacceptable risk.

Arleigh Burke class destroyer modernization

The budget request contained $2.2 million for the *Arleigh Burke* class destroyer (DDG–51) modernization program.

The committee understands that the DDG–51 modernization program is a comprehensive mid-life modernization effort to ensure mission relevant service life of 35 years for the *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers. The modernization will include hull, mechanical and electrical technology upgrades to reduce manning and total ownership costs, combat system integrated warfighting improvements, and installation of an open architecture computing environment to allow future ballistic missile defense, air defense and other upgrades. The committee also understands that this modernization ef-

fort will focus on earlier Flight I ships (DDG–51 to DDG–71) to ensure they support the Chief of Naval Operations Sea Power 21 requirements of Sea Strike, Sea Shield and ForceNet. The committee believes that because the next generation destroyer, DD(X), will not be fielded until 2013, the DDG–51 fleet must be modernized at an accelerated rate to take earlier advantage of the operating cost reductions and the improved combat system capabilities.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $200.0 million to accelerate the modernization program by two years.

Battleship transfer

In the conference report (H. Rept. 109–360) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2006, the committee included instructions regarding the transfer of the battleships USS *Wisconsin* and USS *Iowa* to the Commonwealth of Virginia and State of California, respectively, and the President's reversion authority pursuant to a national emergency. The committee seeks to clarify that the battleships USS *Wisconsin* and USS *Iowa* must be regarded as potential mobilization assets and both the recipients and the U.S. Navy are instructed to treat them as such. The committee notes that the following measures should be taken: (1) the ships must not be altered in any way that would impair their military utility; (2) the ships must be preserved in their present condition through the continued use of cathodic protection and dehumidification systems and any other preservation methods as needed; (3) spare parts and unique equipment such as 16-inch gun barrels and projectiles, be preserved in adequate numbers to support the two ships, if reactivated; and (4) the Navy must prepare plans for the rapid reactivation of the two battleships should they be returned to the Navy in the event of a national emergency.

Incremental funding for shipbuilding

The budget request recommends incremental funding for 3 of the 7 ships in the request, including for the first time construction of a surface combatant, the next-generation destroyer DD(X). Furthermore, during the consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), the Navy sought and was granted the authority to use incremental funding for the next aircraft carrier, which will be recorded as procured in 2008.

The committee remains concerned that the use of incremental funding is not a solution to the Navy's problem in funding shipbuilding. While incremental funding can allow the Navy to smooth out the dramatic spikes in shipbuilding funding required as a result of aircraft carrier construction every four or five years, it does not fundamentally increase the number of ships that a given amount of money will purchase. During the committee's hearings on shipbuilding, all witnesses emphasized the importance of program and funding stability as the top priority for reducing the cost of shipbuilding and sustaining the shipbuilding industrial base. The committee notes that Congress adopted the full funding policy in the 1950s in part because of a concern that incremental funding was detrimental to funding stability. Future congresses may find themselves unwilling, or unable, to fund completion of ships begun in prior years and only partially funded. The committee remains

convinced that the full funding policy is the correct policy for funding shipbuilding.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense this year considered submission of a legislative proposal that would permanently authorize the use of "split funding" for aircraft carriers and large deck amphibious ships, and the Navy's fiscal year 2007 shipbuilding plan already assumes such authority for the second LHA class amphibious assault ship. The committee has approved the use of split funding for certain ships in certain cases. However, the committee does not believe that a blanket policy supporting incremental funding for any class of ship is appropriate, and has not included such a provision in the bill.

Littoral combat ship program

The committee is concerned about the uncertainty in the Navy's acquisition strategy for the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). The Navy recently announced its intention to continue with the Flight Zero design through fiscal year 2009. The Navy plans to procure 15 LCSs through this initial design phase. How long the Navy intends to continue with two separate designs for these vessels remains unclear. The committee believes that it is also unclear when the Navy will place this program into the discipline of the normal acquisition process with definitive and mature requirements and Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, review before continuing with procurement. The Navy's long-range shipbuilding plan calls for procuring 55 LCSs, and the committee encourages the Navy to develop an acquisition strategy for the long-term that clarifies any ambiguity in the current build profile. The committee further encourages the Navy to downselect to one of the two LCS variants currently in procurement in order to achieve economy of scale, or present a compelling case to the congressional defense committees on why both variants should be procured.

Next generation destroyer

The budget request contained $2.6 billion for split procurement of two next generation destroyers (DD(X)).

The committee does not believe the DD(X) is affordable. The committee supports recent efforts by the Navy to "design cost out" of the lead ship and to focus on threshold instead of objective requirements in an effort to reduce the risk of cost growth. However, due to the unusually large number of new technologies being integrated on the next generation destroyer, the committee understands there is no prospect of being able to design and build the two lead ships for the $6.6 billion budgeted.

The committee is concerned that the Navy is attempting to insert too much capability into a single platform. As a result, the DD(X) is now expected to displace over 14,000 tons and by the Navy's estimate, cost almost $3.3 billion each. Originally, the Navy proposed building 32 next generation destroyers, reduced that to 24, then finally to 7 in order to make the program affordable. In such small numbers, the committee struggles to see how the original requirements for the next generation destroyer, for example providing naval surface fire support, can be met. In this day of netted operations, the committee advocates reducing the capabilities resident on the next generation destroyer, to instead rely on the netted sen-

sors and weapons systems of other ships in the strike group. By reducing the requirements for the DD(X), a smaller, less expensive destroyer could be procured in greater numbers.

Because of its expense, the committee does not believe that DD(X) will be procured in sufficient numbers to meet the operational need. However, the committee does believe that the DD(X) program's engineering development models show the potential for some impressive advances in warfighting capability. The committee supports the construction of up to two DD(X)s to demonstrate technologies that could be incorporated into future, more affordable, major surface combatants. The committee recommends that these ships demonstrate as wide a range of technologies as is reasonably feasible, including both the advanced induction and permanent magnet motor propulsion concepts that were originally investigated for DD(X).

Therefore, the committee recommends $2.6 billion to fund one next generation destroyer as a technology demonstrator.

Shipbuilding/ship repair industrial base capacity

The committee believes that the ability to build naval ships and submarines is a critical national asset. Therefore, it is imperative that the United States sustain a healthy ship design, engineering and construction capability.

The first tier shipbuilding/ship repair industrial base is made up of six private and four public shipyards. Since there is very little commercial large-ship shipbuilding currently being executed in these shipyards, all 10 shipyards are almost wholly dependent on Department of Defense (DOD) work for sustainment.

The committee is concerned that the U.S. shipbuilding/ship repair industrial base has significant capacity beyond what is necessary for all anticipated DOD new construction and maintenance work, and believes that Navy ship acquisition programs are paying the price.

The Navy recently published a long-term shipbuilding plan that supports the goal of building and maintaining a 313 ship Navy by 2020. Although this plan provides the needed "stability" that the U.S. shipbuilding industry has been looking for, it does not appear to generate enough work to keep the major U.S. shipbuilders operating at their current capacity. Evidence of this is most obvious at General Dynamics Electric Boat Division where the contractor is planning to lay off hundreds of designers and engineers and thousands of production workers in the next several years. The plan to increase the procurement of *Virginia* class submarines from 1 to 2 per year has been delayed for over 10 years and the latest plan has the increase happening in fiscal year 2012. Similar challenges will affect the shipyards now constructing the last of the DDG–51 destroyers. Those yards are starting to ramp up to build the next generation destroyer, however, the next generation destroyer is not expected to be built in a sufficient quantity to keep the current workforce fully employed.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to report to the congressional defense committees on measures that can be taken to manage the capacity of the shipbuilding/ship repair industrial base in a manner that would make Navy shipbuilding more affordable. Such report shall be submitted by the submission of the President's

request for fiscal year 2008, as required by section 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

Ship cost estimates

The committee is deeply concerned about the process used for establishing the Navy's ship cost estimates. The committee notes that the original cost estimates on numerous existing ship classes have regularly been described by the Navy as inaccurate and unrealistic when those ships near completion of construction. The committee notes that in several cases it has been informed that ship cost estimates delivered to the committee in prior years either intentionally or unintentionally excluded certain known shipbuilding costs such as escalation, and that these cost estimates were known to be inaccurate on the day they were first delivered to the committee. The committee recommends that the process for deriving ship cost estimates be revised to ensure that all major known elements of ship cost are routinely included in all ship cost estimates.

The committee notes that Sections 122, 123, and 124 of the bill would impose cost limitations on three current ship classes based on the Navy's latest costs estimates. The committee further notes that the imposition of these statutory cost limitations makes the need for a high level of confidence in the cost estimates for these ship classes unusually important. Accordingly, the committee directs that the Secretary of the Navy revalidate the cost estimates for CVN–21, for the ships currently programmed in the LHA Replacement program, and for the eight ships of the *San Antonio* class amphibious ship that follow the lead ship. The committee further directs that the revalidated costs estimates be submitted for review and approval by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. Finally, the committee directs that no later than July 1, 2006, the Secretary of the Navy submit a report in writing to the congressional defense committees containing the revalidated cost estimates for these ship classes including a certification by the Secretary that all known and anticipated major elements of cost have been included in the estimate.

Virginia class submarine

The budget request contained $676.6 million for advance procurement funding for *Virginia* class submarines.

The committee believes that the Navy's attack submarine force structure must be maintained at no less than 48 submarines in order to meet potential global commitments. The Navy's Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels for fiscal year 2007 shows that the force will decrease below 48 attack submarines between 2020 and 2033, reaching a low of 40 attack submarines in 2028 and 2029. The committee believes that a reduction below 48 attack submarines puts the country in a position of unacceptable risk.

Therefore, the committee recommends $1.1 billion for advance procurement of *Virginia* class submarines, an increase of $400.0 million for the procurement of a second *Virginia* class submarine in fiscal year 2009.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $5.0 billion for Other Procurement, Navy. The committee recommends authorization of $5.0 billion, an increase of $74.9 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Other Procurement, Navy program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Navy request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT										
1	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE		7,441								7,441
2	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE		16,182								16,182
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT										
3	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		31,039		4,500						35,539
	Amphib Integrated Bridge System						4,500				
	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT										
4	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT		928								928
	PERISCOPES										
5	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP		73,729								73,729
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT										
6	DDG MOD		2,179								2,179
7	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		17,914								17,914
8	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,693								2,693
9	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		27,889								27,889
10	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		25,231								25,231
11	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		155,510								155,510
12	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		33,814								33,814
13	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		21,892								21,892
14	DSSP EQUIPMENT		4,729								4,729
15	CG-MODERNIZATION		233,666								233,666
16	LCAC		437								437
17	MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT		17,843								17,843
18	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		172,775		10,000						182,775
	CVN Propeller Replacement						3,500				

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	LSD 41/49 Class - Canned Lube Pumps						4,000				
	Ultrasonic Maintenance Tools						2,500				
19	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,141								3,141
20	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		13,751								13,751
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT										
21	REACTOR POWER UNITS		126,974								126,974
22	REACTOR COMPONENTS		228,087								228,087
	OCEAN ENGINEERING										
23	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		6,287								6,287
	SMALL BOATS										
24	STANDARD BOATS		41,081		1,000						42,081
	Boat Lifts for Small Boats						1,000				
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT										
25	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT		3,887								3,887
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT										
26	OPERATING FORCES IPE		53,648								53,648
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT										
27	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS		109,571								109,571
28	LCS MODULES		79,059								79,059
	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT										
29	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT										
	TOTAL SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**1,511,377**		**15,500**		**15,500**				**1,526,877**
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT										
	SHIP RADARS										
30	RADAR SUPPORT				7,250						7,250
	AN/SPS-48 ROAR						7,250				

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	SHIP SONARS										
31	SPQ-9B RADAR		2,494		6,000						8,494
	LCS						6,000				
32	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM		37,783								37,783
33	SSN ACOUSTICS		284,896								284,896
34	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		9,204								9,204
35	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS		12,524								12,524
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
36	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM		20,227								20,227
37	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE (SSTD)		8,404								8,404
38	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		60,681								60,681
39	SURTASS		4,688								4,688
40	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER		5,238								5,238
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT										
41	AN/SLQ-32		30,955								30,955
42	INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS		5,032								5,032
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT										
43	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		70,782								70,782
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT										
44	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG		83,114								83,114
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
45	NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM										
46	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		22,502								22,502
47	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT		52,508								52,508
48	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYS		35,311								35,311
49	ADVANCED TACTICAL DATA LINK (ATDLS)		12,458								12,458
50	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		75,442								75,442
51	SHALLOW WATER MCM		8,269								8,269

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
52	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		13,291								13,291
53	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV		4,481								4,481
54	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		3,838								3,838
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT										
55	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT		19,833								19,833
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
56	MARINE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (MATCALS)		20,261								20,261
57	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		7,476								7,476
58	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM		18,005								18,005
59	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM		27,575								27,575
60	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,968								3,968
61	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM		9,157								9,157
62	FACSFAC		3,758								3,758
63	ID SYSTEMS // IFF		28,567								28,567
64	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS (TAMPS)		8,316								8,316
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
65	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT										
66	COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS		78,321								78,321
67	RADIAC		10,373								10,373
68	GPETE		7,086								7,086
69	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		4,283								4,283
70	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		5,710								5,710
71	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		22,489								22,489
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS										
72	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS										
73	PORTABLE RADIOS		40,467								40,467
74	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		209,123								209,123
75	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M		12,574								12,574

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS										
76	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		666								666
77	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		87,900								87,900
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS										
78	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		12,291		2,100						14,391
	Mini-DAMA on Submarines						2,100				
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS										
79	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		2,788								2,788
80	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS		1,145								1,145
81	NSIPS										
82	JEDMICS										
83	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		50,429								50,429
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT										
84	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		101,749								101,749
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT										
85	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		21,758								21,758
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT										
86	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT		41,133								41,133
	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT										
87	OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT										
	TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		**1,721,323**		**15,350**		**15,350**				**1,736,673**
	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	SONOBUOYS										
88	SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES		66,943								66,943
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
89	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		56,226		8,000						64,226

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	Multi-Spectral Threat Emitter System						8,000				
90	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS		8,064								8,064
91	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT		12,246								12,246
92	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT		29,817								29,817
93	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		14,905								14,905
94	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		1,459								1,459
95	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT		18,624		4,000						22,624
	Multi-Climate Protection System						4,000				
96	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES		89,727								89,727
97	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		27,369								27,369
98	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		10,821								10,821
	TOTAL AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**336,201**		**12,000**		**12,000**				**348,201**
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT										
99	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM		3,311								3,311
100	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT		7,443								7,443
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT										
101	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		100								100
102	NATO SEASPARROW		4,582								4,582
103	RAM GMLS		9,987								9,987
104	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM		56,668								56,668
105	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		75,349		5,000						80,349
	AEGIS Land Based Test Site Modernization						5,000				
106	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
107	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		61,185								61,185
108	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
109	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS		6,557								6,557
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
110	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		111,127		(12,000)						99,127
	Conventional Trident Modification								(12,000)		
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
111	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		92,876								92,876
112	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,946								4,946
113	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,642								4,642
114	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,188								7,188
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
115	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		21,494								21,494
116	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,041								4,041
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE										
117	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		54,131								54,131
118	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		11,243								11,243
119	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		24,776		3,000						27,776
	SNADIS Shore Interface						3,000				
	TOTAL ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**561,646**		**(4,000)**		**8,000**		**(12,000)**		**557,646**
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
120	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		2,184								2,184
121	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		2,200								2,200
122	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		25,441								25,441
123	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		16,726								16,726
124	TACTICAL VEHICLES		29,432								29,432
125	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT		86,604								86,604

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
126	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		12,066								12,066
127	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION		39,845								39,845
128	PHYSICAL SECURITY VECHICLES		1,317								1,317
	TOTAL CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**215,815**								**215,815**
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
129	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		13,716		10,000						23,716
	NCF Forklift Systems						10,000				
130	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		12,080		3,000						15,080
	Serial Number Tracking System						3,000				
131	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,925								5,925
132	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		65,938								65,938
	TOTAL SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**97,659**		**13,000**		**13,000**				**110,659**
	PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	TRAINING DEVICES										
133	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		18,222		8,000						26,222
	Laser Marksmanship Training System - Navy Reserve						8,000				
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
134	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		58,576		8,800						67,376
	Man Overboard ID System						8,800				
135	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		390								390
136	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,590		6,200						11,790
	Combat Casualty Care Equipment Upgrade						6,200				

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
138	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		15,270								15,270
139	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		10,685								10,685
140	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		16,138								16,138
141	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		166,302								166,302
142	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		3,995								3,995
145	JUDGMENT FUND REIMBURSEMENT										
	OTHER										
146	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS										
	TOTAL PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		**295,168**		**23,000**		**23,000**				**318,168**
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
147	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		219,886								219,886
	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**219,886**								**219,886**
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		8,841								8,841
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**4,967,916**		**74,850**		**86,850**		**(12,000)**		**5,042,766**

Items of Special Interest

AEGIS land-based test site modernization

The budget request contained $75.3 million for AEGIS support equipment, but included no funds for modernizing AEGIS land-based test sites.

The committee understands that the AEGIS land-based test sites are essential to the operational effectiveness of the AEGIS weapons system, including the development of an integrated missile defense system capable of providing a layered defense against ballistic and cruise missiles. The committee is aware that in order to maintain the highest possible level of effectiveness, the land-based test sites require state-of-the-art upgrades to peripheral emulators and switching systems used to collect and analyze combat system performance data. Modernization of the emulators and switches will ensure timely testing, certification and delivery of updated AEGIS baselines to the fleet.

The committee recommends $80.3 million for AEGIS Support Equipment, an increase of $5.0 million to be used for modernizing AEGIS land-based test sites.

Amphibious ship integrated bridge system

The budget request contained $31.0 million for other navigation equipment, but included no funds for the amphibious ship integrated bridge system.

The committee is aware that the Navy has directed that all ships in the fleet will use electronic navigation/electronic charting by the end of fiscal year 2009. The committee believes that additional funding will allow for the conversion of amphibious ships to electronic navigation/electronic charting, allowing them to meet the Navy's goal. Conversion to electronic navigation/electronic charting will allow a reduction in bridge manning, saving an estimated $0.6 million per ship per year, more than paying for the conversion in less than three years.

The committee recommends $35.5 million for other navigation equipment, an increase of $4.5 million to be used for the amphibious ship integrated bridge system.

AN/SPQ–9B radar

The budget request contained $2.5 million for the AN/SPQ–9B radar, but included no funds for testing of the AN/SPQ–9B on the littoral combat ship (LCS).

The committee is aware that the two LCS variants now under construction are to be delivered with tactical/fire control radars chosen by the prime contractors. The committee believes that the AN/SPQ–9B tactical/fire control radar, already in the Navy inventory, may provide superior self-protection against anti-ship sea skimming missiles than the radars being provided. The AN/SPQ–9B radar has been thoroughly tested by the Navy and a successful radar operational assessment was completed in September 2002. The committee is aware that an identification friend or foe capability, an LCS requirement, was successfully added in 2005. The ability to provide volume surveillance, another LCS requirement, is presently under development and scheduled for completion in the spring or summer of 2006. The committee believes that additional

funds will be used for the procurement of the AN/SPQ–9B radar for the LCS program.

The committee recommends $8.5 million for the AN/SPQ–9B radar, an increase of $6.0 million to be used for the testing of the AN/SPQ–9B on the LCS.

AN/SPS–48 radar obsolescence, availability and recovery

The budget request contained no funds for radar support and no funds for the AN/SPS–48 radar obsolescence, availability and recovery (ROAR) program.

The committee is aware that the AN/SPS–48 ROAR program's goal is to maintain and support the air defense capabilities on aircraft carriers, amphibious assault ships and the *San Antonio* class amphibious warfare ships.

The committee recommends $7.3 million for the AN/SPS–48 radar obsolescence, availability and recovery program to accelerate the ROAR program by two years.

Boat lifts for small boats

The budget request contained $41.1 million for standard boats, but included no funds for boat lifts for shore-based small boats.

The committee understands that the current inventory and generally poor material condition of boat lifts at shore activities has reduced the level of boat readiness and increased lifecycle costs. The committee is aware that modern, state-of-the-art boat lifts, due to their design and capabilities, will expand boat service life, reduce maintenance costs, and permit quick and safe docking and boarding. Therefore, the committee recommends that modern commercial-off-the-shelf boat lifts be purchased and installed at small boat shore facilities to reduce lifecycle costs and improve operational readiness of the shore-based small boat fleet.

The committee recommends $42.1 million for standard boats, an increase of $1.0 million to be used for the procurement of modern boat lifts for shore activities.

Canned lube pumps for amphibious ships

The budget request contained $172.8 million for items under $5.0 million, but included no funds for installing canned lube pumps on the *Harpers Ferry* and *Whidbey Island* class amphibious ships.

The committee believes that the currently installed lube oil pumps have a high failure rate, leak excessively, and are driving up maintenance costs. Installation of the canned lube oil pumps will provide operating efficiency and reduce maintenance costs.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million for items under $5.0 million, to be used for installing canned lube pumps on the *Harpers Ferry* and *Whidbey Island* class amphibious ships.

CVN propeller replacement program

The budget request contained $172.8 million for items under $5.0 million, but included no funds for the CVN propeller replacement program.

The committee understands that the old-design propellers on the *Nimitz* class aircraft carriers suffer from blade erosion caused by cavitation and the high operating tempo of recent years. Propeller refurbishment on the outboard and inboard propellers is required

every three and six years, respectively. The committee believes that the new-design propellers will require refurbishment every 12 years, more closely corresponding to the interval of aircraft carrier drydockings. The committee also believes that propeller replacement will lead to increased ship operational availability and reduced disruptions to planned maintenance schedules.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.5 million for items under $5.0 million, to be used for the CVN propeller replacement program.

Laser marksmanship training systems

The budget request contained $18.2 million for training support equipment, but included no funds to procure laser marksmanship training systems (LMTS) for the Navy Reserve.

The LMTS is a proven laser-based marksmanship training system that simulates live-fire training, can be used in various environmental conditions and locations, as well as allowing sailors to train with their own primary personal defense weapon to engage various types of targets.

The committee is aware this system contributes to individual sailor and unit readiness, improves skill retention, reduces unit training costs and achieves environmental cost avoidance associated with traditional live-fire training exercises. The committee understands the Navy Reserve has a program to field LMTS to all Navy Reserve Centers.

The committee recommends $26.2 million for training support equipment, an increase of $8.0 million to accelerate the fielding of LMTS to all Navy Reserve Centers.

Man overboard identification system

The budget request contained $58.6 million for command support equipment, but included no funds for the man overboard identification system.

The committee is aware that the man overboard identification system provides an active means by which a Navy ship can be immediately alerted to a man-overboard incident and further allows for precise location of the individual in the water, thus reducing the chance of serious injury or death. Each sailor or marine wears a small transmitter on his life jacket, that, when activated upon water entry, transmits a signal to the ship identifying the specific sailor, the ship from which he fell and the global positioning system coordinates of the incident. A direction finder then tracks the location of the man-overboard during the rescue effort. Under the current installation plan, the Navy would provide man-overboard transmitters only to those sailors and marines identified as at risk, approximately a third of all crew onboard. The committee believes that the Navy needs to consider providing a transmitter for every crewmember on the ship, not just those considered at risk.

The committee recommends $67.4 million for command support equipment, an increase of $8.8 million to be used for the man overboard identification system.

Materials handling equipment

The budget request contained $13.7 million for materials handling equipment (MHE), but contained no funding to procure an

11,000 pound rough terrain, self deployable, manually operated forklift system capable of operating efficiently in nuclear, biological, and chemical environments for the Navy Construction Force (NCF) Seabees.

The committee is aware the NCF Seabees are in the process of recapitalizing their fleet of construction equipment and MHE. The committee supports this initiative and notes that the high operational tempo coupled with the harsh environment of Iraq has consequently resulted in some equipment becoming uneconomical to either repair or to rebuild through service life extension programs or recapitalization programs.

The committee notes this system would address NCF Seabees lift requirements for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends $23.7 million in materials handling equipment, an increase of $10.0 million to accelerate the procurement and delivery of 100 forklift material handling equipment systems for the NCF Seabees.

Medical support equipment

The budget request contained $5.6 million for medical support equipment, but included no funding for 3,600 lightweight and NATO-standard litters and litter load carriage tools; 2,500 lightweight, combat medics' bags; or 4,500 onboard kits for tactical vehicles, which include pelvic stabilization devices, ear nose and throat packs, airway tools, and tourniquets. The committee recommends more fully equipping naval expeditionary forces to enable field medical personnel in tactical units to stabilize and evacuate casualties more rapidly, efficiently, and safely.

The committee recommends $11.8 million for medical support equipment, an increase of $6.2 million for combat casualty care equipment upgrades.

Multi-climate protective system

The budget request contained $18.6 million for various aviation life support items, but included no funds for the multi-climate protective system (MCPS).

The MCPS is a modular protective aircrew clothing ensemble that provides flame protection, thermal protection, and sufficient insulation while reducing the heat stress and bulk commonly associated with cold weather clothing systems. Components of the system can be used in a wide range of temperatures and climate conditions. The committee understands that funding to procure 5,532 MCPSs has been obligated thus far, and that the Department of the Navy's MCPS requirement is for 25,000 systems. The committee believes that procurement of the MCPS should continue.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $22.6 million for aviation life support, an increase of $4.0 million for procurement of the MCPS. Additionally, the committee strongly encourages the Department of the Navy to include the necessary funds for the MCPS in its future budget requests to meet MCPS requirements.

Multi-spectral threat emitter system

The budget request contained $56.2 million for weapons range support equipment, but included no funds for the multi-spectral threat emitter system (MTES).

The MTES provides a mobile surface-to-air and air defense artillery electronic threat simulation for aircraft along the East Coast of the United States to provide for more realistic aircrew proficiency training. The committee notes that Congress appropriated $2.5 million for fiscal year 2005 and $2.1 million for fiscal year 2006 for the MTES, and recommends authorization of additional funds to complete the procurement of two MTES systems.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $64.2 million for weapons range support equipment, an increase of $8.0 million for procurement of two MTESs.

Serial number tracking system

The budget request contained $12.1 million for other supply support equipment, but included no funds for implementation of the serial number tracking system.

The serial number tracking system provides a web-based, cradle-to-grave total asset visibility of individual components through the supply, maintenance and transportation processes. The technology enables rapid and accurate data collection for information systems and permits logistics data to be used Navy-wide for increased readiness. The committee recommends the implementation of the serial number tracking system application in the areas of shipboard medical equipment, warehouse and ground support equipment management at Naval and Marine Corps Air Stations. The committee believes that the use of modern commercial-off-the-shelf automatic identification and data collection technologies like the serial number tracking system for critical asset management will yield significant improvements in productivity and effectiveness.

The committee recommends $15.1 million for command support equipment, an increase of $3.0 million to be used for implementation of the serial number tracking system.

Submarine communications upgrades

The budget request contained $12.3 million for satellite communications systems, but included no funds for the Miniaturized Demand Assigned Multiple Access (mini-DAMA) communications set upgrades.

The committee understands that the mini-DAMA communications set provides communications links necessary for command and control of battlegroups, as well as for control, targeting and battle damage assessment for deployed tomahawk weapons. The committee is aware that due to program delays in the Joint Tactical Radio System, it is necessary to perform mini-DAMA upgrades in the submarine fleet to avoid degradation of combat missions.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.1 million to be used for mini-DAMA communications set upgrades in the submarine fleet.

Submarine non-tactical application delivery interface system shore interface

The budget request contained $24.8 million for submarine training device mods, including $2.9 million for the submarine non-tactical application delivery interface system (SNADIS) shore interface.

The committee recommends authorizing additional funds to allow the Navy to accelerate the development and integration of the shore command system with the existing deployed ship based SNADIS. When these two systems are fully integrated and sharing information, both the ship's commanding officer and shore commander will have the information available to assess and evaluate the readiness of the submarine force.

The committee recommends $27.8 million for submarine training device mods, an increase of $3.0 million to be used for the SNADIS shore interface.

Ultrasonic maintenance tools

The budget request contained $172.8 million for items less than $5.0 million, but included no funds for ultrasonic maintenance tools.

The committee understands that ultrasonic maintenance tools have the potential to significantly reduce ship maintenance manhours by eliminating several time consuming maintenance procedures currently used to locate and identify compartment integrity breeches, fluid system leaks, bearing and gear anomalies and clogged engine fuel injectors. The committee believes significant cost-savings may be attained with maintenance reducing technology.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million for the procurement of ultrasonic maintenance tools.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $1.3 billion for Procurement, Marine Corps. The committee recommends authorization of $1.2 billion, a decrease of $49.7 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Procurement, Marine Corps program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Marine Corps request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS										
	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES										
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
1	AAV7A1 PIP		12,481								12,481
2	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE	15	239,859							15	239,859
2	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(9,237)								(9,237)
3	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		25,582								25,582
4	LAV PIP		25,990								25,990
5	HIMARS										
6	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (IRV)										
7	MODIFICATION KITS (ARMOR AND FIRE SUPPORT)										
8	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS	19	19,085							19	19,085
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS										
9	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	12	7,361							12	7,361
10	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	34	94,365	6	12,400					40	106,765
	Program Increase					6	12,400				
11	MODIFICATION KITS (INFANTRY WEAPONS)										
12	MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM										
13	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	6	57,524							6	57,524
14	WEAPONS & COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 M		8,959		(4,500)						4,459
	Transfer to Title XV								(4,500)		
	WEAPONS										
15	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM										
	OTHER SUPPORT										
16	MODIFICATION KITS		8,968								8,968
17	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		17,051								17,051
18	OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	TOTAL WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES		**507,988**		**7,900**		**12,400**		**(4,500)**		**515,888**
	GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT										
	GUIDED MISSILES										
19	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		3,894								3,894
20	JAVELIN										
21	HIMARS ROCKETS										
22	COMPLEMENTARY LOW ALTITUDE WEAPON SYSTEM	1	3,155							1	3,155
	OTHER SUPPORT										
23	MISSILE MODIFICATION KITS - TOW	78	3,282							78	3,282
	TOTAL GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT		**10,331**								**10,331**
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT										
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS										
24	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER		7,752								7,752
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT										
25	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		13,088								13,088
26	AUTO TEST SYSTEMS										
27	GENERAL PURPOSE TOOLS & TEST SYSTEMS										
28	CALIBRATION FACILITIES										
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)										
29	GCCS - MC		14,304								14,304
30	MODIFICATION KITS		17,456								17,456
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)										
31	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM										
32	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		4,061								4,061

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
33	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		41,056								41,056
34	MAGTF CSSE &SE										
35	MULTIPLE ROLE RADAR SYSTEM										
36	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS										
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
37	RADAR SYSTEMS		14,796								14,796
38	RADAR SET AN/TPS-59										
39	TRANSITION SWITCH MODULE										
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
40	TACTICAL REMOTE SENSOR SYSTEM										
41	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEMS		31,808		3,000						34,808
	Envelope Protective Covers for MEU Weapon Systems						3,000				
42	SMALL UNIT REMOTE SCOUTING SYSTEM (SURSS)										
43	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		26,040								26,040
44	MOD KITS (INTEL)										
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
45	VISUAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (VIS)										
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
46	COMPLEMENTARY LOW ALTITUDE WEAPONS SYSTEM										
47	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT		13,675		(6,850)						6,825
	Transfer to Title XV								(6,850)		
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)										
48	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		67,230								67,230
49	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		19,747								19,747
50	RADIO SYSTEMS		53,521		(26,750)						26,771
	Transfer to Title XV								(26,750)		
51	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		49,190								49,190
52	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		17,137								17,137

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
53	MOD KITS MAGTF C41										
	TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		**390,861**		**(30,600)**		**3,000**		**(33,600)**		**360,261**
	SUPPORT VEHICLES										
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES										
54	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES		351								351
55	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		12,035								12,035
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										
56	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	851	72,351		(36,200)					851	36,151
	Transfer to Title XV								(36,200)		
57	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS										
58	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT		656								656
59	LIGHTWEIGHT PRIME MOVER		11								11
60	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP		68,785								68,785
61	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS		12,664								12,664
	OTHER SUPPORT										
62	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		2,869								2,869
	TOTAL SUPPORT VEHICLES		**169,722**		**(36,200)**				**(36,200)**		**133,522**
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT										
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT										
63	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		2,039								2,039
64	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE										
65	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT		17,543								17,543
66	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		4,064								4,064
67	DEMOLITION SUPPORT SYSTEMS										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
68	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		9,999								9,999
69	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		13,218								13,218
70	EOD SYSTEMS		14,838		(7,400)						7,438
	Transfer to Title XV								(7,400)		
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
71	AMPHIBIOUS RAID EQUIPMENT										
72	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		5,205		9,500						14,705
	Laser Perimeter Awareness System						9,500				
73	GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP (GMEE)		11,161								11,161
74	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		17,031								17,031
75	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,216								5,216
	GENERAL PROPERTY										
76	FAMILY OF INCIDENT RESPONSE										
77	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		3,224								3,224
78	FAMILY OF EOD EQUIPMENT										
79	TRAINING DEVICES		13,797		5,000						18,797
	Video Flashlight Training System						5,000				
80	CONTAINER FAMILY		3,011		2,100						5,111
	Nitrile Rubber Collapsible Storage Units						2,100				
81	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		20,058								20,058
82	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)	21	2,759							21	2,759
83	BRIDGE BOATS										
84	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	152	5,148							152	5,148
	OTHER SUPPORT										
85	MODIFICATION KITS										
86	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		10,463								10,463
87	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT (M)										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	TOTAL ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		**158,774**		**9,200**		**16,600**		**(7,400)**		**167,974**
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
88	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		35,837								35,837
	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**35,837**								**35,837**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		**1,273,513**		**(49,700)**		**32,000**		**(81,700)**		**1,223,813**
	TOTAL NAVY PROCUREMENT		**31,033,716**		**452,500**		**768,350**		**(315,850)**		**31,486,216**

Items of Special Interest

Envelope protective covers for marine expeditionary unit weapon systems and platforms

The budget request contained $31.8 million for fire support systems, but included no funds to procure envelope protective covers for Marine Corps Expeditionary Units' (MEUs) weapon systems and platforms.

The committee understands the Navy currently employs envelope protective covers for equipment platforms and weapon systems. The committee notes that widespread use of envelope protective covers by the Navy is generating higher equipment readiness ratings for protected naval weapon systems and platforms, as well as lower maintenance requirements, reduced manpower requirements, and higher return on equipment investments. The committee encourages the Marine Corps to field similar envelope protective covers to seven MEUs to cover such equipment platforms as the M777 lightweight 155mm howitzers and M198 155mm howitzers, as well as to capitalize on the economic and performance benefits provided by these protective covers.

The committee recommends $34.8 million in fire support systems, an increase of $3.0 million to procure envelope protective equipment covers for seven MEUs.

Intelligent surveillance systems

The budget request contained $13.8 million for training devices, but contained no funding for a modular intelligent surveillance training system.

The committee understands a modular intelligent surveillance system would provide Marine Corps trainers with improved situational awareness of military personnel conducting urban training exercises, and would provide immediate feedback to the training unit in after action review format. Further, the committee is aware this system would allow trainers to observe in real-time a training event either from a "blue" or "opposing" force perspective; a capability not currently employed by existing training systems.

The committee recommends $18.8 million for training devices, an increase of $5.0 million to procure modular intelligent surveillance training systems.

Laser perimeter awareness system

The budget request contained $5.2 million for physical security equipment, but included no funds to procure laser perimeter awareness systems (LPAS).

The LPAS is an all-weather surveillance sensor system that would detect the presence and track the motion of intruders, locating them in range, bearing, and elevation with respect to the position of the sensor.

The committee understands Marine Corps regulations governing the security of arms, ammunition, and explosives, as well as aviation assets, mandate constant surveillance and restricted access to these assets. The committee is aware that Marine Corps installations are currently equipped with base-wide electronic security systems that are outdated and require extensive modernization. The committee notes the LPAS would provide critical enhancements to

existing security and force protection technology to meet current Marine Corps security requirements outlined in the Marine Corps's Flightline Security Enhancement Program (FSEP), as well as increase the effectiveness of available security manpower.

Therefore, the committee recommends $14.7 million for physical security equipment, an increase of $9.5 million to procure three LPAS and associated equipment, as well as to address a Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded requirement.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $11.5 billion for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $13.0 billion, an increase of $1.6 billion, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Aircraft Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Authorization COST	Committee Change QTY.	Committee Change COST	Committee Increase QTY.	Committee Increase COST	Committee Decrease QTY.	Committee Decrease COST	FY 2007 Committee Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Committee Authorization COST
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT										
	TACTICAL FORCES										
1	F-35	5	988,109							5	988,109
1	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(118,405)								(118,405)
2	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		145,310		(88,000)						57,310
	Program Decrease								(88,000)		
3	F-22A		1,503,898	20	1,400,000					20	2,903,898
3	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
	Program Increase					20	1,400,000				
4	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		477,404								477,404
5	F-15E										
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
6	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
	TOTAL COMBAT AIRCRAFT		**2,996,316**		**1,312,000**		**1,400,000**		**(88,000)**		**4,308,316**
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT										
7	C-17A (MYP)	12	3,306,394	3	299,800					15	3,606,194
	Program Increase					3	299,800				
7	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(670,202)								(670,202)
8	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
9	C-17 ICS										
	OTHER AIRLIFT										
10	C-40										
11	C-130J	9	806,974							9	806,974

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
11	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(109,687)								(109,687)
12	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		90,000								90,000
13	KC-X - ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		36,130		(36,130)						
	Program Decrease								(36,130)		
14	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT		15,783								15,783
	TOTAL AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		**3,475,392**		**263,670**		**299,800**		**(36,130)**		**3,739,062**
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
	UPT TRAINERS										
15	DRUG INTERDICTION										
16	INTRO TO FLIGHT/AIRMANSHIP PROGRAM										
	OPERATIONAL TRAINERS										
17	JPATS	48	305,129							48	305,129
	TOTAL TRAINER AIRCRAFT		**305,129**								**305,129**
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
	HELICOPTERS										
18	V-22 OSPREY	2	218,958							2	218,958
18	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(10,385)								(10,385)
19	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		34,390								34,390
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT										
20	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		2,193		8,000						10,193
	Program Increase						8,000				
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
21	TARGET DRONES		82,042								82,042
22	C-37A										

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
23	GLOBAL HAWK	6	493,417							6	493,417
23	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(64,129)								(64,129)
24	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		63,903								63,903
25	PREDATOR UAV	26	229,095		(114,550)					26	114,545
	Transfer to Title XV								(114,550)		
	TOTAL OTHER AIRCRAFT		**1,049,484**		**(106,550)**		**8,000**		**(114,550)**		**942,934**
	MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT										
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT										
26	B-2A		191,282								191,282
27	B-1B		53,255		4,500						57,755
	MSOGS Improvement Program						4,500				
28	B-52		70,147								70,147
29	F-117		24,422								24,422
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT										
30	A-10		107,432								107,432
31	F-15		92,901								92,901
32	F-16		352,054								352,054
33	F-22A		216,095								216,095
34	T/AT-37										
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
35	C-5		176,112		44,500						220,612
35	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(19,734)								(19,734)
	AMP Kits			8		8	32,000			8	
	Defensive System Upgrade			10		10	12,500			10	
36	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		66,700		22,200						88,900
	RERP Kit						22,200				

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
37	C-9										
38	C-17A		251,404								251,404
39	C-21		1,322								1,322
40	C-32A		198								198
41	C-37A		404								404
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
42	GLIDERS		115								115
43	T-6		6,164								6,164
44	T-1		188								188
45	T-38		143,701								143,701
46	T-41 AIRCRAFT										
47	T-43		2,139								2,139
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
48	KC-10A (ATCA)		6,761								6,761
49	C-12		929								929
50	C-20		513								513
51	VC-25A		1,027								1,027
52	C-40		198								198
53	C-130		217,677		19,300						236,977
	APN-241 Radar						5,500				
	Scathe View Communications						1,800				
	Senior Scout Shelter						7,000				
	Project RAINCOAT						5,000				
54	C-130J		39,001								39,001
55	C-135		83,541								83,541
56	COMPASS CALL		46,818								46,818
57	C-29A										
58	DARP		89,796								89,796

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
59	E-3		64,547								64,547
60	E-4		5,640								5,640
61	E-8		138,162								138,162
62	H-1		40,421								40,421
63	H-60		16,738								16,738
64	GLOBAL HAWK		11,309								11,309
65	OTHER AIRCRAFT		43,733								43,733
66	PREDATOR		58,255								58,255
67	CV-22		451								451
	OTHER MODIFICATIONS										
68	CLASSIFIED PROJECTS										
	TOTAL MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT		**2,601,818**		**90,500**		**90,500**				**2,692,318**
	AIRCRAFT SPARES + REPAIR PARTS										
69	INITIAL SPARES + REPAIR PARTS		305,207								305,207
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**305,207**								**305,207**
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES										
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
70	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		138,918								138,918
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT										
71	B-1		10,320								10,320
72	B-2A		7,693								7,693
73	B-2A ICS		11,709								11,709
74	B-52		8,081								8,081
75	C-130										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
76	F-15		10,741								10,741
77	F-16		12,245								12,245
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS										
78	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		23,524								23,524
	WAR CONSUMABLES										
79	WAR CONSUMABLES		25,438								25,438
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES										
80	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		474,853		3,200						478,053
	P5 Combat Training System						3,200				
81	DEPOT MODERNIZATION		1,370								1,370
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
XX	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES - SOF										
XX	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES - SOF										
85	CANCELLED ACCT ADJUSTMENTS										
	DARP										
86	DARP		13,000								13,000
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		8,572								8,572
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		**746,464**		**3,200**		**3,200**				**749,664**
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**11,479,810**		**1,562,820**		**1,801,500**		**(238,680)**		**13,042,630**

Items of Special Interest

B–1B molecular sieve oxygen generation system

The budget request contained $53.1 million for B–1B aircraft modifications, but included no funds for the molecular sieve oxygen generation system (MSOGS) reliability improvement program.

The committee understands the MSOGS is the B–1B oxygen generation system which consists of a concentrator, water separator, and a back-up oxygen system that provides the aircrew with an unlimited source of oxygen for breathing during flight. The committee notes that while operating in forward basing locations containing a high humidity level, the rate of repair for the MSOGS has doubled causing negative impacts to operationally available aircraft. The committee is aware that the original equipment manufacturer has identified an improved, high-efficiency water separator that would enhance the reliability of the MSOGS, increase operational availability of the aircraft, and eliminate the need for a depot level repair.

Therefore, the committee recommends $57.6 million, an increase of $4.5 million for the MSOGS reliability improvement program.

B–2 radar modification program

The budget request contained $191.3 million for B–2 modernization, including $160.7 million for the B–2 radar modification program (RMP).

The committee understands that in October 2000, the Department of Commerce notified the Department of Defense that the B–2 must vacate its current operating frequency before a classified near-term date (NTD) and relocate to a frequency band where the U.S. Government is the primary user. The committee understands that this raised a significant challenge for the Air Force due to budget cycle timing. The committee notes the Air Force started the program in fiscal year 2003 to replace the B–2 radar system by the NTD and modeled the program around a traditional acquisition structure.

The committee notes the B–2 RMP plans to make a low-rate production decision in February 2007, to procure four radar modification units in fiscal year 2007. However, the committee understands that radar flight testing will not have progressed to the point that the first of two planned radar software blocks is fully tested and certified until the beginning of fiscal year 2008. Although flight testing will be underway, only 23 percent of the flight testing is expected to be completed by the beginning of fiscal year 2007. The committee recognizes that producing RMP units before ensuring that the design is mature and functions in its intended environment can increase the likelihood of design changes that lead to cost growth, schedule delays, and performance problems.

Although the committee realizes the challenges presented to the Air Force to correct the radar frequency issue promptly, the committee strongly discourages future programs from this methodology of proceeding into low-rate production before program components have been fully tested and certified.

B–52 force structure

The budget request included a proposal to retire 18 B–52 aircraft in fiscal year 2007, and 20 B–52 aircraft in fiscal year 2008.

The committee understands that the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review directed the Air Force to reduce the B–52 force to 56 aircraft and use the savings to fully modernize the remaining B–52s, B–1s, and B–2s to support global strike operations. However, the committee understands that the estimated $680.0 million savings garnered from the proposed B–52 retirement in the remaining Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) has not been reinvested into modernizing the current bomber force, but has instead been applied towards Air Force transformational activities. The committee also understands that the current B–52 combat coded force structure is insufficient to meet combatant commander requirements for conventional long-range strike, if the need should arise to conduct simultaneous operations in two major regional conflicts.

Additionally, the committee is concerned that the decision to retire 38 B–52 aircraft is primarily based on the nuclear warfighting requirements of the Strategic Integrated Operations Plan, and did not consider the role of the B–52 in meeting combatant commander's conventional long-range strike requirements. The committee disagrees with the decision to reduce the B–52 force structure given that the Air Force has not begun the planned analysis of alternatives to determine what conventional long-range strike capabilities and platforms will be needed to meet future requirements.

The committee is deeply concerned that retirement of any B–52 aircraft prior to a replacement long-range strike aircraft reaching initial operational capability status is premature. Further, the committee strongly opposes a strategy to reduce capability in present day conventional long-range strike capability in order to provide funding for a replacement capability that is not projected to achieve initial operational capability until well into the future.

Therefore, the committee included a provision (section 131) in this Act that would prohibit the Air Force from retiring any B–52 aircraft, except for the one B–52 aircraft no longer in use by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for testing. Additionally, this section would require the Air Force to maintain a minimum B–52 force structure of 44 combat coded aircraft until the year 2018, or until a long-range strike replacement aircraft with equal or greater capability than the B–52H model has attained initial operational capability status.

C–130 modifications

The budget request contained $217.7 million for C–130 modifications, but included no funds for the C–130 scathe view communication systems improvement, or for procurement of the AN/APN–241 radar for the Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC).

The C–130 scathe view system provides a near-real-time imaging capability to support humanitarian relief and non-combatant evacuation operations. The committee understands that the C–130 scathe view system currently has a short-range, line-of-sight capability to transmit full motion video, but this capability could be extended to longer ranges with a tactical common data link (TCDL) upgrade. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $1.8

million for procurement of a TCDL upgrade to the C–130 scathe view system.

The AN/APN–241 is a weather and navigation radar that replaces the 1950's-era AN/APN–59 radar currently installed on the AFRC's C–130 aircraft fleet. The committee understands that the AN/APN–241 radar has significantly improved performance capabilities and a much lower mean-time-between-failure rate. The committee also understands that procurement and installation of the AN/APN–241 radar is the second highest C–130 unfunded priority for the AFRC. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.5 million to procure AN/APN–241 radars for the AFRC's C–130 fleet.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $1.8 million for the C–130 scathe view communication systems improvement and an increase of $5.5 million for the AN/APN–241 radar for the AFRC.

C–5 modernization programs

The budget request contained $223.1 million for C–5 modernization programs, including $50.4 million for the C–5 avionics modernization program (AMP), $66.7 million for advanced procurement of three reliability and re-engining program (RERP) kits, and $28.9 million for aircraft defensive systems.

The committee understands that the average C–5 aircraft has approximately 70 percent of its forecasted structural life remaining and supports the initiatives to modernize the C–5 fleet. The committee notes that the AMP and the RERP are expected to increase the C–5 wartime operational availability from a current average of 60 percent, to at least 75 percent. Further, the committee understands that the AMP and the RERP have the potential to reduce the total ownership cost of the C–5 aircraft fleet by $24.0 billion (fiscal year 2005 dollars) over the remaining service life of the fleet, and that a return on investment of approximately $13.0 billion (fiscal year 2005 dollars) could be realized by the year 2028.

The committee understands that C–5A aircraft are prohibited from directly delivering cargo into airfields assessed as having a man-portable air defense system (MANPADS) threat. Further, the committee understands that the C–5A aircraft must land at a base outside of these MANPADS threat areas and transfer its cargo onto another aircraft installed with an operational missile warning and countermeasure system, causing an increased delay in getting supplies and equipment to the warfighter.

Therefore, the committee recommends $289.8 million, an increase of $32.0 million for procurement of 8 additional AMP kits; an increase of $12.5 million for procurement of 10, AN/AAR–47 and AN/ALE–47 missile warning and countermeasure dispensing systems; and an increase of $22.2 million for advanced procurement of 1 additional RERP kit.

C–9 hush kits

The committee understands that funds appropriated in fiscal year 2005 for Department of the Air Force C–9 hush kits remain unobligated due to the near-term retirement of these aircraft from the inventory. Hush kits are required to allow the ground maintenance of C–9 engines to meet various locality noise standards for

engine ground-run maintenance. The committee also understands that the Department of the Navy plans to maintain its C–9 aircraft for at least the next 10 years, and therefore encourages the Department of Defense to transfer the funding provided for Department of the Air Force C–9 hush kits to the Department of the Navy, ensuring that these funds will be executed to best support the needs of the Department of Defense.

F–22

The budget request contained $1.5 billion for the F–22 aircraft procurement program, but included insufficient funds to procure 20 F–22 aircraft in fiscal year 2007. The F–22 is a multi-mission fighter aircraft that combines a low-observable radar signature with an ability to cruise at supersonic speeds without the use of thrust augmentation, and performs air dominance, homeland and cruise missile defense, and air-to-ground attack missions. The F–22 achieved its initial operational capability in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006.

The budget request included an F–22 multiyear acquisition strategy to procure 3 lots, numbered as lots 7 through 9, each consisting of 20 aircraft, between fiscal years 2008 and 2010. As part of this strategy, the budget request included a plan to incrementally fund each of these three lots over a three year period through budgeting for advance procurement two years prior to full funding, subassembly activities to be budgeted one year prior to full funding, and final assembly to be budgeted in the third year. The committee understands that the Department of Defense's F–22 multiyear acquisition strategy is inconsistent with the full-funding policy which would allow for advance procurement of long-lead items to protect a delivery schedule, and require a budget for procurement of complete and useable end items in a fiscal year.

The committee considers the F–22 incremental funding acquisition strategy to be wholly unacceptable. The committee believes that the full-funding policy should apply to the F–22 aircraft procurement program, and any other Department of Defense aircraft procurement program contemplated in the foreseeable future. The committee further believes that incremental funding of aircraft procurement programs presents an unacceptable budgeting risk that, due to unforeseen circumstances, future funding increments may not be authorized and appropriated to provide the required funding increments which would result in partially completed end items that are of no military value to the Department of Defense or to warfighting commands.

Therefore, the committee recommends $2.9 billion to fully fund and procure 20 F–22 aircraft in fiscal year 2007, an increase of $1.4 billion. The committee very strongly urges the Department of Defense and the Department of the Air Force to restructure its future F–22 procurement budget plans to comply with the full-funding policy.

F–35

The budget request contained $245.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy for F–35 advance procurement to procure the long-lead items necessary to build eight short take-off and vertical land (STOVL) Navy and Marine Corps variants, which would be fully

funded in fiscal year 2008. The budget request also contained $118.3 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for F–35 advance procurement to procure the long-lead items necessary to build eight conventional take-off and landing (CTOL) Air Force variants, which would also be fully funded in fiscal year 2008. Additionally, the budget request contained $869.7 million for the first five CTOL Air Force F–35 variants.

The F–35 program, also known as the joint strike fighter (JSF) program, is developing a family of three strike fighter aircraft for the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. About 70 percent of the parts for all three fighter variants will be common. The Air Force CTOL variant will replace the F–16 and A–10 fleets; the Navy variant, or aircraft carrier version (CV), will complement the F/A–18E/F; and the Marine Corps variant, or short take-off, vertical landing (STOVL) version, will replace the AV–8B and the F/A–18C/D fleets.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 109–89) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee recommended that the F–35 program not begin its low-rate initial procurement program in fiscal year 2007 because testing to determine whether or not the redesigned, lower-weight F–35 production configuration would meet mission requirements would not be known until after the first flights of the lower-weight STOVL and CTOL test aircraft. The committee notes that the first flight of the higher-weight CTOL aircraft has been delayed by three months, resulting in corresponding delays in the first flights of the lower-weight STOVL and CTOL test aircraft, now planned for the second and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2008, respectively.

The Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces held a hearing on March 16, 2006, at which the Government Accountability Office (GAO) witness testified, that, "the JSF program remains committed to a business case that invests heavily in production before testing has demonstrated an acceptable level of performance of the aircraft," and that the "program expects to begin low-rate initial procurement in 2007 with less than one percent of the flight test program completed and no production representative prototypes built for the three JSF variants." As a result, the committee remains very concerned that concurrent development and production of the F–35 is likely to result in further cost increases and schedule delays. The committee notes that the GAO reports that only three percent of the flight test program will be complete in fiscal year 2008, and believes that JSF procurement for fiscal year 2008 should also remain at the fiscal year 2007 procurement quantity of five aircraft.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $92.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy for the advance procurement of long-lead components for three STOVL F–35 aircraft in fiscal year 2008, a decrease of $153.0 million. The committee also recommends $30.3 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, for the advance procurement of long-lead components for two CTOL F–35 aircraft in fiscal year 2008, a decrease of $88.0 million.

KC–135 aerial refueling aircraft recapitalization program

The budget request contained $36.1 million for advanced procurement for the KC–135 aerial refueling aircraft recapitalization pro-

gram (KC–X). The budget request included a proposal to retire 78 KC–135E aircraft.

The committee fully supports recapitalization of the KC–135 aerial refueling fleet. The committee notes that a system development and design contract would likely not be awarded until the end of fiscal year 2007, in accordance with the estimated acquisition schedule of the Air Force. The committee believes it is premature to authorize advanced procurement funding at such an early stage of the KC–X program.

The committee notes that the Air Force has been restricted since fiscal year 2004 from retiring KC–135E aircraft. However, the committee believes that it is premature to retire 78 KC–135E aircraft in fiscal year 2007 based on the tanker recapitalization program still being in its early stages of execution. The committee recognizes that 29 of the requested 78 KC–135E aircraft selected for retirement have been grounded from flight since fiscal year 2004.

Therefore, the committee included a provision (section 135) in this Act that would permit the Secretary of the Air Force to retire the 29 KC–135E grounded aircraft, and require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain all retired KC–135Es, beginning in fiscal year 2007, in a condition that would allow recall to future service in the Air Force reserve, guard, or active forces aerial refueling force structure. The committee will consider additional KC–135E retirements based on the future progress of the KC–X program. Lastly, the committee recommends a decrease of $36.1 million for advanced procurement for the KC–X program.

P5 combat training systems

The budget request contained $474.9 million for other production charges, including $4.9 million for the P5 combat training system (P5CTS).

The P5CTS is an airborne instrumentation subsystem pod used by fighter and attack aircraft which provides the capability to conduct air-to-air, air-to-surface, and electronic warfare combat training while providing real-time aircraft monitoring and recording events for post- mission debrief and analysis. The committee notes that the P5CTS budget for fiscal year 2006 was $13.9 million and had been planned for $14.1 million in fiscal year 2007, but understands that this amount was decreased to $4.9 million because the Department of the Air Force reprogrammed $9.2 million for other purposes. As a result, the committee further understands that this decrease will delay P5CTS fielding at various Air Force Bases (AFB), including Shaw AFB where the current P5CTS fielding plan will meet only half of its requirement for 48 P5CTSs.

To address this shortfall, the committee recommends $478.1 million for other production charges, an increase of $3.2 million to procure 24 additional P5CTSs.

Strategic airlift force structure

The budget request contained $2.6 billion for procurement of 12 C–17s, including $389.6 million for shutdown costs of the production line.

The Commander, U.S. Transportation Command and the Commander, Air Mobility Command, both testified before the House Committee on Armed Services March 2, 2006, that no more than

20 C–17s, in addition to the 180 C–17s currently in the Department of Defense's program of record, are needed to meet both the inter-theater and intra-theater airlift requirements, and provide a recapitalization solution for older C–17s being used at a higher than planned utilization rate. Further, the Commanders testified that the range of 292 to 383 strategic airlift aircraft set forth in the Mobility Capability Study (MCS), should not be considered a strict composition of a specific type of aircraft, but should instead be considered a capacity requirement based on an acceptable level of risk. Lastly, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force identified seven additional C–17s as the number one request on the Air Force's unfunded priority list.

The committee is concerned that the decision by the Department to maintain a strategic airlift force structure of 292 aircraft is not based on meeting future airlift requirements, but based on fiscal constraints. Further, the committee is concerned about the acceptable level of risk provided with a strategic airlift force structure of 292 aircraft with critical uncertainties such as defining future Army modularity and intra-theater airlift requirements, the outcome of the C–5 modernization program, the C–130 wing-box repair strategy, and the viability of the Civil Reserve Airlift Fleet to augment future airlift requirements. The committee is concerned that the MCS scenarios used for the modeled year were not intended to fully stress the defense transportation system and is deeply concerned by the shortsightedness of the MCS to project capabilities required past the year 2012. The committee supports the initiative to modernize the C–5 fleet and supports the evaluation of a C–5A aircraft in the Reliability Enhancement and Re-enginging Program (RERP) configuration. Lastly, the committee urges the Secretary of the Air Force when determining the composition of the future strategic airlift fleet, to thoroughly examine the benefits of including both the C–5 and C–17 platforms.

Therefore, the committee included a provision (section 132) in this Act that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a minimum strategic airlift aircraft force structure of 299 aircraft beginning in fiscal year 2009. Additionally, the provision would repeal section 132 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), to allow the Air Force flexibility in managing its strategic airlift fleet composition. Lastly, the committee recommends $2.9 billion, an increase of $299.8 million for procurement of 3 additional C–17s. The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to apply the $389.6 million of shutdown costs towards the procurement of these 3 additional C–17s.

T–38 ejection seat upgrade program

The T–38 ejection seat upgrade program (ESUP) upgrades the T–38 ejection seat system with an inter-seat sequencing system that would accommodate a larger population of pilot heights and weights.

The committee notes that the Air Force maintains an inventory of 509 T–38 aircraft, but only 243 aircraft are planned for the ESUP. The committee strongly encourages the Air Force to budget for the ESUP for the entire T–38 fleet.

AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $1.1 billion for Ammunition Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $1.1 billion, an increase of $4.0 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Ammunition Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE										
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE										
	ROCKETS										
1	ROCKETS		58,671								58,671
	CARTRIDGES										
2	CARTRIDGES		168,499								168,499
	BOMBS										
3	PRACTICE BOMBS		15,036								15,036
4	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		235,533		4,000						239,533
	Insensitive Munitions Upgrade						4,000				
5	SENSOR FUZED WEAPONS	305	118,887							305	118,887
6	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	7,261	175,013							7,261	175,013
7	WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER	250	34,704							250	34,704
	FLARE, IR MJU-7B										
8	CAD/PAD		29,909								29,909
9	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL		3,091								3,091
10	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		4,705								4,705
11	INITIAL SPARES										
12	MODIFICATIONS		919								919
13	ITEMS LESS THAN $2 M		4,083								4,083
	FUZES										
14	FLARES		161,958								161,958
15	FUZES		56,777								56,777
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE		**1,067,785**		**4,000**		**4,000**				**1,071,785**
	WEAPONS										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	SMALL ARMS										
16	SMALL ARMS		4,964								4,964
	TOTAL WEAPONS		**4,964**								**4,964**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		**1,072,749**		**4,000**		**4,000**				**1,076,749**

Item of Special Interest

Insensitive munitions upgrade

The budget request contained $235.5 million for general purpose bombs of various types and weights. The committee notes that the Department of the Air Force indicates that 40 percent of the MK–84 2,000-pound general purpose (GP) bombs requested for fiscal year 2007 would be loaded, assembled and packed with a new, more expensive explosive fill, known as MNX–795, instead of trinitroluene (TNT), which are classified as insensitive munitions (IMs).

IMs are those providing a higher degree of safety in the handling, manufacturing, storage, and use because they are more insensitive to unplanned stimuli. The committee understands that IMs will provide substantial improvements in decreasing unplanned high-order detonations due to heat induced by fire, bullet impact, fragment impact, and adjacent detonations; and the committee believes that the percentage of IMs procured for fiscal year 2007 should be expanded.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $239.5 million for general purpose bombs, an increase of $4.0 million to procure additional IMs.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $4.2 billion for Missile Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $4.2 billion, a decrease of $32.7 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Missile Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Authorization COST	Committee Change QTY.	Committee Change COST	Committee Increase QTY.	Committee Increase COST	Committee Decrease QTY.	Committee Decrease COST	FY 2007 Committee Authorization QTY.	FY 2007 Committee Authorization COST
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	BALLISTIC MISSILES										
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - BALLISTIC										
1	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIP - BALLISTIC		34,344								34,344
	TOTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES		**34,344**								**34,344**
	OTHER MISSILES										
	TACTICAL										
2	JASSM	234	187,165							234	187,165
3	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON										
4	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	195	43,834							195	43,834
5	AMRAAM	215	135,869							215	135,869
6	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	677	65,312		(32,650)					677	32,662
	Transfer to Title XV								(32,650)		
7	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	1,343	99,062							1,343	99,062
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES										
8	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POL PREVENTION		2,236								2,236
	TOTAL OTHER MISSILES		**533,478**		**(32,650)**				**(32,650)**		**500,828**
	MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES										
	CLASS IV										
9	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE		1,352								1,352
10	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIP - BALLISTIC		833								833
11	MM III		691,657								691,657
12	AGM-65D MAVERICK		246								246

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
13	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE		9,708								9,708
	TOTAL MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES		**703,796**								**703,796**
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS										
14	MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS		50,602								50,602
	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		**50,602**								**50,602**
	OTHER SUPPORT										
	SPACE PROGRAMS										
15	ADVANCED EHF										
15	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)										
16	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)										
17	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITE (SPACE)	1	413,868							1	413,868
17	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(50,217)								(50,217)
18	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		50,700								50,700
19	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		10,085								10,085
20	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)		139,182								139,182
20	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(42,000)								(42,000)
21	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT		43,259								43,259
22	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)		86,720								86,720
23	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPACE)		38,391								38,391
24	DEFENSE SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM (SPACE)										
25	TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS (SPACE)		31,126								31,126
26	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (SPACE)	4	936,490							4	936,490
27	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPACE)		102,004								102,004

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS										
28	CANCELLED ACCOUNTS										
29	DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM		214,262								214,262
33	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		131,362								131,362
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		776,693								776,693
	TOTAL OTHER SUPPORT		**2,881,925**								**2,881,925**
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**4,204,145**		**(32,650)**				**(32,650)**		**4,171,495**

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $15.4 billion for Other Procurement, Air Force. The committee recommends authorization of $15.4 billion, an increase of $20.6 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Other Procurement, Air Force program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT										
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES										
1	ARMORED VEHICLE	1	487							1	487
2	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	153	14,373							153	14,373
	CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES										
3	TRUCK, STAKE/PLATFORM										
4	TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4X4										
5	TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4X2										
6	TRUCK MAINT/UTILITY/DELIVERY VAN										
7	TRUCK CARRYALL										
8	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		21,003								21,003
9	HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)		4,072								4,072
10	TRUCK TRACTOR, OVER 5T										
11	CAP VEHICLES		695								695
12	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M (CARGO + UTIL)										
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES										
13	TRUCK TANK, 1200 GAL										
14	TRUCK TANK FUEL R-11										
15	HMMWV, ARMORED		8,432		(4,200)						4,232
	Transfer to Title XV								(4,200)		
16	TRUCK REFUSE										
17	HMWWV, UP-ARMORED		11,334		(5,650)						5,684
	Transfer to Title XV								(5,650)		
18	TRACTOR, A/C TOW, MB-4										
19	TRACTOR, TOW, FLIGHTLINE										
20	TRUCK HYDRANT FUEL										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
21	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M										
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT										
22	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEH		21,492								21,492
23	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M										
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
24	TRUCK, F/L 6,000 LB										
25	TRUCK, F/L 10,000 LB										
26	HALVERSEN LOADER		8,211								8,211
27	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M										
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT										
28	LOADER, SCOOP										
29	LOADER, SCOOP, W/BACKHOE										
30	TRUCK, DUMP 5CY										
31	RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING		30,260								30,260
32	CRANE, 7-50 TON										
33	MODIFICATIONS										
34	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0 M (VEH)		27,918								27,918
	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTM										
35	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS										
	TOTAL VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT		**148,277**		**(9,850)**				**(9,850)**		**138,427**
	ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP										
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)										
36	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		121,763								121,763
37	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)		692								692
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS										
38	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		5,235								5,235

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
39	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP		1,576								1,576
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS										
40	TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING		6,241		17,300						23,541
	Mobile Approach Control System -ANG						17,300				
41	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM		53,761								53,761
42	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVE		77,184								77,184
43	WEATHER OBSERVE/FORECAST		35,093								35,093
44	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		27,076								27,076
45	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		19,257		(14,900)						4,357
	CCIC2S								(14,900)		
46	TAC SIGINT SUPPORT										
47	DRUG INTERDICTION SPT		431								431
	SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS										
48	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		120,406								120,406
49	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL		13,877								13,877
50	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		10,060								10,060
51	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY		41,382		3,000						44,382
	Near Real Time Surveillance						3,000				
52	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES		35,382		12,000						47,382
	Unmanned Threat Emitter Modernization						12,000				
53	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM		3,413								3,413
54	C3 COUNTERMEASURES		4,657								4,657
55	GCSS-AF FOS		31,994								31,994
56	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS		23,586								23,586
57	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)		25,183								25,183
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS										
58	BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE		334,655								334,655
59	USCENTCOM		32,558								32,558

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
60	AUTOMATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS										
	DISA PROGRAMS										
61	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE		4,219								4,219
62	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE		6,004								6,004
63	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE		13,456								13,456
64	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK		85,512								85,512
65	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		120,450								120,450
66	MILSATCOM SPACE		75,846								75,846
67	SPACE MODS SPACE		25,153								25,153
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE										
68	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM		31,434								31,434
69	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		147,658								147,658
70	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR		27,225								27,225
71	RADIO EQUIPMENT		7,730		5,000						12,730
	HF Ground Control Station Antennas						5,000				
72	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)		2,743								2,743
73	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT		8,416								8,416
74	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		135,169								135,169
75	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M		3,795								3,795
	MODIFICATIONS										
76	COMM ELECT MODS		28,344								28,344
	TOTAL ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPM		**1,748,616**		**22,400**		**37,300**		**(14,900)**		**1,771,016**
	OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
	TEST EQUIPMENT										
77	BASE/ALC CALIBRATION PACKAGE										
78	PRIMARY STANDARDS LABORATORY										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
79	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M (TEST EQUIPMENT)										
	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT										
80	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES		19,304								19,304
81	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M (SAFETY + RESCUE)				4,000						4,000
	Self-Deploying Infrared Streamers						4,000				
	DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
82	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		14,593		4,000						18,593
	Enterprise Data Collection Solution						4,000				
83	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M (DEPOT PLANT)										
	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT										
84	FLOODLIGHTS SET TYPE NF2D										
85	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M (ELECTRICAL EQUIP)										
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
86	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		11,417								11,417
87	MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT		16,377								16,377
88	AIR BASE OPERABILITY		5,063								5,063
89	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT										
90	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT		5,401								5,401
91	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		26,043								26,043
92	AIR CONDITIONERS										
93	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0 M (BASE SUPPORT)		30,876								30,876
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS										
95	TECH SURV COUNTERMEASURES EQ										
96	DARP RC-135		21,204								21,204
97	DARP, MRIGS		195,723								195,723
99	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		467,601								467,601
100	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG		15,171								15,171
101	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	TOTAL OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP		**828,773**		**8,000**		**8,000**				**836,773**
	SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS										
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
102	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		28,634								28,634
103	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
	TOTAL SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS										
999	CLASSIFIED		12,653,786								12,653,786
999	**TOTAL CLASSIFIED**		**12,653,786**								**12,653,786**
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**15,408,086**		**20,550**		**45,300**		**(24,750)**		**15,428,636**
	TOTAL AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT		**32,164,790**								**33,719,510**

Items of Special Interest

Cheyenne Mountain complex

The budget request contained $19.3 million for procurement of the Cheyenne Mountain Complex, including $14.9 million for tactical warning/attack assessment systems.

The committee believes that the modernization and integration of the command and control systems at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado is critical to adequately support the North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Northern Command and U.S. Strategic Command. However, the committee is aware of management deficiencies in the Commander's integrated command and control system (CCIC2S) program, which are resulting in a significant cost overrun and an undefined delivery schedule. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to maintain essential operation and maintenance activities, and limit future investment to only the developmental activities deemed essential to national security needs.

The committee recommends $4.4 million for procurement of the Cheyenne Mountain Complex, a decrease of $14.9 million.

Combat survivor radios

The budget request contained a total of $69.2 million for combat survivor evader locator (CSEL) radios for the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The CSEL radio provides combat forces with secure, encrypted, low probability of exploitation, two-way, over the horizon, near real-time data-burst communications with precise location and non-secure, unencrypted line-of-site voice and beacon capability to support survival evasion, and personnel recovery operations. In the committee report (H. Rept. 109–89) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee expressed its belief that procurement funds should be made available for either the CSEL, or an alternate survival radio, to meet immediate user requirements since the CSEL radio program was late in delivering radios to meet warfighter needs. The committee understands that the Department of Defense requires over 40,000 survival radios, that the CSEL radio program has been able to meet less than a third of those requirements thus far, and that combatant commanders still have an urgent need for survival radios.

Therefore, the committee directs that procurement funds requested for CSEL radios be made available to procure either CSEL radios or alternate survival radio systems that can address the urgent survival radio need.

Combat training ranges

The budget request contained $35.4 million for combat training ranges, but included no funds for the unmanned threat emitter (UMTE) modernization program.

The UMTE modernization program provides updated electronic threat simulations for combat aircrew training. The committee understands that the UMTEs located at the Eielson Air Combat Training Range have been modernized to more accurately replicate current electronic threat systems and that this upgrade has also reduced manpower, operations and support costs. The committee fur-

ther understands that five UMTEs located at the Nellis Test and Training Range require the UMTE modernization, and believes that these systems should be upgraded.

Consequently, the committee recommends $47.4 million for combat training ranges, an increase of $12.0 million for the UMTE modernization program.

Enterprise data collection solution

The budget request contained $14.6 million for mechanized material handing equipment, but included no funding for the Enterprise Data Collection Solution (EDCS). The committee understands that the EDCS assembles data from various Air Force logistics systems across the enterprise, thus eliminating the need to manually enter data for each transaction. This system will not only save time and money, but it will reduce errors and speed the flow of logistics.

The committee recommends $18.6 million for mechanized material handling equipment, an increase of $4.0 million for the procurement of common EDCS equipment for four key Air Force installations.

Force protection near real time surveillance

The budget request contained $41.4 million for various types of Air Force physical security systems, but included no funds for the force protection surveillance system (FPSS).

The FPSS consists of a tactical communications intercept system, a near real-time video surveillance system, and a tactical internet communications system for dissemination of surveillance information. The committee notes that Congress appropriated an increase of $1.0 million for fiscal year 2006, and believes that additional FPSSs should be acquired.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $44.4 million for Air Force physical security systems, an increase of $3.0 million for the acquisition, deployment and integration of the FPSS into mission planning systems and surveillance platforms.

High frequency ground control station antennas

The budget request contained $7.7 million for radio equipment, including $1.3 million for high frequency ground control station (HFGCS) antennas.

The HFGCS is a strategic and tactical command and control network that provides beyond line-of-sight interoperable voice and data for aircrews. The HFGCS serves as the primary command and control resource for the Air Mobility Command's (AMC) cargo and tanker aircraft. The committee understands that most of AMC's HFGCS antenna inventory is nearing or past its design life and that numerous high frequency antenna are inoperative. The committee notes that the Air Force Chief of Staff included 20 additional HFGCS antennas among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2007.

Consequently, the committee recommends $12.7 million for radio equipment, an increase of $5.0 million for the procurement of 20 HFGCS antennas.

Mobile approach control system

The budget request contained $6.2 million for air traffic control and landing systems, but included no funds to procure a mobile approach control system (MACS).

The MACS provides military forces with next-generation mobile air traffic control services, day and night, in all weather conditions, to military and civilian aircraft, and will replace the aging TPN–19 and MPN–14K landing control centers employed by the Department of the Air Force combat communications squadrons and Air National Guard (ANG) air traffic control squadrons. The committee understands that of 10 ANG air traffic control squadrons, only 4 have the MACS, and believes that its procurement for the ANG should continue.

Consequently, the committee recommends $23.5 million for air traffic control and landing systems, an increase of $17.3 million for one MACS for the ANG.

Self-deploying infra-red streamer

The budget request contained no funds for personal safety and rescue equipment items less than $2.0 million, or for the self-deploying infra-red streamer (SDIRS) system.

The SDIRS system is an 11-inch by 40 foot orange rescue streamer distress signal which includes a water-activated light system. The SDIRS is used in ejection seat-equipped aircraft and is automatically deployed in the event of a water landing. The committee believes that this system assists in more rapidly locating and rescuing downed crew members and that it should be installed on all Department of the Air Force ejection seat-equipped aircraft.

Consequently, the committee recommends $4.0 million for personal safety and rescue equipment items less than $2.0 million, an increase of $4.0 million for procurement and installation of 5500 SDIRS systems.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Overview

The budget request for fiscal year 2007 contained $2.9 billion for Procurement, Defense-Wide. The committee recommends authorization of $2.9 billion, a decrease of $5.0 million, for fiscal year 2007.

The committee recommendations for the fiscal year 2007 Procurement, Defense-Wide program are identified in the table below. Major changes to the Air Force request are discussed following the table.

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD										
1	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		84,861								84,861
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA										
3	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM		12,133								12,133
5	COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS										
6	WHS MOTOR VEHICLES	1	175							1	175
7	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		23,451								23,451
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA										
8	INTERDICTION SUPPORT										
9	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		18,747								18,747
10	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM		6,247								6,247
11	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		5,584								5,584
12	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		2,652								2,652
13	TELEPORT PROGRAM		50,280								50,280
14	GLOBAL INFORMATION GRID										
15	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		41,386								41,386
16	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES		26,952		(15,000)						11,952
	Program Decrease								(15,000)		
17	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK		29,870								29,870
18	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE		1,928								1,928
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIA										
21	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO OSD COUNTER-NARCOTICS										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA										
23	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		8,694								8,694

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA										
24	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M		1,520								1,520
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS										
25	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		42,988								42,988
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA										
26	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		7,915								7,915
	NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY										
	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY										
28	VEHICLES		180								180
29	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		15,698								15,698
	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY										
30	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		507								507
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS										
31	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS		5,636								5,636
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODDE										
32	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,522								1,522
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA										
33	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		3,257								3,257
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DTSA										
34	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		421								421
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA										
35	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA		16,291								16,291
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NDU										
	TOTAL MAJOR EQUIPMENT		**408,895**		**(15,000)**				**(15,000)**		**393,895**
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND										
	AVIATION PROGRAMS										

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
36	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		86,758								86,758
37	SOF TRAINING SYSTEMS										
38	MC-130H AIR REFUELING SYSTEM		1,522								1,522
39	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM		59,812								59,812
40	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		91,902								91,902
41	MC-130H, COMBAT TALON II		158,824								158,824
42	CV-22 SOF MOD	2	168,780							2	168,780
43	AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION		1,131								1,131
44	C-130 MODIFICATIONS		49,763								49,763
45	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT		1,143								1,143
	SHIPBUILDING										
46	ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS)		12,629								12,629
47	MK8 MOD1 SEAL DELIVERY VEHICLE		2,473								2,473
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS										
48	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT		43,679								43,679
49	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION		13,604								13,604
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS										
50	COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS		70,410								70,410
51	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		32,743								32,743
52	SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS		105,788								105,788
54	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODS		1,831								1,831
55	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES		9,608								9,608
56	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		20,204								20,204
57	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		5,302								5,302
59	TACTICAL VEHICLES		13,196								13,196
60	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATIONS SYS		12,841								12,841
61	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS										
62	MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT		3,090								3,090

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
63	UNMANNED VEHICLES		20,700								20,700
65	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT		2,655								2,655
66	DRUG INTERDICTION										
67	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		13,074								13,074
68	SPECIAL OPERATIONS MISSION PLANNING ENVIRONMENT										
69	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		434,472		10,000						444,472
	Craft Modifications						8,200				
	LAN Crypto Devices						1,800				
70	PSYOP EQUIPMENT		93,881								93,881
	TOTAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		**1,531,815**		**10,000**		**10,000**				**1,541,815**
	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE										
	CBDP										
71	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION		86,157								86,157
72	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION		76,732								76,732
73	DECONTAMINATION		16,793								16,793
74	JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM		47,113								47,113
75	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION		43,508								43,508
76	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE		236,120								236,120
	TOTAL CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE		**506,423**								**506,423**
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		414,328								414,328
	TOTAL CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		**414,328**								**414,328**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		**2,861,461**		**(5,000)**		**10,000**		**(15,000)**		**2,856,461**

Title I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization		Committee Change		Committee Increase		Committee Decrease		FY 2007 Committee Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
	DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES										
1	DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES		[18,484]								[18,484]
	TOTAL DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES										
	CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION										
	CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION- O&M OPERATIONS AND MAINTANCE										
1	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M		1,046,290								1,046,290
	CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION- RDT&E RDT&E										
2	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDT&E		231,014								231,014
	CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION- PROC PROCUREMENT										
3	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION- PROC										
	TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		**1,277,304**								**1,277,304**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT		**84,178,322**		**1,681,408**		**3,614,750**		**(1,933,342)**		**85,859,730**

Items of Special Interest

Advanced SEAL Delivery System

The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's recent decision to cancel the Advanced SEAL Delivery System (ASDS) program due to its performance and reliability to date. The committee has expressed its continued concern regarding technical issues, contractor performance, and cost growths throughout the life of the program and will continue to closely monitor the development and fielding of this capability. Additionally, due to the troubled history surrounding the development of ASDS, the committee wants to ensure that the ASDS improvement program (AIP) and accompanying ASDS concept study consider the most current technologies for incorporation into future ASDS capabilities and designs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an ASDS design competition during fiscal year 2007 and authorizes an additional $10.0 million in research and development funding specifically for this competition. Design competition in fiscal year 2007 will ensure that ASDS program decisions made upon completion of the critical systems review portion of the AIP and of phase three of the ASDS concept study take into account current technologies and designs available through related industry research and development as well as the lessons learned from the critical systems review and ASDS concept study. Finally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2007, on the results of the AIP's critical systems review and on the status of an overall ASDS program decision.

Chemical and biological defense procurement

Section 1703 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160) establishes the Chemical and Biological Defense Program. The Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO(CBD)) is now the joint services single focal point for advanced research and development, acquisition, fielding, and lifecycle support of chemical and biological defense equipment. Nevertheless, the military services possess legacy chemical and biological defense equipment, procured prior to the establishment of the JPEO(CBD). The committee directs the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, acting through the JPEO(CBD), in coordination with the military services, to develop a modernization plan for legacy nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination avoidance; biological defense; collective protection; individual protection; and decontamination systems and to also develop service sustainment plans for systems initially fielded by the JPEO(CBD).

Special operations forces operational enhancements

The budget request contained $434.5 million for special operations forces (SOF) operational enhancements, but included no funds for secure wireless local area network (LAN) cryptographic devices, and only $2.5 million for craft modifications.

The committee recognizes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has the need to access and transmit classified data over a wireless LAN. Funding would allow USSOCOM to replace the legacy SECNET 11 wireless card with the SECNET 54 card. The committee notes that this item is on the unfunded priority list of the Commander, USSOCOM to provide required secure wireless capability.

The committee recognizes that naval special warfare relies on maritime combatant craft platforms to conduct target interdiction and insertion/extraction of combatant forces. Additional funds for craft modifications would fully equip the entire operational inventory with key technological upgrades. The committee notes that this item is on the unfunded priority list of the Commander, USSOCOM to accelerate technology insertion into this platform.

The committee recommends $444.5 million for SOF operational enhancements, an increase of $1.8 million for the procurement of secure wireless LAN cryptographic devices, and an increase of $8.2 million for craft modifications.

Unmanned aerial systems to counter improvised explosive devices

The committee is aware of numerous systems being offered by non-traditional defense companies seeking to support the global war on terrorism by providing already developed capabilities to counter the improvised explosive device threat.

The committee recommends that the Department of Defense fully review and consider all viable sensor technologies and currently available conventional and vertical take-off and landing unmanned aerial vehicles to address the improvised explosive device threat.

U.S. Special Operations Command aviation modernization

The committee recognizes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) relies primarily on the modification of C–130 aircraft to special operations-capable aircraft to provide its fixed wing special operations mission capability. USSOCOM has maintained its AC–130 and MC–130 fleet through several upgrade programs, to sustain USSOCOM's mission capability until a future fleet of special operations aircraft could be developed and fielded. Because of the increased operating hours placed on USSOCOM's fleet from on-going combat operations, USSOCOM will be unable to maintain its fixed wing capability until a future fleet can be fielded. The committee further understands that the C–130J model aircraft offers USSOCOM a platform that can be recapitalized and modified into tanker, infiltration/exfiltration, and gunship platforms.

Further, the committee recognizes that USSOCOM is expanding its fixed wing fleet with the CV–22 aircraft. The current CV–22 program projects an initial operating capability of 10 aircraft by fiscal year 2009 and a full operational capability of 50 aircraft by fiscal year 2017.

The committee believes that accelerated procurement both of the C–130J for conversion into special operations capable aircraft and of the CV–22 would allow USSOCOM to maintain its special operations mission capability that is currently stretched due to USSOCOM's high operational tempo. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by April 1, 2007, to the

Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the feasibility of accelerated procurement of the CV–22 and the C–130J aircraft.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sections 101–104—Authorization of Appropriations

These sections would authorize the recommended fiscal year 2007 funding levels for all procurement accounts.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Section 111—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles

This section would grant authority to the Secretary of the Army in fiscal year 2008 to enter into a 3-year multiyear procurement (MYP) contract for the family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTV) for fiscal years 2008–2010. This section would require that should the Secretary of the Army exercise his MYP authority for FMTVs, the contract would follow all federal procurement regulations including full and open competition. Finally, this section would also require that FMTVs procured under this MYP contract to incorporate improvements from lessons learned from operations involving the global war on terrorism, as well as existing FMTV product improvement programs in the areas of force protection, survivability, reliability, network communications, situational awareness and safety.

The committee recognizes the current 5-year MYP contract for FMTV A1R vehicles ends with fiscal year 2007 funding and calendar year 2008 deliveries. The committee notes the Army's Tactical Wheeled Vehicle (TWV) Modernization Strategy Report to Congress stated, "As a risk mitigator, use of contract options will be sought to permit extension of current production models to avoid any breaks in vehicle supply." The committee is concerned that single year contract awards would be extremely costly for the Army given the large quantity requirements that continue to exist for FMTVs within the modular force construct as well as the quantity requirements that should result from the Army "resetting the force" through repair, recapitalization and replacement of vehicles across the Future Years Defense Program. The committee expects the Army to modernize and recapitalize its TWV fleet with a more capable vehicle or platform that would at the minimum incorporate lessons learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).

The committee is aware approximately 31,000 FMTVs have been produced under three successive multiyear contracts that have saved approximately 6–10 percent versus single year procurements. Furthermore, the committee notes that a MYP contract would potentially assure favorable, cost effective prices for a more advanced configuration FMTV that would incorporate lessons learned from OIF, as well as ensure stability in the industrial base.

The committee is aware the Army is conducting an advanced concept technology demonstration (ACTD) for a future tactical truck system as part of its TWV Modernization Strategy. The com-

mittee notes an essential component of this ACTD is the maneuver sustainment vehicle (MSV). The committee also notes this vehicle would potentially replace the FMTV and other heavy TWVs, as well as understands the MSV would help shape requirements for the next medium to heavy TWV. The committee notes no formal production schedule exists for the MSV other than the Army would conduct a system demonstration in late calendar year 2006. The committee recognizes that previous comparable TWV schedules would indicate a notional schedule for an MSV production beginning in the 2011 timeframe.

Section 112—Multiyear Procurement Authority for MH–60R Helicopters and Mission Equipment

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting as the executive agent for the Department of the Navy, to enter into a five-year, multiyear procurement contract for 144 MH–60R helicopters and associated mission equipment beginning with the fiscal year 2007 program year. Further, the multiyear procurement contract authority would be executed in accordance with section 2306b of title 10, United States Code.

Section 113—Funding Profile for Modular Force Initiative of the Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to include the M1A2 Abrams SEP tank and Bradley A3 fighting vehicles within the Army's modularity funding profile beginning with the 2008 budget submission, in accordance with the March 2006 Army report to Congress, "The Army Modular Initiative."

Section 114—Bridge to Future Networks Program

This section would limit the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to the authorization of appropriations for the bridge to future networks program, to not more than 70 percent until the Secretary of the Army submits a report to the congressional defense committees. The report would include an analysis of how the Joint Network Node (JNN) and the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN–T) will be integrated and whether or not there are opportunities to leverage JNN technologies and equipment as part of the WIN–T development effort. The report would also describe the extent to which JNN and WIN–T components would be used together as elements of a single tactical network and the Army's strategy for completing the systems engineering necessary to ensure the end-to-end interoperability of this network.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Section 121—Attack Submarine Force Structure

This section would amend section 5062 of title 10, United States Code, mandating the Secretary of Defense maintain a minimum force structure of 48 operational attack submarines.

Section 122—Adherence to Navy Cost Estimates for CVN–21 Class of Aircraft Carriers

This section would limit the total amount to be obligated or expended from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, or for any other procurement account, for the detail design, non-recurring engineering and actual construction of the lead ship of the CVN–21 class aircraft carrier program to $10.5 billion. This section would further limit the total amount to be obligated or expended from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, or for any other procurement account, for the actual construction of the follow-on ships of the CVN–21 class aircraft carrier program to $8.1 billion. This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the limitation amount for economic inflation; changes in federal, State or local laws enacted after September 30, 2006; outfitting and post-delivery costs; and the amounts of increases or decreases in costs of the ship that are attributable to the insertion of new technology. The insertion of new technology would be limited to those technologies that could be used to either lower lifecycle costs or meet an emerging threat. This section would require the Secretary to report any adjustment to the cost limitation with the submission of the annual budget request.

Section 123—Adherence to Navy Cost Estimates for LHA Replacement Amphibious Assault Ship Program

This section would limit the total amount to be obligated or expended from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, or for any other procurement account, for each ship of the LHA replacement amphibious assault ship program to $2.8 billion. This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the limitation amount for economic inflation; changes in federal, State or local laws enacted after September 30, 2006; outfitting and post-delivery costs; and the amounts of increases or decreases in costs of the ship that are attributable to the insertion of new technology. The insertion of new technology would be limited to those technologies that could be used to either lower lifecycle costs or meet an emerging threat. This section would require the Secretary to report any adjustment to the cost limitation with the submission of the annual budget request.

Section 124—Adherence to Navy Cost Estimates for San Antonio (LPD–17) Class Amphibious Ship Program

This section would limit the total amount to be obligated or expended from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, or for any other procurement account, for eight San Antonio class amphibious ships (LPD–18, LPD–19, LPD–20, LPD–21, LPD–22, LPD–23, LPD–24 and LPD–25) to the cost estimates submitted for those ships with the fiscal year 2007 budget request. This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the limitation amounts for economic inflation; changes in federal, State or local laws enacted after September 30, 2006; outfitting and post-delivery costs; and the amounts of increases or decreases in costs of the ship that are attributable to the insertion of new technology. The insertion of new technology would

be limited to those technologies that could be used to either lower lifecycle costs or meet an emerging threat. This section would require the Secretary to report any adjustment to the cost limitation with the submission of the annual budget request.

Section 125—Multiyear Procurement Authority for V–22 Tiltrotor Aircraft Program

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy, acting as executive agent for the Secretary of the Air Force and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to enter into a multiyear contract, beginning with the fiscal year 2008 program year, for procurement of up to 211 V–22 tiltrotor aircraft, of which not more than 185 would be in the MV–22 configuration and not more than 26 would be in the CV–22 configuration.

Section 126—Quality Control in Procurement of Ship Critical Safety Items and Related Services

This section would amend chapter 633 of title 10, United States Code, by appending a new section 7317 that would require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe in regulations a quality control policy for the procurement of ship critical safety items and the procurement of modifications, repair, and overhaul of such items. This section would require the head of the design control activity for ship critical safety items establish processes to identify and manage these activities, the head of the contracting activity for a ship critical safety item enter into a contract for these activities only with an approved source, and the ship critical safety items delivered and the services performed meet the technical and quality requirements specified by the design control activity. This section would define the term "ship critical safety item" as any part, assembly, or support equipment of a vessel, the failure, malfunction, or absence of which may cause a catastrophic or critical failure resulting in loss or serious damage to the vessel, or unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life. This section would also make conforming amendments to section 2319 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 127—DD(X) Next-Generation Destroyer Program

This section would authorize $2.6 billion in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy for the next generation destroyer (DD(X)) program. This section would further authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into two contracts simultaneously for the DD(X) program during fiscal year 2007. One contract would provide for detail design and construction of a DD(X), while the other contract would provide only for detail design of a DD(X).

Section 128—Sense of Congress that the Navy Make Greater Use of Nuclear-Powered Propulsion Systems in its Future Fleet of Surface Combatants

This section finds that securing and maintaining access to affordable sources of oil is a vital national security interest for the United States, and that the nation's dependence of foreign oil is a threat to that security. The section expresses the sense of Congress that the Navy should make greater use of alternative technologies,

including nuclear power, as a means of vessel propulsion for its future fleet of surface combatants.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 131—Requirement for B–52 Force Structure

This section would prohibit the Air Force from retiring any B–52 aircraft, except for the one B–52 aircraft no longer in use by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for testing. Additionally, this section would require the Air Force to maintain a minimum B–52 force structure of 44 combat coded aircraft until the year 2018, or until a long-range strike replacement aircraft with equal or greater capability than the B–52H model has attained initial operational capability status.

Section 132—Strategic Airlift Force Structure

This section would require the Air Force to maintain a minimum strategic airlift aircraft force structure of 299 aircraft beginning in fiscal year 2009, and would repeal section 132 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136).

SECTION 133—LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT OF U–2 AIRCRAFT

This section would preclude the Department of Defense from retiring the U–2 aircraft in fiscal year 2007, and would permit retirement after fiscal year 2007 only if the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that the U–2's intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities are no longer required.

Section 134—Multiyear Procurement Authority for F–22A Raptor Fighter Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into a multiyear contract, in accordance with section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, beginning with the fiscal year 2007 program year, for procurement of up to 60 F–22A Raptor fighter aircraft, for three program years, subject to the Secretary of Defense's certification that the conditions specified in subsection (a) of section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, have been satisfied with respect to that contract, and 30 days have elapsed after the date on which the Secretary has submitted the certification to Congress.

Section 135—Limitation on Retirement of KC–135E Aircraft During Fiscal Year 2007

This section would prohibit the Air Force from retiring more than 29 KC–135E aircraft during fiscal year 2007, and require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain all retired KC–135Es, beginning in fiscal year 2007, in a condition that would allow recall to future service in the Air Force reserve, guard, or active forces aerial refueling force structure.

Section 136—Limitation on Retirement of F–117A Aircraft During Fiscal Year 2007

This section would limit the number of F–117A aircraft to be retired by the Secretary of the Air Force in fiscal year 2007 to 10 aircraft, and would require that the Secretary of the Air Force maintain each F–117A aircraft, retired after September 30, 2006, in a condition that would allow recall of that aircraft to future service.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, & EVALUATION

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained $73.2 billion for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E). The committee recommends $74.1 billion, an increase of $908.6 million to the budget request.

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		DEPARTMENT OF ARMY					
		BASIC RESEARCH	311,931	14,000	14,000		325,931
		APPLIED RESEARCH	685,245	149,300	149,300		834,545
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	721,661	172,650	172,650		894,311
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	441,086	(7,600)	32,400	(40,000)	433,486
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	6,239,030	(301,000)	39,100	(340,100)	5,938,030
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,163,638	3,500	3,500		1,167,138
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,292,968	45,800	45,800		1,338,768
		TOTAL ARMY	10,855,559	76,650	456,750	(380,100)	10,932,209
		DEPARTMENT OF NAVY					
		BASIC RESEARCH	455,887	16,500	16,500		472,387
		APPLIED RESEARCH	638,657	43,200	43,200		681,857
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	504,634	89,099	90,100	(1,001)	593,733
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	2,919,305	287,163	334,163	(47,000)	3,206,468
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	7,915,414	40,000	119,800	(79,800)	7,955,414
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	764,947	4,000	4,000		768,947
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	3,713,379	(14,416)	224,750	(239,166)	3,698,963
		TOTAL NAVY	16,912,223	465,546	832,513	(366,967)	17,377,769
		DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE					
		BASIC RESEARCH	370,206				370,206
		APPLIED RESEARCH	973,094	54,113	56,400	(2,287)	1,027,207
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	804,836	55,274	61,800	(6,526)	860,110
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	2,741,701	(87,000)	23,000	(110,000)	2,654,701
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	4,571,330	432,708	435,500	(2,792)	5,004,038

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,042,276	20,800	20,800		1,063,076
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,893,324	(62,621)	69,787	(132,408)	13,830,703
		TOTAL AIR FORCE	24,396,767	413,274	667,287	(254,013)	24,810,041
		DEFENSE-WIDE					
		BASIC RESEARCH	283,936	10,000	10,000		293,936
		APPLIED RESEARCH	2,180,800	32,000	62,000	(30,000)	2,212,800
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	3,152,232	15,100	87,000	(71,900)	3,167,332
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	9,284,843	(147,800)	73,000	(220,800)	9,137,043
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	550,998	(46,000)	4,000	(50,000)	504,998
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	770,229	15,800	15,800		786,029
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,586,901	74,000	74,000		4,660,901
		TOTAL DEFENSE WIDE	20,809,939	(46,900)	325,800	(372,700)	20,763,039
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE	181,520				181,520
		TOTAL, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	73,156,008	908,570	2,282,350	(1,373,780)	74,064,578

ARMY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, & EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $10.9 billion for Army research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $10.9 billion, an increase of $76.7 million to the budget request.

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
0601101A	1	In-House Laboratory Independent Research	19,402				19,402
0601102A	2	Defense Research Sciences	137,568	9,000			146,568
0601102A		Advanced Carbon Nanotechnology			3,000		
0601102A		Chemical Mechanical Planarization			2,000		
0601102A		Functionally Integrated Reactive Surfaces Technology			4,000		
0601103A	3	University Research Initiatives	68,545				68,545
0601104A	4	University and Industry Research Centers	86,416	5,000			91,416
0601104A		Modeling and analysis of response structures			5,000		
0601105A	5	Force Health Protection					
		TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	**311,931**	**14,000**	**14,000**		**325,931**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
0602105A	6	Materials Technology	18,822	11,000			29,822
0602105A		Cutting Tools for Aerospace Materials			3,000		
0602105A		IED Simulation in Different Soils			500		
0601102A		Nano manufacturing of multifunction sensors			3,000		
0601102A		Ultrasonic consolidation for advanced materials fabrication			4,500		
0602120A	7	Sensors and Electronic Survivability	38,428	5,000			43,428
0602120A		Flexible Display Initiative			5,000		
0602122A	8	TRACTOR HIP	8,466				8,466
0602211A	9	Aviation Technology	32,804	10,000			42,804
0602211A		Center for Rotorcraft Innovation			10,000		
0602270A	10	EW Technology	19,218	14,900			34,118

Title II– RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0602270A		See Through-the-Wall Viewer			7,400		
0602270A		Battlelab Technologies for Silver Fox UAS			5,000		
0602270A		Xenon Light Source for Small UAVs			2,500		
0602303A	11	Missile Technology	59,439				59,439
0602307A	12	Advanced Weapons Technology	19,430				19,430
0602308A	13	Advanced Concepts and Simulation	16,181				16,181
0602601A	14	Combat Vehicle and Automotive Technology/FCS	59,304	20,500			79,804
0602601A		Advanced Electric Drive			3,500		
0602601A		Light Utility Vehicle			6,000		
0602601A		Nanofluids for Lubricants and Coolants			3,000		
0602601A		Transportation Energy Research			3,000		
0602601A		Bio-Robotics			5,000		
0602618A	15	Ballistics Technology/FCS	52,221	2,000			54,221
0602601A		Robotic-Based Through the Wall Detector			2,000		
0602622A	16	Chemical, Smoke and Equipment Defeating Technology	2,212				2,212
0602623A	17	Joint Service Small Arms Program	6,247				6,247
0602624A	18	Weapons and Munitions Technology - FCS	35,344	12,400			47,744
0602624A		Active Coatings for Rotorcraft			4,400		
0602624A		Head Aimed Weapons for UGVs			4,000		
0602624A		High Power Electrolytic Supercapacitors			4,000		
0602705A	19	Electronics and Electronic Devices	42,175	17,400			59,575
0602705A		Next Generation Gaseous Diffusion Layer for Direct Methanol Fuel Cells			5,000		
0602705A		Advanced Components for High Power Solid State Lasers			6,900		
0602705A		E Beam Reticle and Lithography Inspection Tool			3,000		
0602705A		Nanofluidic Electronic Biosensors			2,500		
0602709A	20	Night Vision Technology	23,907	6,000			29,907

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0602709A		Mini-sensors for UAVs			6,000		
0602712A	21	Countermine Systems	22,088	2,500			24,588
0602712A		High Gain Ground Penetrating Radar			2,500		
0602716A	22	Human Factors Engineering Technology	18,858	24,000			42,858
0602716A		MANPRINT			4,000		
0602716A		Collaborative Research in Military Consequence Management			20,000		
0602720A	23	Environmental Quality Technology	17,923				17,923
0602782A	24	Command, Control, Communications Technology	21,193	4,000			25,193
0602782A		Integrated Digital Environment Service Model			4,000		
0602783A	25	Computer and Software Technology	3,844				3,844
0602784A	26	Military Engineering Technology	50,098				50,098
0602785A	27	Manpower/Personnel/Training Technology	16,200				16,200
0602786A	28	Warfighter Technology	25,436	5,300			30,736
0602786A		Warfighter Sustainment			5,300		
0602787A	29	Medical Technology	75,407	14,300			89,707
0602787A		Prosthetic Research for Lower Limb Amputations			2,000		
0602787A		Moment of Care Information System			3,000		
0602787A		Protein Hydrogel - Biofoam for Battlefield Trauma			6,300		
0602787A		Tissue Regeneration Technologies			3,000		
		TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	**685,245**	**149,300**	**149,300**		**834,545**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
0603001A	30	Warfighter Advanced Technology	45,666	3,000			48,666
0603001A		MRE High Pressure Processing			3,000		
0603002A	31	Medical Advanced Technology	50,757	7,500			58,257

Title II– RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603002A		Thunderbolt			3,500		
0603002A		Oxygen Diffusion Dressing			1,000		
0603002A		Nightengale			3,000		
0603003A	32	Aviation Advanced Technology/ FCS	64,654	19,500			84,154
0603003A		Polymer Matrix Composites for Rotorcraft Drive Systems			6,000		
0603003A		Lightweight Armored Window Technology			2,500		
0603003A		Vectored Thrust Ducted Propellor			6,500		
0603003A		FADEC			3,000		
0603003A		High Performance Gear for Rotorcraft Transmission			1,500		
0603004A	33	Weapons and Munitions Advanced Technology / FCS	74,717	19,500			94,217
0603004A		High Explosive Airburst Capability			10,000		
0603004A		Mobile Assessment Detection Response System			6,500		
0603004A		Precision Aspheric Optics			3,000		
0603005A	34	Combat Vehicle and Automotive Advanced Technology / FCS	109,952	15,150			125,102
0603005A		Coal to Liquid Fuels			5,000		
0603005A		Fastening and Joining Research			6,900		
0603005A		Liquid Spring Dampeners for HMMWVs			1,250		
0603005A		Segmented Band Track Technology			2,000		
0603006A	35	Command, Control, Communications Advanced Technology - Space	10,851				10,851
0603007A	36	Manpower, Personnel and Training Advanced Technology	6,794	3,500			10,294
0603007A		Adaptive Command Control Team Training Program			3,500		
0603008A	37	Electronic Warfare Advanced Technology - Tactical C4	44,022	15,000			59,022
0603008A		Man Portable Emergency Broadband System			4,000		
0603008A		Advanced Wireless Technologies			4,000		
0603008A		Applied Communications and Information Networking			7,000		
0603009A	38	TRACTOR HIKE	9,324				9,324

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603015A	39	Next Generation Training & Simulation Systems - ICT	18,296				18,296
0603020A	40	TRACTOR ROSE	5,183				5,183
0603100A	41	IED Defeat Technology Development					
0603103A	42	Explosives Demilitarization Technology	10,376	12,200			22,576
0603103A		Supercritical Water Oxidation Demilitarization			6,200		
0603103A		Missile Recycling Capability			6,000		
0603105A	43	Military HIV Research	7,042				7,042
0603125A	44	Combating Terrorism, Technology Development	7,497	3,000			10,497
0603125A		Mobile Microgrid Fueler			3,000		
0603238A	45	Global Surveillance/Air Defense/Precision Strike Technology Demonstration	12,995				12,995
0603270A	46	EW Technology / FCS	18,612				18,612
0603313A	47	Missile and Rocket Advanced Technology	42,127	16,000			58,127
0603313A		Smart Energetics Architecture			6,000		
0603313A		Compact Kinetic Energy Missile			10,000		
0603322A	48	TRACTOR CAGE	19,192				19,192
0603606A	49	Landmine Warfare and Barrier Advanced Technology	25,554				25,554
0603607A	50	Joint Service Small Arms Ammo	7,202	7,500			14,702
0603607A		Lightweight Small Arms Technologies			7,500		
0603710A	51	Night Vision Advanced Technology	44,307	24,200			68,507
0603710A		Intelligent Surveillance Sensor Suite			6,000		
0603710A		Helo Wire and Obstacle Avoidance System			4,000		
0603710A		Hyper Spectral Imaging			3,000		
0603710A		Personal Miniature Thermal Viewer			5,000		
0603710A		Warfighter Enhanced Vision System			3,200		
0603710A		Soldier Mobility and Rifle Targeting System (SMaRTS)			3,000		
0603728A	52	Environmental Quality Technology Demonstrations	14,089				14,089

Title II– RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603734A	53	Military Engineering Advanced Technology	7,848	6,000			13,848
0603734A		Gas Engine Air Conditioning Demonstration			6,000		
0603772A	54	Advanced Tactical Computer Science and Sensor Technology	64,604	20,600			85,204
0603772A		Communications Electronics Cost Module			11,000		
0603772A		Digital Array Radars			5,000		
0603772A		Instant Language Translator			4,600		
		TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**721,661**	**172,650**	**172,650**		**894,311**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
0603024A	55	Unique Item Identification	1,520				1,520
0603305A	56	Army Missile Defense Systems Integration (Non Space)	11,233	18,000			29,233
0603305A		Advanced Hypersonic Weapon Mission Planning			6,000		
0603305A		Next Generation Advanced Materials			6,000		
0603305A		Radiation Hardening Initiative			4,000		
0603305A		Advanced Solid Rocket and Gel Propellants			2,000		
0603308A	57	Army Missile Defense Systems Integration (Space)	11,771				11,771
0603327A	58	Air and Missile Defense Systems Engineering	143,417				143,417
0603619A	59	Landmine Warfare and Barrier - Adv Dev	8,439				8,439
0603627A	60	Smoke, Obscurant and Target Defeating Sys-Adv Dev	10,714				10,714
0603639A	61	Tank and Medium Caliber Ammunition					
0603653A	62	Advanced Tank Armament System (ATAS) / STRYKER	5,415	10,000			15,415
0603653A		Open Architecture Electronic Enhancements			10,000		
0603747A	63	Soldier Support and Survivability	2,778				2,778
0603766A	64	Tactical Electronic Surveillance System - Adv Dev	20,077				20,077
0603774A	65	Night Vision Systems Advanced Development	5,337				5,337

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603779A	66	Environmental Quality Technology	5,166	4,400			9,566
0603779A		Vanadium Technology Partnership			4,400		
0603782A	67	Warfighter Information Network-Tactical	158,157	(40,000)			118,157
0603782A		Program Decrease				(40,000)	
0603790A	68	NATO Research and Development	4,946				4,946
0603801A	69	Aviation - Adv Dev	6,542				6,542
0603802A	70	Small Arms Improvement (Weapons and Munitions -Adv Dev)					
0603804A	71	Logistics and Engineer Equipment - Adv Dev	13,216				13,216
0603805A	72	Combat Service Support Control System Evaluation and Analysis	8,645				8,645
0603807A	73	Medical Systems - Adv Dev	11,973				11,973
0603827A	74	Soldier Systems - Advanced Development	10,605				10,605
0603850A	75	Integrated Broadcast Service (DISTP)	1,135				1,135
0603856A	76	SCAMP Block II					
0603869A	77	Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) Concepts					
		TOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**441,086**	**(7,600)**	**32,400**	**(40,000)**	**433,486**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
0604201A	78	Aircraft Avionics	61,946				61,946
0604220A	79	Armed, Deployable OH-58D	132,781				132,781
0604270A	80	EW Development ATIRCM	41,655	5,000			46,655
0604270A		APR-39 Radar Warning Receiver Upgrade			5,000		
0604280A	81	Joint Tactical Radio	832,259				832,259
0604321A	82	All Source Analysis System	7,074				7,074
0604328A	83	TRACTOR CAGE	16,057				16,057
0604329A	84	JT Common Missile					

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0604601A	85	Infantry Support Weapons /OICW	31,748	8,000			39,748
0604601A		Subcompact 5.56mm Personal Defense Weapon			5,000		
0604601A		CROWS Lightning Integration Acoustic Sensor			3,000		
0604604A	86	Medium Tactical Vehicles/FMTV	1,925	400			2,325
0604604A		Future Track Over the Tire System			400		
0604609A	87	Smoke, Obscurant and Target Defeating Sys-SDD	5,297				5,297
0604611A	88	JAVELIN					
0604622A	89	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	3,960				3,960
0604633A	90	Air Traffic Control	4,527				4,527
0604642A	91	Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles					
0604645A	92	Future Combat Systems	3,310,477	(325,800)			2,984,677
0604646A		Program Decrease				(325,800)	
0604646A	93	Non-Line of Sight Launch System	322,880				322,880
0604647A	94	Non-Line of Sight Cannon	112,237				112,237
0604710A	95	Night Vision Systems	38,821				38,821
0604713A	96	Combat Feeding, Clothing, and Equipment	3,017				3,017
0604715A	97	Non-System Training Devices	121,553				121,553
0604716A	98	Terrain Information					
0604726A	99	Integrated Meteorological Support System					
0604741A	100	Air Defense Command, Control and Intelligence - SDD	21,757				21,757
0604742A	101	Constructive Simulation Systems Development	40,006				40,006
0604746A	102	Automatic Test Equipment Development	8,136				8,136
0604760A	103	Distributive Interactive Simulations (DIS)	19,596				19,596
0604766A	104	Tactical Surveillance Systems					
0604768A	105	Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS)					
0604778A	106	Positioning Systems Development (SPACE)					

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0604780A	107	Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (CATT) Core	39,901				39,901
0604783A	108	Joint Network Management System	5,187				5,187
0604801A	109	Aviation					
0604802A	110	Weapons and Munitions / APKWS / GAMRAAM	130,581				130,581
0604804A	111	Logistics and Engineer Equipment - SDD	40,301				40,301
0604805A	112	Command, Control, Communications Systems	10,783	2,500			13,283
0604805A		HIMARS			2,500		
0604807A	113	Medical Materiel/Medical Biological Defense Equipment - SDD	14,509	4,700			19,209
0604807A		Leishmania Diagnostic Skin Test			1,700		
0604807A		LSTAT			3,000		
0604808A	114	Landmine Warfare/Barrier - SDD	118,078	3,000			121,078
0604808A		AT4 Confined Space Enhancements			3,000		
0604814A	115	Artillery Munitions	102,554	11,000			113,554
0604814A		Excalibur XM982			11,000		
0604817A	116	Combat Identification	39				39
0604818A	117	Army Tactical Command & Control Hardware & Software	69,172				69,172
0604819A	118	LOSAT					
0604820A	119	Radar Development / Sentinel	2,527				2,527
0604822a	120	General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS)	61,194				61,194
0604823A	121	Firefinder	70,151				70,151
0604827A	122	Soldier Systems -Warrior Dem/Val	27,498				27,498
0604854A	123	Artillery Systems	1,650				1,650
0604865A	124	Patriot PAC-3 Theater Missile Defense Acquisition					
0604869A	125	Patriot/MEADS Combined Aggregate Program (CAP)	329,583				329,583
0604870A	126	Nuclear Arms Control Monitoring Sensor Network	7,428				7,428
0605013A	127	Information Technology Development	70,185	(9,800)			60,385

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0605013A		Future Business System				(14,300)	
0605013A		Automated Shop Floor Work Instructions			4,500		
		TOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**6,239,030**	**(301,000)**	**39,100**	**(340,100)**	**5,938,030**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
0604256A	128	Threat Simulator Development	21,180				21,180
0604258A	129	Target Systems Development	10,928				10,928
0604759A	130	Major T&E Investment	64,953				64,953
0605103A	131	Rand Arroyo Center	20,171				20,171
0605301A	132	Army Kwajalein Atoll	178,891				178,891
0605326A	133	Concepts Experimentation Program	21,626	3,500			25,126
0605326A		Auto Language Translation			3,500		
0605502A	134	Small Business Innovative Research					
0605601A	135	Army Test Ranges and Facilities	389,840				389,840
0605602A	136	Army Technical Test Instrumentation and Targets	74,066				74,066
0605604A	137	Survivability/Lethality Analysis	40,780				40,780
0605605A	138	DOD High Energy Laser Test Facility	16,622				16,622
0605606A	139	Aircraft Certification	4,580				4,580
0605702A	140	Meteorological Support to RDT&E Activities	8,571				8,571
0605706A	141	Materiel Systems Analysis	16,526				16,526
0605709A	142	Exploitation of Foreign Items	4,993				4,993
0605712A	143	Support of Operational Testing	80,057				80,057
0605716A	144	Army Evaluation Center	60,129				60,129
0605718A	145	Simulation & Modeling for Acq, Rqts, & Tng (SMART)	5,441				5,441
0605737A	146	Defense Foreign Language Training Research					

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0605801A	147	Programwide Activities	72,214				72,214
0605803A	148	Technical Information Activities	34,834				34,834
0605805A	149	Munitions Standardization, Effectiveness and Safety	18,726				18,726
0605857A	150	Environmental Quality Technology Mgmt Support	4,418				4,418
0605898A	151	Management Headquarters (Research and Development)	14,092				14,092
0909999A	152	Financing for Cancelled Account Adjustments					
		TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,163,638**	**3,500**	**3,500**		**1,167,138**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
0603778A	153	MLRS Product Improvement Program / HIMARS	74,506				74,506
0603820A	154	Weapons Capability Modifications UAV	16,532				16,532
0102419A	155	JT Land Attack Cruise Missile Defense (Aerostat Joint Program Office)	264,491	2,000			266,491
0102419A		JLENS - Lightweight X-Band Radar MEMS ESA			2,000		
0203726A	156	Adv Field Artillery Tactical Data System	17,394	1,000			18,394
0203726A		Fire Support Technology Improvement			1,000		
0203735A	157	Combat Vehicle Improvement Programs / ABRAMS	12,741				12,741
0203740A	158	Maneuver Control System - Tactical C2	37,976				37,976
0203744A	159	Aircraft Modifications/Product Improvement Programs	301,739				301,739
0203752A	160	Aircraft Engine Component Improvement Program	860				860
0203758A	161	Digitization	13,373				13,373
0203759A	162	Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below (FBCB2)	26,375				26,375
0203801A	163	Patriot Product Improvement (Missile/Air Defense Product Improvement Pro	10,770				10,770
0203802A	164	Other Missile Product Improvement Programs - ATACMS	19,706				19,706
0203806A	165	TRACTOR RUT					
0203808A	166	TRACTOR CARD	7,242				7,242

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0208010A	167	Joint Tactical Communications Program (TRI-TAC)	5,804				5,804
0208053A	168	Joint Tactical Ground System	15,044				15,044
0208058A	169	Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV)	20,397				20,397
0301359A	170	Special Army Program					
0301555A	171	Classified Programs					
0301556A	172	Special Program					
0303028A	173	Security and Intelligence Activities	3,170				3,170
0303140A	174	Information Systems Security Program	23,828				23,828
0303141A	175	Global Combat Support System	55,272	6,000			61,272
0303141A		Product Lifecycle Management Plus			6,000		
0303142A	176	SATCOM Ground Environment (SPACE)	41,336				41,336
0303142A	177	WWMCCS/Global Command and Control System	12,200				12,200
0303158A	178	Joint Command and Control Program (JC2)	4,057				4,057
0305204A	179	Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles					
0305204A	179a	Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	12,873	11,400			24,273
0305204A		Heavy Fuel Engine - Shadow UAV			11,400		
03052XXA	179b	Advanced Payload	4,280				4,280
03052XXA	179c	Tactical SIGINT	7,213				7,213
03052XXA	179d	Joint Technology Center	2,438				2,438
03052XXA	179e	Extended Range UAV	87,283				87,283
0305206A	180	Airborne Reconnaissance Systems	12				12
0305208A	181	Distributed Common Ground Systems	120,562	11,000			131,562
0305208A		High Assurance Secure Object Proxy			6,000		
0305208A		Asymmetric Threat Response and Analysis			5,000		
0702239A	182	Avionics Component Improvement Program	1,031				1,031
0708045A	183	End Item Industrial Preparedness Activities / FCS / WIN-T	68,075	4,400			72,475

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0708045A		Vehicle Common Armor Manufacturing Process			4,400		
1001018A	184	NATO Joint STARS	688				688
06070XX	184a	Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Product Improvement Program		10,000	10,000		10,000
XXXXXXX	999	Classified Programs	3,700				3,700
		TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,292,968**	**45,800**	**45,800**		**1,338,768**
		TOTAL, RDT&E, ARMY	**10,855,559**	**76,650**	**456,750**	**(380,100)**	**10,932,209**

Items of Special Interest

Advanced hypersonic weapon mission planning and control

The budget request contained $11.2 million in PE 63305A for Army missile defense systems integration, but no funds for development of mission planning and control for the advanced hypersonic weapon.

The committee understands that the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review focuses on the need to provide a prompt global strike capability and the advanced hypersonic weapon (AHW) has the potential to meet this mission with a rapid strike response over long distances. The committee notes that the U.S. Strategic Command and the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command are already exploring the AHW concept. The committee is aware of the need to conduct research into the mission planning and control battle management capability that would integrate the AHW system into future command and control systems.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 63305A to design, prototype and demonstrate the mission planning and control battle management capability for integration of the AHW into joint warfighting command exercises and simulations.

Applied communications and information networking

The budget request contained $44.0 million in PE 63008A for electronic warfare advanced technology, but included no funds for applied communications and information networking (ACIN).

The committee notes the importance to the Department of Defense (DOD) to integrate state-of-the-art commercial technologies in DOD command, control, communications, computer and intelligences systems. ACIN has supported this objective to enhance high-value military systems with rapidly advancing commercial information technologies and innovative applications of those technologies.

The committee supports the application of state-of-the-art commercial technology to improve military systems and recommends an increase of $7.0 million in PE 63008A for ACIN.

Armored systems modernization

The budget request included $3.3 billion in PE 64645A for armored systems modernization, including $65.5 million for reconnaissance platforms and sensors; $107.7 million for unmanned ground vehicles; $17.7 million for unattended sensors; $146.1 million for sustainment; $570.2 million for manned ground vehicles; and $2.4 billion for system of systems engineering and program management, as part of approximately $3.7 billion requested for the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program.

The committee continues to support a FCS program strategy that is affordable and enables early spin out of FCS technologies into the current force, a top priority of the Chief of Staff of the Army.

The committee continues to have several concerns with the FCS program:

(1) In a prepared statement before the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces on April 4, 2006, the Government Accountability Office indicated, "The program remains a long way from having the level of knowledge it should have had be-

fore it started product development . . . FCS has all the markers for risk that would be difficult to accept for any single system, much less a complex multi-system effort."

(2) The FCS Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM), approving the programs entry into systems development and demonstration, was signed on May 17, 2003. The ADM directed that there be a milestone B update and independent cost estimate by November 2004. Almost three years later there has been no milestone B update nor an independent cost estimate.

(3) Although firm system-level requirements should have been established at the start of the program, the process of setting and refining FCS system-level requirements may not be complete until the preliminary design review in 2008.

(4) The projected dates for maturing critical technologies have slipped, and some technologies are not expected to mature until well into the design phase of the program and possibly into production.

(5) FCS design and production maturity would not be demonstrated under the current acquisition strategy until after the production decision is made.

(6) The low level of knowledge available today on requirements and technologies makes FCS cost projections very uncertain. FCS program costs are estimated at $160.7 billion, an increase of 76 percent since the program began.

The committee notes that funding for the FCS program represents a significant portion of the Army's modernization budget for the next 20 or more years. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Army estimates that total procurement costs for the first 15 brigades' worth of systems is just over $100.0 billion, which translates into an average unit procurement cost of $6.7 billion per brigade at three FCS BCTs per year. In 2005, based on resource constraints, the Army reduced the yearly procurement goal of three FCS brigade combat teams (BCTs) per year to 1.5 per year. With the planned purchase of 1.5 brigades per year to begin in 2015, the FCS program requires $8.0 billion to $10.0 billion annually. CBO notes that based on historical trends, the FCS program costs could grow by 60 percent. CBO estimates that such high rates may push the average annual funding needed for the FCS program from $8.0 billion to 10.0 billion per year to between $14.0 billion to 16.0 billion per year.

The committee is concerned that the spiraling cost growth for Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition programs is at a point where it directly places at risk the ability of the United States to field weapons platforms in sufficient numbers to support U.S. military strategy and national security requirements. The committee notes that the Army's spiraling costs per FCS BCT are forcing the Army into a situation similar to that experienced by the Navy with its next generation destroyer (DD(X)) program. Similar to the DD(X) program, the costs for a FCS BCT is approaching a price where the Army will have to continue to slow down procurement to make the program more affordable, reduce the quantities of FCS BCTs, or attempt to reduce force structure.

The committee believes that as the Department proceeds with its decisions in reference to the FCS program, that it must preserve its ability to change course on acquiring FCS capabilities to guard

against a situation in which FCS would have to be acquired at any cost. The Department must hold the Army accountable for delivering FCS within programmed resources.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of $325.8 million in PE 64645A for armored systems modernization.

AT4 confined space weapon system enhancements

The budget request contained $118.1 million in PE 64808A for system development and demonstration of landmine warfare and barrier technology, but included no funds for enhancements to the AT4 confined space (CS) weapon.

The AT4CS is a shoulder fired weapon system that employs a warhead that produces high lethality and incendiary effects against armored combat vehicles. The committee notes the AT4CS has been utilized in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom by dismounted infantrymen and special operation forces to great effect, and is currently the only shoulder-fired weapon in the Department of Defense inventory capable of being fired from inside a room; making this weapon a critical combat multiplier in military operations over urban terrain.

The committee understands an anti-structure tandem warhead is in development for the AT4CS. The committee is aware this warhead would provide military personnel operating within a confined space the capability to penetrate 8-inch reinforced concrete and 12-inch triple brick walls. The committee is supportive of rapidly developing technologies that would promote the survivability of military personnel conducting the global war on terrorism.

The committee recommends $121.1 million in PE 64808A, an increase of $3.0 million to continue the development of an anti-structure tandem warhead for use in the AT4CS.

Center for rotorcraft innovation

The budget request included $32.8 million in PE 62211A for aviation and applied research and technology, but included no funds for the Center for Rotorcraft Innovation (CRI).

The Center for Rotorcraft Innovation is a joint effort between the rotorcraft industry, academic research centers and government partners to increase rotorcraft research in the United States. CRI collaborates to expand rotorcraft research and development already underway between the rotorcraft industry and its government partners in the National Rotorcraft Technology Center. It will focus its new research efforts on dual-use technologies that have national security and homeland defense applications. The committee is aware that the CRI is the only initiative of its kind and seeks to further international competitiveness and long-term growth of the U.S. rotorcraft industry.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PE 62211A for the CRI.

Digital array radar

The budget request included $64.6 million in PE 63772A for advanced tactical computer science and sensor technology, but included no funds for digital array radar development.

The committee notes the need for reliable counter-fire radars for protection against short-range mortar attack. Technology advances warrant research and development to demonstrate this technology.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million to complete development and test digital array radar prototype antenna technology.

Dominant military operations on urban terrain viewer

The budget request included $19.2 million in PE 62270A, but included no funds for the dominant military operations on urban terrain viewer (DMV).

The committee is aware of an applied research technology that has been successfully demonstrated that provides the capability to detect, locate, and track moving and stationary persons within structures from in excess of 100 meters. Employment of such a capability could provide field commanders with a tactical advantage, improved situational awareness, and save lives. A tactical prototype is necessary to complete field evaluation and testing of this capability.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional $7.4 million in PE 62270A for the design, development, and testing of a DMV prototype.

Environmental quality technology

The budget request contained $5.2 million in PE 63779A for projects focused on validating the general military utility or cost reduction potential of environmental quality technologies, but included no funds for promising research ongoing at facilities around the United States and in other countries to develop lightweight vanadium micro-alloyed steels. The committee recommends that the Department of Defense proceed with full-scale demonstration projects and the transfer of this technology to the domestic steel industry to increase the potential benefits of vanadium micro-alloyed steels.

The committee recommends $9.6 million in PE 63779A, an increase of $4.4 million for the Vanadium Technology Partnership.

Excalibur precision guided artillery munition

The budget request contained $102.5 million in PE 64814A for the Excalibur XM982 precision guided extended range artillery projectile and lifecycle management cost reduction strategies.

The committee recognizes the potential benefits provided through studies of manufacturing technologies and methodologies to help lower production costs without sacrificing stated performance requirements of a weapon system. The committee notes in fiscal year 2005, Excalibur XM982 lifecycle improvement program efforts were able to reduce the production cost of each projectile by 14.1 percent. The committee also notes the fiscal year 2006 cost reduction efforts built upon previous work and expanded production cost reduction of the canard actuation system, as well as insensitive munitions design improvements for the base and warhead of the projectile identified in the lean design review.

The committee is aware the Excalibur XM982 projectile is proceeding into early production to support an urgent fielding requirement in Operation Iraqi Freedom. The committee understands the

Excalibur XM982 would potentially reduce collateral damage in urban environments and serve as a significant combat multiplier to military personnel.

Therefore, the committee recommends $112.5 million in PE 64814A, an increase of $11.0 million for the rapid fielding of the Excalibur XM982 Block Ia–1 projectile and for the continuation of lifecycle improvement costs.

Flexible display initiative

The budget request contained $38.4 million in PE 62120A for electronics and electronic devices, but included no funds for the flexible display initiative.

The committee is aware that new flexible display technology has the potential to provide the military with technology to fabricate high definition displays on rugged conformable, flexible substrates. The committee notes that the United States Display Consortium coordinates these efforts with over 80 companies, using investments from both the public and private industry to accelerate the development of technologies and products needed by the Army, other military services, and various national security agencies.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 62120A for the flexible display initiative.

Gas-engine driven air conditioning system demonstrations

The budget request contained $7.8 million in PE 63734A for military engineering, but included no funds for unitary gas-engine driven air conditioning (GEDAC) system demonstrations.

The committee is aware that GEDAC use on bases in the southwest has the potential to save significant electric power and reduce water usage.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 63734A for GEDAC system demonstrations.

High assurance secure object proxy

The budget request contained $120.5 million in PE 35208A for distributed common ground/surface systems, but included no funds for high assurance secure object proxy technology development.

The committee notes that high assurance secure object proxy (HASOP) technology could significantly enhance the ability of the Army to synchronize and integrate organic, joint and multinational sensors and collection capabilities.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 35208A, for HASOP development.

Human systems integration

The budget request contained $18.9 million in PE 62716A for human factors engineering applied research, including $3.1 million for efforts supporting manpower and personnel integration (MANPRINT).

The committee recognizes human systems integration (HSI) initiatives as a means for reducing total ownership costs of weapons programs, and continues to support efforts to more formally consider HSI issues earlier in the acquisition cycle. As previously noted in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (H. Rept. 109–89), the com-

mittee remains concerned about the overall level of coordination and support of HSI efforts throughout the Department of Defense (DOD).

The committee notes the reporting requirement included in H. Rept. 109–89 to assess HSI activity throughout DOD acquisition programs. The committee is in receipt of a preliminary assessment and understands that a more comprehensive review is forthcoming. Concurrent with the recommendations contained in the interim report, the committee urges the department to establish a joint HSI Steering Group, continue the collaborative development of HSI modeling within and across all services, and strive for greater procedural and regulatory HSI uniformity throughout the Department. Further, the committee expects the completion of the comprehensive HSI review in an expeditious manner.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 62716A for MANPRINT.

Integrated digital environment service model

The budget request contained $21.2 million in PE 62782A for command, control, and communications technology, but included no funding for the Integrated Digital Environment Service Model. The committee understands that this program will allow the Army to conduct much needed interoperability analysis of the various communications, command, and control technologies now under development. Most of today's systems were designed for specific needs; such systems must be integrated into the overall Global Information Grid for continued effectiveness.

The committee recommends $25.2 million in PE 62782A for command, control, and communications technology, an increase of $4.0 million for the Integrated Digital Environment Service Model.

Intelligent surveillance sensor suite

The budget request included $44.3 million in PE 63710A for night vision advanced technology, but included no funds for the intelligent surveillance sensor suite.

The intelligence surveillance sensor suite is intended to be used for perimeter security and intrusion detection at high value sites, including chemical storage facilities, securing ammunition caches, and forward operating bases. It employs multiple detection and assessment technologies for a variety of terrain applications.

The committee recommends an additional $6.0 million in PE 63710A for the fabrication and testing of multiple versions of the intelligent surveillance and sensor suite to validate technical data prior to competitive procurement.

Joint land attack cruise missile defense and micro electro mechanical system

The budget request contained $264.5 million in PE 12419A for the Joint Land Attack Cruise Missiles Defense (JLENS) project.

The committee understands the critical role that the JLENS Elevated Netted Sensor program plays in cruise missile defense. The committee further understands that the Micro Electro Mechanical (MEMS) demonstration radar system is an important risk reduction effort in the JLENS acquisition strategy.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 12419A to complete Phase II development of the Lightweight X-Band Radar MEMS Electronically Steerable Antenna technology demonstration.

Light utility vehicle

The budget request contained $59.3 million in PE 62601A for combat vehicle and automotive technology, but included no funds for the continued development of a light utility vehicle (LUV) demonstrator.

The committee is aware the development of a LUV demonstrator could be accelerated due to previous research in LUV technology by the National Automotive Center. The committee understands the base LUV platform would be improved based on lessons learned through previous development testing. The committee notes improvements to the base platform would include prognostics and diagnostics for systems such as the drive-train, suspension, and steering.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 62601A to continue the design, development, and delivery of an improved LUV demonstrator.

Lightweight small arms technologies

The budget request contained $7.2 million in PE 63607A for the joint service small arms program, including $6.2 million for lightweight small arms technologies (LSAT). The LSAT program is attempting to reduce the weight of current soldier small arms and small caliber ammunition by 30 to 40 percent.

The committee understands small arms and small caliber ammunition account for two of the four heaviest items an infantryman wears or carries into combat. The committee notes that the basic infantryman entering combat can be required to carry combat configured loads of equipment, that combined, can exceed 90 pounds. The committee is supportive of efforts that would accelerate advanced technologies to reduce the combat carrying equipment load for dismounted infantrymen, as well as notes the benefits lighter combat configured equipment loads would have on soldier performance and mobility.

Therefore, the committee recommends $14.7 million in PE 63607A, an increase of $7.5 million to accelerate the development of caseless small caliber ammunition and to accelerate the early "spin out" of lightweight technology enhancements to existing small arms weapon programs.

Long-term armoring strategy

The committee understands the Army's long-term armoring strategy (LTAS) is a long-term capabilities-based armoring strategy for tactical wheeled vehicles (TWVs) that would provide greater protection to TWVs than the currently fielded add-on-armor kits, as well as provide battlefield commanders with the capability to change protection levels based on the mission, threat, or technology changes by using an A–Kit/B–Kit concept.

The committee understands LTAS is not a program in itself, but rather an armor initiative that would address commonality and standardization of armor-related components across the TWV fleet.

The committee notes the LTAS supports the development of an integral A–Kit composed of hard-to-install components and armor panels with structural attachment points for B–Kit armor panels and components. The committee further notes the B–Kit concept would provide units with the flexibility to remove armor during peacetime operations, as well as improve reliability, maintainability, and fuel economy for TWVs. Finally, the committee notes the LTAS would allow for the upgrade of armor protection as the threat increases or as new armoring technologies are developed.

The committee supports this initiative and commends the Army for pursuing this capabilities based strategy. The committee has concerns over the implementation strategy and whether adequate resources are programmed for the LTAS for all families of TWVs across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). The committee strongly encourages the Army to adequately fund LTAS within the FYDP and to continue to pursue light weight vehicle armor technology solutions to maximize ballistic protection and vehicle payload capacity.

Medical advanced technology

The budget request contained $50.8 million in PE 63002A for advanced technology research for healthy, medically protected soldiers, but included no funds for the advancement of smart sensing technologies for remote notification of catastrophic physiological events, for evaluating the effectiveness of oxygen diffusion dressings to accelerate wound healing and reduce infection for soft tissue trauma care, or for advancements of the Propaq monitor.

The committee recommends $58.3 million in PE 63002A medical advanced technology, an increase of $3.0 million for Nightengale, remote on-body sensing technologies; an increase of $1.0 million for evaluation and development of oxygen diffusion dressings for accelerated healing of battlefield and other wounds; and an increase of $3.5 million for Thunderbolt, the advanced Propaq monitor.

Medical materiel/medical biological defense equipment—SDD

The budget request contained $14.5 million in PE 64807A for advanced development of medical materiel within the system demonstration and low rate initial production portions of the acquisition lifecycle, but included no funds for a Leishmania diagnostic skin test phase III clinical trial. The development of a diagnostic skin test for Leishmaniasis shows promise, having successfully been tested in phase I safety trials and with a phase II trial scheduled for 2006. Leishmaniasis is not easily diagnosed, yet U.S. military hospitals have treated over 700 clinical cases of Leishmaniasis in military personnel serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.7 million in PE 64807A for development of a Leishmania Diagnostic Skin Test.

Miniaturized sensors for small and tactical unmanned aerial vehicles

The budget request included $23.9 million in PE 62709A for night vision technology, but included no funds for miniaturized sensors for small and tactical unmanned aerial systems (UAVs).

The committee notes that among the major requirements for UAVs are miniaturized and wide bandwidth visible, infrared, and

radar imaging sensors. Emphasis has been on the larger UAVs and sensor development has continued to lag behind vehicle development, which presents significant power, weight, and cooling challenges in adapting sensors for use in small and tactical UAVs.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional $6.0 million for miniaturized sensor development for small and tactical UAVs.

Missile recycling capability technology

The budget request contained $10.3 million in PE 63103A for explosives demilitarization technology, but contained no funds for missile recycling capability technology.

The committee is aware missile recycling capability technology provides the Army with an environmentally friendly and cost effective means of disposal for tactical missiles. The committee is also aware this capability is transitioning to prototype production capability. The committee notes this capability reduces the usage of open burn/open detonation for disposing of tactical missiles, as well as complies with current environment regulations.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 63103A to accelerate the transition of missile recycling capability technology.

Mobile assessment detection and response system

The budget request included $74.7 million in PE 63004A for weapons and munitions advanced technology, but included no funds for the mobile assessment detection and rapid response system (MDARS).

The MDARS unmanned ground vehicle currently provides the capability to patrol, detect intruders, and remotely determine inventory status. The committee is aware of requirements to increase vehicle speed, incorporate operator-controlled non-lethal weapons, and incorporate on-the-move intruder detection.

The committee recommends an additional $6.5 million in PE 63004A to integrate additional capabilities into MDARS.

Next-generation advanced materials research

The budget request contained $11.2 million in PE 63305A for Army missile defense systems integration.

The committee understands that the development of advanced composite materials can enhance the performance of both current and next generation weapons systems. The committee notes that lighter composite materials can significantly improve the design, manufacturing, and performance of future Army conventional missile launchers.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 63305A to fabricate an integrated missile canister/multi-round pack using state-of-the-art lightweight high strength carbon composites.

Polymer matrix composites for rotorcraft drive systems

The budget request included $64.7 million in PE 63003A for aviation advanced technology, but included no funds for the demonstration of polymer matrix composite drive trains.

The committee notes the low level of funding for technology development for rotorcraft. Improving the capability of rotorcraft drive systems and reducing the operational cost of rotorcraft oper-

ation is fundamental to programs like the Joint Heavy Lift Program. These improvements may be achieved through the introduction of non-metallic structures as critical drive system components. Advancements in composite materials and process technologies offer significant improvements over their metallic counterparts and provide for the elimination of corrosion, less fatigue, significant reductions in weight, and lower acquisition and ownership costs.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 63003A to demonstrate full scale polymer matrix composite drive train test articles under the rotorcraft drive system–21 program.

Portable and mobile emergency broadband system

The budget request contained $44.0 million in PE 63008A for electronic warfare advanced technology, but included no funds for the portable and mobile emergency broadband system.

The committee is aware the portable and mobile emergency broadband system, based on emerging commercial technology, would allow for the rapid establishment of emergency communications networks.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 63008A to complete the critical development of the portable and mobile emergency broadband system.

Product lifecycle management plus

The budget request contained $55.3 million in PE 33141A for the global combat support system, but contained no funding to accelerate the Product Lifecycle Management Plus system.

The committee believes that the Army's legacy logistics business systems are outmoded and supports the creation of an integrated Army logistics environment. The committee believes the Product Lifecycle Management Plus system is an essential part of future Army logistics systems and supports its rapid deployment.

The committee recommends $61.3 million in PE 33141A for the global combat support system, an increase of $6.0 million to accelerated deployment of the Product Lifecycle Management Plus system.

Radiation hardening initiative

The budget request contained $11.2 million in PE 63305A for Army missile defense systems integration.

The committee is aware of the military requirement to protect our space assets from the effects of high-altitude nuclear weapons and the resulting electro-magnetic pulse. The committee supports efforts to enhance the ability of the developers of space technology to leverage the use of existing radiation hardened (RadHard) technology initiatives resident in the Missile Defense Agency's Space-based Infrared Phase II Radiation-Hardening Catalog effort and other space programs.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 63305A for the radiation hardening initiative to collect RadHard technology and component information into one central database.

Smart energetics architecture

The budget request included $42.1 million in PE 63313A for missile and rocket advanced technology, but included no funds for the smart energetics architecture project.

The committee is aware that the smart energetics architecture project offers the potential to reduce traditional tactical missile launch system weight by 60 percent, significantly lower system power requirements, and provide savings in lifecycle costs by simplifying assembly, installation and use.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional $6.0 million in PE 63313A for the smart energetics architecture project.

Stryker vehicle open architecture electronic enhancements

The budget request contained $5.4 million in PE 63653A for the advanced tank armament system, but included no funds for Stryker vehicle open architecture electronic enhancements.

The committee understands the Army's modernization strategy has identified capability gaps in current forces that require the integration of network-centric capabilities into the current Stryker brigade combat teams. The committee notes that the incorporation of open systems electronics architecture into the Stryker vehicles would support block upgrades and the early adoption of emerging network-centric warfare capabilities into the Stryker brigade combat teams.

The committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PE 63653A for Stryker vehicle open architecture electronic enhancements in support of the Army's modernization strategy.

Tactical wheeled vehicle product improvement program

The budget request contained no funds for the tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) product improvement program (PIP).

The committee understands the Army is faced with the difficult challenge of implementing its TWV modernization strategy and must leverage three competing factors in support of current operations and fleets, transforming TWVs to attain future fleet capabilities and achieving modularity requirements. The committee notes the Army requires the flexibility to rapidly evaluate and integrate readily available technology into TWV platforms as part of this TWV modernization strategy.

The committee has concerns over the lack of funding programmed for the TWV PIP initiative in the President's request. The committee believes TWV PIP technologies would have a real-time impact and effect on existing TWVs and would provide increased capability in the areas of performance and survivability. Consistent with committee views as expressed in the committee report (H. Rept. 109–89) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee continues to support a TWV PIP initiative, as well as strongly encourages the Secretary of the Army to adequately fund this initiative in the Future Years Defense Program.

The committee recommends an additional $10.0 million to continue the TWV PIP initiative.

Training-based collaborative research in military consequence management

The budget request contained $18.9 million in PE 62716A for human factors engineering applied research, but contained no funding for training-based collaborative research in military consequence management efforts.

The committee recognizes the need for innovative approaches to improve military consequence management initiatives, especially in complex and dynamic threat environments. The committee understands advanced capabilities are necessary in the fields of military law enforcement, engineering, chemical-biological management and training, mines and unexploded ordnance, and non-lethal weapons. The committee believes a commitment to technology transfer initiatives, coupled with efforts to establish well-defined training performance measurements, offers the greatest potential for advances in training effectiveness.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $20.0 million in PE 62716A for training-based collaborative research.

Transparent armor

The budget request contained $64.7 million in PE 63003A for aviation advanced technology, but contained no funding for advanced lightweight armored window technology.

The committee recognizes the unique threat confronting air crews operating rotary aircraft in forward deployed areas. The committee is supportive of efforts to rapidly field advanced technologies to enhance the protection of military personnel. The committee understands that significant opportunities exist to facilitate the transition of technologies from research and development to testing and fielding, particularly in the area of self-protection. The effort to develop transparent, lightweight armor is one such opportunity, as it offers the promise of improving rotary aircraft survivability.

The committee, therefore, recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 63003A for lightweight armored window technology.

Warfighter sustainment

The budget request included $25.4 million for warfighter technology in PE 62786A, but included no funds for improved packaging and content of combat rations.

The committee is aware of technology that offers to improve nutrition of combat rations, as well as reduce the cost and bulk of associated packaging. The committee is also aware that while combat rations meet the military recommended daily allowances for nutrients, but improved nutraceutical content could improve battlefield acuity and readiness.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.3 million in PE 62786A for warfighter sustainment.

NAVY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $16.9 billion for Navy research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $17.4 billion, an increase of $465.5 million to the budget request.

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
0601103N	1	University Research Initiatives	73,322				73,322
0601152N	2	In-House Laboratory Independent Research	15,916				15,916
0601153N	3	Defense Research Sciences	366,649	16,500			383,149
0601153N		Carbon Nanotube Based Hard Non-Volatile RAM			9,000		
0601153N		N-STEP			7,500		
		TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	**455,887**	**16,500**	**16,500**		**472,387**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
0602114N	4	Power Projection Applied Research	84,914	15,700			100,614
0602114N		High Performance FM Fiber Optic Link			2,000		
0602114N		Retroreflecting Optical Communications for Special Operations			4,000		
0602114N		Boost to Cruise Hypersonic Technology			4,000		
0602114N		Marine Mammal Research			2,200		
0602114N		FireLidar			3,500		
0602123N	5	Force Protection Applied Research	123,443	4,200			127,643
0602123N		Advanced Material Techniques for Lithium Ion Large Cell Manufacturing			4,200		
0602131M	6	Marine Corps Landing Force Technology	37,741				37,741
0602233N	7	Human Systems Technology					
0602234N	8	Materials, Electronics and Computer Technology					
0602235N	9	Common Picture Applied Research	68,352	3,500			71,852
0602235N		Fiber Optic Remote Amplifier			3,500		
0602236N	10	Warfighter Sustainment Applied Research	89,964	19,800			109,764

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0602236N		POSS Biofilm Packaging			2,000		
0602236N		Partnership Simulation Lab - PULSE			4,000		
0602236N		Virtual Clinical Learning Lab			6,000		
0602236N		Phase One Clinical Trials for Infusible Hemostatic Agent			6,300		
0602236N		New Materials for Aircraft Tires			1,500		
0602271N	11	RF Systems Applied Research	42,619				42,619
0602435N	12	Ocean Warfighting Environment Applied Research	48,718				48,718
0602651M	13	Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Applied Research	6,036				6,036
0602747N	14	Undersea Warfare Applied Research	83,435				83,435
0602782N	15	Mine and Expeditionary Warfare Applied Research	53,435				53,435
		TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	**638,657**	**43,200**	**43,200**		**681,857**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
0603114N	16	Power Projection Advanced Technology	76,806	16,000			92,806
0603114N		DP-2 Vectored Thrust Aircraft			8,000		
0603114N		Fly By Wire for High Speed Watercraft			2,000		
0603114N		Laser Radar			6,000		
0603123N	17	Force Protection Advanced Technology/ XCRAFT	61,504	48,700			110,204
0603123N		DockShock Ship Shock System			8,000		
0603123N		Sea Fighter (X Craft)			25,700		
0603123N		High Temperature Superconducting Generator Study			3,000		
0603123N		Pure Hydrogen Supply from Logistics Fuels			3,000		
0603123N		Secure Infrastructure Technology Laboratory			8,000		
0603123N		HM&E Data Integration Firewall			1,000		
0603235N	18	Common Picture Advanced Technology	61,725	4,800			66,525

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0603235N		MIST Phased Array Radar			4,800		
0603236N	19	Warfighter Sustainment Advanced Technology	82,035	10,500			92,535
0603236N		SEAPRINT			3,000		
0603236N		Virtual At Sea Training Technologies			5,000		
0603236N		Validation of Prognostic of Health Management Systems			2,500		
0603271N	20	RF Systems Advanced Technology	45,317	2,000			47,317
0603271N		Advanced Radar Module Cooling System			2,000		
0603640M	21	Marine Corps Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)	59,170				59,170
0603651M	22	Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Technology Development	1,405				1,405
0603727N	23	Joint Experimentation (Navy Technical Information Presentation System in P					
0603729N	24	Warfighter Protection Advanced Technology	17,982	2,500			20,482
0603729N		Special Warfare Performance and Injury Prevention Program			2,500		
0603747N	25	Undersea Warfare Advanced Technology	35,055	3,000			38,055
0603747N		HE Lithium Ion Battery Technology			3,000		
0603757N	26	Joint Warfare Experiments					
0603758N	27	Navy Warfighting Experiments and Demonstrations	41,308				41,308
0603782N	28	Mine and Expeditionary Warfare Advanced Technology	21,326				21,326
0603782N	28a	Mine and Expeditionary Warfare Advanced Technology		2,600			2,600
0603782N		Countermine LIDAR for UAVs			2,600		
0303158M	29	Joint Command and Control Program (JC2) (To line 197a)	1,001	(1,001)		(1,001)	
		TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**504,634**	**89,099**	**90,100**	**(1,001)**	**593,733**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
0603207N	30	Air/Ocean Tactical Applications	31,778				31,778
0603216N	31	Aviation Survivability	6,177	5,000			11,177

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0603216N		Air Sentinel UAV			5,000		
0603237N	32	Deployable Joint Command and Control	16,383				16,383
0603254N	33	ASW Systems Development	16,782	10,000			26,782
0603254N		Tactical E-Field Buoy Development			6,000		
0603254N		Electro-Optical Passive ASW System			4,000		
0603261N	34	Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance / UAV CONOPS	3,959				3,959
0603382N	35	Advanced Combat Systems Technology	12,398				12,398
0603502N	36	Surface and Shallow Water Mine Countermeasures	130,265				130,265
0603506N	37	Surface Ship Torpedo Defense	40,627	10,000			50,627
0603506N		Detection, Classification, and Localization Demo			10,000		
0603512N	38	Carrier Systems Development (CVN-21)	153,894				153,894
0603513N	39	Shipboard System Component Development	14,135	9,000			23,135
0603513N		Shipboard Wireless Maintenance Assistant			3,000		
0603513N		Smart Valve			2,000		
0603513N		HTS AC Synchronous Motor			4,000		
0603525N	40	PILOT FISH	134,550				134,550
0603527N	41	RETRACT LARCH	87,180				87,180
0603536N	42	RETRACT JUNIPER	38,462				38,462
0603542N	43	Radiological Controls	1,901				1,901
0603553N	44	Surface ASW	38,696				38,696
0603559N	45	SSGN Design (SSGN Conversion in PB)	25,953				25,953
0603561N	46	Advanced Submarine System Development	140,432	6,000			146,432
0603561N		LD-UUV At-sea Launch and Recovery System			6,000		
0603562N	47	Submarine Tactical Warfare Systems	10,357				10,357
0603563N	48	Ship Concept Advanced Design	21,549	3,000			24,549
0603123N		Machinery Analytics for Control and Monitoring System			3,000		

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0603564N	49	Ship Preliminary Design & Feasibility Studies	21,314				21,314
0603570N	50	Advanced Nuclear Power Systems (CVN-21)	174,648				174,648
0603573N	51	Advanced Surface Machinery Systems					
0603576N	52	CHALK EAGLE	139,017				139,017
0603581N	53	Littoral Combat Ship (LCS)	319,671				319,671
0603582N	54	Combat Systems Integration	62,095				62,095
0603609N	55	Conventional Munitions	22,385				22,385
0603611M	56	Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV/AAAV)	188,306				188,306
0603612M	57	Marine Corps Mine/Countermeasures Systems - Adv Dev: Mine Detector	3,777				3,777
0603635M	58	Marine Corps Ground Combat/Support System	503	3,000			3,503
0603635M		Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad			3,000		
0604402N	58a	UCAV (from line 164)		239,163	239,163		239,163
0603654N	59	Joint Service Explosive Ordnance Development	24,467				24,467
0603658N	60	Cooperative Engagement	53,406				53,406
0603713N	61	Ocean Engineering Technology Development	16,324	10,000			26,324
0603713N		Advanced Composite Riverine Craft			10,000		
0603721N	62	Environmental Protection	20,271				20,271
0603724N	63	Navy Energy Program	1,600				1,600
0603725N	64	Facilities Improvement	4,194				4,194
0603734N	65	CHALK CORAL	28,578				28,578
0603739N	66	Navy Logistic Productivity	6,306				6,306
0603746N	67	RETRACT MAPLE	344,912				344,912
0603748N	68	LINK PLUMERIA	80,662				80,662
0603751N	69	RETRACT ELM	64,133				64,133
0603755N	70	Ship Self Defense	8,897				8,897
0603764N	71	LINK EVERGREEN	55,051				55,051

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0603787N	72	Special Processes	47,180				47,180
0603790N	73	NATO Research and Development	9,784				9,784
0603795N	74	Land Attack Technology / AWS	18,571	39,000			57,571
0603795N		Affordable Weapon System			27,000		
0603795N		BTERM			10,000		
0603795N		76mm Gun System Explosives Safety Review			2,000		
0603851M	75	Nonlethal Weapons	44,815				44,815
0603857N	76	Joint Combat ID Evaluation Team					
0603860N	77	Joint Precision Approach and Landing Systems	41,242				41,242
0603879N	78	Single Integrated Air Picture (SIAP) System Engineer (SE)	50,282				50,282
0603889N	79	Counterdrug RDT&E Projects					
0604272N	80	Tactical Air Directional Infrared Countermeasures (TADIRCM)	20,527				20,527
0604327N	81	Conventional TRIDENT	77,000	(47,000)			30,000
0604327N		Program Decrease				(47,000)	
0604707N	82	Space and Electronic Warfare (SEW) Architecture/Engineering Support	43,909				43,909
0604787N	83	Joint Warfare Transformation Programs					
		TOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**2,919,305**	**287,163**	**334,163**	**(47,000)**	**3,206,468**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
0604212N	84	Other Helo Development	86,197				86,197
0604214N	85	AV-8B Aircraft - Eng Dev	13,878				13,878
0604215N	86	Standards Development	112,257	8,700			120,957
0604215N		Metrological Standards and Systems			8,700		
0604216N	87	Multi-Mission Helicopter Upgrade Development	19,259				19,259
0604218N	88	Air/Ocean Equipment Engineering	5,578				5,578

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0604221N	89	P-3 Modernization Program	16,139				16,139
0604230N	90	Naval Coastal Warfare (Warfare Support System)	2,203				2,203
0604231N	91	Tactical Command System	74,225				74,225
0604234N	92	Advanced Hawkeye	497,842	7,200			505,042
0604234N		IFF Technology Development			7,200		
0604245N	93	H-1 Upgrades	7,844				7,844
0604261N	94	Acoustic Search Sensors	36,764	2,500			39,264
0604261N		Acoustic Environmental Sensor System			2,500		
0604262N	95	V-22A	268,461				268,461
0604264N	96	Air Crew Systems Development	12,434				12,434
0604269N	97	EA-18G	372,363				372,363
0604270N	98	EW Development	39,842	8,000			47,842
0604270N		Next Generation Electronic Warfare Simulator			8,000		
0604273N	99	VH-71 Executive Helo Development	682,597	(39,000)			643,597
0604273N		Program Decrease				(39,000)	
0604280N	100	Joint Tactical Radio System - Navy (JTRS-Navy)	1,153				1,153
0604300N	101	DD(X) Systems Engineering (SC-21 Total Sip System Engineering)	817,528	25,000			842,528
0604300N		Permanent Magnet Motor			15,000		
0604300N		Wireless Maritime Inspection System			5,000		
0604300N		Integrated Shipboard Intelligent Surveillance			5,000		
0604307N	102	Aegis Combat System Engineering	190,059				190,059
0604311N	103	LPD-17 Class System Integration	5,960				5,960
0604312N	104	JASSM					
0604329N	105	Small Diameter Bomb (SDB)	10,021				10,021
0604366N	106	Standard Missile Improvements	186,144				186,144
0604373N	107	Airborne MCM	56,145				56,145

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0604378N	108	Naval Integrated Fire Control - Counter Air Systems Engineering	14,792				14,792
0604503N	109	SSN-688 and Trident Mods (Submarine Systems Development)	94,839	9,000			103,839
0604503N		Affordable Towed Array Construction			4,500		
0604503N		Common Submarine Radio Room			4,500		
0604504N	110	Air Control	4,603				4,603
0604507N	111	Enhanced Modular Signal Processor					
0604512N	112	Shipboard Aviation Systems	33,392	1,000			34,392
0604512N		Aircraft Carrier Launch, Recovery and Support Equipment			1,000		
0604518N	113	Combat Information Center Conversion	6,708				6,708
0604558N	114	New Design SSN	169,580	45,000			214,580
0604558N		Flexible Payload Module			25,000		
0604558N		Large Aperture Bow Array			20,000		
0604561N	115	SSN-21 Developments	3,260				3,260
0604562N	116	Submarine Tactical Warfare System	51,656				51,656
0604567N	117	Ship Contract Design/ Live Fire T&E (CVN-21)	72,055				72,055
0604574N	118	Navy Tactical Computer Resources					
0604601N	119	Mine Development	5,631				5,631
0604603N	120	SLAM-ER					
0604610N	121	Lightweight Torpedo Development	40,540				40,540
0604654N	122	Joint Service Explosive Ordnance Development	10,026				10,026
0604703N	123	Personnel, Training, Simulation, and Human Factors	8,754	1,000			9,754
0604703N		SEAPRINT			1,000		
0604721N	124	Battle Group Passive Horizon Extension System					
0604727N	125	Joint Standoff Weapon Systems	27,524				27,524
0604755N	126	Ship Self Defense (Detect & Control)	10,050				10,050
0604756N	127	Ship Self Defense (Engage: Hard Kill)	46,390	9,000			55,390

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0604756N		Next Generation Phalanx			9,000		
0604757N	128	Ship Self Defense (Engage: Soft Kill/EW)	11,513				11,513
0604761N	129	Intelligence Engineering	4,865				4,865
0604771N	130	Medical Development	7,663				7,663
0604777N	131	Navigation/ID System	47,070				47,070
0604784N	132	Distributed Surveillance System	58,273	3,400			61,673
0604784N		Wet End Installation System Element			3,400		
0604800N	133	Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)	2,030,979				2,030,979
0604910N	134	Smart Card Program					
0605013M	135	USMC Information Technology Development	13,326				13,326
0605013N	136	Information Technology Development	88,323	(40,800)			47,523
0605013N		Navy Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)				(40,800)	
0605172N	137	Multinational Information Sharing (MNIS)	20,856				20,856
0605212N	138	CH-53X	362,672				362,672
0605500N	139	Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA)	1,131,655				1,131,655
0304785N	140	Tactical Cryptologic Systems	23,526				23,526
		TOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**7,915,414**	**40,000**	**119,800**	**(79,800)**	**7,955,414**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
0604256N	141	Threat Simulator Development	23,668				23,668
0604258N	142	Target Systems Development	45,666				45,666
0604759N	143	Major T&E Investment	39,750				39,750
0605152N	144	Studies and Analysis Support - Navy	7,093				7,093
0605154N	145	Center for Naval Analyses	48,900				48,900
0605155N	146	Fleet Tactical Development	2,595				2,595

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0605502N	147	Small Business Innovative Research					
0605804N	148	Technical Information Services	670				670
0605853N	149	Management, Technical & International Support	47,213				47,213
0605856N	150	Strategic Technical Support	3,347				3,347
0605861N	151	RDT&E Science and Technology Management	67,328				67,328
0605862N	152	RDT&E Instrumentation Modernization	1,243				1,243
0605863N	153	RDT&E Ship and Aircraft Support	83,140				83,140
0605864N	154	Test and Evaluation Support	328,276				328,276
0605865N	155	Operational Test and Evaluation Capability	11,532				11,532
0605866N	156	Navy Space and Electronic Warfare (SEW) Support	2,904				2,904
0605867N	157	SEW Surveillance/Reconnaissance Support	20,073				20,073
0605873M	158	Marine Corps Program Wide Support	25,343	4,000			29,343
0605873M		Detection and Recovery of Unexploded Ordnance			4,000		
0305885N	159	Tactical Cryptologic Activities	1,004				1,004
0804758N	160	Service Support to JFCOM, JNTC	5,202				5,202
0909999N	161	Financing for Cancelled Account Adjustments					
		TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**764,947**	**4,000**	**4,000**		**768,947**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
0604227N	163	HARPOON Modifications	36,284				36,284
0604402N	164	UCAV Advanced Component A (to line 58a)	239,163	(239,163)		(239,163)	
0101221N	165	Strategic Sub & Weapons System Support	124,522	2,500			127,022
0101221N		Lithium Battery Technology			2,500		
0101224N	166	SSBN Security Technology Program	42,869				42,869
0101226N	167	Submarine Defensive Warfare Systems	2,131				2,131

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0101402N	168	Navy Strategic Communications/E-6B	37,464				37,464
0203761N	169	Rapid Technology Transition (RTT)	39,285				39,285
0204136N	170	F/A-18 Squadrons	31,098	17,100			48,198
0204136N		Composite Missile Launcher Improvement			2,000		
0204136N		Digital Electronic Warfare System			10,000		
0204136N		Digital Heads-up Display Upgrade			5,100		
0204152N	171	E-2 Squadrons	1,540				1,540
0204163N	172	Fleet Telecommunications (Tactical)	27,189				27,189
0204229N	173	Tomahawk Weapons System	18,635				18,635
0204311N	174	Integrated Surveillance System	30,740				30,740
0204413N	175	Amphibious Tactical Support Units	1,812				1,812
0204571N	176	Consolidated Training Systems Development	17,857				17,857
0204574N	177	Cryptologic Direct Support	1,425				1,425
0204575N	178	Electronic Warfare (EW) Readiness Support	20,673				20,673
0205601N	179	HARM Improvement / AARGM	99,208				99,208
0205604N	180	Tactical Data Links	41,967				41,967
0205620N	181	Surface ASW Combat System Integration	9,417	4,000			13,417
0205620N		Advanced Materials for Acoustic Windows			4,000		
0205632N	182	MK-48 ADCAP	24,988				24,988
0205633N	183	Aviation Improvements	71,612				71,612
0205658N	184	Navy Science Assistance Program	3,376				3,376
0205675N	185	Operational Nuclear Power Systems	69,350				69,350
0206313M	186	Marine Corps Communications Systems	218,460	10,300			228,760
0206313M		Battlefield Management System - AS2			5,000		
0206313M		Dismounted Soldier Training Test Instrumentation			1,000		
0206313M		Network Communication System for Extreme Environments			4,300		

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0206623M	187	Marine Corps Ground Combat/Supporting Arms Systems	47,592	7,100			54,692
0206623M		Lightweight Multi-Threat Body and Appendage Armor			2,000		
0206623M		Small Arms and Crew Served Weapon Shot Counter			3,300		
0206623M		Tunable Camouflage Netting			1,800		
0206624M	188	Marine Corps Combat Services Support	17,524				17,524
0207161N	189	Tactical Air Intercept Missiles	7,946				7,946
0207163N	190	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)	6,705				6,705
0208058N	191	Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV)	14,163	(3)		(3)	14,160
0301303N	192	Maritime Intelligence					
0301323N	193	Collection Management					
0301327N	194	Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance					
0303109N	195	Satellite Communications (SPACE)	748,662	6,000			754,662
0303109N		Joint Integrated Systems for Advanced Digital Networking			6,000		
0303140N	196	Information Systems Security Program	23,037				23,037
0303158N	197	Joint Command and Control Program (JC2)	5,073				5,073
0303158N	197a	Joint Command and Control Program (JC2) From Line 29		1,000	1,000		1,000
0305149N	198	COBRA JUDY	135,372				135,372
0305160N	199	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program	7,307				7,307
0305188N	200	Joint C4ISR Battle Center (JBC)					
0305192N	201	Joint Military Intelligence Programs	6,793				6,793
0305204N	202	Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	115,950				115,950
0305205N	203	Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	26,357				26,357
0305206N	204	Airborne Reconnaissance Systems	35,038	5,000			40,038
0305206N		Passive Collision Avoidance and Reconnaissance			5,000		
0305207N	205	Manned Reconnaissance Systems	22,815	51,000			73,815
0708011N		Classified Program			51,000		

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0305208N	206	Distributed Common Ground Systems	16,587				16,587
0307207N	207	Aerial Common Sensor (ACS)	17,182				17,182
0308601N	208	Modeling and Simulation Support	7,503				7,503
0702207N	209	Depot Maintenance (Non-IF)	2,960				2,960
0702239N	210	Avionics Component Improvement Program	1,375				1,375
0708011N	211	Industrial Preparedness	55,048	750			55,798
0708011N		Gas Turbine Diagnostic System			750		
0708730N	212	Maritime Technology (National Shipbuilding Research Program)		120,000			120,000
0708730N		National Shipbuilding Research Program			20,000		
0708730N		Shipbuilding Industrial Base Grants			50,000		
0708730N		Shipbuilding Industry Loan Guarantees			50,000		
XXXXXXX	999	Classified Programs	1,181,325				1,181,325
		TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**3,713,379**	**(14,416)**	**224,750**	**(239,166)**	**3,698,963**
		TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY	**16,912,223**	**465,546**	**832,513**	**(366,967)**	**17,377,769**

Items of Special Interest

Advanced composite riverine craft

The budget request contained $16.3 million in PE 63713N for ocean engineering technology development, but included no funds for advanced composite riverine craft.

The committee remains concerned with the maturity of the operational concept for the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) and has reservations about the rapid pace with which the Navy is moving ahead with its development. The committee encourages the Navy to fully develop its operational requirements for the NECC mission. However, the committee does believe that the Navy should investigate options for advanced composite hulls for the specialized missions the NECC might be required to perform. Advanced composite hulls are expected to provide the Navy with the technology for critical capabilities in speed, weight, draft, stability, wake and g-force reduction.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PE 63713N for development and construction of advanced composite riverine craft.

Advanced materials for acoustic window applications

The budget request contained $9.4 million in PE 25620N for surface anti-submarine warfare combat system integration, but included no funds for advanced materials for acoustic window applications.

The committee is aware that advanced materials for acoustic window applications have the potential to reduce signature and improve survivability of naval sonar dome windows at a reduced cost. Current materials used to minimize turbulence and hydrodynamic drag, and protect the sonar system from impacts with debris use a non-corroding sandwich dome concept constructed using fiber reinforced polymer composite skins with a layered elastomeric core. Although this technology meets current mission requirements, the committee understands there is a need for lower-cost, structurally robust materials for acoustic window applications.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 25620N for a development program on lower cost advanced materials for warship design concepts.

Affordable towed array construction/fiber optic towed array construction

The budget request contained $94.8 million in PE 64503N for submarine systems equipment development, including $5.7 million to continue the development of affordable towed array technology.

The affordable towed array construction program utilizes fiber optic thin line arrays to provide increased operational capabilities and reliability improvements over existing submarine thin line towed systems. The committee believes that the development and fielding of fiber optic towed array technology is important to maintain clear acoustical, tactical and operational undersea dominance in the littorals.

Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of $4.5 million in PE 64503N to accelerate reliability testing and introduction into the fleet of fiber optic towed arrays.

Affordable weapon system

The budget request contained $18.6 million in PE 63795N for land attack technology, but included no funding for affordable weapon system (AWS).

AWS is a low cost surface launched cruise missile based on commercial-off-the-shelf technology that is designed to carry a 200 pound payload to a range of over 600 miles. AWS is a global positioning system/inertial navigation system guided weapon with both line-of-sight and satellite data links to allow reprogramming in flight. Designed with the capability to loiter, the weapon can be commanded by a forward observer to attack precise targets on the ground in support of expeditionary operations.

The committee continues to support the concept of a loitering missile and is encouraged that the Navy is reviewing a capabilities development document for a multipurpose loitering missile. The committee supports the restructuring of this program to implement a more disciplined approach to system engineering and quality assurance, which the committee believes is achievable without substantially altering the cost objectives of the program.

The committee recommends an increase of $27.0 million for PE 63795N to complete system design and demonstration, to support live-fire testing aboard an amphibious warfare vessel subsequent to successful testing from the Self Defense Test Ship, and for limited rate initial production (LRIP) of an additional 40 missiles. However, the committee expects that no funds shall be available for LRIP prior to successful completion of an operational evaluation with production representative missiles.

Airborne reconnaissance systems

The budget request contained $35.0 million in PE 35206N for airborne reconnaissance systems, but included no funding for passive collision avoidance and reconnaissance (PCAR).

The committee is aware that unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) must fly in regions that make them a potential hazard to commercial and other manned aircraft. The committee notes that PCAR will sense an impending collision and allow the UAV to safely avoid approaching aircraft.

Therefore, the committee recommends $40.0 million, an increase of $5.0 million in PE 35206N for PCAR to improve the safety of UAV operations.

Aircraft carrier launch and recovery and support equipment modernization

The budget request contained $33.4 million in PE 64512N for shipboard aviation systems development, but included no funds to continue development of the aircraft carrier launch and recovery (ALRE) and support equipment (SE) modernization program.

The committee understands that the ALRE/SE modernization program would develop modernization strategies for existing ALRE/SE systems to reduce human error and operating costs while improving safety and reliability. The committee also understands that ALRE/SE technologies and design tools are being developed for the CVN–21 future carrier, and believes that application of these technologies to the Navy's existing aircraft carrier fleet could

substantially reduce operating costs for the remainder of their useful life.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $1.0 million in PE 64512N to continue the ALRE/SE modernization program.

Ballistic trajectory extended range munition

The budget request contained $18.6 million in PE 63795N for land attack technology, but included no funds to continue the ballistic trajectory extended range munition (BTERM) demonstration program.

The committee notes that the Navy's current effort to field the extended range guided munition (ERGM) faces significant technological, cost and schedule performance challenges to meet the Navy's requirement for precision targeting. The committee understands that the BTERM program provides the Navy with an alternative to the ERGM global positioning system/inertial navigational system long-range, precise fire capability. The committee further notes that until recently, the Navy intended to re-compete the system design and development contract, but later decided to reverse course and continue with ERGM development. The committee remains greatly concerned with the Navy's ability to provide naval surface fire support for expeditionary forces ashore and strongly recommends that the Navy re-compete this requirement.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PE 63795N, to continue the development of the BTERM demonstration program.

Bio-film packaging applied research

The budget request contained $90.0 million for PE 62236N for warfighter sustainment applied research, but included no funds for bio-film packaging applied research.

The committee notes that environmental quality technologies enable sustained world-wide Navy operations in compliance with all local, State, regional, national and international laws, regulations and agreements. The committee understands that bio-film packaging offers an environmentally friendly alternative to solve the plastic waste disposal issue aboard Navy ships. Unlike plastic packaging that cannot be thrown overboard and disposed of because it is derived from hydrocarbons, bio-film packaging waste can be disposed of at sea because it will break down into bio-compatible components in ocean water.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 62236N for development of durable bio-pallet wrap and packaging.

Cobra Judy ship replacement

The budget request contained $135.4 million in PE 35149N for the Cobra Judy ship replacement program.

The Cobra Judy program is a single ship-based radar suite for world-wide technical data collection against ballistic missiles in flight. The current Cobra Judy ship, the USNS Observation Island, is unsustainable and is scheduled to go out of service in 2012. The radar data and imaging from the Cobra Judy platform supports a range of activities including Department of State treaty monitoring and verification, and ballistic missile defense development and test-

ing. Failure to replace the Cobra Judy ship by 2011 will result in a potential gap in coverage.

The committee fully supports the Cobra Judy ship replacement program and recommends $135.4 million in PE 35149N, the amount of the budget request.

Common submarine radio room

The budget request contained $94.8 million in PE 64503N for SSN–688 and Trident modernization, but included no funds for the common submarine radio room.

The committee is aware that the common submarine radio room provides a modern, automated, high capacity, interoperable communications system across submarine classes. It employs an open system architecture that maximizes the use of commercial-off-the-shelf hardware and software. The committee recommends funds to accelerate the development and deployment of the common submarine radio room.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.5 million in PE 64503N to be used for the common submarine radio room.

Conventional Trident modification

The budget request contained $77.0 million in PE 64327N for development of an advanced strike capability which will demonstrate the feasibility of modifying the Trident II (D5) strategic weapon system to carry conventional payloads.

The Navy is undertaking this effort to develop the conventional precision global strike capability called for in the 2001 Nuclear Posture Review. The committee understands that the existing Trident weapons system provides an opportunity to develop this long-range conventional strike capability by leveraging existing technology at relatively low cost.

The committee, however, is concerned that the development of this conventional capability on a submarine platform that has historically carried nuclear armed ballistic missiles may present concerns relating to the misinterpretation of the launch of a missile carrying a conventional warhead for one carrying a nuclear warhead. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is beginning to engage members of the international community to discuss the U.S. intent behind the conventional strike capability, as well as measures to preclude misinterpretation of a conventional launch. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to continue this important policy dialog with others in the international community.

The committee is also concerned with the costs associated with the expenditure of a conventional warhead carried on a Trident missile. While there may be high-value targets worth the price of a conventionally equipped Trident missile, it is not clear what scenarios would call for employment of the conventional Trident missile.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2007, a report on the following:

(1) The status of discussions with other countries on the concern of misinterpretation of a conventional Trident missile strike for a nuclear attack;

(2) The proposed concept of operations detailing the sequence of events for employing this weapon; and

(3) An assessment of the cost-effectiveness of using this weapon against selected targets.

The committee recommends $30.0 million in PE 64327N to explore the feasibility of modifying the Trident II strategic weapon system to carry conventional payloads, a decrease of $47.0 million.

Defense research sciences

The budget request contained $366.6 million in PE 61153N for defense research sciences, but included no funds for investigations of carbon nanotube-based radiation hard non-volatile random access memory (RAM) or for expanding the naval science and educational pipeline pilot program.

The committee recognizes the need to protect essential electronic systems and applications during critical operations from the harsh effects of natural and man-made radiation. Therefore, the committee believes there is a need to ensure the continual improvement of radiation-hardened memory, with particular emphasis on a new generation of radiation hardened devices constructed with single-walled carbon nanotube materials.

The committee also recognizes the need to reverse the trend of fewer U.S. students entering college programs to pursue science, technology, engineering, and math degrees. The naval science and educational pipeline (N–STEP) pilot program in Virginia has provided science-related curriculum enhancements at the K–12 level, in partnership with the Naval Surface Warfare Center—Dahlgren Division.

The committee recommends $383.1 million in PE 61153N, an increase of $9.0 million for development of carbon nanotube-based radiation hard non-volatile RAM and an increase of $7.5 million to expand the N–STEP pilot program to other states with naval warfare center laboratories, such as California, Maryland, and Rhode Island.

Detection and recovery of unexploded ordnance

The budget request contained $25.3 million in PE 65873M for Marine Corps program wide support, but included no funds to provide technology that would advance the detection and recovery of unexploded ordnance (UXO).

The committee is aware that many former and current military training sites pose a high safety risk because of the presence of UXO that could sometimes include 1,000 pound bombs. The committee understands that no single sensor is capable of providing the complete solution for detection, recovery, and removal of UXO. The committee encourages the continued development of a system of systems approach that would utilize existing and near-term technology to identify, recover, and remove UXO at military training sites.

The committee recommends $29.3 million in PE 65873M, an increase of $4.0 million to advance the development of a sensor suite and platform that would rapidly detect, recover, and remove UXO at military training sites.

Dismounted soldier training test instrumentation

The budget request contained $218.5 million in PE 26313M for Marine Corps communications systems development, but included no funds for dismounted soldier or marine training test instrumentation.

The committee understands this system provides advanced training capabilities for marines conducting individual and small unit operations through the use of commercially available communication system and movement tracking technology. The committee recognizes this project develops an instrumentation capability that allows real-time tracking of individual dismounted infantrymen or marines conducting training on military training ranges as well as allows for rapid post-operation reconstruction and feedback to soldiers and marines. The committee notes this particular capability augments the training readiness of soldiers and marines preparing for combat deployment in the global war on terrorism.

The committee recommends an increase of $1.0 million in PE 26313M for dismounted soldier or marine training test instrumentation.

Distributed common ground system

The budget request included $16.6 million in PE 35208N for the Distributed Common Ground System-Navy (DCGS–N), as well as $78.3 million in Common Imagery Ground Surface Systems for the DCGS–N.

The committee recognizes the potential benefits of a fully capable, completely interoperable DCGS–N system for service, joint, and interagency connectivity in support of combatant command priorities. The committee understands that the acquisition plan includes funding for the procurement and fielding of 34 DCGS–N 1.1 systems, with an eventual transition to a more advanced 1.2 configuration. The committee understands the DCGS–N 1.2 version represents a greater level of capability in terms of enterprise interoperability with other service, joint, and interagency connections.

The committee is concerned about the DCGS–N program delay since submission of the fiscal year 2006 budget request. The committee understands that the fiscal year 2007 budget request included funding for the procurement of as many as six 1.1 DCGS–N systems prior to completion of the program's operational evaluation (OPEVAL) milestone, and notes that OPEVAL is not expected to occur until the latter part of the fiscal year. The committee notes that a typical low to moderate risk acquisition schedule completes OPEVAL prior to low-rate initial production (LRIP) activities.

The committee strongly recommends that the Department of the Navy further accelerate technology development for a more robust and interoperable DCGS–N system. The committee further urges the Department to reduce programmatic risk resulting from a lack of concurrency between research and development and LRIP activities.

DockShock ship shock test system

The budget request contained $61.5 million for PE 63123N for force protection advanced technology, but included no funds for DockShock ship shock test system.

The committee is aware that DockShock is a proposed replacement system for the current practice of conducting ship shock testing using large explosives in the open ocean. The DockShock concept employs non-explosive, electro-chemical or electro-mechanical pressure source arrays that can be used at shore side or near shore locations. The committee understands that the DockShock system would provide the Navy with a more accurate, environmentally friendly, less costly process for testing the survivability of Navy ships.

The committee recommends an increase of $8.0 million in PE 63123N to continue development and testing of the DockShock ship shock test system.

DP–2 vectored thrust aircraft

The budget request contained $76.8 million in PE 63114N for power projection advanced technology, but included no funding for the DP–2 vectored thrust aircraft program.

The committee understands that the DP–2 is a twin engine, thrust vectored, high-speed combat transport aircraft capable of hover, as well as vertical take-off and landing. DP–2 has the potential to provide leap-ahead capabilities to special operations forces and other forces. The Office of Naval Research set a series of milestones for unmanned tethered and untethered hover testing, leading to manned, untethered testing in ground effect at Yuma Proving Ground.

The committee recommends an increase of $8.0 million for PE 63114N to continue execution of the current DP–2 program test plan.

E–2 advanced hawkeye identification friend or foe technology development

The budget request contained $497.8 million in PE 64234N for the development, demonstration and testing of the E–2 advanced hawkeye (AHE) aircraft, but included no funds to accelerate the development of identification friend or foe (IFF) systems.

The E–2 AHE program is developing a replacement for the existing radar and other system components to modernize the E–2C weapon system to maintain open ocean mission capability while providing an effective littoral surveillance, battle management and theater air and missile defense capability. The committee understands that one of the key technologies in the E–2 AHE program is the development of Mode 5 and Mode S IFF systems which will provide improved identification of friendly or civilian aircraft. The committee is aware that accelerating the development of this technology in fiscal year 2007 would reduce program risk and ensure that Mode 5 and Mode S IFF capabilities are integrated into the first E–2 AHE prior to delivery.

Therefore, the committee recommends $505.0 million in PE 64234N for the E–2 AHE development program, an increase of $7.2 million for acceleration of Mode 5 and Mode S development.

Electro-optic passive antisubmarine warfare system

The budget request contained $16.8 million in PE 63254N for antisubmarine warfare (ASW) systems development, including $9.9 million for the electro-optic passive ASW system (EPAS).

The committee is concerned by the proliferation and expansion of submarine forces worldwide, and views as a high priority the development of ASW capabilities for acoustically challenging littoral environments. The committee understands that EPAS will incorporate a variety of optical and infrared sensors into fieldable prototype systems to improve airborne ASW capability.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 63254N for EPAS to accelerate development, fielding, and testing of prototype systems.

F/A–18 squadrons

The budget request contained $31.1 million in PE 24136N for F/A–18 squadron development, but included no funds for an aircraft composite missile launcher improvement program, for accelerated development of a digital electronic warfare (EW) system for F/A–18C/D and AV–8B aircraft, or for an F/A–18 digital heads-up display (HUD) upgrade.

The committee understands that existing aluminum aircraft missile launch suspension equipment may have limited life and may not support the next generation of guided missiles. The committee further understands that new technologies have emerged that may have the potential to increase missile launch suspension equipment service life and reduce lifecycle costs. Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million to develop, design, and demonstrate technologies that would improve missile launcher suspension equipment. The demonstration should include a side-by-side test of the improved missile launcher with an existing system to evaluate the advantages of new technologies.

The committee understands that EW technologies developed for the future F–35 and F–22 aircraft can be applied to address deficiencies in the Navy and Marine Corps' existing ALQ–126B defensive countermeasures system, the ALQ–164 jamming pod, and the ALR–67(V)2 radar warning receiver. The committee also understands that development of a digital EW system for the Navy's F/A–18C/D and the Marine Corps' AV–8B aircraft would provide improved capabilities against future electronic threats and improve commonality across the F/A–18C/D and AV–8B aircraft fleets, thereby reducing future operations and support costs. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 to accelerate the development of a digital EW system for F/A–18C/D and AV–8B aircraft.

The F/A–18 HUD, which serves as the pilot's primary targeting system, currently uses a cathode ray tube (CRT) and is characterized as an analog solution to display targeting information to the pilot. The committee understands that the F/A–18's CRTs are becoming unreliable and that procurement sources for CRTs are diminishing. To address this supportability problem, the committee believes that migration to a digital HUD solution will lower lifecycle costs, improve reliability and performance, and provide higher accuracy with a capability to process and display more information to the pilot. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.1 million to begin the development of an F/A–18 digital HUD upgrade.

In total, the committee recommends $48.2 million in PE 24136N for F/A–18 squadron development, an increase of $17.1 million.

Flexible payload module and payload interface module development

The budget request contained $169.6 million in PE 64558N for the new design SSN, but included no funds for flexible payload module and payload interface module development.

The committee understands the flexible payload module will allow payloads, such as Tomahawk missiles, to be located outside of the submarine's pressure hull, resulting in significant cost savings. The flexible payload module will house the new or existing payloads in a pressure proof or free-flooded environment. The payload interface module is the shipboard structure and standardized interface linking the submarine's combat system with the payload.

The committee recommends an increase of $25.0 million in PE 64558N to be used for the flexible payload module and payload interface module development.

High performance FM fiber-optic link

The budget request contained $84.9 million in PE 62114N for power projection applied research, but included no funding for high performance FM fiber-optic links.

The committee understands that FM fiber optic links could be used for high bandwidth transmission of microwave and millimeter wave signals, and have potential military applications for remoting of communication and radar antennae.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million for PE 62114N for applied research leading to development of high performance FM fiber-optic links.

Human systems integration

The budget request included $82.0 million in PE 63236N for warfighter sustainment advanced technology and $8.8 million in PE 64703N for personnel, training, simulation, and human factors, but contained no funding for Navy manpower and personnel integration (SEAPRINT).

The committee supports further development of SEAPRINT in conjunction with other Department of Defense human systems integration efforts, and urges additional resources in this area.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 63236N and $1.0 million in PE 64703N for SEAPRINT, in an effort to further develop human systems integration modeling throughout the Department.

Integrated shipboard intelligent surveillance

The budget request contained $817.5 million for total ship system engineering, but included no funding for integrated shipboard intelligent surveillance (ISIS).

The committee places a particularly high priority on force protection. The committee believes that commercial-off-the-shelf surveillance and monitoring technologies offer opportunities to improve shipboard security, with respect to both the exterior environment and critical interior engineering and control spaces. From an engineering and cost perspective, the best point to integrate those technologies is early in the design process.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million for PE 64300N for integration of ISIS on future Navy combatants.

Joint integrated systems for advanced digital networking

The budget request contained $748.7 million in PE 33109N for satellite communications, but included no funding for joint integrated systems for advanced digital networking (JIST–NET).

JIST–NET has shown great promise in providing integrated communications systems situational awareness to combatant commanders by identifying satellite communications systems gaps and performance issues. The committee is encouraged by JIST–NET progress to date and believes further funding to complete integration of the network will provide important communications capability for the warfighting commander.

The committee recommends $754.7 million in PE 33109N, an increase of $6.0 million for JIST–NET.

Large aperture bow array

The budget request contained $169.6 million in PE 64558N for the new design SSN, but included no funds for the development of the large aperture bow (LAB) array sonar for the *Virginia* class attack submarine.

The committee is aware that the LAB array is a water-backed replacement for the air-backed spherical array in the bow of *Virginia* class submarines. The LAB uses longer-lived, lower cost sensors and commercial-off-the-shelf electronics, yielding a cost savings of about $15.0 million per ship and additional lifecycle cost savings. The committee is also aware that with a larger aperture and expanded frequency coverage, there will be a significant improvement to the anti-submarine warfare capabilities of the *Virginia* class submarine. Importantly, the LAB also allows additional payload by providing bow dome arrangement flexibility and allows for rapid insertion of future sensor technologies, and is a transformational approach to outboard sonar array design. The committee understands the preliminary design will be completed in 2006 and if inserted in the 2009 *Virginia* class hull, would provide $300.0 million in savings for the remainder of the *Virginia* class submarine construction program.

The committee recommends an increase of $20.0 million in PE 64558N to be used for the development of the LAB array sonar for the *Virginia* class attack submarine.

Large displacement unmanned undersea vehicle at-sea launch and recovery system

The budget request contained $140.4 million in PE 63561N for advanced submarine system development, but included no funds to develop an at-sea launch and recovery system for the large displacement unmanned undersea vehicle (LD–UUV).

The committee understands that the LD–UUV provides the Navy with next-generation capability to detect, track, mitigate and defeat enemy threats. The committee notes that the LD–UUV is to be compatible with the SSGN platform, serving as a force multiplier with its improved payload capabilities and enhanced long-range endurance for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions. The committee strongly encourages the Navy to devote adequate resources within the Future Years Defense Program to continue concept design, development and integration of the LD–UUV into

the SSGN platform, including its requisite stowage, launch and recovery systems.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in PE 63561N to develop and demonstrate the LD–UUV at-sea launch and recovery hardware for the SSGN.

Lightweight multi-threat encapsulated ceramic body armor

The budget request contained $47.6 million in PE 26623M for Marine Corps ground combat and supporting arms systems, but included no funds to advance the development of encapsulated ceramic body armor.

The committee recognizes encapsulating ceramic tiles through enhanced bonding and residual compression could potentially improve the ballistic performance and durability of enhanced small arms protective inserts used in outer tactical vests that constitute the Interceptor Body Armor (IBA) system. The committee understands the Army and the Marine Corps are continuously upgrading and modifying existing IBA components.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million in PE 26623M to refine and test encapsulated ceramic protective inserts. Further, should these tests prove to generate a more effective solution than existing IBA ceramic inserts, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to use portions of funds provided in title XV of this report to begin initial procurement of these inserts.

Lithium battery technology

The budget request contained $124.5 million in PE 11221N for strategic submarine and weapons system support, but included no funds for superior lithium polymer battery development.

The committee understands that the Navy and the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane, Indiana are moving away from traditional lead acid, nickel cadmium and silver zinc batteries and toward newer lithium secondary batteries.

The committee also understands that a new technology known as the superior lithium polymer battery offers improved power densities, higher continuous discharge and recharge capabilities and wider operating temperatures, with potential military application to submersibles and other vehicles.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 11221N for superior lithium polymer battery development.

Marine expeditionary rifle squad

The budget request contained $0.5 million in PE 63635M for Marine Corps ground combat support systems, but included no funds for the development of the Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad (MERS) program.

The MERS program focuses on the holistic, system level integration of all items worn, consumed or carried by the marine infantry rifle squad and is integral to the Marine Corps concept of distributed operations (DO). The committee understands MERS, in the near-term would address integration issues resulting from the rapid fielding of urgently needed weapons and equipment to infantry squads currently operating in Operation Iraqi Freedom. The committee understands MERS's long-term objective strategy would provide marine infantry rifle squads with fully integrated future

equipment systems that would be integral to the effectiveness of conducting DO.

The committee recommends $3.5 million in PE 63635A, an increase of $3.0 million to continue the phase development strategy of the MERS program.

Maritime identification surveillance technology phased array radar

The budget request contained $61.7 million in PE 63235N for common picture advanced technology, but included no funds for the maritime identification surveillance technology (MIST) phased array radar system.

The development of the MIST phased array radar system is expected to provide continuous surveillance, identification and tracking of all surface ships around naval platforms at sea, or in coastal waters and harbors. In addition, the committee is aware that this radar system will provide the Navy with an advanced phased array radar technology test bed to support future radar system technology development and validation.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.8 million in PE 63235N for the development and demonstration of a prototype phased array radar system for integration into a MIST sensor and networking technology test bed.

Maritime technology

The budget request contained no funds in PE 78730N for the maritime technology program.

The committee understands that the purpose of the maritime technology (MARITECH) program is to reduce the cost of naval ship construction, modification, and repair by enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industries. The committee understands that since the late 1970s the Navy has considered capital for facility investments to be an allowable cost on contracts that are not firm fixed price. The committee is also aware that in the past three years, the Navy and industry have agreed to specific recapitalization contract incentives in the *Virginia* class submarine and the CVN–21 programs. These incentive clauses have allowed the Navy and the contractors to identify improvements in sequencing and build processes to lower construction costs. The committee encourages the expansion of these efforts to all ship procurements, including the *Lewis and Clark* (T–AKE) class program.

The committee includes a provision (section 1014) that creates a shipbuilding industrial base improvement program through which the Secretary of the Navy shall award grants and loan guarantees to qualified shipyards to improve their productivity and cost effectiveness. These authorities will allow the Navy to work to an even greater extent with shipbuilders to identify and finance process changes, equipment investments, and facilities improvements to lower the cost of Navy ship procurement. The committee expects that these authorities will allow the Navy to achieve savings in the construction of the T–AKE class ships, in addition to other ship classes, and improve the competitiveness of U.S. shipyards. Consequently, the committee recommends providing funds for the shipbuilding industrial base improvement program and for the enhancement of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base.

The committee recommends $120.0 million in PE 78730N for the maritime technology program.

National shipbuilding research program

The budget request contained no funds in PE 78730N for the national shipbuilding research program.

The committee understands that the national shipbuilding research program (NSRP) provides a unique collaborative environment where shipbuilders and government agencies examine processes, tooling and management techniques to improve the efficiency of the United States shipbuilding industry. The committee understands that NSRP operates on a 50–50 cost share between government and industry, all results are shared with all members, and a conservative estimate for NSRP's return on investment is five to one.

The committee recommends $20.0 million in PE 78730N for the national shipbuilding research program.

Shipbuilding industrial base improvement grants

The budget request contained no funds in PE 78730N for shipbuilding industrial base improvement grants.

The committee understands the national security importance of sustaining viable and efficient shipbuilding and ship repair industries in the United States. Accordingly, the committee recommends providing grants to U.S. shipyards to facilitate the development of innovative design and production technologies and processes for naval vessel construction, and the development of modernized shipbuilding infrastructure.

The committee recommends $50.0 million in PE 78730N for shipbuilding industrial base improvement grants.

Shipbuilding industrial base improvement loan guarantees

The budget request contained no funds in PE 78730N for shipbuilding industrial base improvement loan guarantees.

The committee understands the national security importance of sustaining viable and efficient shipbuilding and ship repair industries in the United States. Accordingly, the committee recommends providing loan guarantees to U.S. shipyards to facilitate the acquisition of technologies, processes and infrastructure to enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industries.

The committee recommends $50.0 million in PE 78730N for shipbuilding industrial base improvement loan guarantees.

Naval surface fire support

The committee remains deeply concerned by Navy shortfalls in providing naval surface fire in support of expeditionary warfare.

At the Navy's request, in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to strike from the Naval Vessel Register the battleships USS *Wisconsin* and USS *Iowa*. With these retirements, the Navy loses the longest range guns in its fleet, 16-inch 50-caliber guns capable of ranging 24 nautical miles. In the meantime, Navy efforts to improve upon, much less replace, this capability have been highly problematic.

The near-term effort involves extending the range of 5-inch 62-caliber guns on existing *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers from 13 nautical miles to more than 40 nautical miles with a rocket assisted projectile. The 5-inch extended range guided munition (ERGM) contains only 7.2 pounds of high explosive, but incorporates global positioning system/inertial navigation system guidance to provide precision targeting.

The ERGM program was initiated in 1996 with a planned research and development cost of $78.6 million, which has now grown more than 400 percent. Schedule performance has been similarly disappointing, with initial operational capability slipping a decade from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2011. As late as the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2007, the Navy planned to recompete the system demonstration and development (SDD) contract in the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, but recently reversed course and elected to continue the current contract. The committee questions the advisability of this decision. Notwithstanding the not insignificant technical challenges, the committee believes that program performance has been wanting. The committee further notes the existence of other responsible sources for the capabilities provided by ERGM, specifically the ballistic trajectory extended range munition (BTERM) program and a five-inch variant of the long-range land attack projectile (LRLAP). The committee strongly believes that fair and open competition would best serve the near-term naval surface fire support objectives of the Navy.

The Navy plans to meet its mid-term precision strike requirement of greater than 63 nautical miles with the 6-inch LRLAP projectile in combination with the advanced gun system (AGS), both of which are under development as part of the Navy's next generation destroyer (DD(X)) program. The committee is encouraged by the progress demonstrated in both the LRLAP and AGS engineering development models. The committee notes, however, that the first DD(X) will not become operational until 2012, assuming current timelines hold. Further, the committee does not expect that DD(X) will be procured in the quantity determined by the Marine Corps as necessary to support major combat operations within desired timeframes. In fact, the Navy's current long-range shipbuilding plan calls for procurement of only seven DD(X)s. Accordingly, the committee has strong reservations regarding the Navy's ability to meet mid-term fire support requirements.

In summary, the committee is concerned that the Navy has foregone the long-range fire support capability of the battleship, has given little cause for optimism with respect to meeting near-term developmental objectives, and appears unrealistic in planning to support expeditionary warfare in the mid-term. The committee views the Navy's strategy for providing naval surface fire support as "high risk," and will continue to monitor progress accordingly.

Network communication system technology for extreme environments

The budget request contained $218.5 million in PE 26313M for Marine Corps communication systems, but included no funds to demonstrate network communication system technology for extreme environments.

The committee understands this technology would use digital signal processing software that would enable military personnel to rapidly transmit and receive networked services such as voice, video, and data, while operating in dense urban or heavily forested areas. The committee notes this technology would provide capability to transmit services with greater bandwidth and more flexibility than provided by current systems. The committee also notes this technology could improve command decision times and enhance situational awareness at the tactical level in both non-line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight conditions.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.3 million in PE 26313M for Marine Corps communication systems to allow for further research and engineering support for network communication system technology for extreme environments.

Next-generation electronic warfare simulator

The budget request contained $372.4 million in PE 64269N for the development, demonstration and testing of the EA–18G electronic attack aircraft, but included no funds to develop, configure and install next-generation electronic warfare simulators in the Advanced Weapons Laboratory (AWL) at Naval Air Station (NAS) China Lake, California.

The EA–18G electronic attack aircraft program is developing a replacement for the currently used and aging EA–6B aircraft to provide a capability to detect, identify, locate, and suppress hostile emitters. The committee understands that the Department of the Navy has used the F–18 AWL for integration and development testing of previous F–18 variants, and believes that EA–18G development, test, and evaluation will require next-generation electronic warfare simulators to maximize laboratory testing, avoid additional flight testing, and reduce cost and schedule risk.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $380.4 million in PE 64269N for the EA–18G development program, an increase of $8.0 million to develop, configure and install next-generation electronic warfare simulators in the AWL at NAS China Lake.

Next-generation Phalanx

The budget request contained $46.4 million in PE 64756N for ship self defense (hard kill), but included no funding for next-generation Phalanx.

Phalanx has been a mainstay of close-in ship self defense against anti-ship cruise missiles. The committee believes that the Phalanx weapon system has evolutionary potential for improved performance, broader capability, and lower lifecycle cost. This capability could be applied to the detection, tracking, and engagement of small water craft in swarm attacks. The committee particularly notes the rapid fielding and recent operational success of a land-based Phalanx system for defeating indirect fire in Operation Iraqi Freedom, a mission for which the system was not originally intended.

The committee recommends an increase of $9.0 million for PE 64756N for development of a next-generation Phalanx weapon system.

Permanent magnet motor

The budget request contained $817.5 million in PE 64300N for next generation destroyer (DD(X)) total ship systems engineering, but included no funds to continue development and testing of the permanent magnet motor (PMM).

The committee is aware that the Navy originally intended to integrate the PMM propulsion and power support technology into the DD(X) due to its enhanced power density, acoustic performance and weight reduction advantages over competing motors. The committee understands that the PMM technology experienced a stator insulator failure during the factory testing phase; consequently, the Navy decided to forgo this technology in favor of the backup advanced induction motor (AIM) technology. Since then, the committee understands that the stator insulator failure problem encountered with the PMM technology has been rectified by substituting a conventional insulation material and that the motor has repeatedly passed successful tests at full power. The committee recognizes that the PMM technology offers significant power efficiency and weight reduction advantages over the AIM technology and encourages the Navy to consider incorporating this technology into future Navy ships.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $15.0 million in PE 64300N to continue land-based testing of the PMM.

Retroreflecting optical communications for special operations

The budget request contained $84.9 million in PE 62114N for power projection applied research, but included no funding for retroreflecting optical communications for special operations.

The committee understands that free space optical communications provide advantages over longer wavelength techniques in terms of bandwidth, spectrum congestion, resistance to jamming, and probability of detection and interception. A compact modulating retroreflector with a special operations team on the ground would secure a tactical data link to an airborne platform without requirement for precise pointing.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million for PE 62114N to continue development of retroreflecting optical communications and to fabricate prototype hardware for a tactical data link.

Sea Fighter (X–Craft)

The budget request contained $61.5 million in PE 63123N for force protection advanced technology, but included no funding for Sea Fighter.

Sea Fighter, formerly known as X–Craft, is a high speed, shallow draft demonstration vessel for littoral warfare. The vessel as currently configured has limitations with respect to its deployability. The committee believes that deployment of Sea Fighter can demonstrate and validate many of the Navy's operational concepts for littoral warfare, and more specifically reduce risk in the Littoral Combat Ship program.

The committee recommends an increase of $25.7 million for PE 63123N for modifications to survivability, command and control, armament, and other ship systems to make Sea Fighter an operationally deployable asset.

Secure infrastructure technology laboratory

The budget request contained $61.5 million in PE 63123N for force protection advanced technology, but included no funding for Secure Infrastructure Technology Laboratory (SINTEL). SINTEL has developed a suite of sensing technologies and complementary computer analysis that shows great potential to reliably detect hostile, underwater threats in both domestic and foreign ports, a critical force protection requirement for the Navy.

The committee recommends an increase of $8.0 million in PE 63729N for the Secure Infrastructure Technology Laboratory.

Shipboard wireless maintenance assistant

The budget request contained $14.1 million in PE 63513N for shipboard system component development, but included no funding for the shipboard wireless maintenance assistant (SWMA).

The committee believes that advances in information technology can help to dramatically improve productivity and reduce manning for shipboard maintenance. The committee understands that SWMA allows maintenance data, text, and associated drawings and imagery to be shared wirelessly in the shipboard environment, and provides real-time "reach back" to remote experts.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million for PE 63513N for SWMA prototype shipboard testing and development of pre-production models.

Small arms and crew served weapons shot counter

The budget request contained $47.6 million in PE 26623M for Marine Corps ground combat and supporting arms systems, but included no funds for the test and evaluation of weapon shot counters for Marine Corps small arms and crew-served weapons.

The committee understands the Marine Corps has a requirement to track service life and wear rates of small arms and crew-served weapon systems. The committee notes a lightweight, easily manageable weapons shot counter that could readily fit into the stock or grip of existing small arms and crew-served weapon systems would potentially address this requirement. The committee recognizes the additional funds would be used to initiate a lightweight weapons shot counter program.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.3 million in PE 26623M for the initiation, demonstration and evaluation of weapon shot counters for Marine Corps small arms and crew-served weapon systems.

Smart valve

The budget request contained $14.1 million in PE 63513N for shipboard system component development, but included no funding for smart valve.

The committee understands that in a shipboard environment with plentiful power and robust networking, linear electromechanical actuator technology presents some interesting opportunities to eliminate high pressure hydraulic and pneumatic systems. The committee believes that technologies like smart valve can offer reduced size and weight, lower maintenance, and a self diagnostic capability that would warn of impending malfunction.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million for PE 63513N for development of smart valve technology.

Tactical electric field buoy development program

The budget request contained $16.8 million in PE 63254N for anti-submarine warfare systems development, but included no funding for the tactical electric (E) field buoy development program.

The committee supports the Navy's efforts to develop enhanced anti-submarine warfare capabilities using networked sensor systems. Countering emerging threats in the acoustically problematic littorals may require the exploitation of phenomenology that has previously received little attention. The tactical E-field buoy development program designs and tests air deployable sensors capable of detecting the electric field signature of a threat submarine.

The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million for PE 63254N to design, build and test 10 engineering development model E-field buoys for evaluation at sea.

Validation of prognostic and health management systems

The budget request contained $82.0 million in PE 63236N for warfighter sustainment advanced technology, but included no funds for a program to validate prognostic and health management systems.

The committee understands that advanced modeling and simulation software has been developed for determining the remaining life of critical joint strike fighter engine components. However, the committee further understands that a program to certify the key models used in the software are required to validate prognostic and health management systems, and that such a program would enable engine life assessment modeling tools to be verified for fleet management purposes.

Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in PE 63236N for a program to validate prognostic and health management systems.

VH–71

The budget request included $682.6 million in PE 64273N for the VH–71 helicopter program.

The committee understands that the VH–71 will replace the current fleet of VH–3 and VH–60 helicopters which provide transportation to the President. Section 220 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) limited the expenditure of funds on VH–71 until the Secretary of the Navy delivered to Congress an event driven acquisition strategy that incorporates no more than moderate risk for increment two of the program. Section 220 also required an operational evaluation using production representative test vehicles. Further, section 220 directed that the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) provide an evaluation of the acquisition strategy.

The committee received the Navy's report on the new acquisition strategy for the VH–71 program along with comments from the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation on March 14, 2006. Although some beneficial changes have been made to the program including the creation of a Senior Leadership Council (SLC), the

schedule for the program remains high risk and the test and evaluation planned to occur prior to production of increment two aircraft will not include production representative test vehicles. Further, the DOT&E recommends the addition of readiness reviews prior to award of contracts for production of low rate initial production (LRIP) lots two and three. The current program plan would approve all three lots of LRIP at the same time. The committee directs that the Secretary of the Navy include the readiness reviews recommended by the DOT&E in the VH–71 program schedule. The committee further directs that these additional reviews should occur with the participation of the SLC, and that approval be given for LRIP contract award only with the consensus of all members of the SLC.

The committee notes that the budget request included $39.0 million to procure long lead materials for three LRIP aircraft in the increment two configuration, known as the VH–71B. The committee understands that the first contractor-provided test article for the VH–71B will not be delivered to the Navy until 2008, and that the modification of VH–71A test articles into the VH–71B configuration will not start until the later half of fiscal year 2008 and will not be completed until the later half of fiscal year 2009. The committee believes that the obligation of funds to begin long lead procurement of materials for VH–71B aircraft in fiscal year 2007 is premature.

The committee recommends $643.6 million, a decrease of $39.0 million in PE 64273N for the VH–71 helicopter program.

Virtual-at-sea training technologies

The budget request contained $82.0 million in PE 63236N for warfighter sustainment advanced technology, but included no funding for leveraging virtual-at-sea training (VAST) technologies in support of qualification and readiness training for the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS).

The committee understands that training in a simulated environment can provide valuable crew experience in a cost effective manner, and provides in some cases the only means to train for certain contingencies. The committee notes that the Navy's "Report to Congress on Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels for FY 2007" describes a future force structure that includes 55 LCSs, although none have been commissioned to date. Given the large number of ships in this class planned for procurement, the committee believes investment in training technologies is particularly prudent.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million for PE 63236N for extension of VAST technologies to support crew training for LCS.

Warfare protection advanced technology

The budget request contained $18.0 million in PE 63729N for warfare protection advanced technology, but included no funds for the Naval Special Warfare Performance and Injury Prevention Program. The committee is aware that the Performance and Injury Prevention Program would implement intervention models that will permit Navy special operations forces to mitigate the risk of musculoskeletal injury and optimize physical performance.

The committee recommends $20.5 million in PE 63729N, an increase of $2.5 million for the Naval Special Warfare Performance and Injury Prevention Program.

Wet end installation system element

The budget request contained $58.3 million in PE 64784N for distributed surveillance system, but included no funding for the wet end installation system element (WISE).

The committee supports the Navy's efforts to enhance anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capability by shifting the focus from expensive platforms to relatively inexpensive networked sensors. The Navy's current program, the advanced deployable system, is a passive acoustic surveillance system that will be deployed from a littoral combat ship equipped with the ASW mission package. The committee believes the value of such systems is further enhanced by covert deployment. WISE will employ submarine based expendable unmanned underwater vehicles to install fixed sensor fields, with a goal of reducing system cost by 50 percent.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.4 million for PE 64784N for continued development of WISE and the expendable array installation vehicle.

Wireless maritime inspection system

The budget request contained $817.5 million in PE 64300N for SC–21 total ship engineering, but included no funds for the wireless maritime inspection system.

The wireless maritime inspection system will establish an operational capability that reduces the risk associated with military interception operations. The committee recognizes that this system will allow Navy personnel to board ships, as needed, to effectively inspect personnel, cargo and other items on the suspect ship while being connected in near real-time to critical Navy organizations. Specifically, it will enable boarding teams to transmit intelligence such as photos of crew, passports and evidence to the operational commander and national agencies in near-real time. The committee notes this will allow senior personnel to remotely make decisions without having to recall a portion of the interdiction team. This capability will provide improved force protection, as well as enable real-time correlation with other interdiction operations to ensure broader effectiveness.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 64300N to be used for the wireless maritime inspection system.

AIR FORCE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $24.4 billion for Air Force research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $24.8 billion, an increase of $413.3 million to the budget request.

Title II– RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
0601102F	1	Defense Research Sciences	250,232				250,232
0601103F	2	University Research Initiatives	107,571				107,571
0601108F	3	High Energy Laser Research Initiatives	12,403				12,403
		TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	**370,206**				**370,206**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
0602015F	4	Medical Development					
0602102F	5	Materials	111,073	15,300			126,373
0602102F		High Modulus PAN Fiber			3,000		
0602102F		Nanocrystaline Diamond Coating			2,900		
0602102F		Electronic Type-Specific Buckytubes			9,400		
0602201F	6	Aerospace Vehicle Technologies	112,751	3,000			115,751
0602201F		Active Feedback Flow Control			3,000		
0602202F	7	Human Effectiveness Applied Research	92,991	3,000			95,991
0602202F		AIRPRINT			3,000		
0602203F	8	Aerospace Propulsion	170,885	6,700			177,585
0602203F		Advanced Engine Starter/Generator			3,500		
0602203F		Affordable Lightweight Power Supply			3,200		
0602204F	9	Aerospace Sensors	117,553	8,200			125,753
0602204F		Compact Optical Reciever for Loitering Weapons			3,000		
0602204F		Wavelength Agile Spectral Harmonic Oxygen Sensor			2,700		
0602204F		Cell Level Battery Controller			2,500		
0602500F	10	Multi-disciplinary Space Technology		3,000			3,000

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0602204F		Engineering Tool Improvement			3,000		
0602601F	11	Space Technology	85,594	8,200			93,794
0602601F		Deployable Space Structures			3,000		
0602601F		Elastic Memory Composites			3,000		
0602601F		Multicontinuum Technology for Space Structures			2,200		
0602602F	12	Conventional Munitions	62,105	3,000			65,105
0602602F		Advanced Carbon Nanotube Research			3,000		
0602605F	13	Directed Energy Technology	48,422				48,422
0602702F	14	Command Control and Communications	119,267	6,000			125,267
0602702F		MASINT Visualization Tools			6,000		
0602805F	15	Dual Use Science and Technology Program					
0602890F	16	High Energy Laser Research	50,166				50,166
0207170F	17	Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS) To line 136a	2,287	(2,287)		(2,287)	
		TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	**973,094**	**54,113**	**56,400**	**(2,287)**	**1,027,207**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
0603112F	18	Advanced Materials for Weapon Systems	48,901	15,300			64,201
0603112F		Metals Affordability Initiative			11,300		
0603112F		Large Panel Sapphire Window Producibility (F-35)			4,000		
0603203F	19	Advanced Aerospace Sensors	55,150				55,150
0603211F	20	Aerospace Technology Dev/Demo	27,424	5,000			32,424
0603211F		Advanced Aerospace Titanium Structures			5,000		
0603216F	21	Aerospace Propulsion and Power Technology	115,546	3,000			118,546
0603216F		Versatile Affordable Advanced Turbine Engines			3,000		
0603231F	22	Crew Systems and Personnel Protection Technology	32,156	7,000			39,156

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603231F		Mobile Collaborative Air Traffic Control System			4,000		
0603231F		Variable Transmittal Visor			3,000		
0603270F	23	Electronic Combat Technology	24,436				24,436
0603311F	24	Ballistic Missile Technology					
0603400F	25	Joint Unmanned Combat Air Systems (J-UCAS)					
0603401F	26	Advanced Spacecraft Technology	68,026	16,000			84,026
0603401F		PINPOINT			5,000		
0603401F		Low Cost Reconnaissance Spacecraft			4,000		
0603401F		Intelligent Free Space Optical Satellite Communications Node			7,000		
0603444F	27	Maui Space Surveillance System (MSSS)	6,074	5,000			11,074
0603444F		High Accuracy Network Determination System			5,000		
0603500F	28	Multi-disciplinary Advanced Development Space Technology					
0603601F	29	Conventional Weapons Technology	19,658				19,658
0603605F	30	Advanced Weapons Technology	51,336	(800)			50,536
0603605F		Mid-Infrared Semiconductor Laser for Aircraft Protection			5,700		
0603605F		Advanced Optics and Laser Space Technology				(6,500)	
0603723F	31	Environmental Engineering Technology					
0603789F	32	C3I Advanced Development	35,785	4,800			40,585
0603789F		Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects for Battlespace Information Exchange			4,800		
0603801F	33	Special Programs	316,605				316,605
0603850F	34	Integrated Broadcast Service					
0603924F	35	High Energy Laser Advanced Technology Program	3,713				3,713
0207418F	36	Tactical Airborne Control Systems	26	(26)		(26)	
0207423F	37	Advanced Communications Systems					
0401840F	38	AMC Command and Control System					
0804757F	39	Joint National Training Center					

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**804,836**	**55,274**	**61,800**	**(6,526)**	**860,110**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
0603260F	40	Intelligence Advanced Development	4,776				4,776
0603287F	41	Physical Security Equipment	298	3,000			3,298
0603287F		Tactical Automated Security System			3,000		
0603421F	42	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System III	315,314				315,314
0603430F	43	Advanced EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	633,258				633,258
0603432F	44	Polar MILSATCOM (SPACE)	35,685				35,685
0603438F	45	Space Control Technology	27,076				27,076
0603742F	46	Combat Identification Technology	26,517				26,517
0603790F	47	NATO Research and Development	4,095				4,095
0603791F	48	International Space Cooperative R&D	593				593
0603845F	49	Transformational SATCOM (TSAT)	867,102	(80,000)			787,102
0603845F		Program Decrease				(80,000)	
0603850F	50	Integrated Broadcast Service	20,592				20,592
0603851F	51	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile	45,538				45,538
0603854F	52	Wideband Gapfiller System RDT&E (Space)	37,672				37,672
0603858F	53	Space-Based Radar	266,401	(30,000)			236,401
0603858F		Program Decrease				(30,000)	
0603859F	54	Pollution Prevention	2,853				2,853
0603860F	55	Joint Precision Approach and Landing Systems	10,011				10,011
0604015F	56	Next Generation Long Range Strike	25,598				25,598
0604327F	57	Hard and Deeply Buried Target Defeat System (HDBTDS) Program					
0604400F	58	Joint Unmanned Combat Air Systems (J-UCAS)					

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0604855F	59	Operationally Responsive Launch					
0604856F	60	Common Aero Vehicle (CAV)	33,386				33,386
0604857F	61	Operationally Responsive Space	35,625	20,000			55,625
0604857F		Program Increase			20,000		
0207423F	62	Advanced Communications Systems					
0305178F	63	National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOES	349,311				349,311
		TOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**2,741,701**	**(87,000)**	**23,000**	**(110,000)**	**2,654,701**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
0603840F	64	Global Broadcast Service (GBS)	23,599				23,599
0604012F	65	Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS)	2,792	(2,792)		(2,792)	
0604222F	66	Nuclear Weapons Support	14,895				14,895
0604226F	67	B-1B	130,546				130,546
0604233F	68	Specialized Undergraduate Flight Training	3,703				3,703
0604239F	69	F-22					
0604240F	70	B-2 Advanced Technology Bomber	224,177	16,000			240,177
0604240F		SDB Integration			16,000		
0604261F	71	Personnel Recovery System	254,310				254,310
0604270F	72	EW Development	87,784				87,784
0604280F	73	Joint Tactical Radio					
0604287F	74	Physical Security Equipment	93				93
0604329F	75	Small Diameter Bomb (SDB)	104,080				104,080
0604421F	76	Counterspace Systems	47,292	5,000			52,292
0604421F		Space Control Test Capabilities			5,000		
0604425F	77	Space Situation Awareness Systems	121,157				121,157

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0604429F	78	Airborne Electronic Attack	12,421				12,421
0604441F	79	Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) High EMD	668,902				668,902
0604443F	80	Alternative Infrared Space System (AIRSS)	102,962				102,962
0604479F	81	Milstar LDR/MDR Satellite Communications (SPACE) (H)					
0604600F	82	Munitions Dispenser Development					
0604602F	83	Armament/Ordnance Development	5,039				5,039
0604604F	84	Submunitions	5,759				5,759
0604617F	85	Agile Combat Support	10,095				10,095
0604618F	86	Joint Direct Attack Munition	15,450				15,450
0604706F	87	Life Support Systems	12,370				12,370
0604735F	88	Combat Training Ranges	14,363				14,363
0604740F	89	Integrated Command & Control Applications (IC2A)	167	5,000			5,167
0604740F		Distributed Mission Interoperability Tool Kit			5,000		
0604750F	90	Intelligence Equipment	1,426				1,426
0604762F	91	Common Low Observables Verification System (CLOVerS)					
0604800F	92	Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)	1,999,068	409,500			2,408,568
0604800F		Second Source Tire Research			1,500		
0604800F		Alternate Engine			408,000		
0604851F	93	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile					
0604853F	94	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program	18,513				18,513
0605011F	95	RDT&E for Aging Aircraft	25,490				25,490
0605807F	96	Test and Evaluation Support	2,388				2,388
0207434F	97	Link-16 Support and Sustainment	172,625				172,625
0207443F	98	Family of Interoperable Operational Pictures (FIOP)					
0207450F	99	E-10 Squadrons	390,896				390,896
0207451F	100	Single Integrated Air Picture (SIAP)	40,124				40,124

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0207701F	101	Full Combat Mission Training	32,243				32,243
0305176F	102	Combat Survivor Evader Locator					
0401318F	103	CV-22	26,601				26,601
		TOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**4,571,330**	**432,708**	**435,500**	**(2,792)**	**5,004,038**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
0604256F	104	Threat Simulator Development	38,131				38,131
0604759F	105	Major T&E Investment	58,506	8,800			67,306
0604759F		Enterprise Test Data Management			5,800		
0604759F		Eglin Air Armament Center			3,000		
0605101F	106	RAND Project Air Force	25,211				25,211
0605306F	107	Ranch Hand II Epidemiology Study					
0605502F	108	Small Business Innovation Research					
0605712F	109	Initial Operational Test & Evaluation	34,802				34,802
0605807F	110	Test and Evaluation Support / Eglin AFB Range	740,134				740,134
0605860F	111	Rocket Systems Launch Program (SPACE)	14,704	12,000			26,704
0605860F		Joint Advanced Global Strike Demo			12,000		
0605864F	112	Space Test Program (STP)	46,310				46,310
0605976F	113	Facilities Restoration and Modernization - Test and Evaluation Support	54,683				54,683
0605978F	114	Facilities Sustainment - Test and Evaluation Support	25,579				25,579
0804731F	115	Computer Forensic Analysis	305				305
0909900F	116	Financing for Expired Account Adjustments					
0909980F	117	Judgement Fund Reimbursement					
1001004F	118	International Activities	3,911				3,911

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,042,276**	**20,800**	**20,800**		**1,063,076**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
0605024F	119	Anti-Tamper Technology Executive Agency	8,014				8,014
0605798F	120	Analysis Support Group					
0101113F	121	B-52 Squadrons	71,379	6,000			77,379
0101113F		MIL-STD-1760			6,000		
0101120F	122	Advanced Cruise Missile	6,983				6,983
0101122F	123	Air-Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM)	3,736				3,736
0101313F	124	Strat War Planning System - USSTRATCOM	27,285				27,285
0101314F	125	Night Fist - USSTRATCOM	5,162				5,162
0101815F	126	Advanced Strategic Programs	22,423				22,423
0102326F	127	Region/Sector Operation Control Center Modernization Program	14,853				14,853
0203761F	128	Warfighter Rapid Acquisition	30,584				30,584
0207131F	129	A-10 Squadrons	80,771				80,771
0207133F	130	F-16 Squadrons	148,373				148,373
0207134F	131	F-15E Squadrons	125,062				125,062
0207136F	132	Manned Destructive Suppression	515				515
0207138F	133	F-22 Squadrons	584,290				584,290
0207141F	134	F-117A Squadrons	14,093				14,093
0207161F	135	Tactical AIM Missles	8,850				8,850
0207163F	136	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)	43,417				43,417
0207163F	136a	Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS)		2,287	2,287		2,287
0207224F	137	Combat Rescue and Recovery					
0207247F	138	AF TENCAP	11,202				11,202
0207248F	139	Special Evaluation Program	530,038				530,038

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0207253F	140	Compass Call	4,469				4,469
0207268F	141	Aircraft Engine Component Improvement Program	154,319				154,319
0207277F	142	EAGLE VISION	1,612				1,612
0207325F	143	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)	40,881				40,881
0207410F	144	Air and Space Ops Center	87,483				87,483
0207412F	145	Theater Air Control	8,798				8,798
0207417F	146	Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS)	165,820				165,820
0207418F	147	JT Terminal Controller Training	2,286				2,286
0207423F	148	Advanced Communications Systems	53,093				53,093
0207424F	149	Evaluation and Analysis Program					
0207433F	150	Advanced Program Technology	313,251				313,251
0207438F	151	Theater Battle Management (TBM) C4I	31,835				31,835
0207445F	152	Fighter Tactical Data Link	113,388				113,388
0207446F	153	Bomber Tactical Data Link	168,168				168,168
0207448F	154	C2ISR Tactical Data Link	4,338				4,338
0207449F	155	Command and Control (C2) Constellation	44,027				44,027
0207581F	156	Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS)	152,696				152,696
0207590F	157	Seek Eagle	16,426				16,426
0207591F	158	Advanced Program Evaluation	437,057				437,057
0207601F	159	USAF Modeling and Simulation	23,470				23,470
0207605F	160	Wargaming and Simulation Centers	6,595				6,595
0207697F	161	Distributed Training and Exercises	6,138				6,138
0208006F	162	Mission Planning Systems	146,396				146,396
0208021F	163	Information Warfare Support	24,758				24,758
0301310F	164	National Air Intelligence Center					
0301314F	165	COBRA BALL					

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0301315F	166	Missile and Space Technical Collection					
0301324F	167	FOREST GREEN					
0301396F	168	GDIP Collection Management					
0302015F	169	E-4B National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC)	283				283
0303131F	170	Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN)	64,109				64,109
0303140F	171	Information Systems Security Program	183,523				183,523
0303141F	172	Global Combat Support System	19,895				19,895
0303150F	173	Global Command and Control System	3,348	10,000			13,348
0303150F		Command and Control Service Level Management			10,000		
0303158F	174	Joint Command and Control Program (JC2)	5,818				5,818
0303601F	175	MILSATCOM Terminals	271,562				271,562
0304111F	176	Special Activities					
0304260F	177	Airborne SIGINT Enterprise	117,834				117,834
0304311F	178	Selected Activities					
0304346F	179	Imagery Derived MASINT					
0304347F	180	Overhead Non-Imaging Infrared					
0305099F	181	Global Air Traffic Management (GATM)	6,620				6,620
0305110F	182	Satellite Control Network (SPACE)	19,907				19,907
0305111F	183	Weather Service	34,899				34,899
0305114F	184	Air Traffic Control, Approach, and Landing System (ATCALS)					
0305116F	185	Aerial Targets	5,203				5,203
0305124F	186	Aerial Targets					
0305128F	187	Security and Investigative Activities	509				509
0305142F	188	Applied Technology and Integration					
0305148F	189	Air Force Tactical Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) Systems/Program					
0305159F	190	Defense Reconnaissance Support Activities (SPACE)					

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0305160F	191	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (SPACE)	969				969
0305164F	192	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (User Equipment) (SPACE)	131,083				131,083
0305165F	193	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (Space and Control Segments) / OCS	177,792				177,792
0305172F	194	Combined Advanced Applications					
0305173F	195	Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center	4,675				4,675
0305174F	196	Space Warfare Center	726				726
0305182F	197	Spacelift Range System (SPACE)	38,044				38,044
0305193F	198	Intelligence Support to Information Operations (IO)	3,813				3,813
0305202F	199	Dragon U-2					
0305206F	200	Airborne Reconnaissance Systems	52,824				52,824
0305207F	201	Manned Reconnaissance Systems / COBRA BALL	10,132				10,132
0305208F	202	Distributed Common Ground Systems / RAS-1R	120,777	4,000			124,777
0305208F		Formal Training Unit			4,000		
0305219F	203	Predator UAV	61,466				61,466
0305220F	204	Global Hawk UAV	247,665				247,665
0305221F	205	Network-Centric Collaborative Target	8,499	7,000			15,499
0305221F		Project Suter			7,000		
0305887F	206	Intelligence Support to Information Warfare	5,163				5,163
0305906F	207	NCMC - TW/AA System	50,908	(50,908)			
0305906F		CCIC2S				(50,908)	
0305910F	208	SPACETRACK (SPACE)					
0305913F	209	NUDET Detection System (SPACE)	60,281				60,281
0305917F	210	Space Architect					
0305924F	211	National Security Space Office	13,437				13,437
0305940F	212	Space Situation Awareness Operations	31,401				31,401
0307141F	213	NASS, IO Technology Integration & Tool Dev	15,449				15,449

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0308699F	214	Shared Early Warning (SEW)	2,999				2,999
0401115F	215	C-130 Airlift Squadron	248,283	7,100			255,383
0401115F		Automated Maintenance			7,100		
0401119F	216	C-5 Airlift Squadrons	150,209				150,209
0401130F	217	C-17 Aircraft	173,781				173,781
0401132F	218	C-130J Program	40,542				40,542
0401133F	219	Aeromedical Evacuation					
0401134F	220	Large Aircraft IR Countermeasures (LAIRCM)	34,916	15,000			49,916
0401134F		AC-130U			15,000		
0401218F	221	KC-135s	1,126				1,126
0401219F	222	KC-10s	4,781				4,781
0401221F	223	KC-135 Tanker Replacement	203,932	(51,500)			152,432
0401221F		Program Decrease				(51,500)	
0401839F	224	Air Mobility Tactical Data Link	32,099				32,099
0408011F	225	Special Tactics/Combat Control	1,024	2,900			3,924
0408011F		Biostatic Protective Clothing			2,900		
0702207F	226	Depot Maintenance (Non-IF)	1,457				1,457
0702239F	227	Avionics Component Improvement Program		2,000			2,000
0702239F		Interactive Avionics Roadmap			2,000		
0702806F	228	Acquisition and Management Support	17,706				17,706
0708011F	229	Industrial Preparedness	36,673	10,500			47,173
0708011F		Laser Peening Fatigue Life Extension			3,000		
0708011F		Nanocomposites for Aerospace Applications			4,500		
0708011F		Radio Frequency Identification Tag			3,000		
0708012F	230	Logistics Support Activities					
0708610F	231	Logistics Information Technology (LOGINT)	166,338	(30,000)			136,338

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0708610F		Expeditionary Combat Support System				(30,000)	
0708611F	232	Support Systems Development	10,596	3000			13,596
0708611F		Heavy Duty Hybrid Electric Engine Propulsion			3,000		
0804757F	233	Joint National Training Center	3,073				3,073
0808716F	234	Other Personnel Activities	113				113
0901202F	235	Joint Personnel Recovery Agency	992				992
0901218F	236	Civilian Compensation Program	7,779				7,779
0901220F	237	Personnel Administration	18,262				18,262
0901538F	238	Financial Management Information Systems Development	27,541				27,541
XXXXXXX	999	Classified Programs	7,196,154				7,196,154
		TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**13,893,324**	**(62,621)**	**69,787**	**(132,408)**	**13,830,703**
		TOTAL. RDT&E, AIR FORCE	**24,396,767**	**413,274**	**667,287**	**(254,013)**	**24,810,041**

Items of Special Interest

Active feedback flow control technology

The budget request contained $112.8 million in PE 62201F for aerospace vehicle technologies, including $2.0 million for advancement of intelligent aerospace systems (AIAS).

The committee understands that AIAS focuses on the concept and development of valuable simulation tools for Air Force engineers and scientists for assessment of proposed future Air Force weapons systems. AIAS incorporates active feedback flow control (AFFC) technology for simulation and modeling tools in the evaluations of unsteady aerodynamic, turbulence, thermal and noise studies. Currently, there are no universal, validated tools available for the new weapon systems development program designer interested in using AFFC concepts at the beginning stages of design. The committee also understands AFFC tools are highly relevant for a broad spectrum of designs and development such as onboard intelligence for maneuvering missiles and projectiles, and onboard intelligence for unmanned air vehicles, and micro-unmanned air vehicles utilizing neurobiological inspired computational processes.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 62201F for AIAS in the development of AFFC.

Advanced engine starter/generator system prototype

The budget request contained $170.9 million in PE 62203F for aerospace propulsion, but included no funds for the development of an advanced engine starter/generator (AESG) system for future aircraft.

The committee notes that existing engine starter/generator systems on current and future designed aircraft are physically heavy and expensive to procure and sustain. The AESG contains design and technology advancements in power-electronics and high-speed-machinery. Subsequently, the AESG has the potential to provide future aircraft with a high-powered, engine starter/generator system that is 30 percent less in weight and 28 percent lower in lifecycle cost.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $3.5 million for development of an advanced engine starter/generator system.

Advanced optics and laser space technology

The budget request contained $51.3 million in PE 63605F for advanced weapons technology, including $21.4 million for advanced optics and laser space technology.

The committee believes that characterization of laser propagation through atmospheric turbulence and demonstration of advanced adaptive optical and tracking technologies are critical enabling technologies for applications such as high-resolution satellite imaging, space object illumination and tracking, and satellite diagnostics testing. However, the committee is concerned by the potential applicability of this technology development for anti-satellite and advanced space weapons capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs that none of the funds authorized for this program element shall be used for development or demonstration of laser space technologies with anti-satellite weapons purposes.

The committee recommends $44.8 million in PE 63605F, a decrease of $6.5 million for advanced optics and laser space technology.

Advanced spacecraft technology

The budget request contained $68.0 million in PE 63401F for advanced spacecraft technology, but included no funds for precision integrated navigation and position-intelligent networking technology (PINPOINT), small, low-cost reconnaissance spacecraft, or intelligent free space optical satellite communications nodes.

The committee is aware that PINPOINT operates through cooperative navigation, which enables an array of satellites to form a more accurate, integrated navigation solution through the fusion of all global positioning satellite system information available within the array. With this approach, a satellite that cannot form a complete navigation solution on its own, due to poor geometry plasma effects, jamming or interference, can now accurately determine its position through interaction with other array members. The committee believes that this technology directly improves warfighter capabilities by enabling improved situational awareness and relative position accuracies.

The committee recognizes that small reconnaissance spacecraft that cost less than $4.0 million each could fulfill a variety of military and intelligence applications. The committee believes that a program focused on integrating low-mass, low-cost components into a single purpose imaging satellite, while maintaining 80 percent of the performance specifications of other larger imaging spacecraft currently in development could be of great value to the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community.

Further, the committee is aware that on-going military operations require dramatic increases in space communications bandwidth through secure communications networks. The committee feels that lightweight, low-cost spacecraft laser communications hardware technology can reduce the development risk of the transformation communication architecture program by providing the capability for low-cost, adaptive, multi-access laser and radio frequency communications.

The committee recommends $84.0 million in PE 63401F, an increase of $16.0 million, including $5.0 million for PINPOINT, $4.0 million for small, low-cost reconnaissance spacecraft, and $7.0 million for intelligent free space optical satellite communications nodes.

Affordable lightweight power supply development

The budget request contained $170.9 million in PE 62203F for applied research in aerospace propulsion, but included no funds for lightweight proton exchange membrane fuel cells.

The committee notes the need of U.S. armed forces for efficient and robust power sources. Fuel cells, which are lighter than conventional batteries or generator power supplies, offer a high potential for reducing vehicle fuel consumption, the weight of the subsistence and combat load carried by individual soldiers, marines, sailors, and airmen in the field, environmental pollution, and an enemy's ability to detect combat vehicles. The committee further notes advances in technology and the potential for development of

durable and cost-effective high temperature proton exchange membrane fuel cells that would address these operational requirements.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.2 million in PE 62203F for applied research in lightweight proton exchange membrane fuel cells.

B–52 internal weapons bay upgrade

The budget request contained $71.4 million in PE 11113F for B–52 squadrons, but contained no funds for the military-standard-1760 (MIL–STD–1760) integration for the B–52 internal weapons bay upgrade.

The committee understands modernization and upgrade efforts are underway for the B–52 aircraft to enable employment of precision guided weapons from both the internal weapons bay and the external wing pylons. These upgrades will allow the aircraft to employ advanced precision guided weapons such as the joint direct attack munition, the joint air-to-surface stand- off missile, and the joint stand-off weapon. The committee understands that the MIL–STD–1760 provides a common interface between the weapons and the aircraft, and is used to transfer guidance information to the weapons located in the internal bay racks and on the external wing pylons.

Therefore, the committee recommends $77.4 million in PE 11113F, an increase of $6.0 million for accelerated integration of the MIL-STD–1760 into the internal weapons bay of the B–52.

B–52 stand-off jammer program

The budget request contained no funds in PE 64429F for the B–52 stand-off jammer (SOJ) program. The budget request also terminated the B–52 SOJ program in order to fund Air Force transformational activities in the remaining Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

The committee notes that in PE 64429F, Congress appropriated $107.1 million in fiscal year 2006 for the B–52 SOJ program. The committee notes that current Air Force electronic attack requirements are being fulfilled by Marine Corps EA–6B platforms scheduled to be completely retired in 2012. Further, the committee understands the B–52 SOJ program was originally developed to fulfill future Air Force electronic attack requirements beginning in 2012 to mitigate the capability gap created by the retirement of the EA–6B.

Consequently, the committee is deeply concerned that the Air Force will not have a replacement electronic attack capability once the Marine Corps EA–6B platform is retired, and strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to reexamine the decision to cancel the B–52 SOJ program in light of this capability gap.

Biostatic protective clothing

The budget request contained $1.0 million in PE 48011F for agile combat support, but included no funds for development of biostatic protective clothing.

The committee understands that the capabilities of biostatic protective clothing include a thermally efficient wicking concept made with an extruded continuous filament yarn which has the potential for superior moisture management. The committee is aware that

early biostatic protective clothing prototypes have been tested and found to resolve some shortcomings associated with clothing used by those military personnel currently deployed to combat theaters of operation.

Consequently, the committee recommends $3.9 million in PE 48011F, an increase of $2.9 million for biostatic protective clothing.

C–130 airlift squadrons

The budget request contained $248.3 million in PE 41115F for C–130 development programs, but included no funds for development of the automated inspection, repair, corrosion and aircraft tracking (AIRCAT) system.

The AIRCAT system develops tools for collection and analysis of data for the purpose of instituting a condition-based maintenance (CBM) program on the C–130 aircraft. The committee understands CBM techniques are used in many aviation activities because they improve fleet maintenance planning and management, improve safety through a better awareness of flight worthiness, and reduce total ownership costs. The committee notes that Congress appropriated $2.5 million for the AIRCAT system for fiscal year 2006, and believes that this program should be continued.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $255.4 million in PE 41115F for C–130 development programs, an increase of $7.1 million for the AIRCAT system.

Combatant commanders' integrated command and control system

The budget request contained $50.9 million in PE 35906F for the combatant commanders' integrated command and control system (CCIC2S).

The committee believes that the modernization and integration of the command and control systems at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado is critical to adequately support the North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Northern Command, and U.S. Strategic Command. However, the committee is aware of management deficiencies in the program that are resulting in a significant cost overrun and an undefined delivery schedule.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to maintain essential operation and maintenance activities, and limit future investment to only the developmental activities deemed essential to national security needs. Prior to proceeding with further development, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the Department of Defense (DOD) approves an acquisition approach that designates the program as a major automated information system. In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by March 1, 2007, to the congressional defense committees that includes an affordability assessment to demonstrate that the program's resource estimates will be available and realistic in terms of DOD's overall long-range modernization priorities and investment plans, an economic analysis that assesses the lifecycle costs and benefits of the program, and an independent estimate of program lifecycle cost.

The committee recommends no funding in PE 35906F for CCIC2S, a decrease of $50.9 million.

Distributed mission interoperability toolkit program

The budget request contained $0.2 million in PE 64740F for development of integrated command and control applications, but included no funds for the distributed mission interoperability toolkit (DMIT) program.

The DMIT is a suite of software tools that enables on-demand, trusted, interoperability among and between air mission command, control, communication, computer and intelligence (C4I) systems and mission simulator models. The committee understands that the DMIT program leverages best practices from the commercial sector including the use of open architectures, existing and emerging web standards, and state-of-the-art technologies to provide a more efficient translation of air mission tasks from C4I systems into a format compatible with mission simulator formats. The committee notes that Congress appropriated an increase of $5.0 million in fiscal year 2006 for this purpose, and believes that the DMIT program should be continued in fiscal year 2007.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $5.2 million in PE 64740F, an increase of $5.0 million for continuation of the DMIT program.

Engineering tool improvement program

The budget request contained $106.1 million in PE 62500F for multi-disciplinary space technology, but included no funding for the engineering tool improvement program (ETIP).

The committee notes Congress has appropriated funding for the ETIP since fiscal year 2003. The ETIP effort provides the Air Force Research Laboratory with the ability to rapidly assess system viability and mission suitability by performing design and analysis of aerospace vehicles and propulsion technologies during the design phase.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 62500F for ETIP.

High accuracy network determination system

The budget request contained $6.0 million in PE 63444F Maui space surveillance system, but included no funds for the high accuracy network determination system (HANDS).

The committee believes that low cost, innovative technologies are needed to address critical space situational awareness needs and notes that HANDS research is leading to a networked, operationally secure, multi-sensor system, which could obtain highly accurate observations of space objects and reduce the potential for collisions of space objects by reducing errors in the current space-object maintenance catalog.

The committee recommends $11.0 million for PE 63444F, an increase of $5.0 million for HANDS.

High modulus polyacrylonitrile carbon fiber

The budget request contained $111.1 million in PE 62102F for materials, but included no funds for high modulus polyacrylonitrile (PAN) carbon fiber.

The committee notes that high modulus PAN carbon fiber research and development is in line with and supportive of the Air Force's initiatives for advanced composite parts development and

carbon fiber sourcing. High modulus PAN carbon fiber is in demand by composite manufacturers for the production of military aircraft, as well as components of missiles and satellites where there is a need for material stiffness at a relatively low weight. Currently only one manufacturer of high modulus PAN carbon fiber exists and is located overseas. The committee urges the Department of Defense to secure a domestic-based manufacturer of high modulus PAN carbon fiber.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 62102F for the development and certification of a domestic-based manufacturer of high modulus PAN carbon fiber.

Human systems integration

The budget request included $92.9 million in PE 62202F for human effectiveness applied research, but contained no funding for improved performance research integration (IMPRINT).

The committee supports further development of IMPRINT in support of the airman performance integration (AIRPRINT) program and in conjunction with other Department of Defense human systems integration efforts.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 62202F for IMPRINT to further develop human systems integration modeling throughout the Department.

Interactive avionics roadmap

The budget request contained no funds in PE 72239F for avionics component improvement programs, and other program elements included no funds for development of the interactive avionics roadmap.

The interactive avionics roadmap is a tool that provides program managers with real-time, internet web-based data that is used to continually monitor and forecast program requirements. The interactive avionics roadmap would enable program managers to monitor changes as they occur and implement mitigation alternatives as required on a real-time basis. The committee understands that existing roadmap documents are heavily manpower dependent, and are subject to degradation as changes in program requirements are encountered; and the committee believes that the use of interactive avionics roadmaps would automate data feeds, reduce costs for avionics systems, and enhance the ability of program managers to more proactively manage and prioritize budgets based on more up-to-date system requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends $2.0 million in PE 72239F, an increase of $2.0 million for development of the interactive avionics roadmap.

Joint advanced global strike demonstration

The budget request contained $14.7 million in PE 65860F for the Rocket Systems Launch program, but included no funds for prompt global strike development.

The committee notes that the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review called for improved capability for prompt, conventional global strike. The committee is aware that U.S. Strategic Command has approved the concept of a joint advanced global strike (JAGS) demonstration that would use ballistic missile boosters currently in the

inventory, as vehicles for a new land-based prompt global strike capability. The committee notes that the Rocket Systems Launch program can use its excess ballistic missile assets to develop a land-based prompt conventional global strike capability.

The committee recommends $26.7 million in PE 65860F, an increase of $12.0 million for the JAGS demonstration program.

Joint strike fighter development

The budget request contained $2.0 billion in PE 64800F for the Department of the Air Force's development of the joint strike fighter (JSF), also known as the F–35, but included no funds for research and development of a second aircraft tire source for the JSF and other existing combat aircraft, or for development of an alternate JSF engine. The committee notes that the budget request also includes $2.0 billion in PE 64800N for the Department of the Navy's development of JSF.

The committee understands that aircraft tires are a high-demand, critical component needed to sustain high military operational tempos, and believes that a second JSF tire source should be established in the United States to ensure that a reliable and sustainable source of aircraft tires are available to meet requirements for the JSF and other aircraft. Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of $1.5 million for research and development of a second tire source for the JSF and other existing combat aircraft. The committee expects that these funds will be used for the development of advanced reinforced materials and new materials for combat aircraft tires.

The JSF alternate engine program is developing the F136 engine which would provide an alternative to the currently-planned F135 engine. In the committee report (H. Rept. 109–89) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Report for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee expressed its belief that a two-engine source for the single-engine JSF would be the most cost effective and operationally effective engine solution during the JSF's service life, and is disappointed that the budget request did not include funds for development of an alternate JSF engine beyond fiscal year 2006. During a hearing held by the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces on March 16, 2006, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics testified, "While the benefits of a second supplier are undeniable, our judgment is that those benefits are not worth the substantial financial cost of a second supplier." To confirm those judgments, the committee requested that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) witness at the hearing review and report on the Department of Defense's analysis that resulted in the judgment to terminate the JSF alternate engine program. On April 12, 2006, the GAO witness reported to the committee that the "Department of Defense's quantitative analysis focuses only on potential savings for engine acquisition and does not appear to fully examine potential savings that may be possible when competition exists for providing support for maintenance and operations over the lifecycle of the engine." The committee concurs with GAO's observation, and believes that the JSF alternate engine program should continue until the Department of Defense fully analyzes potential costs and savings resulting from competition over the JSF engine's lifecycle.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $408.0 million to continue the JSF alternate engine program for fiscal year 2007. Additionally, the committee recommends a provision (section 211) that would require that the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force obligate not less than $408.0 million, of the funds authorized to be appropriated for the system development and demonstration program for the Joint Strike Fighter, for continued development of an alternate engine for the Joint Strike Fighter. The committee also recommends a provision (section 215) that would require both the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Department of Defense Cost Analysis Improvement Group, and the Comptroller General to conduct independent analyses of the JSF alternate engine program and provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 15, 2007.

In total, the committee recommends $2.4 billion in PE 64800F for the Department of the Air Force's portion of JSF development, an increase of $409.5 million.

KC–135 aerial refueling aircraft recapitalization program

The budget request contained $203.9 million in PE 41221F for the KC–135 aerial refueling aircraft recapitalization program (KC–X).

The committee fully supports recapitalization of the KC–135 aerial refueling fleet. The committee notes that a system development and design (SDD) contract would not likely be awarded until the end of fiscal year 2007, in accordance with the estimated acquisition schedule of the Air Force. Further, Congress appropriated $100.0 million in fiscal year 2005 for the Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund, and $97.8 million in fiscal year 2006 for the KC–X program, of which only $10.2 million has been obligated thus far. The committee understands that approximately $70.0 million is required to execute an SDD contract in fiscal year 2007. The committee believes the unobligated balance of $187.6 million should be sufficient to support funding requirements for the KC–X program in fiscal year 2007.

Therefore, the committee recommends $152.4 million in PE 41221F, a decrease of $51.5 million for the KC–X program.

Large aircraft countermeasures system for AC–130U aircraft

The budget request contained $34.9 million in PE 41134F for development and integration of the large aircraft countermeasures (LAIRCM) system on various airlift and tanker aircraft, but included no funds to integrate the LAIRCM system on the AC–130U aircraft.

The AC–130U is a heavily-armed aircraft which uses side-firing weapons integrated with sensor, navigation, and fire control systems to provide precise firepower for close air support, air interdiction and force protection missions. The LAIRCM system, which is planned for integration on various airlift and tanker aircraft, provides a capability to detect, track, jam and counter incoming surface-to-air, infra-red guided missiles. The committee notes that the Air Force Chief of Staff has included the integration of the LAIRCM system on the Air Force Special Operations Command's (AFSOC) HC–130 and MC–130 aircraft among his top unfunded

priorities for fiscal year 2007, and believes that the LAIRCM system should be integrated into AFSOC's AC–130U fleet.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $49.9 million in PE 41134F, an increase of $15.0 million to integrate the LAIRCM system on the AC–130U aircraft.

Laser peening fatigue life extension

The budget request contained $36.7 million in PE 78011F for various manufacturing technology programs, but included no funds for testing, demonstration, and evaluation of laser peening technology for military aircraft landing gear.

The committee understands that the laser peening process has the potential to strengthen metals thereby extending the life and improving the fatigue strength, while also providing increased resistance to corrosion and cracking. The committee further understands that the laser peening process is used in the commercial aviation industry and has shown promise in improving the fatigue strength of commercial aircraft landing gear. Based on commercial experience, the committee believes that the laser peening process also has the potential to improve fatigue strength for military landing gear systems.

Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 78011F for the testing, demonstration and evaluation of laser peening technology as a metal fatigue prevention tool to extend the life of military aircraft landing gear.

Low emission hybrid electric engine propulsion

The budget request contained $10.6 million in PE 78611F for support systems development, but included no funds for the testing of low emission and fuel efficient hybrid electric engine propulsion systems for Air Force heavy tactical wheeled vehicles such as aviation refueling trucks.

The committee is aware that existing Air Force aviation refueling trucks operate over short distances in a manner that causes high fuel use, high emissions and decreased engine life. The committee notes that a first generation hybrid electric vehicle has been delivered to the Air Force for testing and understands this technology would potentially deliver a better than 40 percent improvement in fuel efficiency.

The committee recommends $13.6 million in PE 78611F, an increase of $3.0 million for the continued refinement in system development and demonstration of low emission and fuel efficient hybrid electric engine propulsion for use by aviation refueling trucks.

Major test and evaluation investment

The budget request contained $58.5 million in PE 64759F for major test and evaluation investment, but included limited funds for acquisition of hardware and software for data management and archiving systems for the effective collection, management, distribution, and long-term availability of flight test data.

The committee recommends an increase of $5.8 million in PE 64759F for an enterprise test data management system at the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base, California, and an additional increase of $3.0 million in PE 64759F for hardware

and software to improve the flight test ground infrastructure and tools at the Air Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Materials

The budget request contained $111.1 million in PE 62102F for materials applied research, but included no funds for research for electronic type-specific buckytubes.

The committee recognizes the national need for electronic type-specific buckytubes for military, intelligence, and homeland security applications. Therefore, the committee believes there is a need to ensure the continual improvements of capabilities in these areas.

The committee recommends an increase of $9.4 million in PE 62102F for development of electronic type-specific buckytubes.

Measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) visualization tools program

The budget request contained $119.2 million in PE 62702F for command, control and communications, but included no funds for the measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) visualization tools program.

The committee notes that the (MASINT) visualization tools program would integrate measurement and signature intelligence into existing and future information processing architectures so that information could be managed and displayed in real-time without processing delays.

The committee recommends $125.2 million in PE 62702F, an increase of $6.0 million for the accelerated development of the MASINT visualization tools program.

Metals affordability initiative

The budget request included $48.9 million in PE 63112F for advanced materials for weapon systems.

The committee supports the continued government-industry collaboration provided through the Metals Affordability Initiative, providing significant improvements in the manufacturing of specialty metals for aerospace applications for the private and government sectors of the aerospace industry.

The committee recommends an additional $11.3 million in PE 63112F for the Metals Affordability Initiative.

Nanocrystalline diamond coatings

The budget request included $111.1 million in PE 62102F for materials applied research and $64.7 million in PE 63003A for aviation advanced technology, but included no funds for nanocrystalline diamond coatings.

The committee understands that a nanocrystalline diamond coating has been developed with characteristics that offer increased durability, transparency, and protective characteristics to include anti-icing and abrasion protection for aircraft surfaces.

The committee recommends an additional $2.9 million in PE 62102F and $2.9 million in PE 63003A for development and application of nanocrystalline coatings on radome and high wear aircraft components for testing.

Operationally responsive space

The budget request contained $35.6 million in PE 64857F for operationally responsive space.

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense recently began developing an affordable, rapid reaction combination of spacelift, launch control, and satellites in an effort to provide responsive tactical satellite capabilities to the warfighter. The committee commends this effort and believes that continued pursuit of low-cost, responsive tactical capabilities can fill a niche capability requested by the warfighter and lead to long-term benefits by advancing technology, enhancing the skills of the space cadre, and broadening the space industrial base.

The committee recommends $55.6 million in PE 64857F, an increase of $20.0 million for operationally responsive space.

Radio frequency identification tag rapid adoption initiative, phase 2

The budget request contained $36.7 million in PE 78011F for industrial preparedness, but contained no funding for the Frequency Identification Tag Rapid Adoption Initiative, Phase 2.

The committee believes that great efficiencies can be gained, and more importantly, capability delivered rapidly to the front line troops, through a systemic adoption of radio frequency identification tagging within the Department of Defense's logistics enterprise. Given the disparate logistics systems throughout the Department, no single entity is focused on the system wide adoption of this promising technology.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 78011F for the Radio Frequency Identification Tag Rapid Adoption Initiative, Phase 2.

Small diameter bomb

The budget request included $224.2 million in PE 64240F for the B–2 advanced technology bomber, but contained no funds for the integration of the small diameter bomb.

The committee recognizes the unique attributes of the B–2 bomber as a stealthy, long-range delivery platform and supports further development of the fleet as a means to address the evolving nature of potential threats.

The committee recognizes the potential benefit of maintaining a long-range delivery system with the capacity to carry heavy and medium, as well as relatively lightweight munitions. The committee is encouraged with the potential capabilities of the 250-pound small diameter bomb and intrigued with the possibility of coupling this technology with the B–2 program.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $16.0 million in PE 64240F to integrate the small diameter bombs aboard the B–2 bomber.

Space-based radar

The budget request contained $266.4 million in PE 63858F for space-based radar.

The committee is aware that the Executive Agent for Space of the Department of Defense is taking steps to restructure the space-based radar program in order to address concerns about the afford-

ability of space-based radar, and is evaluating the potential to develop on-orbit demonstration satellites to validate technology maturity and costs. The committee commends the Department for this effort and encourages continued progress towards an effective and affordable space radar capability. However, the committee believes that a 171 percent increase over fiscal year 2006 funded level is unwarranted as the space radar program does not have a finalized development approach or a concept of operations.

The committee recommends $236.4 million in PE 63858F, a decrease of $30.0 million for space-based radar.

Space control test capabilities

The budget request contained $47.3 million in PE 64421F for counterspace systems, but contained no funds for space control test capabilities (SCTC).

The committee is aware that the integration of new space control systems and requirements into the existing command and control architecture requires significant objective analysis in order to optimize systems effectiveness and prevent degradation or failure of the command and control infrastructure. The committee believes that SCTC provides a method of assessing the effects of loading data from newly developed systems into the existing command and control infrastructure, thereby providing a test capability prior to development of system requirements.

The committee recommends $52.3 million in PE 64421F, an increase of $5.0 million for space control test capabilities.

Space technology

The budget request contained $85.6 million in PE 62601F for space technology, but contained no funds for elastic memory composites or for deployable structures for space.

The committee notes space-qualified elastic memory composite materials can significantly improve the reliability of on-orbit spacecraft deployment mechanisms and may enable composite tank structures for spacecraft applications.

The committee believes that continued improvement in spacecraft deployment systems is necessary to achieve the large apertures needed to support enhanced imaging and improved space situational awareness requirements.

The committee recommends $91.6 million for PE 62601F, an increase of $6.0 million, to include $3.0 million for elastic memory composites and $3.0 million for deployable space structures.

Tactical automated security system advanced communications module

The budget request contained $0.2 million in PE 63287F for physical security equipment, but included no funds for the tactical automated security system (TASS) advanced communications module.

TASS systems are widely deployed by the U.S. Air Force and other services supporting current operations and provide both physical security and force protection. The committee is aware the current communications element of TASS has limited bandwidth capability and is subject to obsolescence due to age.

The committee recommends $3.2 million in PE 63287F, an increase of $3.0 million to complete the development of the TASS advanced communications module.

Transformational satellite communications system

The budget request contained $867.1 million in PE 63845F for the transformational satellite communications systems (TSAT).

The committee is aware that the TSAT program has been restructured into a block-build approach that will reduce the complexity and capacity of the first block of satellites in an effort to reduce development and integration risk and increase schedule confidence. While the committee believes this restructuring, along with budgeting TSAT to 80/20 cost confidence, is appropriate based on historical performance of the TSAT program, the committee is concerned that the two-fold increase in the TSAT budget can not be prudently executed.

The committee recommends $787.1 million in PE 63845F, a decrease of $80.0 million for TSAT.

Winglets for in-service aircraft

The committee commends the Air Force in its efforts to increase aircraft fuel efficiency and decrease fuel consumption. The committee notes that initiatives such as re-engining aircraft, modifying in-flight profiles, and revising aircraft ground operations contribute to decreased fuel consumption and increased life-cycle savings.

The committee is aware that winglet technology exists for aircraft to increase fuel efficiency, improve take-off performance, increase cruise altitudes, and increase payload and range capability. The committee notes that winglets are currently used on commercial aircraft and result in a five to seven percent increase in fuel efficiency. On September 16, 1981, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration released the KC–135 Winglet Program Review on the incorporation of winglets for KC–135 aerial refueling aircraft. However, the Air Force concluded that the cost of adding winglets to the KC–135 did not provide sufficient payback in fuel savings or increased range to justify modification. Although the Air Force did conclude that modifying aircraft with winglets could increase fuel efficiency, the Air Force determined that re-engining the KC–135 aircraft produced a greater return on investment. The committee believes that incorporating winglets on military aircraft could increase fuel efficiency on certain platforms and that the Air Force should reexamine incorporating this technology onto its platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007, examining the feasibility of modifying Air Force aircraft with winglets. The report shall include a cost comparison analysis of the cost of winglet modification compared to the return on investment realized over time for each airlift, aerial refueling, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft in the Air Force inventory; the market price of aviation fuel at which incorporating winglets would be beneficial for each Air Force platform; all positive and negative impacts to aircraft maintenance and flight operations; and investment strategies the Air Force could im-

plement with commercial partners to minimize Air Force capital investment and maximize investment return.

DEFENSE-WIDE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Overview

The budget request contained $20.8 billion for Defense-wide research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E).

The committee recommends $20.8 billion, a decrease of $46.9 million to the budget request.

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFENSEWIDE					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
06011010BR	1	Defense Research Sciences	5,000				5,000
0601101E	2	Defense Research Sciences	150,690				150,690
0601111D8Z	3	Government/Industry Cosponsorship of University Research					
0601114D8Z	4	Defense Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	9,532				9,532
0601120D8Z	5	National Defense Education Program	19,532				19,532
0601384BP	6	Chemical and Biological Defense Program	99,182	10,000			109,182
0601384BP		Basic Research Initiative			10,000		
		TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	**283,936**	**10,000**	**10,000**		**293,936**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
0602000D8Z	7	Insensitive Munitions-Exploratory Development	10,447				10,447
0602227D8Z	8	Medical Free Electron Laser	10,255	5,000			15,255
0602227D8Z		Program Increase			5,000		
0602228D8Z	9	Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Science	14,423				14,423
0602234D8Z	10	Lincoln Laboratory Research Program	28,975				28,975
0602301E	11	Information & Communications Technology	242,852				242,852
0602304E	12	Cognitive Computing Systems	220,085				220,085
0602383E	13	Biological Warfare Defense	112,242	12,000			124,242
0602383E		Asymmetrical Protocols for Biological Defense Enhancement			12,000		
0602384BP	14	Chemical and Biological Defense Program	280,422	(5,000)			275,422
0602384BP		Low Cost Collective Protection Shelters			5,000		
0602384BP		Transformational Medical Technology Initiative				(30,000)	

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0602384BP		Applied Research Initiative			20,000		
0602702E	15	Tactical Technology	383,680				383,680
0602715E	16	Materials and Biological Technology	297,277				297,277
0602716BR	17	WMD Defeat Technology	213,152				213,152
0602716E	18	Electronics Technology	246,978				246,978
0602717BR	19	WMD Defense Technologies	105,021				105,021
0602787D8Z	20	Medical Technology					
1160401BB	21	Special Operations Technology Development	12,698	20,000			32,698
1160401BB		Global Observer			10,000		
1160401BB		Angel Fire			10,000		
1160407BB	22	SOF Medical Technology Development	2,293				2,293
		TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	**2,180,800**	**32,000**	**62,000**	**(30,000)**	**2,212,800**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
0603002D8Z	23	Medical Advanced Technology					
0603121D8Z	24	SO/LIC Advanced Development	30,575				30,575
0603122D8Z	25	Combating Terrorism Technology Support	65,768	24,000			89,768
0603122D8Z		Cooperative Prototyping			18,000		
0603122D8Z		UAS Avionics Upgrades			4,000		
0603122D8Z		Portable Armor Wall System			2,000		
0603160BR	26	Counterproliferation Initiatives - Proliferation Prevention and Defense	104,582				104,582
0603175C	27	Ballistic Missile Defense Technology	206,676	(32,700)			173,976
0603175C		High Altitude Airship				(40,700)	
0603175C		Net Centric Airborne Defense Equipment			8,000		
0603225D8Z	28	Joint DoD-DoE Munitions Technology Development	16,862				16,862

Title II-- RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603286E	29	Advanced Aerospace Systems	115,829	(11,200)			104,629
0603286E		Program Decrease				(11,200)	
0603287E	30	Space Programs and Technology	254,913	5,000			259,913
0603605F		Improved Suborbital Space Operations			5,000		
0603384BP	31	Chemical and Biological Defense Program	207,114	(10,000)			197,114
0603384BP		Transformational Medical Technology Initiative				(20,000)	
0603384BP		Advanced Technology Development Initiative			10,000		
0603400D8Z	32	J-UCAS					
0603648D8Z	33	Joint Electronic Advanced Technology	9,400				9,400
0603648D8Z	34	Joint Capability Technology Demonstrations	35,553				35,553
0603711D8Z	35	Joint Robotics Program/Autonomous Systems	7,700				7,700
0603712S	36	Logistics R&D Technology Demonstrations	23,437	11,000			34,437
0603712S		Emerging Critical Interconnection Technology			10,000		
0603712S		Connectory Expansion for Rapid ID of Technology Sources			1,000		
0603713S	37	Distribution Process Owner Technology Development and Implementation	15,215				15,215
0603716D8Z	38	Strategic Environmental Research Program	67,149				67,149
0603720S	39	Microelectronic Technology Development and Support		14,000			14,000
0603720S		Super Lattice Nanotechnology			6,000		
0603720S		Surface Radar Technology			8,000		
0603727D8Z	40	Joint Warfighting Program	10,641				10,641
0603739E	41	Advanced Electronics Technologies	248,627				248,627
0603750D8Z	42	Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations	158,334				158,334
0603755D8Z	43	High Performance Computing Modernization Program	175,313				175,313
0603760E	44	Command, Control and Communications Systems	232,489				232,489
0603764E	45	Land Warfare Technology / FCS	48,975				48,975
0603765E	46	Classified DARPA Programs	151,598				151,598

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603766E	47	Network-Centric Warfare Technology	174,276				174,276
0603767E	48	Sensor Technology	205,519				205,519
0603768E	49	Guidance Technology	157,367				157,367
0603769DSE	50	Distributed Learning Advanced Technology Development	14,918				14,918
0603781D8Z	51	Software Engineering Institute	26,594				26,594
0603805S	52	Dual Use Technology					
0603826D8Z	53	Quick Reaction Special Projects/Challenge Program (IFF)	107,782				107,782
0603828D8Z	54	Joint Experimentation	115,684				115,684
0603832D8Z	55	Joint Wargaming Simulation Management Office	36,179				36,179
0603941D8Z	56	Test & Evaluation Science & Technology	39,939				39,939
0603942D8Z	57	Technology Link	6,822	2,500			9,322
0603942D8Z		Homeland Defense Technology Transfer			2,500		
0605160D8Z	58	Counterproliferation Support					
1160402BB	59	Special Operations Advanced Technology Development	80,402	12,500			92,902
1160402BB		Foxhound Arabic Software			4,000		
1160402BB		Modular Computing			5,000		
1160402BB		Surveillance Augmentation Vehicle - SAVIOR			3,500		
		TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**3,152,232**	**15,100**	**87,000**	**(71,900)**	**3,167,332**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
0603161D8Z	60	Nuclear and Conventional Physical Security Equipment RDT&E	33,890				33,890
0603228D8Z	61	Physical Security Equipment					
0603527D8Z	62	RETRACT LARCH	22,383				22,383
0603709D8Z	63	Joint Robotics Program	12,210	3,000			15,210
0603709D8Z		Machine Vision and Mapping Software for Autonomous Movement			3,000		

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0603714D8Z	64	Advanced Sensor Applications Program	18,820				18,820
0603851D8Z	65	Environmental Security Technical Certification Program	28,841				28,841
0603879C	66	Advanced Concepts, Evaluations And Systems					
0603881C	67	Ballistic Missile Defense Terminal Defense Segment	1,038,310				1,038,310
0603882C	68	Ballistic Missile Defense Midcourse Defense Segment	2,876,972	(35,800)			2,841,172
0603882C		Midcourse Concurrent Test and Operations			20,000		
0603882C		Block 2010 Third Site				(55,800)	
0603883C	69	Ballistic Missile Defense Boost Defense Segment	631,616				631,616
0603884BP	70	Chemical and Biological Defense Program	73,111				73,111
0603884C	71	Ballistic Missile Defense Sensors	514,510				514,510
0603886C	72	Ballistic Missile Defense System Interceptor	405,508	(100,000)			305,508
0603886C		Program Decrease				(100,000)	
0603888C	73	Ballistic Missile Defense Test & Targets	591,911				591,911
0603889C	74	Ballistic Missile Defense Products	506,840				506,840
0603890C	75	Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Core	473,077	10,000			483,077
0603890C		Aegis Information Assurance and Systems Integration			10,000		
0603891C	76	Special Programs - MDA	374,532				374,532
0603892C	77	AEGIS BMD	1,031,874	40,000			1,071,874
0603892C		SM-3 Interceptors			20,000		
0603892C		S Band Radar Development			10,000		
0603892C		Open Architecture Program Acceleration			10,000		
0603893C	78	Space Tracking & Surveillance System	390,585				390,585
0603894C	79	Multiple Kill Vehicle	164,975	(65,000)			99,975
0603894C		Program Decrease				(65,000)	
0603920D8Z	80	Humanitarian Demining	14,489				14,489
0603923D8Z	81	Coalition Warfare	5,878				5,878

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0604016D8Z	82	Department of Defense Corrosion Program	4,966				4,966
0604400D8Z	83	J-UCAS					
0604648D8Z	84	Joint Capability Technology Demonstrations (L-36)	3,047				3,047
0604787D8Z	85	Joint Systems Integration Command (JSIC)	20,755				20,755
0604828D8Z	86	Joint FIRES Integration and Interoperability Team	16,782				16,782
0605017D8Z	87	Reduction Of Total Ownership Cost	25,289				25,289
0303191D8Z	88	Joint Electromagnetic Technology (JET) Program	3,672				3,672
		TOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**9,284,843**	**(147,800)**	**73,000**	**(220,800)**	**9,137,043**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
0604051D8Z	89	Defense Acquisition Challenge Program (DACP)	29,500	4,000			33,500
0604051D8Z		DD(X), CVN Proposals			4,000		
0604161D8Z	90	Nuclear and Conventional Physical Security Equipment RDT&E	9,277				9,277
0604384BP	91	Chemical and Biological Defense Program	212,072				212,072
0604618D8Z	92	MANPADS Defense Program					
0604709D8Z	93	Joint Robotics Program	6,004				6,004
0604764K	94	Advanced IT Services Joint Program Office (AITS-JPO)	9,392				9,392
0604771D8Z	95	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS)	8,177				8,177
0605013BL	96	Information Technology Development	11,005				11,005
0605015BL	97	Information Technology Development-Standard Procurement System					
0605016D8Z	98	Financial Management System Improvements					
0605018DSE	99	Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS)					
0605019D8Z	100	Acquisition Domain					
0605020BTA	101	Business Transformation Agency R&D Activities	140,245	(50,000)			90,245
0605020BTA		Program Decrease				(50,000)	

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0605140D8Z	102	Trusted Foundry	42,522				42,522
0605648D8Z	103	Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) Pilot Program	6,015				6,015
0303129K	104	Defense Message System	11,202				11,202
0303140K	105	Information Systems Security Program					
0303141K	106	Global Combat Support System	18,556				18,556
0303158K	107	Joint Command and Control Program (JC2)	47,031				47,031
0305840K	108	Electronic Commerce					
0305840S	109	Electronic Commerce					
0901200D8Z	110	BMMP Domain Management and Systems Integration					
		TOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**550,998**	**(46,000)**	**4,000**	**(50,000)**	**504,998**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
0603704D8Z	111	Special Technical Support					
0603757D8Z	112	Joint Training Transformation (T2)	72,897	4,000			76,897
0603757D8Z		Joint Simulation Linking Campaign Analysis to Warfighter Mission Rehearsal			4,000		
0603858D8Z	113	Unexploded Ordnance Detection and Clearance					
0604140D8Z	114	Capital Asset Management System-Military Equipment					
0604774D8Z	115	Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS)	10,322				10,322
0604875D8Z	116	Joint Systems Architecture Development	9,390				9,390
0604940D8Z	117	Central Test and Evaluation Investment Development (CTEIP)	130,290				130,290
0604943D8Z	118	Thermal Vicar	7,492				7,492
0605100D8Z	119	Joint Mission Environment Test Capability (JMETC)	10,600				10,600
0605104D8Z	120	Technical Studies, Support and Analysis	30,339	1,000			31,339
0605104D8Z		NDU Pilot Program			1,000		
0605110BR	121	Critical Technology Support					

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0605110D8Z	122	USD (A&T) --Critical Technology Support	2,029	800			2,829
0605110D8Z		Wisconsin Project - International Export Control Center			800		
0605114D8Z	123	BLACK LIGHT					
0605117D8Z	124	Foreign Material Acquisition and Exploitation	38,253				38,253
0605123D8Z	125	Interagency Export License Automation					
0605124D8Z	126	Defense Travel System					
0605126J	127	Joint Theater Air and Missile Defense Organization	52,486				52,486
0605128D8Z	128	Classified Program USD(P)					
0605130D8Z	129	Foreign Comparative Testing	31,995				31,995
0605161D8Z	130	Nuclear Matters - Physical Security	4,285				4,285
0605170D8Z	131	Support to Networks and Information Integration	10,990				10,990
0605200D8Z	132	General Support to USD (Intelligence)	5,637				5,637
0605384BP	133	Chemical and Biological Defense Program	80,134				80,134
0605502BR	134	Small Business Innovation Research					
0605502C	135	Small Business Innovative Research - MDA					
0605502D8Z	136	Small Business Innovative Research					
0605502E	137	Small Business Innovative Research					
0605790D8Z	138	Small Business Innovative Research/Challenge Administration	2,073				2,073
0605798S	139	Defense Technology Analysis	5,577				5,577
0605799D8Z	140	Force Transformation Directorate	20,404	10,000			30,404
0605799D8Z		Project Sheriff			5,000		
0605799D8Z		Tactical Redirected Energy Initiative			5,000		
0605801KA	141	Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	51,929				51,929
0605803SE	142	R&D in Support of DoD Enlistment, Testing and Evaluation	9,348				9,348
0605804D8Z	143	Development Test and Evaluation	9,203				9,203
0605898E	144	Management Headquarters (Research and Development) DARPA	50,951				50,951

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0301555G	145	CLASSIFIED Programs					
0301556G	146	SPECIAL PROGRAM					
0303169D8Z	147	Information Technology Rapid Acquisition	5,090				5,090
0305193D8Z	148	Intelligence Support to Information Operations (IO)	14,128				14,128
0305193G	149	Intelligence Support to Information Operations (IO)					
0901585C	150	Pentagon Reservation	15,586				15,586
0901598C	151	Management Headquarters - MDA	87,389				87,389
0901598D8W	152	IT Software Dev Initiatives	1,412				1,412
		TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**770,229**	**15,800**	**15,800**		**786,029**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
0604130V	153	Defense Information System for Security (DISS)	35,439				35,439
0605127T	154	Partnership for Peace (PfP) Information Management System	1,521				1,521
0607384BP	155	Chemical and Biological Defense (Operational Systems Development)	7,035				7,035
0607828D8Z	156	Joint Integration and Interoperability	66,906				66,906
0204571J	157	JS Functional Capabilities Border	7,686				7,686
0208043J	158	Classified Programs	1,662				1,662
0208045K	159	C4I Interoperability	84,313				84,313
0208052J	160	Joint Analytical Model Improvement Program					
0301011G	161	Cryptologic Activities					
0301301L	162	General Defense Intelligence Program					
0301318BB	163	HUMINT (Controlled)					
0301398L	164	Management Headquarters GDIP, DIA					
0301555BB	165	Classified Programs					
0301556BB	166	SPECIAL PROGRAM					

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0302016K	167	National Military Command System-Wide Support	721				721
0302019K	168	Defense Info Infrastructure Engineering and Integration	34,007				34,007
0303126K	169	Long Haul Communications (DCS)	1,523				1,523
0303131K	170	Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN)	7,691				7,691
0303135G	171	Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)	14,240				14,240
0303136G	172	Key Management Infrastructure (KMI)	38,257				38,257
0303140D8Z	173	Information Systems Security Program	14,856				14,856
0303140G	174	Information Systems Security Program	404,337	7,000			411,337
0303140G		Polymorphic Encryption and Detection			4,000		
0303140D8Z		Accelerated Intelligence Analyst Education and Training			3,000		
0303149J	175	DISA Mission Support Operations	1,224				1,224
0303149J	176	C4I for the Warrior	3,556				3,556
0303149K	177	C4I for the Warrior	6,551				6,551
0303150K	178	Global Command and Control System	59,681				59,681
0303153K	179	Joint Spectrum Center	12,448				12,448
0303165K	180	Defense Collaboration Tool Suite (DCTS)					
0303170K	181	Net-Centric Enterprise Services (NCES)	28,630				28,630
0303610K	182	Teleport Program	14,424				14,424
0304210BB	183	Special Applications for Contingencies	11,302				11,302
0304345BQ	184	National Imagery and Mapping Program					
0305102BQ	185	Defense Imagery and Mapping Program					
0305125D8Z	186	Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)	12,422				12,422
0305127BZ	187	Foreign Counterintelligence Activities					
0305146BZ	188	Defense Joint Counterintelligence Activities	20,791				20,791
0305183L	189	Defense Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Program (DHIP)					
0305193L	190	Intelligence Support to Information Operations (IO)					

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
0305199D8Z	191	Net Centricity	8,746				8,746
0305202G	192	Dragon U-2					
0305206G	193	Airborne Reconnaissance Systems					
0305207G	194	Manned Reconnaissance Systems					
0305208BQ	195	Distributed Common Ground Systems					
0305208G	196	Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems					
0305208K	197	Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems	7,451				7,451
0305208L	198	Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems					
0305880L	199	Combatant Command Intelligence Operations					
0305883L	200	Hard and Deeply Buried Target (HDBT) Intel Support					
0305884L	201	Intelligence Planning and Review Activities					
0305885G	202	Tactical Cryptologic Activities					
0305889G	203	Counterdrug Intelligence Support					
0305889L	204	Counterdrug Intelligence Support					
0307141G	205	NASS, IO Technology Integration & Tool Dev					
0307207G	206	Aerial Common Sensor (ACS)					
0708011S	207	Industrial Preparedness	18,748	3,000			21,748
0708011S		Lithium Battery Systems for Asset Tracking			3,000		
0708012S	208	Logistics Support Activities	2,912				2,912
0902298J	209	Management Headquarters (JCS)	3,090				3,090
1001018D8Z	210	NATO Joint STARS	41,670				41,670
1160279BB	211	Small Business Innovative Research/Small Bus Tech Transfer Pilot Prog					
1160403BB	212	Special Operations Aviation Systems Advanced Development	83,704				83,704
1160404BB	213	Special Operations Tactical Systems Development	45,241	13,000			58,241
1160404BB		Covert Wavelet Packet Modulation			4,400		
1160404BB		Dominant Vision			4,500		

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Account	Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
1160404BB		Combat Assault Rifle			4,100		
1160405BB	214	Special Operations Intelligence Systems Development	29,011	5,000			34,011
1160405BB		METOC			5,000		
1160408BB	215	SOF Operational Enhancements	99,010	7,000			106,010
1160408BB		Miniaturized Tracking Devices			7,000		
1160421BB	216	Special Operations CV-22 Development					
1160425BB	217	Special Operations Aircraft Defense Systems	7,850				7,850
1160426BB	218	Operations Advanced Seal Delivery System (ASDS) Development	32,452	10,000			42,452
1160426BB		Program Increase			10,000		
1160427BB	219	Mission Training and Preparation Systems (MTPS)	1,782				1,782
1160428BB	220	Unmanned Vehicles (UV)	1,521				1,521
XXXXXXX	999	Classified	3,312,490	29,000			3,341,490
XXXXXXX		Program Increase			29,000		
		TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**4,586,901**	**74,000**	**74,000**		**4,660,901**
		TOTAL, RDT&E, DEFENSE WIDE	**20,809,939**	**(46,900)**	**325,800**	**(372,700)**	**20,763,039**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE					
0603941D8Z	1	Test & Evaluation Science & Technology					
0604940D8Z	2	Central Test and Evaluation Investment Development (CTEIP)					
0605118D8Z	3	Operational Test and Evaluation	50,161				50,161
0605131D8Z	4	Live Fire Testing					
0605131OTE	5	Live Fire Test and Evaluation	11,245				11,245
0605804D8Z	6	Development Test and Evaluation					
0605814OTE	7	Operational Test Activities and Analyses	120,114				120,114
		TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**181,520**				**181,520**
		TOTAL, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	**73,156,008**	**908,570**	**2,282,350**	**(1,373,780)**	**74,064,578**

Items of Special Interest

Accelerated intelligence analyst education and training

The budget request contained no funds in PE 33140G within the information systems security program for intelligence analyst education and training.

The committee is aware that the defense intelligence community needs a new generation of intelligence analysts due to the emergence of new missions and the retirement of older analysts. The committee further understands that there are very few colleges and universities that provide organized degree programs that can lead to intelligence analyst certification in preparation for subsequent entry into the defense intelligence analyst career field. The lack of such programs is compounded by the lengthy security clearance process, making it more challenging to develop a qualified analyst pool.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million in PE 33140G for the National Security Agency to establish a process to identify those college and university curriculums that may lead to intelligence analyst certification. The committee also recommends this funding be used to identify those security clearance eligible students enrolled in such programs who may also be interested in pursuing a career as an intelligence analyst.

Advanced data encryption technology

The budget request contained $404.3 million in PE 33140G for the information systems security program, but included no funding for advanced data encryption technology.

The committee supports the Department of Defense's (DOD) increased emphasis on information assurance programs in the budget request, but believes that more should be done to address future cyber security threats. The committee is concerned that the proliferation of super computers around the globe renders DOD systems vulnerable to cyber attack, and believes that the Department should pursue the development and deployment of polymorphic encryption and decryption technology to provide for more secure computer and data systems.

The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PE 33140G for the development of the polymorphic encryption and detection protocol.

Advanced SEAL Delivery System

The budget request contained $32.5 million in PE 1160426BB for advanced SEAL delivery systems development, but included no funds for a new design competition.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense recently cancelled the advanced SEAL delivery system (ASDS) due to its performance and reliability to date. The committee believes a new design competition will ensure that the most current technologies are incorporated into future ASDS designs and will provide valuable information for future decisions regarding the ASDS program.

The committee recommends $42.5 million in PE 1160426BB for advanced SEAL delivery systems development, an increase of $10.0 million for a new design competition.

Advanced surface radar technologies

The budget request contained no funds in PE 63720S for advanced surface radar technologies (ASuRT).

The ASuRT program will focus on the development and adaptation of electronic components for application in the Navy's next-generation surface ship radar systems. The committee notes that future theater air and missile defense (TAMD) radar systems for next- generation surface ships must be modular and scalable, have a designed-in growth path for technology insertion upgrades, and must include major improvements over current radar systems in power, sensitivity and cost.

To support these requirements, the committee recommends an increase of $8.0 million in PE 63720S and encourages the Defense Microelectronics Activity organization to focus on the development of lower cost, modular and open architecture radar components for use in future TAMD radar systems.

Advanced tactical laser program

The budget request contained $80.4 million in PE 1160402BB for special operations advanced technology development, including $45.0 million for the advanced tactical laser advanced concept technology demonstration (ATL ACTD).

The committee has previously expressed concern with the ATL ACTD program but recognizes that funding in the fiscal year 2007 budget allows a full test of the integrated system and completion of the ACTD.

Therefore, the committee recommends that no change be made to the budget request of $45.0 million for the completion of the ATL ACTD. The committee makes it clear that this funding completes the ATL ACTD and that no further funding will be provided past fiscal year 2007.

Ballistic missile defense

The budget request contained $9.3 billion for the ballistic missile defense programs of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA).

The committee supports the more cautious, measured approach to missile defense testing arising out of the Independent Review Team recommendations and standup of the Mission Readiness Task Force in 2005. While the committee understands that the spiral development strategy employed by the Department of Defense (DOD) for ballistic missile defense (BMD) is appropriate to the research and development nature of the BMD program elements, the committee also notes that rigorous testing that leads to fielding of operational systems should take priority over future block research and development efforts.

A March 2006 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report titled, "Missile Defense Agency Fields Initial Capability but Falls Short of Original Goals," is critical of several fundamental management processes within the MDA, and cites costs overruns at $458.0 million in fiscal year 2005, with Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) accounting for $365.0 million of this overrun, as well as a failure to meet program goals for many program elements. The report states that while both the Airborne Laser (ABL) and the Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI) programs follow a knowledge-based strategy, the GMD program has not. The GMD program is per-

mitted by the Department to concurrently mature technology, complete design activities, and produce and field assets before end-to-end testing of the GMD system. The GAO report finds that the failure to require this knowledge-based strategy of the GMD program has resulted in poor quality control, cost overruns, and inability to achieve performance goals.

The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense to implement a knowledge-based acquisition strategy for all Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) program elements, which the committee understands is consistent with the DOD's acquisition regulations. The committee agrees with GAO's findings that BMDS program elements would benefit from the more detailed knowledge-based review conducted by other DOD acquisition programs.

The committee also agrees with certain aspects of GAO's report, which questions whether MDA's current two-year block strategy is compatible with the knowledge-based development strategy. While stopping short of directing the Department to restructure the two-year block organization of BMDS elements, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a detailed review of the knowledge-based strategy in the context of the existing two-year block organization of BMDS elements, and report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007, the findings and recommendations of this review. This report shall specifically assess whether there are changes that need to be made to the two-year block organization to more appropriately reflect wider application of knowledge-based strategies as has been utilized in the restructuring of the ABL and KEI programs.

The committee recommends a reallocation of the request to focus on testing and fielding of near-term capability ballistic missile defense elements while deferring more long-term efforts.

The committee recommends $9.1 billion, a decrease of $183.5 million for BMD programs of the Missile Defense Agency.

Aegis ballistic missile defense

The budget request contained $1.0 billion in PE 63892C for Aegis ballistic missile defense (BMD).

The committee is encouraged by the Aegis BMD program performance and overall cost/schedule performance. The committee understands that budget constraints have reduced planned SM–3 interceptor procurement, thereby delaying SM–3 interceptor deployment to Aegis BMD platforms.

The committee recommends $1.1 billion in PE 63892C for Aegis BMD, an increase of $40.0 million, to include: $10.0 million for continued S-band advanced radar algorithm work for missile defense applications, $10.0 million for Aegis open architecture program acceleration, and $20.0 million to increase the SM–3 production rate from two per month to four per month.

Boost defense segment

The budget request contained $631.6 million in PE 63883C for boost phase defense.

The committee notes that the Airborne Laser (ABL) program achieved several significant milestones in 2005, including the successful System Integration Laboratory laser long run performance test and is scheduled to conduct a lethal demonstration in calendar

year 2008. While the ABL program still faces risks associated with cutting-edge technology, the committee believes that the potential benefits to national security of a successful lethal demonstration warrant continued program support. The committee notes with approval the knowledge point-based foundation for the ABL program.

The committee recommends $631.6 million for PE 63883C, the amount of the budget request.

Core

The budget request contained $473.1 million in PE 63890C for ballistic missile defense systems (BMDS) core.

The committee is concerned with the results of a March 2006 Department of Defense Inspector General report finding weaknesses in the Missile Defense Agency's systems engineering plans and processes. The committee is particularly concerned with the report's finding that the Aegis missile defense system, an element of the BMDS that has achieved success in actual intercept tests and that is being fielded and deployed now, lacks an approved systems engineering plan. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2007, stating the specific deficiencies in the Aegis systems engineering plan and the required corrective action.

The committee recommends $483.1 million in PE 63890C, an increase of $10.0 million for additional support for the Aegis missile defense system information assurance and systems engineering integration efforts.

Midcourse defense segment

The budget request contained $2.9 billion in PE 63882C for ballistic missile defense (BMD) midcourse defense segment.

The committee supports the restructured Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) testing program following the recommendations of the Independent Review Team and the new charter from the Mission Readiness Task Force. As in previous years, the committee continues to urge the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to focus on robust testing of near-term block capabilities even where that means deferring work on future blocks. As noted above, the committee shares the concerns of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in their March 2006 report, "Missile Defense Agency Fields Initial Capability but Falls Short of Original Goals," that the rush to deploy GMD capabilities while concurrently developing future blocks has negatively impacted the program. In order to sustain the current fielded system, the committee recommends an increase of $20.0 million to support concurrent test and operations of the existing block 2004/2006 capability.

The committee notes that the budget request contained $354.9 million for block 2008 development, including the development and testing of new and evolving BMD systems technologies. The budget request specifically referenced Block 2008 efforts that will include enhanced exo-atmospheric kill vehicle (EKV) and sea-based X-band radar capabilities, and additional GMD fire control capabilities and countermeasures mitigation. While the committee understands that investing in future capabilities is integral to a spiral development program, the committee also believes it is premature to spend funds on future technology development when the initial block

2004/2006 capability is yet to be tested in a successful end-to-end flight intercept test. While the committee recommends authorization of the requested $354.9 million for GMD Block 2008 development, the committee also withholds $200.0 million of the request until 30 days after receiving certification from the Secretary of Defense that the planned FTG–04 and FTG–05 intercept tests referenced in the March 17, 2006, GMD corrected testing schedule forwarded to the committee have met their test objectives. In the event that these tests objectives are not met, the committee directs the Secretary to report to the congressional defense committees within 30 days of the completion of these intercept tests as to whether the remaining block 2008 funds should be reallocated for additional testing of the block 2004/2006 configuration.

The committee notes that the budget request contained $118.9 million for block 2010, including $55.8 million for the third site in Europe, and $63.1 million for long-lead items for European site interceptors. The committee believes it is premature to invest in the third site until the existing block 2004/2006 GMD configuration successfully completes integrated end-to-end testing. Accordingly, the committee authorizes no funds for the third site. With respect to long-lead procurement of third site interceptors, the committee authorizes $63.1 million, the amount of the request, to initiate long-lead procurement for interceptors 41–50 understanding that these interceptors could be available for use as assets at either the Fort Greeley, Alaska, or Vandenberg, California GMD sites.

The committee is concerned with reports of GMD costs overruns, $365.0 million was reported by the GAO in the March 2006 report, as well as with problems GAO noted with the EKV. The committee urges the Department of Defense to swiftly address these issues with contractor performance.

The committee recommends $2.8 billion in PE 63882C, a decrease of $35.8 million for the midcourse defense segment.

Multiple kill vehicle

The budget request contained $165.0 million in PE 63894C for the Multiple Kill Vehicle program.

The committee notes that the request is triple the amount of funding in fiscal year 2006 and is for a program that would support the ballistic missile defense system program no earlier than 2010. The committee believes the amount of the request to be excessive for a program that is oriented for block 2010 prior to successful demonstration of the Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle technology resident in the block 2004/2006 Ground-based Midcourse Defense configurations.

The committee recommends $100.0 million, a decrease of $65.0 million in PE 63894C for the Multiple Kill Vehicle program, and encourages the Department of Defense to focus on risk reduction for critical technologies.

System interceptor

The budget request contained $405.5 million in PE 63886C for system interceptor.

The committee notes that in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), the conferees stated that the Department of Defense had designated the Airborne Laser

(ABL) program as the primary boost phase defense and that the system interceptor, or Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI) program, represented a risk-mitigation strategy should ABL fail to perform as expected. The conferees directed that fiscal year 2006 funding for the program be focused on reducing high-technology challenges. The committee understands that future funding profiles have resulted in shifting the system interceptor from a 2012 to 2014 capability and that the Department is also exploring use of the interceptor in midcourse defense scenarios.

The committee is concerned with the affordability of pursuing both the ABL and KEI programs in parallel through the projected 2008 knowledge point demonstrations. Given that ABL is the primary boost phase defense program and that the KEI capability is not scheduled to be fielded until the 2014 time-frame, the committee believes that the KEI program should focus on only those critical technology efforts that support the 2008 booster demonstration. Any long-term efforts not directly associated with the 2008 booster tests should be deferred until a decision is made on the future of both the ABL and KEI programs.

The committee recommends $305.5 million in PE 63886C, a decrease of $100.0 million for the system interceptor program, and directs that the KEI program focus its priority on the 2008 booster demonstration.

Technology

The budget request contained $206.7 million in PE 63175C for ballistic missile defense (BMD) technology.

The committee notes that the BMD technology request includes $40.7 million for the High Altitude Airship (HAA); however, the HAA program did not meet its weight or advanced concept technology demonstration criteria last year. The committee also notes that the request states that the benefit to the ballistic missile defense system (BMDS) is for potential use as a sensor and communications and/or weapons platform without any greater connection to a specific BMDS element. The committee does not view the HAA program as an essential element of the BMDS system.

The committee recommends no funding for the HAA program.

The committee provides an additional $8.0 million in PE 63175C for the Net-Centric Airborne Defense Element (NCADE) to continue the NCADE risk-mitigation program that commenced in fiscal year 2006.

The committee recommends $173.9 million in PE 63175C for BMD technology, a decrease of $32.7 million.

Biological warfare defense

The budget request contained $112.2 million in PE 62383E for biological warfare defense applied research, but included no funds for the development of asymmetrical protocols to enhance biological defense capabilities.

The committee notes that there are a number of biological agents that could, with the appropriate development and weaponization, be used in biological warfare and terrorist attack. Yet, developing specific protections against all possible biological agents is not feasible. The cost of developing one new medicine is currently estimated at $800.0 million and the average development time is 10

to 15 years. As a result, the committee believes there is a need for therapeutics that would provide broad spectrum protection against a range of possible biological agents, necessitating research in approaches for enhancing individual non-specific immunities and blocking pathogens to a degree commensurate with the biological warfare threat.

The committee recommends $124.2 million in PE 62383E for biological warfare defense, an increase of $12.0 million for asymmetrical protocols for biological defense enhancement.

Business transformation agency

The budget request contained $140.2 million in PE 65020BTA for the research and development activities of the Business Transformation Agency (BTA).

The committee supports the mission of the agency, but believes that a new agency such as BTA will not be able to effectively execute this funding.

The committee recommends $190.2 million in PE 65020BTA, a decrease of $50.0 million for the Business Transformation Agency.

Chemical-biological collective protective shelters

The budget request included $280.4 million in PE 62384BP for chemical and biological defense applied research, but contained no funds for low-cost collective protection shelters.

The committee continues to support efforts to improve collective protection against chemical and biological agents.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 62384BP for low-cost collective protection shelters.

Chemical and biological defense program

The committee recommends continuation of the chemical and biological basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development initiatives established in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375). These initiatives would provide opportunities for emerging technologies and concepts to compete for funding on the basis of technical merit and on the contribution that such technologies could make to the chemical and biological defense capabilities of the armed forces and to homeland defense.

The committee also notes that the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review recommended an investment of more than $1.5 billion over the next five years to develop broad-spectrum medical countermeasures against advanced bio-terror threats, referred to as the Transformational Medical Technology Initiative (TMTI). This is an ambitious program, for which initial efforts began in late fiscal year 2006. While the committee supports both TMTI and the concept of broad-spectrum medical countermeasures, the committee is concerned that the supporting technologies identified in fiscal year 2006 will not be sufficiently mature in fiscal year 2007 to execute the funding proposed in the President's request for related applied research and advanced technology development.

Advanced technology development

The budget request contained $207.1 million in PE 63384BP for chemical and biological warfare defense advanced technology development.

The committee recommends that the technologies to be considered for funding under the chemical and biological advanced technology development initiative, would include, but would not be limited to the following:

(1) Antioxidant micronutrient therapeutic countermeasures for chemical agents; and

(2) Advanced technologies for biological and chemical agent detection sensor systems.

The committee recommends $197.1 million in PE 63384BP for chemical and biological defense, an increase of $10.0 million for the chemical and biological advanced technology development initiative and a decrease of $20.0 million for the Transformational Medical Technology Initiative.

Applied research

The budget request contained $280.4 million in PE 62384BP for chemical and biological warfare defense applied research.

The committee recommends that the technologies to be considered for funding under the chemical and biological applied research initiative, would include, but would not be limited to the following:

(1) Novel vaccine/therapeutic delivery means, particularly for recombinant protein vaccines;

(2) Multipurpose biodefense immunoarrays and diagnostic tools;

(3) Self-decontaminating polymer-based coatings for fabrics and other substrates; and

(4) Novel prophylaxis/therapeutics effective against biological warfare agents.

The committee recommends an increase in PE 62384BP of $20.0 million for the chemical and biological applied research initiative and a decrease of $30.0 million in PE 62384BP for the Transformational Medical Technology Initiative.

Basic research

The budget request contained $99.2 million in PE 61384BP for chemical and biological warfare defense basic research.

The committee recommends that the technologies to be considered for funding under the chemical and biological basic research initiative, would include, but would not be limited to the following:

(1) Mismatch repair technology for the development of human antibodies for prophylactic and therapeutic treatments; and

(2) Superstructural particle evaluation and characterization with targeted reaction analysis of emerging prophylactics for chemical and biological agent protection.

The committee recommends $109.2 million in PE 61384BP for chemical and biological defense, an increase of $10.0 million for the chemical and biological basic research initiative.

Combating terrorism technology support

The budget request contained $65.8 million in PE 63122D8Z for combating terrorism technology support, but included no funds for additional prototypes of technologies for which the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) and its international partners have previously invested.

The committee recommends TSWG support the development of a limited number of additional prototypes of the following systems for more rapid military utility evaluation: (1) SHIELD, (2) COLD FIRE, (3) Wall Street, and (4) Muzzle Flash Detection System.

The committee recommends an increase of $18.0 million in PE 63122D8Z for cooperative research, development, and prototyping.

Generic logistics research and development technology demonstrations

The budget request contained $23.4 million in PE 63712S for generic logistics research and development technology demonstrations, but included no funds for the expansion of the Connectory program for rapid identification of technology sources for the Department of Defense (DOD), for the emerging critical interconnection technology program, or for vacuum-aided mobility packing technology.

The committee notes that the Department needs access to the best available technologies from all sources, especially small and medium size companies not normally accessed by the defense acquisition process. The committee encourages the Defense Logistics Agency to:

(1) Expand Connectory profiles to include detailed sources for high-priority DOD required products and services;

(2) Collaborate with DOD agencies and other government organizations having databases of technology products in order to test the feasibility of linking the Connectory to these other data sources; and

(3) Explore ways to allow small companies to obtain first-time business with the Department using the Connectory program.

The committee also notes that printed circuit boards are fundamental components of military navigation, guidance and control, electronic warfare, missile, and surveillance and communications equipment. Printed circuit boards for military systems have unique design requirements for high performance, high reliability, and the ability to operate under extreme environmental conditions that require the use of high density, highly rugged, and highly reliable interconnection technology. Moreover, the commercial printed circuit board industry focuses on the design and high-volume production of low-cost boards and the United States has lost much of its printed circuit board manufacturing capability to overseas sources. The committee recognizes the need to enhance the United States' capability for development and production of high density, highly reliable printed circuit boards for use in U.S. military systems.

Finally, the committee understands vacuum-aided mobility packing technology may provide considerable benefits for transporting troop supplies. The committee is aware that such technology may provide significant improvements in weight, space, and handling

requirements and may facilitate more efficient utilization of military lift assets.

The committee recommends $34.4 million in PE 63712S for generic logistics research and development technology demonstrations, an increase of $1.0 million for the Connectory program for rapid identification of technology sources for the Department and an increase of $10.0 million for the emerging critical interconnection technology program. The committee also urges the Secretary of Defense to explore vacuum-aided mobility packing technology as a potential cost saving measure.

Improved suborbital operations

The budget request contained $254.9 million in PE 63287E for space programs and technology, but contained no funds for improved suborbital space operations.

The committee believes that the design and development of an unmanned, reusable suborbital launch vehicle to provide a platform for tactical battlefield surveillance, can provide quick reaction, fast turnaround, and frequent regional reconnaissance capabilities.

The committee recommends $259.9 million in PE 63287E, an increase of $5.0 million for improved suborbital space operations.

Joint training transformation

The budget request contained $72.9 million in PE 63757D8Z for joint training transformation, but included no funds for the development of a joint simulation capability for linking campaign analysis to warfighter mission rehearsal. The committee recommends the Department of Defense capitalize on the joint infrastructure and connectivity built into the Joint Warfare System (JWARS) simulation program to expand into complementary mission space areas, by linking in-theater tools to campaign analysis capabilities and database providers in the continental United States.

The committee recommends $76.9 million in PE 63757D8Z for joint training transformation, an increase of $4.0 million for joint simulation for linking campaign analysis to warfighter mission rehearsal.

Office of force transformation

The budget request contained $20.4 million in PE 66799D8Z for the Office of Force Transformation, including unspecified funding for the Project Sheriff initiative, but included no funds for the tactical re-directed energy technology initiative.

The committee notes that the Project Sheriff initiative meets a validated and approved urgent operational need to provide combat commanders with more options for dealing with the chaos of urban operations. Project Sheriff is a combat system that incorporates a unique blend of lethal and non-lethal capabilities that have never before been integrated together into a single vehicle.

The tactical re-directed energy technology initiative intends to quickly develop an experimental prototype that can be rapidly fielded to gain new insights into the use of directed energy at the tactical level. The committee notes that this initiative focuses on targeting those who lay improvised explosive devises (IEDs) rather than the IEDs themselves.

The committee recommends $30.4 million in PE 66799D8Z, an increase of $10.0 million, $5.0 million for the Project Sheriff initiative and $5.0 million for the tactical re-directed energy initiative program.

Special operations advanced technology development

The budget request contained $80.4 million in PE 1160402BB for special operations advanced technology development, but included no funds for special operations modular computing technology, for the surveillance augmentation vehicle-insertable on request (SAVIOR) system, or for Foxhound Arabic software.

The committee understands that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is currently procuring non-ruggedized modular personal computers and that the Naval Postgraduate School's Coalition and Operating Area Surveillance and Targeting System (COASTS) plans to further develop the modular personal computer application to broader configurations. Additional funds would allow the development of a ruggedized version of the modular PC.

The committee understands that the SAVIOR system is a mobile, intelligent sensor suite that can alert ground forces to the presence of a threat with its intensive surveillance network. SAVIOR meets USSOCOM's need for a rapidly configurable, highly mobile sensor and command and control platform.

The committee understands that Foxhound Arabic transliteration and genealogical search software provides USSOCOM with enhanced capability to conduct automated transliteration and link-analysis key to counter-terrorism operations. The software is currently being used at headquarters level and further funding would provide the capability to operator levels.

The committee recommends $92.9 million in PE 1160402BB for special operations advanced technology development, an increase of $5.0 million for special operations modular computing technology, an increase of $3.5 million for development of the SAVIOR system and an increase of $4.0 million for Foxhound Arabic software.

Special operations forces operational enhancements

The budget request contained $99.0 million in PE 1160408BB for special operations forces (SOF) operational enhancements, but included no funds for miniaturized tracking devices. The committee understands that these devices provide SOF the ability to successfully track and monitor high value targets.

The committee recommends $106.0 million in PE 1160408BB for SOF operational enhancements, an increase of $7.0 million for miniaturized tracking devices.

Special operations intelligence systems development

The budget request contained $29.0 million in PE 1160405BB for special operations (SO) intelligence systems development, but included no funds for the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) joint meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) program. The joint METOC program provides USSOCOM with deployable sensors to measure weather conditions and other environmental and situational parameters. The joint METOC program would further develop an air-droppable version and would meet requirements for additional measurement capabilities.

The committee recommends $34.0 million in PE 1160405BB for SO intelligence systems development, an increase of $5.0 million for the joint METOC program.

Special operations tactical systems development

The budget request contained $45.3 million in PE 1160404BB for special operations tactical systems development, but contained no funds for the special operations forces (SOF) combat assault rifle (SCAR) or for Dominant Vision, and only $1.4 million for covert wave packet modulation (WPM).

The committee understands that SCAR will replace five different weapons systems currently used by SOF and that low rate initial production will support milestone C final validation for inclusion of SCAR in U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM) 2008 program objective memorandum.

The committee understands that Dominant Vision enhances USSOCOM's capability to conduct special operations by enhancing aircrew's situational awareness and ability to locate, identify and engage targets. Additional funding would continue development of spectral targeting, integrated defense capability, and ground station capability, and would integrate and test the digital sensor recorder.

The committee understands that covert WPM waveform modules will be embedded into USSOCOM communication, networked threat warning and networked sensor systems that are critical to the safety and covertness of special operations missions. The effort will develop a new joint tactical radio system-compliant covert communication capability with embedded positive threat identification.

The committee recommends $58.3 million in PE 1160404BB for special operations tactical systems development, an increase of $4.1 million for the SOF combat assault rifle, an increase of $4.5 million for Dominant Vision, and an increase of $4.4 million for covert WPM waveform modules.

Special operations technology development

The budget request contained $12.7 million in PE 1160401BB for special operations technology development, but included no funds for AngelFire and no funds for Global Observer.

The AngelFire program is derived from the full-spectrum active protection close-in layered shield (FCLAS) to protect special operations forces' assets from rocket propelled grenades by using counter munitions. The committee understands that AngelFire will provide increased protection to lightly protected aircraft and vehicles operating in hostile environments.

Global Observer promises to fulfill U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM) requirements for persistent intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. Global Observer will develop a seven day endurance, hydrogen-fueled unmanned aircraft system that will significantly expand USSOCOM's ability to identify, track, and interdict targets, as well as enhance force protection of U.S. forces.

The committee recommends $32.7 million in PE 1160401BB for special operations technology development, an increase of $10.0 million for the AngelFire for FCLAS program, and an increase of $10.0 million for the Global Observer program.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Overview

The budget request contained $181.5 million for Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense.

The committee recommends $181.5 million, no change to the budget request.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 201—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would establish the amounts authorized to be appropriated for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2007.

Section 202—Amount for Defense Science and Technology

This section would establish basic, research, applied research, and advanced technology development funding levels for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2007.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 211—Alternate Engine for Joint Strike Fighter

This section would require that the Departments of the Navy and the Air Force obligate not less than $408.0 million of the funds authorized to be appropriated for the system development and demonstration program for the Joint Strike Fighter, for continued development of an alternate engine for the Joint Strike Fighter.

Section 212—Extension of Authority To Award Prizes for Advanced Technology Achievements

This section would amend section 2374a of title 10, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Director, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), to award prizes for advanced technology achievements through September 30, 2010. The Director's current prize authority would expire on September 30, 2007.

Section 213—Extension of Defense Acquisition Challenge Program

This section would amend section 2359b of title 10, United States Code, to remove the September 30, 2007, termination clause for the Defense Acquisition Challenge Program. This program, established as a pilot program, has shown its value to provide opportunities for the increased introduction of innovative and cost-saving technology in acquisition programs of the Department of Defense.

This section would also direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition Technology and Logistics to ensure that the identity of each proposed challenger is not disclosed outside the federal government, without the consent of the challenger.

Section 214—Future Combat Systems Milestone Review

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a Future Combat Systems (FCS) milestone review, following the preliminary design review, by September 30, 2008. This section would also require the Secretary to submit a report on the results of the FCS milestone review which will be a go/no-go review of the FCS program that is based on its demonstration of a sound business case to the congressional defense committees not later than February 13, 2009.

Section 215—Independent Cost Analyses for Joint Strike Fighter Engine Program

This section would require the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Defense through the Cost Analysis Improvement Group to conduct independent cost analyses and provide independent reports on alternate engine acquisition strategies for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). The reports would include an analysis of an acquisition strategy resulting in the JSF powered with the F135 engine, an acquisition strategy resulting in the JSF powered by either the F135 or the F136 engine through a competitive program, or any other alternative, whether competitive or sole source, that would reduce the total program lifecycle cost, improve program schedule, or both.

Section 216—Dedicated Amounts for Implementing or Evaluating DD(X) and CVN–21 Proposals Under Defense Acquisition Challenge Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the Defense Acquisition Challenge Program with an additional $4.0 million to evaluate or implement challenge proposals specifically for the DD(X) next-generation destroyer and the CVN–21 next-generation aircraft carrier programs.

SUBTITLE C—BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

Section 221—Fielding of Ballistic Missile Defense Capabilities

This section would allow funds to be authorized to the Secretary of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Missile Defense Agency to be used for the development and fielding of ballistic missile defense capabilities.

Section 222—Limitation on Use of Funds for Space Based Interceptor

This section would prevent the Department of Defense from obligating funds for the testing or deployment of a space-based interceptor program until 90 days after submitting a report to Congress describing the program and its national security implications.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 231—Review of Test and Evaluation Policies and Practices To Address Emerging Acquisition Approaches

This section would amend section 239(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) to state whether the results of operational test and evaluation of major defense acquisition programs confirm that the items tested are operationally acceptable under limited conditions. Under current law, DOT&E prepares a report at the conclusion of operational test and evaluation, stating: (1) whether the test and evaluation performed were adequate, and (2) whether the results of such test and evaluation confirm that the items tested are effective and suitable for combat.

The committee is aware that in the Director's report, DOT&E evaluates a system as not operationally effective or suitable for combat if the system does not fully meet the Capabilities Development Document (CDD), or similar description of the user's standards for effectiveness and suitability as reflected in the requirements process. DOT&E has also informally included assessments of military utility for mission environments which are less than those set forth in the system's requirements. This section would formalize this valuable analysis by DOT&E to enable reasoned decision making by the combatant commanders and acquisition program managers regarding the fielding of systems which meet some, but not all, of the systems' requirements.

This section would also require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)), in coordination with DOT&E and the Director of the Defense Test Resource Management Center (DTRMC) to review Department of Defense test and evaluation (T&E) policies and practices and issue new or revised guidance, as necessary, to ensure test and evaluation practices keep pace with emerging acquisition approaches.

The committee is aware that T&E policies and practices have been impacted by both the spiral development authorities and the rapid acquisition authorities of sections 803 and 806, respectively, of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314). T&E policies and practices could potentially be further impacted by other emerging acquisition approaches. For example, should USD(AT&L) accept the recommendations of the "Defense Acquisition Performance Assessment" (DAPA) report issued in January 2006, T&E policies and practices could be affected by the implementation of time-certain development programs. The DAPA report defines time-certain development programs as development programs which are assigned, ". . . a specific length of time in which milestone events will be accomplished by contract." The committee wishes to ensure that T&E policies and practices neither impede the intended flexibilities of these authorities nor fail to provide an independent assessment of system capabilities. Lastly, the committee believes T&E policies and practices should be reviewed to ensure the Department is properly testing and evaluating materiel, such as outer tactical vests, that do not fall within the purview of DOT&E, because they do not meet the acquisition thresholds set forth in sections 2366 and 2399 of title 10, United States Code, but which do require limited oper-

ational test and evaluation to ensure the safety and survivability of the materiel and the personnel using the materiel.

This section would also require the Director of DTRMC to ensure that any revisions to T&E policies and practices are reflected in a description of and in the budgeting for the testing needs of the Department. Finally, this section would require USD (AT&L) to report to the congressional defense committees within nine months after the enactment of the this Act on the review conducted and on any new or revised guidance issued.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained approximately $154.8 billion in operation and maintenance funds to ensure the U.S. military can meet the demands identified by each combatant commander. These funds will be used to train U.S. forces, purchase equipment and spare parts, repair older equipment, and transport equipment and personnel around the world. The budget request represents an increase of $7.4 billion over spending levels authorized and appropriated for fiscal year 2006. The challenge for the Department of Defense is that most of the $7.4 billion covers civilian pay raises and general inflation ($4.0 billion) and price growth due to rising fuel costs ($3.0 billion). The committee is concerned that the total budget increase does not accurately reflect the impact of inflation and increased fuel prices.

The committee is concerned about the state of military readiness, as the global war on terrorism (GWOT) enters its fifth year. The committee notes that the increased budget request actually funds fewer operation and maintenance related activities critical to ensuring the armed forces' ability to fight and win our nation's wars. As the Department faces rising health care costs, fuel costs and inflation, budget challenges are found in the operation and maintenance accounts. Currently, all the services are funded below the levels required to conduct the minimal training necessary to maintain military readiness. For example, the shortfalls in fiscal year 2007 budget are as follows:

(1) Navy funds only 36 steaming days a quarter versus the required 51 steaming days per quarter;

(2) Navy increases deferred maintenance from $54.0 million in fiscal year 2005 to $240.0 million in fiscal year 2007;

(3) Army funds 615 tank miles a year versus the combined arms training strategy requirement of 899 miles;

(4) Army funds 11.6 helicopter flying hours per month versus 14.5 helicopter flying hours per month;

(5) Marine Corps funds 88 percent of the combat ready days—equipment and training requirement; and

(6) Air Force funds 98 percent of the flying hour training requirement while mission capable rates are scheduled to fall to 75 percent for the first time since 1998.

In the fiscal year 2006 Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), the services anticipated receiving $154.7 billion for operation and maintenance programs in fiscal year 2007. Instead, this year's budget request is $154.8 billion, a decrease of $0.1 billion. Com-

bined with the $4.0 billion in price growth due to inflation and the $3.0 billion in price growth due to rising fuel costs, the budget request reduces critical training and maintenance programs by close to $7.0 billion. The committee is concerned by this overall decrease in the dollars available to conduct training and maintenance activities and its long-term impact on military readiness.

In addition, the committee notes an increasing propensity by the Department to fund activities, or portions of activities, formerly found in the procurement and military construction accounts with operation and maintenance dollars. In particular, the military services are increasing their use of service contracts for military flight simulator training and initial flight screening and classifying this training as a "commercial" service. These contracts include facility site surveys, construction of training facilities and leasing of training equipment. The committee is concerned about the consequences of poor performance on any of these service contracts and the potential gap in vital military training if these contracts are terminated, leaving the department with no organic capacity to conduct the training.

For the last three years, the committee has closely examined the ability of the secretaries of the military departments to reset and reconstitute military equipment that has returned from deployment. The committee is concerned that the high rate of equipment damage and battle loss, coupled with continuing equipment requirements in theater and at home station, present the services with a growing problem. To address this critical challenge, the service secretaries must develop sound strategies to fulfill their reset requirements. The committee believes that, despite other service initiatives such as transformation and modernization, equipment reset must be among the services' highest priorities. This requires not only a commitment to adequately fund, but also carefully considered policies in areas that support equipment reset, such as industrial facility utilization and the procurement of next generation weapons systems. The service secretaries must also base these well reasoned strategies on full and accurate information. The committee is concerned that, in some cases, a lack of information prevents the services from accurately programming for equipment reset. For example, the Department has not yet made a decision on what will be done with the equipment currently in Iraq. The committee urges the service secretaries to adequately provide for the equipment needs of the reserve component, and in the case of the Army, to identify and segregate the requirements and funding associated with equipment reset and the service's transformation to modularity.

Finally, the committee recognizes the contribution and performance of the public depots and arsenals. The GWOT requirement on these industrial facilities continues and the committee commends them for their ongoing role in ensuring our national security.

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	DEPARTMENT OF ARMY					
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	24,902,380	18,355	299,256	(280,901)	24,920,735
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	2,299,202	900	900		2,300,102
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	4,838,665	250,900	250,900		5,089,565
	Total Department of the Army	32,040,247	270,155	551,056	(280,901)	32,310,402
	DEPARTMENT OF NAVY					
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	31,330,984	(241,909)	370,325	(612,234)	31,089,075
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	3,878,962	95,119	103,969	(8,850)	3,974,081
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	1,288,764				1,288,764
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	211,911				211,911
	Total Department of the Navy	36,710,621	(146,790)	474,294	(621,084)	36,563,831
	DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE					
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	31,342,307	(243,350)	136,650	(380,000)	31,098,957
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	2,723,800				2,723,800
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	5,336,017				5,336,017
	Total Department of the Air Force	39,402,124	(243,350)	136,650	(380,000)	39,158,774
	DEFENSE-WIDE					
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	20,075,656	(198,893)	130,220	(329,113)	19,876,763
	Total Defense-Wide	20,075,656	(198,893)	130,220	(329,113)	19,876,763
	TRANSFER ACCOUNTS AND MISCELLANEOUS					
	TRANSFER ACCOUNTS	1,403,295				1,403,295
	MISCELLANEOUS	457,053				457,053
	Total Miscellaneous	1,860,348				1,860,348
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE:	130,088,996	(318,878)	1,292,220	(1,611,098)	129,770,118

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Operation and Maintenance, Army					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	LAND FORCES	**3,884,885**	**83,081**	**83,081**		**3,967,966**
010	DIVISIONS	992,281	21,968			1,014,249
	Restoration of training requirement			20,968		
	M-Gator			1,000		
020	CORPS COMBAT FORCES	430,556	8,620			439,176
	Restoration of training requirement			8,620		
030	CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	388,518	9,191			397,709
	Restoration of Training Requirement			9,191		
040	ECHELON ABOVE CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	884,236	25,038			909,274
	Restoration of training requirement			25,038		
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,189,294	18,264			1,207,558
	Restoration of training requirement			18,264		
	LAND FORCES READINESS	**3,517,910**	**53,295**	**101,026**	**(47,731)**	**3,571,205**
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,971,662				1,971,662
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	571,894	(47,731)			524,163
	Combat Development Core				(47,731)	
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	974,354	101,026			1,075,380
	Unfunded requirements in depot maintenance			101,026		
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT	**7,627,305**	**(24,088)**		**(24,088)**	**7,603,217**
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	5,235,492				5,235,492
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,810,774				1,810,774

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
110	MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	252,976	(19,088)			233,888
	Army management headquarters activities				(19,088)	
120	UNIFIED COMMANDS	108,594	(5,000)			103,594
	Standing Joint Forces Headquarters				(5,000)	
130	MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	219,469				219,469
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**15,030,100**	**112,288**	**184,107**	**(71,819)**	**15,142,388**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION					
	MOBILITY OPERATIONS	**268,877**	**103,489**	**105,789**	**(2,300)**	**372,366**
140	STRATEGIC MOBILIZATION	197,583	69,450			267,033
	Restoration of Prepositioned Stocks			71,750		
	Logistics Modernization Program				(2,300)	
150	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	66,594	34,039			100,633
	Restoration of prepositioned stocks			34,039		
160	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,700				4,700
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 02:	**268,877**	**103,489**	**105,789**	**(2,300)**	**372,366**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
	ACCESSION TRAINING	**470,096**				**470,096**
170	OFFICER ACQUISITION	112,359				112,359
180	RECRUIT TRAINING	38,480				38,480
190	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	45,827				45,827
200	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	273,430				273,430

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING	**1,939,345**	**5,000**	**1,000**		**1,944,345**
210	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	524,645				524,645
220	FLIGHT TRAINING	637,726				637,726
230	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	115,231	1,000			116,231
	Leadership for Leaders Command and General Staff College			1,000		
240	TRAINING SUPPORT	661,743	4,000			665,743
	Live training instrumentation for air and missile defense units			4,000		
	RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING	**1,205,066**	**360**	**360**		**1,205,426**
250	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	516,857				516,857
260	EXAMINING	130,238				130,238
270	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	273,188				273,188
280	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	136,568				136,568
290	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	148,215	360			148,575
	Spirit of America JROTC youth conference			360		
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 03:	**3,614,507**	**5,360**	**5,360**		**3,619,867**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	SECURITY PROGRAMS	**782,719**				**782,719**
300	SECURITY PROGRAMS	782,719				782,719
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	**1,628,590**	**(4,600)**		**(4,600)**	**1,623,990**
310	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	451,070				451,070
320	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	453,386				453,386

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
330	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	415,582	(2,400)			413,182
	Logistics Modernization Program				(2,400)	
340	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	308,552	(2,200)			306,352
	Logistics Modernization Program				(2,200)	
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	**3,223,529**	**(98,182)**	**4,000**	**(102,182)**	**3,125,347**
350	ADMINISTRATION	701,834	(81,121)			620,713
	Army Operations Center Headquarters				(50,000)	
	Other Contracts - Excessive Growth				(31,121)	
360	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	957,811	(1,400)			956,411
	Future business systems				(4,900)	
	Army Knowledge Online Disaster Recovery			3,500		
370	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	276,963				276,963
380	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	200,993				200,993
390	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	833,850	(15,661)			818,189
	Combat Readiness Center				(16,161)	
	Continue Holocaust Education Exhibits			500		
400	ARMY CLAIMS	203,144				203,144
410	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	48,934				48,934
	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	**354,058**				**354,058**
420	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	310,277				310,277
430	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	43,781				43,781
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**5,988,896**	**(102,782)**	**4,000**	**(106,782)**	**5,886,114**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Operational Unobligated Balances Estimate		(100,000)		(100,000)	(100,000)
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	**24,902,380**	**18,355**	**299,256**	**(280,901)**	**24,920,735**
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	AIR OPERATIONS	**6,162,280**	**65,000**	**75,000**	**(10,000)**	**6,227,280**
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,587,750				3,587,750
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	863,788				863,788
030	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	56,502				56,502
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	121,303				121,303
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	485,830				485,830
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	902,864	75,000			977,864
	Unfunded Aviation Requirements			75,000		
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	144,243	(10,000)			134,243
	Navy Enterprise Resources Planning				(10,000)	
	SHIP OPERATIONS	**8,513,994**	**10,000**	**272,000**	**(262,000)**	**8,523,994**
080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,166,923	121,000			3,287,923
	Restore Ship Steaming Day Reduction			121,000		
090	SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	645,040				645,040
100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	3,722,690	(114,000)			3,608,690
	Man Overboard Safety System Installation			3,000		
	Restore Ship Deferred Maintenance			145,000		
	Shipyard Rate Savings - Mission Funding Conversion				(262,000)	

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
110	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	979,341	3,000			982,341
	Damage Control Inventory Management and Stowage System			3,000		
	COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT	**2,406,239**	**3,700**	**3,700**		**2,409,939**
120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	318,105				318,105
130	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	52,039				52,039
140	SPACE SYSTEMS & SURVEILLANCE	164,454				164,454
150	WARFARE TACTICS	356,815				356,815
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY & OCEANOGRAPHY	267,193				267,193
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,073,662				1,073,662
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	170,116	3,700			173,816
	METBENCH Automated Calibration System			3,700		
190	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,855				3,855
	WEAPONS SUPPORT	**1,929,400**				**1,929,400**
200	CRUISE MISSILE	132,602				132,602
210	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	946,811				946,811
220	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	115,230				115,230
230	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	433,856				433,856
240	OTHER WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	300,901				300,901
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT					
250	NWCF Support					
	BASE SUPPORT	**5,385,177**				**4,671,756**
260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	713,421				713,421
270	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,201,313				1,201,313

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
280	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,470,443				3,470,443
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**24,397,090**	**78,700**	**350,700**	**(272,000)**	**24,475,790**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION					
	READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES	**545,607**				**545,607**
290	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	545,607				545,607
	ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	**201,797**	**8,000**	**8,000**		**209,797**
300	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	4,626				4,626
310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	197,171	8,000			205,171
	U.S. Navy Ship Disposal Program			8,000		
	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	**52,824**				**52,824**
320	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	30,928				30,928
330	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	1,660				1,660
340	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	20,236				20,236
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 02:	**800,228**	**8,000**	**8,000**		**808,228**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
	ACCESSION TRAINING	**250,000**				**250,000**
350	OFFICER ACQUISITION	134,960				134,960
360	RECRUIT TRAINING	9,973				9,973
370	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	105,067				105,067

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING	**1,233,250**	**1,325**	**1,325**		**1,234,575**
380	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	517,787				517,787
390	FLIGHT TRAINING	425,434				425,434
400	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	121,568	1,325			122,893
	Continue education for childcare providers			975		
	Navy National Guard RINGGOLD Linguists			350		
410	TRAINING SUPPORT	168,461				168,461
	RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION	**516,043**	**300**	**300**		**516,343**
420	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	245,469	300			245,769
	Naval Sea Cadet Corps			300		
430	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	148,588				148,588
440	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	75,337				75,337
450	JUNIOR ROTC	46,649				46,649
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 03:	**1,999,293**	**1,625**	**1,625**		**2,000,918**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	**2,085,271**	**(106,434)**		**(106,434)**	**1,978,837**
460	ADMINISTRATION	719,357	(36,434)			682,923
	FYDP Improvement Project				(9,576)	
	PR -07 / POM -08 Planning and Analysis				(3,000)	
	Unjustified Growth for HQ Staff				(8,858)	
	Other Contract - Excessive Growth				(15,000)	
470	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	3,555				3,555

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
480	CIVILIAN MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	103,611				103,611
490	MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	186,113				186,113
500	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	274,108				274,108
510	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	798,527	(70,000)			728,527
	Navy / Marine Corps Intranet				(70,000)	
520	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES					
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	**1,162,567**	**2,000**	**4,000**	**(2,000)**	**1,164,567**
530	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	218,575				218,575
540	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS					
550	PLANNING, ENGINEERING & DESIGN	242,607	(2,000)			240,607
	NAV 2030 Vision Principles				(2,000)	
560	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	518,512				518,512
570	HULL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	58,202	4,000			62,202
	Flash Detection System			4,000		
580	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	43,143				43,143
590	SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	81,528				81,528
	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY PROGRAMS	**391,438**				**391,438**
600	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	391,438				391,438
	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	**10,478**				**10,478**
650	INTERNATIONAL HDQTRS & AGENCIES	10,478				10,478
	OTHER PROGRAMS	**484,619**	**6,000**	**6,000**		**490,619**
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	484,619	6,000			490,619
	Trident			3,000		

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Special Project Aircraft			3,000		
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**4,134,373**	**(98,434)**	**10,000**	**(108,434)**	**4,035,939**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
	Navy Civilian Personnel Overstatement		(96,800)		(96,800)	(96,800)
	Operational Unobligated Balances Estimate		(135,000)		(135,000)	(135,000)
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	**31,330,984**	**(241,909)**	**370,325**	**(612,234)**	**31,089,075**
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES	**1,039,003**	**52,234**	**58,084**	**(5,850)**	**1,091,237**
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	503,462	3,150			506,612
	Cold Weather High Performance Layering System			2,000		
	EMI Hardened Fluorescent Stringable Tent Lighting System			7,000		
	Redesignation / Establishment of Unnecessary Command Structures				(5,850)	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	424,331				424,331
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	111,210	49,084			160,294
	Marine Air Traffic Control and Landing System			9,000		
	Unfunded Requirements in Depot Maintenance			40,084		
	USMC PREPOSITIONING	**76,085**	**9,900**	**9,900**		**85,985**
050	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	70,801	9,900			80,701
	Maritime Prepositioning Reconstitution			9,900		

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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
060	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,284				5,284
	BASE SUPPORT	**1,847,421**				**1,847,421**
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	419,418				419,418
080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,428,003				1,428,003
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**2,962,509**	**62,134**	**67,984**	**(5,850)**	**3,024,643**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
	ACCESSION TRAINING	**11,971**	**2,375**	**2,375**		**14,346**
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	11,581	2,375			13,956
	Recruit Training Support			2,375		
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	390				390
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING	**202,485**	**33,610**	**33,610**		**236,095**
110	SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	41,130	8,600			49,730
	Formal School Support			8,600		
120	FLIGHT TRAINING	187				187
130	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	16,476				16,476
140	TRAINING SUPPORT	144,692	25,010			169,702
	Training Support Requirements			25,010		
	RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION	**181,664**				**181,664**
150	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	108,883				108,883
160	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	55,524				55,524
170	JUNIOR ROTC	17,257				17,257

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	BASE SUPPORT	**192,052**				**192,052**
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	50,810				50,810
190	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	141,242				141,242
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 03:	**588,172**	**35,985**	**35,985**		**624,157**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	**313,464**				**313,464**
200	SPECIAL SUPPORT	255,058				255,058
210	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	24,140				24,140
220	ADMINISTRATION	34,266				34,266
	CANCELLED ACCOUNT					
230	CANCELLED ACCOUNT					
	BASE SUPPORT	**14,817**				**14,817**
240	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	2,913				2,913
250	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	11,904				11,904
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**328,281**				**328,281**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
	Operational Unobligated Balances		(3,000)		(3,000)	**(3,000)**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	**3,878,962**	**95,119**	**103,969**	**(8,850)**	**3,974,081**

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	AIR OPERATIONS	**13,524,695**	**129,800**	**129,800**		**13,654,495**
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,307,850	51,800			4,359,650
	MBU-20/P Oxygen Mask with Lights			2,000		
	B-52 Attrition Reserve			49,800		
020	PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	281,366				281,366
030	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	603,703	30,000			633,703
	Unjustified Transformational Efficiencies			30,000		
040	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	1,439,196	8,000			1,447,196
	Nevada Test and Training Range / Utah Test and Training Range			8,000		
050	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,619,591	40,000			1,659,591
	Unjustified Transformational Efficiencies			40,000		
070	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,943,368				1,943,368
080	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	924,187				924,187
090	BASE SUPPORT	2,405,434				2,405,434
	COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS	**2,622,945**				**2,622,945**
100	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	1,147,409				1,147,409
110	NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	243,878				243,878
120	OTHER COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	610,059				610,059
130	JCS EXERCISES	29,240				29,240
140	MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	241,730				241,730
150	TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	350,629				350,629

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	SPACE OPERATIONS	**1,729,370**	**(10,000)**		**(10,000)**	**1,719,370**
160	LAUNCH FACILITIES	324,467				324,467
170	LAUNCH VEHICLES	59,713				59,713
180	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	255,325				255,325
190	SATELLITE SYSTEMS	81,845				81,845
200	OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	320,801	(10,000)			310,801
	Counter Space Operations				(10,000)	
210	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	133,825				133,825
220	BASE SUPPORT	553,394				553,394
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**17,877,010**	**119,800**	**129,800**	**(10,000)**	**17,996,810**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION					
	MOBILITY OPERATIONS	**4,259,469**				**4,259,469**
230	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,948,518				2,948,518
240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	47,313				47,313
250	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	204,721				204,721
260	PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	7,134				7,134
270	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	311,703				311,703
280	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	179,242				179,242
290	BASE SUPPORT	560,838				560,838
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 02:	**4,259,469**				**4,259,469**

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
	ACCESSION TRAINING	**301,832**				**301,832**
300	OFFICER ACQUISITION	81,429				81,429
310	RECRUIT TRAINING	6,306				6,306
320	RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	95,282				95,282
330	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION (/	43,461				43,461
340	BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	75,354				75,354
	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING	**2,190,052**	**(13,000)**	**2,000**	**(15,000)**	**2,177,052**
350	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	351,352	(15,000)			336,352
	Euro NATO Jet Pilot Training				(10,000)	
	Initial Flight Screening				(5,000)	
360	FLIGHT TRAINING	836,910				836,910
370	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	175,225				175,225
380	TRAINING SUPPORT	89,025	2,000			91,025
	National Space Studies Center Study			2,000		
390	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	12,558				12,558
400	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	134,126				134,126
410	BASE SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	590,856				590,856
	RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION	**505,934**				**505,934**
420	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	133,600				133,600
430	EXAMINING	3,713				3,713
440	OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	192,847				192,847
450	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	115,394				115,394
460	JUNIOR ROTC	60,380				60,380

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 03:	**2,997,818**	**(13,000)**	**2,000**	**(15,000)**	**2,984,818**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	**2,992,220**				**2,992,220**
470	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	892,899				892,899
480	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	629,064				629,064
490	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	176,222				176,222
500	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	47,817				47,817
510	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	252,911				252,911
520	BASE SUPPORT	993,307				993,307
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**1,718,919**	**(6,000)**	**4,000**	**(10,000)**	**1,712,919**
530	ADMINISTRATION	254,311	(10,000)			244,311
	Administration - General Reduction				(10,000)	
540	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	510,987				510,987
550	PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	222,416				222,416
560	ARMS CONTROL	49,933				49,933
570	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	280,473	4,000			284,473
	Air Force Manufacturing Technical Assistance Production			4,000		
580	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	37,775				37,775
590	CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION	21,087				21,087
600	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	16,267				16,267
610	BASE SUPPORT	325,670				325,670

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	SECURITY PROGRAMS	**1,478,190**	**(115,000)**		**(115,000)**	**1,363,190**
620	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,478,190	(115,000)			1,363,190
	Unjustified Growth				(115,000)	
	SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS	**18,681**				**18,681**
630	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	18,681				18,681
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**6,208,010**	**(121,000)**	**4,000**	**(125,000)**	**6,087,010**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
	Other Contracts - Excessive Growth		(50,000)		(50,000)	(50,000)
	Executive General Schedule		(180,000)		(180,000)	(180,000)
	Ranch Hand Data		850	850		850
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	31,342,307	(243,350)	136,650	(380,000)	31,098,957
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	582,003	(10,000)			572,003
	JCS - Excessive Growth				(10,000)	
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2,852,620				2,852,620
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**3,434,623**	**(10,000)**		**(10,000)**	**3,424,623**

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	104,671				104,671
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	85,131				85,131
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 03:	**189,802**				**189,802**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
050	AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	150,329				150,329
060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	106,503	1,000			107,503
	Starbase			1,000		
090	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	179,255				179,255
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	391,949				391,949
110	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	452				452
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	998,618				998,618
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	35,538				35,538
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	297,502	26,820			324,322
	Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities (CTMA)			15,000		
	Meals Ready to Eat Reserve			5,000		
	Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP)			6,820		
160	DEFENSE POW / MISSING PERSONS OFFICE	16,191				16,191
170	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	21,899				21,899
180	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	314,555				314,555
190	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	1,728,851	200			1,729,051
	Kids Voting Pilot Program			200		
200	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	374,352				374,352
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,040,297				1,040,297
220	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	140,472				140,472

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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
2300	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	287,059				287,059
250	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	73,021	5,000			78,021
	Port of Corpus Christi Military Seaport Infrastructure			5,000		
260	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	748,368	(3,000)			745,368
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)			30,000		
	Capital Security Cost Share				(33,000)	
270	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	466,961	(14,000)			452,961
	WHS - Excessive Growth				(14,000)	
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	9,079,059				9,079,059
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**16,451,231**	**16,020**	**63,020**	**(47,000)**	**16,467,251**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
	DOD Supplementary Impact Aid		50,000	50,000		50,000
	DOD Supplementary Impact Aid - force structure / relocation		15,000	15,000		15,000
	Operational Unobligated Balances Estimate		(272,113)		(272,113)	(272,113)
	Cold War Medal		2,000	2,000		2,000
	Ranch Hand Data		200	200		200
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	**20,075,656**	**(198,893)**	**130,220**	**(329,113)**	**19,876,763**

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	LAND FORCES	**971,670**				**971,670**
010	DIVISION FORCES	29,104				29,104
020	CORPS COMBAT FORCES	20,498				20,498
030	CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	288,426				288,426
040	ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	190,481				190,481
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	443,161				443,161
	LAND FORCES READINESS	**409,663**				**409,663**
060	FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	187,781				187,781
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS	90,397				90,397
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	131,485				131,485
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT	**752,650**				**752,650**
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	528,256				528,256
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	215,890				215,890
110	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	8,504				8,504
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**2,133,983**				**2,133,983**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**165,219**	**900**	**900**		**166,119**
120	ADMINISTRATION	60,096				60,096

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
130	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	8,852				8,852
140	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,642				7,642
150	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	88,629	900			89,529
	Citizen Soldier Support Program			900		
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**165,219**	**900**			**166,119**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	**2,299,202**	**900**	**900**		**2,300,102**
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS	**743,142**				**743,142**
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	591,126				591,126
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	16,969				16,969
030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	2,090				2,090
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	132,570				132,570
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	387				387
	RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS	**133,880**				**133,880**
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	63,574				63,574
070	SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	554				554
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	69,215				69,215
090	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	537				537

Title III - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	**123,005**				**112,300**
100	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	10,705				10,705
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	112,300				112,300
	RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT	**5,861**				**5,861**
120	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,861				5,861
	BASE SUPPORT	**259,473**				**153,660**
130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	105,813				105,813
140	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	52,136				52,136
150	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	101,524				101,524
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**1,265,361**				**1,265,361**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**23,006**				**23,006**
160	ADMINISTRATION	4,712				4,712
170	MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	7,828				7,828
180	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	5,392				5,392
190	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	5,074				5,074
	CANCELLED ACCOUNTS	**397**				**397**
210	CANCELLED ACCOUNTS					
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	397				397
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**23,403**				**23,403**

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	**1,288,764**				**1,288,764**
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	MISSION FORCES	**95,682**				**95,682**
010	OPERATING FORCES	58,038				58,038
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	13,714				13,714
030	TRAINING SUPPORT	23,930				23,930
	BASE SUPPORT	**82,550**				**82,550**
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	9,579				9,579
050	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	72,971				72,971
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**178,232**				**178,232**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**29,150**				**29,150**
060	SPECIAL SUPPORT	12,158				12,158
070	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	814				814
080	ADMINISTRATION	8,087				8,087
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,091				8,091
	BASE SUPPORT	**4,529**				**4,529**

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	4,529				4,529
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**33,679**				**33,679**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	**211,911**				**211,911**
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	AIR OPERATIONS	**2,609,563**				**2,609,563**
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,798,478				1,798,478
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	89,340				89,340
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	373,336				373,336
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	59,849				59,849
050	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	288,560				288,560
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**2,609,563**				**2,609,563**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**114,237**				**114,237**
060	ADMINISTRATION	67,419				67,419
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	18,204				18,204
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	21,712				21,712
090	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	6,236				6,236
100	AUDIOVISUAL	666				666

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**114,237**				**114,237**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	**2,723,800**				**2,723,800**
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	LAND FORCES	**2,202,169**	**8,000**	**8,000**		**2,210,169**
010	DIVISIONS	598,935	2,000			600,935
	Advanced Solar Covers			1,000		
	Extended Cold Weather Clothing System			1,000		
020	CORPS COMBAT FORCES	560,370				560,370
030	CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	373,045				373,045
040	ECHELON ABOVE CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	642,935	6,000			648,935
	Army National Guard Battery Modernization Program			6,000		
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	26,884				26,884
	LAND FORCES READINESS	**706,973**				**706,973**
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	225,770				225,770
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	129,371				129,371
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	351,832				351,832
	LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT	**1,561,051**	**22,000**	**22,000**		**1,583,051**
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	631,832				631,832
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	387,882				387,882

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
110	MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	466,837	22,000			488,837
	Homeland Defense Operational Planning System			10,000		
	Nationwide Dedicated Fiber Optic Network			2,500		
	Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams			9,500		
120	MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	74,500				74,500
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**4,470,193**	**30,000**	**30,000**		**4,500,193**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	**368,472**	**900**			**369,372**
130	ADMINISTRATION	133,881				133,881
140	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	54,663				54,663
150	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	53,197				53,197
160	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	126,731	900			127,631
	Citizen Soldier Support Program			900		
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**368,472**	**900**	**900**		**369,372**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
	Restore funding to support 350K end strength		220,000	220,000		220,000
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	**4,838,665**	**250,900**	**250,900**		**5,089,565**

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Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard					
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES					
	AIR OPERATIONS	**5,296,344**				**5,296,344**
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,434,443				3,434,443
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	512,771				512,771
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	602,590				602,590
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	255,322				255,322
050	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	491,218				491,218
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 01:	**5,296,344**				**5,296,344**
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**39,673**				**39,673**
060	ADMINISTRATION	29,661				29,661
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,012				10,012
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 04:	**39,673**				**39,673**
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	**5,336,017**				**5,336,017**
	TRANSFER ACCOUNTS					
010	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	413,794				413,794
020	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	304,409				304,409
030	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	423,871				423,871

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
040	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	18,431				18,431
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEF. SITES	242,790				242,790
	TOTAL, O&M, TRANSFER ACCOUNTS	**1,403,295**				**1,403,295**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS					
060	U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	11,721				11,721
070	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS					
080	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	10,000				10,000
160	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND, DEF					
170	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC aid	63,204				63,204
180	PAYMENT TO KAHO'OLAWE ISLAND					
190	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	372,128				372,128
	TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS	**457,053**				**457,053**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE:	**130,088,996**	**(318,878)**	**1,292,220**	**(1,611,098)**	**129,770,118**

Title III - REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND					
Army	15,998	0			15,998
Navy	84,000	0			84,000
Air Force	44,000	0			44,000
Pentagon Reservation Maintenance	18,500	0			18,500
Defense-wide	18,000	0			18,000
Subtotal Services and Defense-wide	180,498	0	0	0	180,498
Defense Commissary Agency	1,184,000	0			1,184,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND	1,364,498	0	0	0	1,364,498
MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,071,932	66,800			1,138,732
Buyout one additional lease			66,800		
Armed Forces Retirement Fund	54,846	0			54,846
TOTAL, MANAGEMENT FUNDS	1,126,778	66,800	66,800	0	1,193,578
TOTAL, REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS	2,491,276	66,800	66,800	0	2,558,076

Title III - OTHER PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM					
Operations and Maintenance	20,498,163	201,400			20,699,563
Defer certain TRICARE cost share increases			486,000		
TRICARE pharmacy cost share changes				(9,000)	
Authorize anesthesia / other costs for child dental care			2,750		
Index childrens' hospitals reimbursement differential			1,700		
Offset for Transfer Ranch Hand Data (TMA)				(1,050)	
Excessive unobligated balances				(290,750)	
Air Force brain acoustic monitor			1,200		
Fort Drum health care pilot program			400		
Madigan Army Medical Center trauma assistance program			1,650		
Theatre Enterprise-wide Logistics Systems			8,500		
Procurement	396,355				396,355
Research and Development	130,603				130,603
TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	21,025,121	201,400	502,200	(300,800)	21,226,521
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM					
Operations and Maintenance	926,890	0			926,890
SOUTHCOM				(7,000)	
NORTHCOM				(2,000)	
PACOM				(1,000)	
CENTCOM				(2,000)	
Intelligence Technology				(4,000)	
Southwest border fence			10,000		
Maritime Domain Awareness			6,000		
TOTAL, DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	926,890	0	16,000	(16,000)	926,890
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Operations and Maintenance	214,897				214,897
Procurement	1,400				1,400
TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	216,297	0	0	0	216,297
TOTAL, OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS	22,168,308	201,400	518,200	(316,800)	22,369,708

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BUDGET REQUEST ADJUSTMENTS—READINESS

The committee recommends the following adjustments to the fiscal year 2007 amended budget request:

[in millions of dollars]

Department of the Army Adjustments:	
BA 1 Army Management Headquarters Activities	(19.1)
BA 1 Combat Development Core	(47.7)
BA 1 M-Gator	+1.0
BA 1 Restoration of Training Requirement	+82.1
BA 1 Standing Joint Forces Headquarters	(5.0)
BA 1 Unfunded Requirements in Depot Maintenance	+101.0
BA 2 Logistics Modernization Program	(2.3)
BA 2 Restoration of Prepositioned Stocks	+105.8
BA 3 Live Training Instrumentation for Air and Missile Defense Units	+4.0
BA 3 Leadership for Leaders Command and General Staff College	+1.0
BA 3 Spirit of America JROTC Youth Conference	+0.4
BA 4 Army Operations Center Headquarters	(50.0)
BA 4 Army Knowledge Online Disaster Recovery	+3.5
BA 4 Combat Readiness Center	(16.2)
BA 4 Continue Holocaust Education Exhibits	+0.5
BA 4 Future Business Systems	(4.9)
BA 4 Logistics Modernization Program	(4.6)
BA 4 Other Contracts—Excessive Growth	(31.1)
Undistributed Operational Unobligated Balances Estimate	(100.0)
BA 1 National Guard Advanced Solar Covers	+1.0
BA 1 National Guard Army National Guard Battery Modernization Program	+6.0
BA 1 National Guard Extended Cold Weather Clothing System	+1.0
BA 1 National Guard Homeland Defense Operational Planning System	+10.0
BA 1 National Guard Nationwide Dedicated Fiber Optic Network	+2.5
BA 1 Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams	+9.5
BA 4 National Guard Citizen Soldier Support Program	+0.9
Undistributed National Guard restore Funding to Support 350K End Strength	+220.0
BA 4 Reserve Citizen Soldier Program	+0.9
Department of the Navy Adjustments:	
BA 1 Damage Control Inventory Management and Stowage System	+3.0
BA 1 Man Overboard Safety System Installation	+3.0
BA 1 METBENCH Automated Calibration System	+3.7
BA 1 Navy Enterprise Resource Planning	(10.0)
BA 1 Restore Ship Deferred Maintenance	+145.0
BA 1 Restore Steaming Day Reduction	+121.0
BA 1 Shipyard Rate Savings—Mission Funding Conversion	(262.0)
BA 1 Unfunded Aviation Requirements	+75.0
BA 2 U.S. Navy Ship Disposal Program	+8.0
BA 3 Continued Education for Childcare Providers	+1.0
BA 3 Naval Sea Cadet Corps	+0.3
BA 3 Navy National Guard RINGGOLD Linguists	+0.4
BA 4 Flash Detection System	+4.0
BA 4 FYDP Improvement Project	(9.6)
BA 4 Navy/Marine Corps Intranet	(70.0)
BA 4 NAV 2030 Vision Principals	(2.0)
BA 4 Other Contracts—Excessive Growth	(15.0)
BA 4 PR–07/POM–08 Planning and Analysis	(3.0)
BA 4 Special Project Aircraft	+3.0
BA 4 Trident	+3.0
BA 4 Unjustified Growth for HQ Staff	(8.9)
Undistributed Navy Civilian Personnel Overstatement	(96.8)
Undistributed Operational Unobligated Balances Estimate	(135.0)
United States Marine Corps Adjustments:	
BA 1 Cold Weather High Performance Layering System	+2.0
BA 1 EMI Hardened Fluorescent Stringable Tent Lighting System	+7.0

[in millions of dollars]—Continued

BA 1 Marine Air Traffic Control and Landing System	+9.0
BA 1 Maritime Prepositioning Reconstitution	+9.9
BA 1 Redesignation / Establishment of Unnecessary Command Structures	(5.9)
BA 1 Unfunded Requirements in Depot Maintenance	+40.1
BA 3 Formal School Support	+8.6
BA 3 Recruit Training Support	+2.4
BA 3 Training Support Requirements	+25.0
Undistributed Operational Unobligated Balances	(3.0)
Department of the Air Force Adjustments:	
BA 1 B–52 Attrition Reserve	+49.8
BA 1 Counter Space Operations	(10.0)
BA 1 MBU–20/P Oxygen Mask with Lights	+2.0
BA 1 Nevada Test and Training Range / Utah Test and Training Range	+8.0
BA 1 Unjustified Transformational Efficiencies	+70.0
BA 3 Euro NATO Jet Pilot Training	(10.0)
BA 3 Initial Flight Screening	(5.0)
BA 3 National Space Center Study	+2.0
BA 4 Administration—General Reduction	(10.0)
BA 4 Air Force Manufacturing Technical Assistance Production	+4.0
BA 4 Unjustified Growth	(115.0)
Undistributed Executive General Schedule	(180.0)
Undistributed Other Contracts—Excessive Growth	(50.0)
Undistributed Ranch Hand Data	+0.9
Defense-Wide Activities Adjustments:	
BA 1 JCS—Excessive Growth	(10.0)
BA 4 Capital Security Cost Share	(33.0)
BA 4 Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities (CMTA)	+15.0
BA 4 Kids Voting Pilot Program	+0.2
BA 4 Meals Ready to Eat Reserve	+5.0
BA 4 Port of Corpus Christi Seaport Infrastructure	+5.0
BA 4 Procurement Technical Assistance Program	+6.8
BA 4 Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)	+30.0
BA 4 Starbase	+1.0
BA 4 WHS Excessive Growth	(14.0)
Undistributed Cold War Medal	+2.0
Undistributed DOD Supplementary Impact Aid	+50.0
Undistributed DOD Supplementary Impact Aid—Force Structure/Relocation	+15.0
Undistributed Operational Unobligated Balances Estimate	(272.1)
Undistributed Ranch Hand Data	+0.2

Army Knowledge Online Disaster Recovery

The budget request contained $70.8 million for the Army Knowledge Management program.

The Knowledge Management program is an enterprise wide program that will transform the Army into a network-centric, knowledge-based force. An essential part of this effort is the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) Disaster Recovery initiative, which serves as the communications center for AKO Disaster Recovery operations throughout the Army.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $74.3 million for the Knowledge Management program, an increase of $3.5 million in operation and maintenance for the Army to upgrade the AKO Disaster Recovery operation.

Capital Security Cost Share

The budget request contained $126.7 million for capital security cost share.

The committee notes that a November 2004 Government Accountability Office report estimated the cost share for the Department of Defense (DOD) for fiscal year 2007 to be $93.1 million. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that the Secretary of Defense has no accounting of defense personnel stationed in overseas diplomatic facilities and therefore can not reconcile the cost share levied by the Secretary of State. Accordingly, this Act contains a provision (Section 344) that would require the Secretary of Defense to perform an annual accounting of DOD overseas staffing requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends $93.7 million for the Capital Security Cost Share program, a decrease of $33.0 million.

Combat Enhancement Forces and Combat Communications

The budget request contained $603.7 million for Air Force combat enhancement forces and $1.6 billion for combat communications.

The committee notes that most of these critical forces have been operating above maximum surge levels since the beginning of the global war on terrorism and reports continue to reflect a declining trend in the readiness of these forces. The committee strongly believes that special operations forces and weather teams, combat rescue forces, combat control teams, manned reconnaissance platforms, and electronic warfare capabilities are critical defense assets and this decline in readiness must be addressed.

The committee recommends an increase of $40.0 million for combat enhancement forces and an increase of $30.0 million for combat communications.

Homeland Defense Operational Planning System

The budget request contained no funds for operation and maintenance of the California Army National Guard's homeland defense operational planning system (HOPS).

The committee understands HOPS received initial funding in fiscal year 2004 and continued collaboration with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory will further develop the operational capability of HOPS, which provides highly detailed situational awareness that enhances the California Army National Guard's ability to prepare for, and respond to, weapons of mass destruction attacks and to defend facilities critical to the U.S. infrastructure.

The committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million for HOPS.

Maritime Prepositioning Ship Lease Buyout

The budget request contained $35.1 million in the National Defense Sealift Fund to exercise the purchase options on 1 of the 10 remaining maritime prepositioning ships on long- term lease.

The committee is aware of the continuing need for these ships beyond the original 25-year-term and the lifecycle cost savings garnered by exercising the purchase options. The committee recommends exercising the purchase option on all of the 10 remaining maritime prepositioning ships, as soon as possible.

The committee recommends $101.9 million in the National Defense Sealift Fund to exercise the purchase option on 2 of the 10

remaining maritime prepositioning ships on long-term lease, an increase of $66.8 million.

Nationwide Dedicated Fiber Optic Network

The budget request contained no funding for the Nationwide Dedicated Fiber Optic Network (NDFON).

NDFON will provide a dedicated, high speed, high bandwidth fiber optic network backbone to support national guard operations. The committee continues to urge the Department of Defense to complete this network, which showed its value in the national guard's response to Hurricane Katrina. When no cell phones were working on the storm ravaged Gulf Coast, the NDFON backbone provided critical, reliable communications capability.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million in operation and maintenance for the Army National Guard to complete the NDFON nationwide engineering design package.

Navy Marine Corps Intranet

The committee supports the Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI) and commends the Secretary of the Navy for resolving the long standing contract dispute on the NMCI contract. The committee remains concerned, however, about the cost of the contract and the enduring nature of legacy programs that a now mature NMCI was designed to replace. For that reason, the committee cannot support the increased funding contained in the budget request.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $240.5 million in servicewide communications for NMCI, a decrease of $70.0 million.

Port of Corpus Christi

The committee directs the Director of the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment to provide $5.0 million to the Port of Corpus Christi for military seaport infrastructure upgrades.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative

The budget request contained $20.0 million for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI).

The committee expects the secretaries of the military departments to use the authority and funding available through the REPI program to enter into agreements with willing entities to prevent or limit the use of property in the vicinity of a military installation that would impede the mission of that military installation. The committee is pleased by the recent successes of the REPI program at installations such as Fort Carson, and expects the Secretary of the Army to continue to adequately fund the REPI efforts at Fort Carson, which the Army identifies as its highest priority site. The committee also encourages the other services to explore the utilization of this authority at installations such as Whiteman Air Force Base, McChord Air Force Base, Fairchild Air Force Base, and Naval Air Station Whidby.

The committee recommends $50.0 million for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative, an increase of $30.0 million.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams

The budget request contained no funding for additional Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD–CST).

The committee recognizes the value of the Army National Guard's WMD–CST in rapid support of civilian first responders in the event of a chemical, biological, or radiological incident. Now that each state's national guard has a WMD–CST, the committee believes that states possessing obvious targets should be identified for a second team. In that regard, the committee is pleased to note that California has a second team, and believes that New York should have a second team as well.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an additional $9.5 million for the Army National Guard to establish a second WMD–CST in New York.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Fuel Tank Replacement at Point Loma, California

The committee is concerned about the fuel tank leakage at the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) Fuel Storage Point (DFSP) at Naval Base Point Loma, California. Data from recent monitoring of the ground soil indicate that the leakage is more extensive than originally estimated. In addition to ongoing mitigation efforts, the committee is aware that the DESC has a military construction project in the fiscal year 2008 Future Years Defense Program that would replace all existing bulk storage infrastructure with modern, Department of Defense-standard storage tanks and support equipment. The committee notes that the DFSP is part of the strategic reserve, and its capabilities and readiness are matters of national security. The committee expects the Navy and the DESC to expedite to the furthest extent practicable their clean up actions, and to continue an ongoing dialogue about data, findings, and status with the congressional defense committees and the local community.

Non-thermal Treatment of Asbestos and Asbestos Containing Material

The committee is concerned about the long-term effects of the disposal of asbestos and asbestos containing material (ACM). The committee recognizes the benefits of transforming asbestos and ACM into a non-hazardous material and notes the problems associated with thermal treatment of hazardous waste. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) is currently testing the application of non-thermal treatment processes. The committee encourages the Department to continue its exploration of non-thermal asbestos technology and to consider its use when treating asbestos or ACM at DOD installations.

Report on Uranium Located in Gore, Oklahoma

The committee acknowledges that since completion of work in 1993, 1.5 million pounds (approximately 1,200 barrels) of U.S. Government-provided uranium is being stored at the former Sequoyah Fuels Corporation site located in Gore, Oklahoma. This site was

used to convert DU6 to DU4 for use by the Army in anti-tank ammunition. The storage of this uranium at the Gore, Oklahoma, site may impede the efforts to decontaminate and decommission the facility.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to work in conjunction with the Secretary of Energy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services no later than six months after the enactment of this Act that would identify whether a remediation plan is necessary regarding the uranium located in Gore, Oklahoma, and, if so, the plans for remediation.

Site Assessment of Former World War II Ordnance Manufacturing Facility, Rosemount, Minnesota

The committee is aware that the United States Army Corps of Engineers recently completed a preliminary assessment of property in Rosemount, Minnesota. The property, once the site of an ordnance manufacturing facility (Gopher Ordnance Works), is now owned by the University of Minnesota. The committee notes that one potential next action in this environmental cleanup process is for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a site inspection of the property. The committee is interested in the expeditious resolution of this matter, and therefore requests the Secretary of the Army to initiate the next action in the process. Furthermore, the committee expects the Secretary to continue an ongoing dialogue about data, findings, and status with the congressional defense committees and the local community.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ISSUES

Information Technology Overview

The committee remains deeply concerned with information technology (IT) development, procurement, and management across the Department of Defense (DOD). The committee recognizes the challenges of building a fully integrated, secure, reliable system for a world-wide deployable military force. The committee also recognizes that the challenge is complicated by conflicting user requirements and a decentralized procurement system. In many ways, the Department's IT difficulties are a subset of DOD's larger acquisition challenges. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the committee believes that too many of the Department's IT programs are poorly managed and would benefit from increased scrutiny and a new way of doing business.

The committee supports the Department's broad goal of net centric operations, but is troubled by the procurement history of the Global Information Grid, the backbone of net centric operations. The committee notes the findings of the Government Accountability Office report "DOD Management Approach and Processes Not Well-Suited to Support Development of Global Information Grid," dated January 30, 2006. This report clearly describes the great risk of attempting to build an enterprise-wide system for which no one entity is in charge and for which no one can enforce operational or investment decisions.

For these reasons, the committee believes a prudent pause in selected IT programs is in order to allow the broader development of the Global Information Grid to progress. In that way, spending on these systems of the future can be more precisely directed to the reality of a more mature GIG backbone, resulting in greater efficiency and more rapid deployment of new systems. To that end, the committee has recommended funding reductions elsewhere in this report in several programs.

Similarly, the committee has recommended legislation that would require new business systems to come swiftly to fruition or lose funding. The committee believes that this change, along with other, broader acquisition initiatives recommended by the committee, will begin to realize greater efficiencies in DOD information technology programs. The committee believes that information technology is one of the critical elements that make our military forces as lethal as they are—but for almost $31 billion, we must do better.

Business Transformation Agency and Enterprise Risk Assessment Model

The committee is heartened by the Deputy Secretary of Defense's decision to create the Business Transformation Agency (BTA), and will monitor its activities closely to ensure it adds value to the management of enterprise-wide business programs. Far too often, information technology (IT) programs are created with great promise, only to fall victim to the impossible goal of perfection. The result: expensive new programs drag on for years, not realizing their potential, while the legacy systems they were designed to replace continue to consume operation and maintenance dollars.

To that end, the committee also supports the recently announced Enterprise Risk Assessment Model (ERAM), which promises to speed the delivery of DOD wide business systems and provide streamlined execution of programs. The committee applauds these initiatives and urges the Secretary of Defense to support these new enterprises.

READINESS ISSUES

Air Force Transformation

The committee is aware that the Air Force has initiated a transformation plan in an effort to modernize and recapitalize the force structure by focusing on three major areas: streamlining the organizational structure, incorporating process efficiencies, and continuing force structure reductions to become a more lethal, agile, and balanced total force. Although not clearly justified, the fiscal year 2007 operation and maintenance budget request reflects a $945.0 million reduction due to efficiencies that the Air Force anticipates reaping through transformation. The committee is aware of declining trends in readiness, and is concerned that these trends will continue to decline as a result of this swift move to organizational change.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2007, describ-

ing transformational initiatives, evaluating the impact of these changes on unit-level readiness, detailing force structure realignments and reductions, and accounting actual cost savings accrued through the transformational initiatives.

Army Logistics Modernization

The committee is encouraged by the Army's efforts to transform its logistics processes and is interested in the potential of the Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) to streamline logistics and improve financial management. However, a June 2005 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), *Army Depot Maintenance: Ineffective Oversight of Depot Maintenance Operations and Systems Implementation Efforts*, describes the problems associated with the implementation of LMP at Tobyhanna Army Depot. The committee is concerned with these findings and directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2006, on the status of the LMP deficiencies outlined in GAO's report.

Base Operating Support and Facilities Recapitalization Budget Shortfalls

In the committee report (H. Rept. 109–89) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee expressed concern that shortfalls in base operating support (BOS) budgets at U.S. military installations were causing the services to consider a decrease in basic services such as child care, dining hall operations, and facilities management activities. As such, the committee urged the Department of Defense (DOD) to fully fund and execute BOS sustainment, and facilities recapitalization accounts.

Despite this level of congressional interest in and commitment to BOS and facilities recapitalization accounts, the fiscal year 2007 budget request once again contains severe shortfalls in these areas. For instance, Army BOS budgets are underfunded by at least $1.9 billion, Army National Guard and Reserve BOS budgets are underfunded by more than $360.0 million, and Air Force BOS budgets are underfunded by more than $250.0 million.

In general, BOS requirements are "must pay" bills, failure to fully fund these accounts will result in a decrease in base services, such as shortened hours at dining facilities, elimination of recreational activities, or increased fees for morale, welfare, and recreation activities. While DOD leaders have expressed their intent to transfer funds into these accounts during the fiscal year, this approach is a haphazard manner of managing budget accounts that are significant both in size and impact on personnel.

In addition to the Department's general failure to support BOS requirements, analysis of facilities restoration, and modernization budgets indicates that the services have essentially ceased to fund these accounts.

The services have justified their actions, in part, by citing DOD models for facilities sustainment and recapitalization which show facilities "recap rates" that are below DOD targets. Unfortunately, these indicators were skewed by the impact of base closure activi-

ties and funding to rebuild after natural disasters. Nevertheless, these results, which effectively overstate the level of funding provided to the general inventory of facilities, have been used to justify severe decreases in restoration and modernization accounts. The committee is greatly concerned with this misapplication of facilities management model results.

After decades of failing to fund facilities construction, sustainment, restoration, and modernization budgets, the Department's recent efforts to ensure that its facilities are properly maintained over their lifecycles is "one step forward". Unfortunately, budget requests that virtually eliminate facilities restoration and modernization funding, such as the fiscal year 2007 request, represent "two steps backward".

This "pause" in restoration and modernization budgets will be difficult to reverse in the current budget environment, likely resulting in an entire generation of facilities passing through mid-lifecycle periods without renovations required to maintain the ability to support military requirements.

The committee urges the service secretaries to increase funding for facilities restoration and modernization in future budget requests. Supporting such requirements is critical to extending the useful lifecycle of DOD facilities while maintaining quality work and living environments.

In general, the committee is greatly concerned by the direction of the Department's requests for installation operation and management budgets. If the Department continues to fail to fund these accounts, there will be substantial negative impacts on both military readiness and quality of life. As such, the committee urges DOD leadership to renew its commitment to installations management budgets by fully funding BOS sustainment, restoration, and modernization accounts in current and future fiscal years.

Beryllium Supply Industrial Base

The Department of Defense (DOD) issued a report in May 2004, at the direction of Congress, concluding that the strategic and critical metal, beryllium, plays a key role in systems that support the transformational armed services. This report also noted that the domestic supply of beryllium is in danger of being depleted because the only domestic supplier has closed its primary metal production facility.

A total of $10.8 million was appropriated by congress during the past two years, through the Defense Production Act purchases for the design and construction of a new beryllium production plant. In order to complete the timely construction of the plant, the committee supports the $7.5 million in the President's request for the Beryllium Supply Industrial Base Project.

Depot Maintenance Strategy and Implementation Plans

The committee notes that in fiscal year 2005 the Air Force's three air logistics centers exceeded scheduled aircraft production, reduced costs, achieved the highest ever on-time delivery record, and improved overall quality of work. The committee believes that the implementation of the 2002 Air Force Depot Maintenance Mas-

ter Strategy was a driving factor in this transformational success and commends the Air Force for these achievements.

Furthermore, the committee notes that despite the direction in the committee report (H. Rept. 108–106) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, the Secretary of Defense has not developed a comprehensive, results-oriented management plan to guide future service depot maintenance and has not provided a framework that assures the long-term viability of the depot system. The committee believes that it is essential that the Secretary build upon past strategic planning efforts, including the recent successes generated by implementation of the Air Force's Depot Maintenance Master Strategy, to help guide future service depot maintenance. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary to develop an overarching depot maintenance strategy for the department and to submit a report on this strategy, by March 1, 2007, to the congressional defense committees. This report, at a minimum, shall include:

(1) An assessment of the extent to which current facilities will continue to be used;

(2) An assessment of the extent to which the appropriate work is being performed in the depots to maintain core capability;

(3) Future planning for core capability and the identification of workloads by depot and commodity group that are currently being performed in the depots;

(4) Current workforce breakdown and a personnel requirements strategy for maintaining the required workforce;

(5) Planned equipment and facility improvements and the associated funding stream, by depot with distinction made for that which is planned as a replacement and that which will provide capability for a new system;

(6) A specification of statutory, regulatory or operational impediments, if any, to achieving a strategy that enables a capital investment in facilities, equipment, processes and personnel of an amount not less than six percent of the actual total revenue; and

(7) A description of the benchmarks established by each depot for capital investment and the relations of the benchmarks to applicable performance methods used in the private sector.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to evaluate this report and provide comment and analysis to the congressional defense committees no later than 90 days after the Secretary of Defense submits the report.

High Altitude Aviation Training

The committee is aware that a portion of non-hostile losses of Army rotary winged aircraft in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi freedom are related to operations in high elevations and mountainous terrain. The committee believes that high altitude aviation training can reduce the number of the accidents by ensuring that crews are properly trained and current in the procedures for operating in such a challenging environment. Therefore, the committee requests the Secretary of the Army provide a report

on high altitude aviation training to the congressional defense committees by December 15, 2006. The report should include:

(1) The current location and type of high altitude training, to include the percentage of pilots who receive such training on an annual basis at each location and the types of aircraft used in such training;

(2) The number and type of helicopters required to provide the high altitude aviation training needed to sustain the war strategies contained in the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review, assuming that priority for such training is given to commanders, instructor pilots, aviation safety officers, and deploying units; and

(3) A thorough evaluation of the accident rates for deployed Army helicopter pilots who received high altitude training and deployed helicopter pilots who did not receive such training, including the number of accidents related to power management, using high and low estimates and the number of accidents involving combat and non-combat environments.

National Space Studies Center Study

The committee is well aware of the increasing reliance on space to support both our warfighters and our global economy and believes that it is imperative to have a comprehensive understanding of how dependence on space assets, both military and commercial, can impact U.S. national security and economic security. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, through the National Space Studies Center, to expand ongoing efforts to assess the value of space contributions with emphasis on the United States dependence on space, innovative ideas contributing to ensuring freedom of action in space, and integration of all space forces.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 301—Operation and Maintenance Funding

This section would authorize $129.8 billion in operation and maintenance funding for the military departments and defense-wide activities.

Section 302—Working Capital Funds

This section would authorize $2.6 billion for working capital funds of the Department of Defense and the National Defense Sealift Fund.

Section 303—Other Department of Defense Programs

This section would authorize $22.4 billion for other Department of Defense Programs for (1) the Defense Health Program; (2) Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction; (3) Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide; and (4) the Defense Inspector General.

SUBTITLE B—ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

Section 311—Revision of Requirement for Unexploded Ordnance Program Manager

This section would rescind the authority extended to the Secretary of Defense to delegate the unexploded ordnance program manager position to one of the military departments. This section would also add research to the list of duties for this position.

Section 312—Identification and Monitoring of Military Munitions Disposal Sites in Ocean Waters Extending From United States Coast to Outer Boundary of Outer Continental Shelf

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to identify, research, monitor, and provide navigational and safety information on conventional and chemical military munitions disposal sites in the ocean waters that extend from the United States coast to the outer boundary of the outer continental shelf. Specifically, it would require the Secretary to review historical records to determine the number and probable locations of disposal sites, the size of these sites, and the types and quantities of military munitions disposed of at these sites. The Secretary shall release periodically to the public and submit annually to Congress the information obtained in this review. This section would also require the Secretary to cooperate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to inform those who use the ocean environment of known or potential hazards. Finally, this section would require the Secretary to conduct research on the effects of military munitions, and to monitor certain disposal sites to recognize and track potential contamination.

Section 313—Reimbursement of Environmental Protection Agency for Certain Costs in Connection With Moses Lake Wellfield Superfund Site, Moses Lake, Washington

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than $111,114.03 to the Moses Lake Wellfield Superfund Site, 10–6J Special Account, to reimburse the Environmental Protection Agency for costs incurred in overseeing a remedial investigation and feasibility study performed by the Department of the Army.

Section 314—Funding of Cooperative Agreements Under Environmental Restoration Program

This section would amend section 2701(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to allow cooperative agreements entered into for environmental restoration at defense facilities to extend beyond the present two-year limitation when the agreements are funded out of either the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 or the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005.

Section 315—Analysis and Report Regarding Contamination and Remediation Responsibility for Norwalk Defense Fuel Supply Point, Norwalk, California

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to report to Congress not later than January 30, 2007, on matters relating to contamination and remediation of property at the Norwalk Defense Fuel Supply Point in Norwalk, California. This section would also prohibit the Secretary from conveying the property by public auction before pursuing a fair market value transfer of the property to the city of Norwalk, submitting the report required, and providing an explanation of why efforts to transfer the property to the city have not been successful.

SUBTITLE C—WORKPLACE AND DEPOT ISSUES

Section 321—Extension of Exclusion of Certain Expenditures From Percentage Limitation on Contracting for Depot-Level Maintenance

This section would extend for five years the authority to exclude amounts expended for the performance of depot-level maintenance and repair workload by non-federal government personnel at a Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence from the percentage limitation in section 2466(a) of title 10, United States Code, if the personnel performing the work are provided pursuant to a public-private partnership.

Section 322—Minimum Capital Investment for Air Force Depots

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to invest a minimum of six percent of the total revenue of the Air Force depots in the capital investment budget to improve or sustain depot maintenance facilities, equipment, or processes.

Section 323—Extension of Temporary Authority for Contractor Performance of Security Guard Functions

This section would amend subsection 332(c) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314) to extend the temporary authority to contract for increased performance of security guard functions. The authority would expire at the end of fiscal year 2008. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by February 1, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services detailing progress towards implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office report entitled, "Army's Guard Program Requires Greater Oversight and Reassessment of Acquisition Approach." The extension of authority granted in this section would not be effective until the report is submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Section 331—Report on Nuclear Attack Submarine Depot Maintenance

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2007, on criteria used when a nuclear attack submarine is sent for maintenance to a facility other than a facility located at the homeport of the submarine.

Section 332—Report on Navy Fleet Response Plan

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2006, on the Navy Fleet Response Plan. The committee expects the report would include assessments from senior enlisted officers, for example chief engineers and command master chiefs, who served on aircraft carriers, destroyers and cruisers that participated in the Fleet Response Plan regarding the following:

(1) material condition of the ship;
(2) maintenance of the ship;
(3) en-route training;
(4) professional development training available on the ship;
(5) combat skill training;
(6) personnel assignments and manning;
(7) retention of personnel; and
(8) suggestions for improvement.

This section would also require the Comptroller General to submit a review of the Secretary of the Navy report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services that includes a recommendation on the extension of the Fleet Response Plan to expeditionary strike groups by March 15, 2007. Finally, this section would postpone the expansion of the Fleet Response Plan beyond the carrier strike groups until October 1, 2007.

The committee has concerns regarding expansion of the Fleet Response Plan to other ships beyond those in a carrier strike group. The committee notes the Navy has neither fully tested and evaluated the Fleet Response Plan nor formally implemented the required operational, training and personnel directives to manage this program.

Section 333—Report on Navy Surface Ship Rotational Crew Programs

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2007, on ship rotational crew experiments. This section would also require the Comptroller General to submit an assessment of the Secretary of Navy's report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by July 15, 2007.

This section would further require the Director of the Congressional Budget Office to submit a report to the Senate Committee

on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services that examines long-term benefits and costs of surface ship crew rotational programs by July 15, 2007. Finally, this section would postpone the implementation of any new surface ship rotational crew experiment or program until October 1, 2009.

The committee is concerned about the expansion of the surface ship rotation crew program formally known as Sea Swap to other surface ships. Potential disadvantages of Sea Swap include extensive wear and tear on the deployed ship due to a lengthy period of time at sea, reduced sense of crew ownership of a given ship, reduced opportunities for transit port calls and a negative impact on crew morale and retention.

Section 334—Report on Army Live-Fire Ranges in Hawaii

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to Congress by March 1, 2007, on the adequacy of live-fire training facilities in the state of Hawaii in relation to current and future training requirements, and plans for modifications or additions to the live-fire training infrastructure in Hawaii.

Section 335—Comptroller General Report on Joint Standards and Protocols for Access Control Systems at Department of Defense Installations

This section would require the Comptroller General to submit a report to the Senate Committee Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within one year of enactment of this Act, on joint standards and protocols for access control systems at Department of Defense (DOD) installations. The report would contain an assessment of whether the establishment of joint standards and protocols for access control at DOD installations would improve access control across all installations by providing greater consistency and improved force protection.

Section 336—Report on Personnel Security Investigations for Industry and National Industrial Security Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit, within 90 days of enactment, a report on the future requirements of the Department of Defense with respect to the Personnel Security Investigations for Industry and the National Security Investigations for Industry Security Program of the Defense Security Service. The report would be delivered to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

This report would include an accounting of clearance investigations completed, the number of each type of clearance granted, the unit cost of each clearance granted, the unit cost to the Department of Defense of each security clearance granted, the amount of any fee or surcharge paid by the Office of Personnel Management as a result of conducting a personnel security clearance investigation, a description of the procedures used to estimate future investigations to be performed, and a plan for meeting increased demand of clearances. It would also require subsequent semi-annual reports on future funding requirements, backlog size, and progress toward meet-

ing implemented changes in the investigation process. Lastly, it would require the Government Accountability Office to examine the Department's plan and to conduct an independent assessment after the initial report is submitted by the Department of Defense.

The Committee recommends that the Office of Management and Budget further open and extend its review and reform efforts for the security clearance process to include the appropriate external expert sources such as defense contractors, academic institutions, workforce providers, and research and development organizations to provide intelligence and resources to assist in the development of a new clear human capital management system, as current process does not fully address the needs and impacts of the institutions and organizations outside of the federal government and related agencies.

The committee is disappointed by an announcement that the Defense Security Service has suspended the processing of new clearances and is concerned about the potential impact on national security and the defense industrial base. The committee is concerned by the Defense Security Service's failure to warn Congress of this failure in advance so that the problem might have been averted. The committee remains committed to finding a solution to the problem of clearance investigations as soon as possible.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 341—Department of Defense Strategic Policy on Prepositioning of Materiel and Equipment

This section would amend chapter 131 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a comprehensive approach to Department of Defense (DOD) prepositioning programs. This section would also limit the diversion of materiel and equipment from prepositioned stocks except for the purpose of supporting a contingency operation, or in accordance with a change to the prepositioning policy required under this section. This section would require the Secretary to notify the congressional defense committees before implementing or changing the prepositioning policy. Finally, this section would require the Secretary to establish the prepositioning policy within six months after the enactment of this Act.

The committee recognizes that prepositioned materiel offers significant strategic flexibility, as demonstrated in Operation Iraqi Freedom. The committee is concerned, however, that there is a lack of clear DOD policy to guide the prepositioning programs of the services. Furthermore, the committee notes that the Secretary of Defense has failed to report on DOD prepositioned equipment and materiel as required in section 1046 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375).

Additionally, the committee is discouraged by recent decisions regarding Army prepositioned stocks. For example, the Army recently programmed the download of an entire brigade set from its afloat prepositioned combat capability. Furthermore, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) testified before the Subcommittees on Readiness and Tactical Air and Land Forces on March 30, 2006, that the Army is making plans to reduce its contractor workforce

in Charleston, South Carolina, where it performs the maintenance on its afloat stocks. GAO also noted that the Army has a large military construction project well underway at a site in Italy, but the Army's draft prepositioning strategy identifies no significant prepositioning mission in Europe. The committee believes these recent changes to the Army prepositioning program, together with the continued challenge of maintaining the combat capability of the Army prepositioned stocks in Korea and Southwest Asia, contribute to a severe underinvestment in these assets.

Section 342—Authority to Make Department of Defense Horses Available for Adoption at End of Useful Working Life

This section would amend section 2583 of title 10, United States Code to include horses owned by the Department of Defense. The committee notes that currently private adoption of caisson horses from the 1st Battalion, 3rd United States Infantry Regiment is prohibited. The committee notes the contributions of these animals and their service to the public good.

Section 343—Sale and Use of Proceeds of Recyclable Munitions Materials

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a separate program to sell recyclable munitions materials resulting from the demilitarization of conventional military munitions such as brass, scrap metal, propellants, and explosives. Furthermore, this section would credit the proceeds from the sales to the funds available to the Army for reclamation, recycling, and reuse of conventional military munitions. This process would be consistent with the Solid Waste Disposal Act, commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations.

Section 344—Capital Security Cost Sharing

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to perform an annual accounting of Department of Defense (DOD) overseas staffing requirements in order to reconcile cost-sharing fees levied by the Secretary of State, in accordance with section 629(e)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447).

Section 345—Prioritization of Funds Within Navy Mission Operations, Ship Maintenance, Combat Support Forces, and Weapons System Support

This section would require the Secretary of Navy to ensure that 100 percent of the requirements for steaming days per quarter for deployed and non-deployed ship operations and 100 percent of the projected ship and air depot maintenance workload are funded before funds appropriated to the Department of Navy for operation and maintenance may be expended for the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command. This section would also require the Secretary of Navy to submit a report with the annual budget request that certifies these requirements are fully funded.

The committee is aware that the Department of Navy has funded ship and air operations and depot maintenance below the oper-

ational requirements. For example, ship operation funding for deployed ships was funded at 71 percent of the requirement. Accordingly, carrier strike groups and expeditionary strike groups will be unable to fully execute missions in their assigned area of responsibility.

Against this backdrop, the committee has learned that the Department of Navy has expanded its role and function to ground and river combat missions. The Navy Expeditionary Combat Command was established on January 13, 2006, in order to expand the Navy's capabilities for participating in the global war on terrorism. The Navy will deploy Riverine Group 1 to patrol the waterways of Baghdad, Iraq in 2007. At the moment, these sailors have no boats, no manuals, and no past mission to draw experience from before they engage in combat operations.

While the committee understands the Department of Navy's desire to expand its role from the sea to the river and land, we have concerns that the traditional role and mission of the Navy is not being adequately funded.

Section 346—Prioritization of Funds Within Army Reconstitution and Transformation

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to fully fund in each fiscal year after fiscal year 2007 the reset of equipment used in the global war on terrorism, the fulfillment of equipment requirements for units transforming to modularity, and the reconstitution of prepositioned stocks. This section would require the Secretary to submit a report to the congressional defense committees at the time the budget request is transmitted to Congress. This report would provide information on the funding priorities described in this section and would be required annually until the requirements of these priorities are met. This section would also limit to $2.85 billion the funds to be appropriated in any fiscal year after fiscal year 2007 for the Future Combat Systems (FCS) until the funding priorities described in this section are met in that fiscal year. If the Army does not meet this requirement, this section would require funds that were not expended for FCS to be used for the identified funding priorities.

For the purposes of this section, the requirements of the identified funding priorities shall be based on the following guidelines. The Army has testified, based on equipment combat losses and battle damage, that the amount needed in fiscal year 2006 to repair, recapitalize, and replace equipment used in the global war on terrorism is $13.5 billion. The committee is also aware that a recent cost estimate to payback equipment to the reserve component in accordance with Department of Defense Directive 1225.6 is $4.8 billion. The committee assumes that the current use of equipment in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom will continue at the same level as experienced in fiscal year 2006. Therefore, the committee calculates that at least $72.3 billion over the fiscal year 2008 Future Years Defense Program would be required to adequately fund equipment reset in both the active and reserve components.

The committee considers the equipment requirements for units transforming to modularity to be those that were described in the Modular Force Initiative report submitted to Congress in March

2006. Additionally, the committee expects the Army to include the procurement of M1A2 Abrams SEP tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicle A3s in the funding requirements for modularity. The cost estimate for equipment requirements for modularity stated in this section includes this additional requirement.

The committee also considers the requirement for the reconstitution of Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) to be consistent with the materiel configuration outlined in APS Strategy 2012 or a subsequent strategy created in accordance with section 2229 of title 10, United States Code, a section added to title 10 in another section of this Act.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee continues to believe that the manpower levels in the budget request for the active components of the Army and the Marine Corps are too low for the requirements placed on those services by the national security strategy. Beginning with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, as passed by the House of Representatives, the committee has recommended active end strength levels, especially for the Army, greater than those requested. Similarly, the committee's recommendations for fiscal year 2007 increase the active Army end strength by six percent, and the Marine Corps end strength by nearly three percent above the budget request. In recognition of the integral roles and missions performed by the reserve components, the committee commends and supports the decision by the Secretary of the Army and the chief of staff of the Army to request an Army National Guard end strength of 350,000, and recommends an increase of $789.0 million in Army National Guard personnel, operations and maintenance, defense health and procurement accounts to support the Army leadership's request.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACTIVE FORCES

Section 401—End Strengths for Active Forces

This section would authorize the following end strengths for active duty personnel of the armed forces as of September 30, 2007:

Service	FY 2006 authorized	FY 2007		Change from	
		Request	Committee recommendation	FY 2007 request	FY 2006 authorized
Army	512,400	482,400	512,400	30,000	0
Navy	352,700	340,700	340,700	0	−12,000
USMC	179,000	175,000	180,000	5,000	1,000
Air Force	357,400	334,200	334,200	0	−23,200
DOD	1,401,500	1,332,300	1,367,300	35,000	−34,200

The authorizations contained in this section for the Army and Marine Corps exceed by 30,000 and 5,000 respectively the end

strengths for those services requested in the budget because the committee does not believe that the budget request provided adequate manning levels for the Army and Marine Corps. Additional funding for these increases is provided in title XV of the bill.

Section 402—Revision in Permanent Active Duty End Strength Minimum Levels

This section would establish new minimum active duty end strengths for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force as of September 30, 2007. The committee recommends 504,400 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Army. The minimum strengths of the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force are identical to the committee recommendations for those services shown in section 401.

Section 403—Additional Authority for Increases of Army and Marine Corps Active Duty End Strengths for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009

This section would authorize additional increases of active duty end strength for the Army and for the Marine Corps in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 above the strengths authorized for those services in fiscal year 2007. Over the two-year period, the Army would be authorized to increase active duty end strength up to a total of 532,400, and the Marine Corps would be authorized to increase active duty end strength to 184,000.

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE FORCES

Section 411—End Strengths for Selected Reserve

This section would authorize the following end strengths for selected reserve personnel, including the end strength for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves, as of September 30, 2007:

Service	FY 2006 authorized	FY 2007		Change from	
		Request	Committee recommendation	FY 2007 request	FY 2006 authorized
Army National Guard	350,000	350,000	350,000	0	0
Army Reserve	205,000	200,000	200,000	0	−5,000
Navy Reserve	73,100	71,300	71,300	0	−1,800
Marine Corps Reserve	39,600	39,600	39,600	0	0
Air National Guard	106,800	107,000	107,000	0	200
Air Force Reserve	74,000	74,900	74,900	0	900
DOD Total	848,500	842,800	842,800	0	−5,700
Coast Guard Reserve	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0

The committee notes that subsequent to the receipt of the budget request, which proposed a fiscal year 2007 end strength for the Army National Guard of 332,900, the Secretary of Defense submitted a revised Army National Guard end strength authorization of 350,000 for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommendation supports that higher authorization and provides the required additional funding of $471.0 million in the authorizations of appropriations for military personnel, operations and maintenance and defense health. Title I of this Act also recommends an additional

$318.0 million for Army National Guard procurement to support the recommended end strength.

Section 412—End Strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in Support of the Reserve Components

This section would authorize the following end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves as of September 30, 2007:

Service	FY 2006 authorized	FY 2007		Change from	
		Request	Committee recommendation	FY 2007 request	FY 2006 authorized
Army National Guard	27,396	27,441	28,165	724	769
Army Reserve	15,270	15,416	15,416	0	146
Naval Reserve	13,392	12,564	12,564	0	−828
Marine Corps Reserve	2,261	2,261	2,261	0	0
Air National Guard	13,123	13,206	13,291	85	168
Air Force Reserve	2,290	2,707	2,707	0	417
DOD Total	73,732	73,595	74,404	809	672

The committee's recommendation in section 411 would support the Secretary of Defense's revised request for an end strength higher than what was initially requested for fiscal year 2007 for the Army National Guard. Consistent with that recommendation, the committee also recommends an increase in the end strength of Army National Guard personnel on active duty in support of that component. Furthermore, the committee recommends an increase of 85 Air National Guard personnel to improve the capability of the E–8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS) to support the combatant commanders. In title XV of this Act, the committee recommends the funding for this Air National Guard increase.

Section 413—End Strengths for Military Technicians (Dual Status)

This section would authorize the following end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as of September 30, 2007:

Service	FY 2006 authorized (floor)	FY 2007		Change from	
		Request	Committee recommendation (floor)	FY 2007 request	FY 2006 authorized
Army National Guard	25,563	26,050	27,615	1,565	2,052
Army Reserve	7,649	7,912	7,912	0	263
Air National Guard	22,971	23,255	23,255	0	284
Air Force Reserve	9,852	10,124	10,124	0	272
DOD Total	66,035	67,341	68,906	1,565	2,871

The committee's recommendation in section 411 would support the Secretary of Defense's revised request for an end strength higher than what was initially requested for fiscal year 2007 for the Army National Guard. Consistent with that recommendation, the committee also recommends an increase in the end strength of Army National Guard military technicians (dual status). The committee's recommendation would provide for a 4.3 percent growth in the strength of military technicians above the levels authorized in fiscal year 2006.

Section 414—Fiscal Year 2007 Limitation on Number of Non-Dual Status Technicians

This section would establish the maximum end strengths for the reserve components of the Army and Air Force for non-dual status technicians as of September 30, 2007:

Service	FY 2005 authorized	FY 2006		Change from	
		Request	Committee recommendation	FY 2006 request	FY 2005 authorized
Army National Guard	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Army Reserve695	595	595	595	0	−100
Air National Guard	350	350	350	0	0
Air Force Reserve	90	90	90	0	0
DOD Total	2,735	2,635	2,635	0	−100

Section 415—Maximum Number of Reserve Personnel Authorized To Be on Active Duty for Operational Support

This section would authorize, as required by section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, the maximum number of reserve component personnel who may be on active duty or full-time national guard duty during fiscal year 2007 to provide operational support. The personnel authorized here do not count against the end strengths authorized by sections 401 or 412.

Service	FY 2006 authorized	FY 2007		Change from	
		Request	Committee recommendation	FY 2007 request	FY 2006 authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Naval Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

SUBTITLE C—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 421—Military Personnel

This section would authorize $1,098.2 million to be appropriated for military personnel. This authorization of appropriations reflects both reductions and increases to the budget request for military personnel that are itemized below:

Military personnel

	Amount (in thousands of dollars)
H411 ARNG: Restore funding to support 350,000 end strength	189,000
H411 ARNG: Restore TRICARE accrual funding	62,000
H601 Additional 0.5% basic pay raise	300,000
H615 Expanded eligibility of dental officers for special pay	4,000
H623: Incentives for high-demand, low density skills	5,000
H632 Ship second privately owned vehicle to non-foreign overseas areas	30,000
Army: Recruiting and retention bonuses	100,000
Army: Expanded Army early commissioning program (Skelton)	3,500
USAR: Army-wide office basic course funding	39,200

Military personnel—Continued

	Amount (in thousands of dollars)
Navy: Deferred PCS (CNO UFR)	100,000
Air Guard: Recruiting and retention bonuses	59,000
Leg. proposal not adopted: Extend basic pay table to 40 years of service	−4,000
Targeted pay raise savings due to 0.5% basic pay increase	−5,000
Unexpended MILPERS balances	−1,839,000

Section 422—Armed Forces Retirement Home

This section would authorize $54.8 million to be appropriated for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home during fiscal year 2007.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

OVERVIEW

The committee's recommendations reflect heavily the views and issues raised by servicemembers to committee Members and staff during oversight visits in the United States, in the combat zones of Southwest Asia, and across the world. Furthermore, the recommendations in this title represent the committee's continuing commitment to support the dedicated, exceptional Americans who serve in the armed forces. The committee recognizes that the active duty, national guard, and reserve members serving today are performing superbly, notwithstanding the many stresses of the global war on terrorism. The committee trusts that the recommendations made here will help to relieve some of that stress and also recognize the significant sacrifices that take place each day in the lives of the men and women who serve in uniform, and in the lives of the families that support them.

A major focus of this title involves not only servicemembers who have been wounded or injured, but also the surviving family members of those who have died or been seriously injured in service. Such focus continues the committee's initiatives enacted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) to improve programs that directly affect the injured, the wounded and the survivors. Therefore, the committee recommends the following:

(1) The remains of military personnel who die during combat operations or who die of non-combat related injuries in the theater of combat, would be moved by dedicated aircraft, from Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, to the military airfield nearest to the servicemember's place of interment and would be accompanied by military personnel who would render military honors at the destination airfield.

(2) The military services' physical evaluation board (PEB) process would be reformed to address concerns of military members, particularly reserve component members, about the consistency and timeliness of PEB decisions, the ability of members to gain information about PEB procedures, and the rationale supporting board decisions.

(3) The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to provide computer/electronic assistive technology, devices, and tech-

nology services to military personnel who have sustained a severe or debilitating illness or injury while serving in support of a contingency operation and keep those devices after they separate from the military.

The reserve components constitute another major focus of this title. Their roles and responsibilities have changed dramatically since the start of the global war on terrorism and the committee believes it is necessary to adjust existing authorities and create new authorities to better reflect the nation's continuing reliance on the national guard and the reserves. Therefore, the committee recommends:

(1) New authority to enable the mobilization of members of the reserve components to provide assistance in serious natural or manmade disasters.

(2) An extension from 270 days to 365 days the maximum period of mobilization under what is known as the President's Selected Reserve Call-up authority.

(3) New authority that formally authorizes current practices in which full-time national guard and reserve members are performing many additional functions beyond their traditional support to the reserve components. Such additional functions include instructing and training active duty members, Department of Defense civilians and foreign military personnel in the United States.

(4) New authority that would authorize State governors, under title 32, United States Code, to mobilize national guard forces to support operational missions taken at the request of the President or the Secretary of Defense, and to perform training operations and missions assigned by the secretaries of the Army or Air Force.

Finally, in this title, the committee makes recommendations to improve the quality of the service and the quality of life of servicemembers and their families and to recognize that service. Those recommendations include the following:

(1) Supplementary funding, totaling $65.0 million, for local educational agencies that are heavily impacted by the attendance of military dependents or that experience significant increases or decreases in the average daily attendance of military dependent students due to military force structure changes.

(2) Permanent authority for the military services, especially the Army, to reduce from 24 months to 18 months the minimum time-in-grade required for promotion from 1st lieutenant to captain, using an Army example. This authority would assist the military departments in meeting long-term unit and operational requirements.

(3) Improved transition assistance for servicemembers leaving active duty by directing that the Secretary of Defense require attendance at the Department of Labor transition assistance programs of all who had not previously attended.

(4) Authorization of a Cold War Victory Medal that would be issued upon the application of an eligible enlisted member, officer, or warrant officer who served during the Cold War; and the authorization of the award of the Purple Heart to members of the armed forces who died as prisoners of war in captivity,

or who died after captivity due to illness or injury sustained while a prisoner of war.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Academy Language Training

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has placed great emphasis on improving the strategic language posture of the United States. The military academies of the United States are implementing new plans to strengthen their current programs. Accordingly, the committee directs the secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to report on the current state of language programs and the plans for implementing a strategic language development program at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy. In consultation with the superintendents of each academy, the secretaries should provide data on the number of students participating in language training, the languages in which they are participating, levels of proficiency, and language classes offered. In addition, the superintendents should identify their plans for expanding foreign language programs, provide an update on their current implementation of the language initiatives included in the fiscal year 2007 budget request, and describe the costs required for the programs.

The committee directs the Secretaries to submit their plans for the expansion of language programs and the resource requirements to accomplish them to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Closure of Article 32 Investigations in Cases of Sexual Assault or Domestic Violence

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the procedures used in pretrial investigations under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The purpose of the review is to identify additional criteria and factors for inclusion in the Manual for Courts-Martial that would better serve to guide commanders and investigating officers, in cases of sexual assault and domestic violence, in determining when, and to what extent, such Article 32 proceedings should be closed to spectators, the media, and others in order to protect witnesses and victims of crime against inappropriate treatment, intimidation, or embarrassment, or from unwarranted publicity or sensationalism resulting from their role in testifying or providing evidence in the investigation. The review shall be conducted with the particular interests in mind for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence and the unique concerns that may be associated with or accompany their testimony in a public forum, as well as for all other victims and witnesses who may provide less than complete testimony in a public setting due to embarrassment or timidity. In conducting the review, the Secretary should also consider the recommendation made on this matter in the June 2005 "Report of The Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment & Violence at the Military Service Academies" that Congress should amend Title 10 of the U.S. Code regarding Article 32 to explicitly permit commanders to close the hearings to the public.

The Secretary should also consider, in this review, prior precedent regarding the closing of Article 32 proceedings to the public in decisions of the United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, and the Military Departments' Courts of Criminal Appeals. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to present to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services a report on the results of this review and any recommendations for change to the Manual for Courts-Martial no later than April 15, 2007.

Department of the Navy Personal Responsibility and Values: Education and Training Program

The Committee is aware that the Navy's Personal Responsibility and Values: Education and Training (PREVENT) program has enjoyed great success in addressing alcohol and drug abuse issues among new recruits and enlisted sailors between the ages of 18–26. The committee is impressed that the Navy is using the PREVENT program to empower junior members to take responsibility for their lives by making positive choices designed to enhance personal and professional effectiveness. Specifically, the committee notes that the program gives sailors the tools they need to avoid, reduce, or eliminate risky, self-destructive behaviors such as alcohol and substance abuse that adversely impact Navy readiness and performance.

Given the positive outcomes this program has achieved in the lives of sailors and its contributions to readiness and mission performance, the committee urges the Secretary of the Navy to increase funding for this program to ensure that additional Navy personnel have the opportunity to participate. Additionally, the committee recommends that the Secretary extend the benefits of participation in the PREVENT program to enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to study the feasibility of allocating additional funding to the PREVENT program and extending eligibility to Marine Corps personnel.

The committee directs the Secretary to report his findings and recommendations by March 31, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Educational Opportunities in Interagency Coordination at the Military War Colleges

The committee believes that improving interagency coordination is vital to U.S. national security, and that the military war colleges should provide educational opportunities in the area of interagency coordination. The committee commends the Department on the steps it has already taken to incorporate the subject of interagency coordination in its professional educational activities but believes that opportunities may exist to increase the interagency component in those educational activities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, by April 1, 2007, a report on the steps the military war colleges should take to provide educational opportunities in the area of interagency coordination. The report

shall address the advisability of creating faculty positions or chairs in each war college to allow faculty representation from the Department of Justice, the Department of State, the Department of Homeland Security, and agencies under the oversight of the Director of National Intelligence. The report shall include estimates of the cost of implementing the findings of the report.

Joint Advertising, Market Research and Studies

The Joint Advertising, Market Research and Studies (JAMRS) program is the Department of Defense's (DOD) corporate level effort to bolster the effectiveness of the recruiting programs conducted by the military services. Among its principal initiatives is a campaign to build advocacy and support among parents, teachers, and coaches for service to the nation by ensuring that these key influencers of youth have the facts about military service and are able to engage in conversations with youth about serving the nation in the military. The committee has received testimony from a wide range of senior DOD personnel regarding the challenges recruiters face in convincing youth influencers about the value of service to the nation. The committee notes that despite such testimony, the budget request for JAMRS has not increased over the last two years, remaining at $7.0 million. The committee believes that this funding level is insufficient and urges the Secretary of Defense to substantially increase future funding for JAMRS.

Operation of Army Air Ambulance Detachments

The committee understands that the Army will discontinue the operation of the Army air ambulance detachment at Fort Drum, New York, and replace the military capability with a contracted air ambulance service to support only the installation needs. Replacing the military air ambulance capability with a contracted, on-call civilian service could potentially result in reduced aeromedical evacuation capability and responsiveness for on-post emergencies and accidents. Furthermore, the loss of the military air ambulance unit means the end of military support under the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) program. As a result, the region surrounding Fort Drum will face a devastating loss of emergency response capability. Providing at least an equal replacement capability, in a cost-effective manner, will be extremely difficult, because of the relative isolation of the installation and the climatic challenges of the region. Given the potential negative impact on both the installation and the region, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to continue to provide military air ambulance support to the Fort Drum installation, as well as to support to the region surrounding the installation under the MAST program. To evaluate any future decision regarding the continuation of military air ambulance support at Fort Drum, the committee also directs the Secretary of the Army to provide the committee with the following:

(1) The plan for stationing air ambulance detachments at U.S. military installations and the discreet criteria used to determine that stationing;

(2) A report on the cost-effectiveness and changes in medical response factors at other installations where Army air ambu-

lance detachments have been replaced by contracted capabilities; and

(3) A review of the potential contracting out options at Fort Drum, to include, an analysis of the feasibility of an umbrella contract for aeromedical evacuation that provides not only support to Fort Drum, but also to the region.

Permanent Identification Cards for Adult Disabled Children

The committee is concerned by reports that military members with permanently disabled dependent children are required to periodically renew identification cards for their children. This process is especially cumbersome and demanding for elderly parents of adult children who must meet the challenge of the verification process repeatedly over the course of many years. The committee believes that there is an option to develop a procedure to grant permanent identification cards for adult children without significant risk to the integrity of the military identification system. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to study the feasibility of providing discretionary authority to the secretaries concerned to grant permanent military identification cards to adult children of military members when disabilities can be medically validated as permanent and financial support qualification can be assessed as being of indefinite duration.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations by March 31, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Personnel Plan for Linguists

The committee continues to be very concerned about the need to develop a comprehensive plan for better management of both officer and enlisted linguists in the armed forces. The committee believes that current personnel programs fail to provide linguists adequate incentives to achieve their full potential in language and cultural skills and sufficient promotion opportunities within the linguist career path. The committee is particularly concerned that enlisted members are denied promotion opportunities to senior noncommissioned officer grades. The committee believes that the military departments should invest sufficient grade structure in the services' career paths for linguists to allow highly skilled members to compete for promotion within their linguist specialties without feeling that they must either change their specialty to improve their promotion opportunity or remain a linguist and sacrifice their promotion potential. The committee anxiously awaits the Secretary's report on the need for a personnel plan for linguists in the armed forces, required by section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) and trusts that it will address the Committee's concerns about the promotion of linguists.

Process for Restructuring the Army National Guard

The Army's active, reserve, and national guard are integral partners in the sustained success of the "one" Army concept. The committee, therefore, is concerned that force structure changes pro-

posed in December 2005 would have had a profound impact on the national guard if developed without the active participation of, or consultation with, the Army National Guard. The committee strongly believes that any plan to restructure the Army National Guard should be achieved through a transparent and inclusive process. The National Guard Bureau and the Adjutants General should be full partners in the development of Army National Guard transformation plans. The committee urges senior Army leadership, the National Guard Bureau, and the Adjutants General to confer jointly to develop a process to ensure the Army National Guard is properly postured, prepared, and equipped to meet its warfighting requirements, as well as its homeland defense and emergency response requirements.

Social Security Numbers on Military Identification Cards

The committee is aware that many service members are concerned that the inclusion of their social security numbers on military identification cards places them at greater risk of identity theft. Although the committee recognizes that a new generation of identity cards may eliminate this risk in the future, there would seem to be a more urgent need for the Department of Defense to develop an alternative that would allow servicemembers to request that the social security number be eliminated from their identification cards or another number be substituted for the social security number. The committee notes that other State and local governments have responded to the increasing risk of identity theft with similar alternative procedures. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to study the feasibility of developing an alternative process that would allow servicemembers to immediately request that their military identification cards do not include their social security numbers.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations by March 31, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Trafficking in Persons

The committee has followed with interest the Department of Defense's (DOD) response to the crime of human trafficking. The Committee appreciates the steps that the DOD and various combatant commanders have taken to address human trafficking since 2002. The Secretary of Defense's strongly worded memo of September 16, 2004 entitled "Combating Trafficking in Persons," was particularly welcome. Such unequivocal leadership is essential for setting standards and creating a culture that deters any sort of human trafficking. Further, the committee believes that actions must be taken by DOD to implement the zero tolerance policy mandated by the Secretary of Defense. To this end, the committee directs the following:

(1) The Secretary of Defense is to ensure that combatant commanders designate a person on their respective staffs to carry out anti-trafficking programs and oversee implementation of OSD anti-trafficking directives; and

(2) Military criminal investigators and prosecutors be trained on how to use existing provisions in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act to identify and prosecute human trafficking cases;

(3) The Joint Service Committee on Military Justice study whether the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial are adequate to proscribe trafficking in persons by military personnel; and

(4) The Office of the Secretary of Defense shall compile and disseminate to combatant commanders best practices to combat trafficking, particularly those which have already been used effectively by one or more combatant commander.

Victim Service Organization Privilege in Cases Arising Under Uniform Code of Military Justice

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the issue of privileged or protected communications made by victims of sexual assaults to health care providers and victim advocates. The purpose of the review is to identify whether potential changes to the Manual for Courts-Martial should be made to extend the privileges that are already included within Section V of the Military Rules of Evidence to include heath care providers and victim advocates.

This review should include:

(1) Existing privileged or protected communications that currently exist in Federal and state law and the Manual for Courts-Martial for both victim advocates, which include any representative of a victim service organization, and health care providers, or a representative of a health care provider, and the reasoning behind those privileges;

(2) Definitions and qualifications of victims advocates and or health care providers, as defined above; especially the education and training that is involved in order to become a victim advocate or health care provider; and whether those qualifications should be a factor in defining the privilege.

(3) The nature of the relationship between the victim, victims advocate and health care provider.

(4) The role and responsibilities of the victim advocate.

(5) The extent to which the privilege can be claimed by individuals other than the victim, victims advocate and health care professionals.

(6) Whether these individuals are military personnel or civilians and whether there are any state licensing requirements for these positions. If there are state licensing requirements or if individuals are licensed in a state then the review should include what the state licensing requirements entail and whether or not any state requirements could conflict if privileged communication were to be extended to victim advocates and health care providers.

(7) An analysis of the recommendation made on this matter in the June 2005 "Report of The Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment & Violence at the Military Service Academies" that Congress should create a statutory privilege protecting communications made by victims of sexual assault to health

care providers and victim advocates. This recommendation stated that the privilege should extend to both medical and mental health care providers and to those victim advocates designated and trained to perform that duty in a manner prescribed by Department of Defense regulation.

(8) A review of prior precedent regarding privilege and the rights of the accused, weighing the accused rights and the rights of the victim in decisions of the United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, and the Military Departments' Courts of Criminal Appeals.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to present to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a report on the results of this review and any recommendations for change to the Manual for Courts-Martial no later than April 15, 2007.

Web-based Enhancement to Support Family Readiness Programs

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the military services for their efforts to improve family support programs for both active duty and reserve families. However, the committee is concerned that extended and multiple deployments may have an adverse impact on the stability of military families and believes the services should explore efforts to use new technologies to further enhance outreach and support to such families. It has been shown that the use of volunteer-based family support groups has been very effective in helping to build self-sufficient families and provide critical support in times of need. The committee understands that the Army is using a new technology called the Virtual Family Readiness Group that is proving to be an effective tool for family support groups to communicate and collaborate across geographic, temporal and other boundaries such as geography, war zones, languages, installations, and deployments. The committee urges the other services to explore using similar interactive technology to support their family readiness teams to improve efficiency and create more effective outreach avenues for military families particularly during this period of high deployment tempo.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

Section 501—Authorized Strength of Navy Reserve Flag Officers

This section, while retaining the authorized strength of Navy Reserve flag officers at 48, would eliminate existing limitations on the distribution and allocation of those flag officers. Present law mandates a numerical boundary between the line and staff corps and makes specific flag officer allocations among the staff corps elements.

Section 502—Standardization of Grade of Senior Dental Officer of the Air Force with that of Senior Dental Officer of the Army

This section would require that the officer serving as the senior dental officer in the Air Force be appointed in the grade of major

general. This is the same grade to which the officer serving as the Chief of the Dental Corps in the Army is appointed.

Section 503—Management of Chief Warrant Officers

This section would authorize the secretary concerned to retain Chief Warrant Officers, W–4, after twice failing to be promoted using procedures prescribed by the secretary without a mandatory selective continuation board, as required under current law. This section would also increase the years of service as a warrant officer that would require mandatory retirement from 24 to 30 years of service.

Section 504—Reduction in Time-in-Grade Requirement for Promotion to Captain in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps and Lieutenant in the Navy

This section would make permanent the authority to reduce from 24 months to 18 months the minimum time-in-grade required as an 0–2 before being eligible for promotion to the grade of 0–3.

Section 505—Military Status of Officers Serving in Certain Intelligence Community Positions

This section would clarify that general and flag officers assigned to senior level positions within the Central Intelligence Agency and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall not be subject to the supervision or control of the Secretary of Defense and shall not exercise supervision or control over Department of Defense personnel. This section would further clarify that the assignment of an officer to such a position would not affect the officer's status, grade, rank, compensation, rights, or benefits and that officer's military pay and allowances would be reimbursed to the Department of Defense from funds available to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency or the Director of National Intelligence, as appropriate.

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE COMPONENT MANAGEMENT

Section 511—Revisions to Reserve Call-up Authority

This section would extend from 270 days to 365 days the duration of service for members of the Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve involuntarily called to active duty to support operational missions. This section would also permit the President to use this authority to order reserve component members to active duty to provide assistance in serious natural or manmade disasters, accidents or catastrophes that occur in the United States, its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This section would also establish criteria that the Secretary of Defense must consider to ensure the fair treatment of reserve component personnel before mobilizing them under this authority.

Section 512—Military Retirement Credit for Certain Service by National Guard Members Performed While in a State Duty Status Immediately After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001

This section would authorize reserve retirement credit for members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard who were mobilized in a State active duty status in response to the declaration of federal emergencies in the counties of the State of New Jersey surrounding New York City following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Section 513—Report on Private Sector Promotion and Constructive Termination of Members of the Reserve Components Called or Ordered to Active Service

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to report on the post-mobilization effects on the private sector employment of members of the reserve components. Thus, this section would require the secretary to provide data, based on information voluntarily provided by reserve component members, not only on post-mobilization private sector promotions, but also on the voluntary resignations by the reservist because of private sector working conditions the employee found unbearable. The secretary's report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services would be due no later than March 1, 2007.

SUBTITLE C—EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Section 521—Authority to Permit Members Who Participate in the Guaranteed Reserve Forces Duty Scholarship Program to Participate in the Health Professions Scholarship Program and Serve on Active Duty

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to modify agreements entered into by cadets in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who participate in the Guaranteed Reserve Forces Duty Scholarship Program so that a cadet or former cadet could receive assistance under the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (HPSP) and serve on active duty as required by the HPSP. At present, a cadet who participates in the Guaranteed Reserve Forces Duty Scholarship Program must serve in a reserve component troop program unit.

Section 522—Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Instruction Eligibility Expansion

This section would allow the employment of retired reserve and national guard members as Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) instructors. Existing law only allows the employment of active duty and retired regular officers and non-commissioned officers as JROTC instructors. This section would also decouple the JROTC instructor salaries of retired reserve and national guard from active duty pay and military retirement entitlements and allow the secretary of the military department concerned to determine their salaries and to reimburse the JROTC host institution by an amount determined by the secretary concerned.

Section 523—Authority for United States Military Academy and United States Air Force Academy Permanent Military Professors to Assume Command Positions While on Periods of Sabbatical

This section would authorize the secretaries of the Army and the Air Force to assign military officers who are permanent professors at the United States Military and Air Force Academies, respectively, to act in a command capacity while on sabbaticals outside the academic realm of the academies.

Section 524—Expansion of Service Academy Exchange Programs with Foreign Military Academies

This section would increase from 24 to 100 the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and the United States Air Force Academy, and the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, who may participate in exchange programs with foreign military academies. This section would also increase from 24 to 100 the number of students from foreign military academies whom may receive instruction at each of the service academies. Furthermore, this section would increase from $120,000 to $1.0 million the amount of appropriated funding that each service academy could expend in support of the exchange programs and would authorize the academies to also use additional funding that was provided from other than appropriated sources to support the exchange programs. The committee, however, does not intend that the additional funding from other than appropriated sources be used to fund exchange students in excess of the limit set by this section.

Section 525—Review of Legal Status of Junior ROTC Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to review the 1976 legal opinion issued by the Department of Defense General Counsel that determined that Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) instructors may be transported to a non-host school only to teach students previously enrolled in the JROTC unit at the host school, and only when it is impractical to require them to take courses at that host school. The purpose of the secretary's review would be to determine whether changes in law since 1976, including the repeal of the statutory limits on the number of JROTC units, and local school redistricting, which have split a host school's JROTC students into nearly equal groups, would now allow for the instructors from a host school to travel to and instruct JROTC students at another nearby school. This section also would allow a host school that is currently providing for the assignment of JROTC instructors to another school with 70 or more students the authority to continue such support until 180 days following the submission of the report by the Secretary of Defense.

SUBTITLE D—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES

Section 531—Test of Utility of Test Preparation Guides and Education Programs in Enhancing Recruit Candidate Performance on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) and Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT)

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to administer a test program conducted by the secretaries of the military departments to determine the utility of commercially available test preparation guides and education programs to assist recruit candidates in achieving improved scores on military recruit qualification tests. The Secretary would identify 2,000 recruit candidates to receive test preparation assistance and a like number of recruit candidates to participate in a control group to allow comparisons of test performance and subsequent duty performance in training and unit settings following active duty entry. The Secretary would begin the test within nine months following the date of enactment of this Act. The test would identify participants over a 1–year period from the start of the test and shall assess duty performance for each participant for 18 months following entry on active duty.

The committee has observed that there are many self-paced, computer assisted, and instructor led options for providing test preparation assistance for recruit qualification tests. The committee is interested in exploring the potential that these test preparation guides and education programs offer for the military to assist recruit candidates to achieve higher and more accurate aptitude and qualification scores. The committee believes that the test program proposed in this section would allow the Secretary to determine if test preparation assistance can be reliably used to improve the process by which recruits are placed in specialties and increase the number of youth that qualify for entry into the armed forces.

Section 532—Nondisclosure of Selection Board Proceedings

This section would clarify that selection board proceedings regarding promotion, retention, retirement, separation, and other personnel actions shall not be disclosed to any person who is not a board member and board records shall be immune from legal process, not be admitted as evidence, and not used for any judicial or administrative proceeding without the consent of the secretary concerned.

Section 533—Report on Extent of Provision of Timely Notice of Long-Term Deployments

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to report on the number of members of the Armed Forces who, since September 11, 2001, have not received at least 30-days notice prior to a deployment that was scheduled to last 180 days or more. This section would require the report be made to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2007.

SUBTITLE E—AUTHORITIES RELATING TO GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY

Section 541—Title 10 Definition of Active Guard and Reserve Duty

This section would establish a new definition of "active guard and reserve" in section 101 of title 10, United States Code, and would also clarify the definition of "active guard and reserve duty" in the same section.

Section 542—Authority for Active Guard and Reserve Duties to Include Support of Operational Missions Assigned to the Reserve Components and Instruction and Training of Active-Duty Personnel

This section would authorize reserve component personnel performing active guard and reserve duty, as well as military technicians (dual status), to also instruct or train active duty members of the armed forces, members of the foreign military forces, and Department of Defense contractor personnel and civilian employees. This section would limit the instructional or training duty only to that conducted in the United States, its possessions, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This section would also require that the performance of such instructional and training duty be in addition to, not in lieu of, the primary duties of personnel on active guard and reserve duty and military technicians (dual status), which is to assist in the organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing and training the reserve components.

Section 543—Governor's Authority to Order Members to Active Guard and Reserve Duty

This section would authorize the governor of a State, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia, to order members of the national guard to perform active guard and reserve duty, under title 32, United States Code, to support operations or missions at the request of the President or Secretary of Defense, or to support training operations and training missions assigned in whole or in part by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force.

Section 544—National Guard Officers Authority to Command

This section would permit, with Presidential authorization and consent of the governor, any national guard officer to retain a State commission in the national guard while serving on active duty. Thus, the officer would possess a dual status, State and federal, that would permit the officer to command forces and mixed component units operating under title 10, United States Code, and under title 32, United States Code. This section would provide that the Presidential authorization and gubernatorial consent be obtained in advance in order to establish command succession in active duty and mixed component units.

Section 545—Expansion of Operations of Civil Support Teams

This section would expand the types of emergencies to which members of the reserve components who are assigned to weapons of mass destruction civil support teams might respond. Thus, this section would authorize employment of such teams in the United States in natural or manmade disasters, or in the intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials in the United States that results, or could result, in the catastrophic loss of life or property.

SUBTITLE F—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Section 551—Authority for Presentation of Medal of Honor Flag to Living Medal of Honor Recipients and to Living Primary Next-of-Kin of Deceased Medal of Honor Recipients

This section would allow the purchase and presentation of a Medal of Honor flag to all living Medal of Honor recipients or, if deceased, to their living primary next-of-kin.

Section 552—Cold War Victory Medal

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to design a Cold War Victory Medal and issue it, upon application by a servicemember, to those individuals who:

(1) Performed active duty or inactive duty for training as an enlisted member, officer, or warrant officer, during the Cold War and completed an initial term of enlistment or obligation; or

(2) If discharged before completion of the initial term of enlistment or obligation, was honorably discharged after completion of not less than 180 days of service on active duty.

Section 553—Posthumous Award of Purple Heart for Prisoners of War Who Die in or Due to Captivity

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to award, posthumously, the Purple Heart to a member of the armed forces who died while in captivity as a prisoner of war or died due to injury or illness obtained while in captivity as a prisoner of war. If a servicemember died prior to the enactment of this Act then the secretary concerned would award the Purple Heart, upon receipt of an application that is made to the secretary containing such information as the secretary requires, to the appropriate next-of-kin of the servicemember.

Section 554—Advancement on the Retired List of Certain Decorated Retired Navy and Marine Corps Officers

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to advance to the next higher on the retired list of officers who had been specifically commended for performance of duty in combat during World War II. Advancement on the retired list had been promised to a number of officers with valor decorations during World War II, but officers have been denied the honor because they retired after the expiration of the authority in law. This section would allow ad-

vancement on the retired list, but would only be honorary and would have no affect on compensation or benefits.

Section 555—Report on Department of Defense Process for Awarding Decorations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to review the policy, procedures, and processes of the military departments for awarding decorations to members of the Armed Forces. The object of the review is to ensure that award recommendations are submitted and processed in a timely fashion and that the same consideration and timeliness that is afforded recommendations for active duty personnel is also provided to recommendations for reserve component members. This section would require the Secretary of Defense, no later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services regarding the findings and recommendations, if any, for changes to the procedures and processes of the military departments.

SUBTITLE G—MATTERS RELATING TO CASUALTIES

Section 561—Criteria for Removal of Member from Temporary Disability Retired List

This section would clarify that a member with less than a 30 percent disability rating may not be removed from the temporary disability retired list (TDRL) and separated prior to the maximum TDRL period allowed by law unless the disability is of a permanent nature and stable.

Section 562—Department of Defense Computer/Electronic Accommodations Program for Severely Wounded Members

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide assistive technology, assistive technology devices, and assistive technology services to a member of the armed forces who has sustained a severe or debilitating illness or injury while serving in support of a contingency operation. This section would further authorize the Secretary to continue to provide such devices and services for an indefinite period, without regard to whether the person being assisted continues to be a member of the armed forces.

Section 563—Transportation of Remains of Casualties Dying in a Theater of Combat Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to transport by air, when air transport is appropriate, the remains of military servicemembers who died during combat operations or who died of non-combat related injuries in the theater of combat, from Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, to the military airfield nearest to the servicemember's place of internment or, if the next-of-kin requests it, to the commercial airfield nearest the interment location. This section would also require that:

(1) Either military aircraft or aircraft contracted by the military be dedicated to the exclusive mission of moving the remains;

(2) Active or reserve component military personnel escort the remains during transportation from Dover Air Force Base until the remains are delivered to the next-of-kin of the deceased servicemember or a representative of the next-of-kin; and

(3) A proper military escort, made up of, either, members of the active or reserve components, are present in sufficient number at the arrival airfield to remove the servicemember's remains from the aircraft and to render proper military honors.

This section would permit one exception to the use of military aircraft by authorizing the use of commercial airlines to move the servicemember's remains from Dover to the airport nearest to the servicemember's interment only if requested by the next-of-kin of the servicemember. The committee makes these recommendations based on a strong belief that the remains of our military men and women should be transported with the utmost ceremony, honors, and respect.

Section 564—Annual Budget Display of Funds for POW/MIA Activities of Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress, as a part of the Department of Defense justification material that supports the President's annual budget request, a consolidated budget justification display that includes the prior year and future year funding for all programs and activities of the following organizations whose missions involve the accounting for and recovery of military personnel of the armed forces who are missing in action or prisoners of war: the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC), the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL), and the Air Force's Life Sciences Equipment Laboratory (LSEL). The budget display should include for each of these organizations:

(1) The amount, by appropriation and functional area, originally requested for the fiscal year of the budget request, with the supporting narrative describing the rationale for the requested funding levels;

(2) A summary of actual or estimated expenditures for the two fiscal years preceding the fiscal year for which the budget is being submitted;

(3) The amounts requested in the budget for the fiscal year of the request;

(4) A detailed explanation of any inconsistencies between the amount originally requested by each organization and the amount of funds requested by the President's annual budget; and,

(5) The budget estimates for these organizations for the next five years.

The committee makes these recommendations because it believes that the mission to account for our missing servicemembers from past conflicts is a critical mission and to effectively perform its range of missions DPMO, JPAC, AFDIL, and LSEL must be fully resourced.

SUBTITLE H—ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION

Section 571—Continuation of Authority to Assist Local Educational Agencies that Benefit Dependents of Members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense Civilian Employees

This section would provide $50.0 million for assistance to local educational agencies that have military dependent students comprising at least 20 percent of the students in average daily attendance during a year. This section would also provide $15.0 million for assistance to local educational agencies that experience significant increases or decreases in the average daily attendance of military dependent students due to military force structure changes, the relocation of military forces from one base to another, and from base closures and realignments. The committee makes this recommendation in connection with its continuing strong support of the need to help local school districts with significant concentrations of military students.

Section 572—Enrollment in Defense Dependents' Education System of Dependents of Foreign Military Members Assigned to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enroll on a space-required, tuition-free basis a limited number of dependents of foreign military members who are assigned to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, in the Department of Defense dependents' education system in Mons, Belgium.

SUBTITLE I—POSTAL BENEFITS

Section 575–Postal Benefits Program for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the United States Postal Service, to provide a program of postal benefits to military members who are serving in Iraq or Afghanistan, or who are hospitalized at a medical facility under the jurisdiction of the armed forces as a result of disease or injury incurred while serving in Iraq or Afghanistan. The postal benefit would be provided using coupons or other forms of evidence indicating a mailing privilege to be used to mail letters, sound and video recordings, printed materials, or ground parcels not exceeding 15 pounds in weight at no cost. The section would require that the mailing privilege be exercised at a United States post office and be addressed to a qualified individual.

Section 576—Funding

This section would specify that the Secretary of Defense shall provide funding to support the operation of the postal benefit program from funds appropriated for a contingent emergency reserve fund or as an emergency supplemental appropriation. This section would also require the Secretary to closely coordinate the transfer of funding to support the program with the United States Postal Service.

Section 577—Duration

This section would specify that the Secretary of Defense shall operate the postal benefit program for the one-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary publishes regulations to administer the program.

SUBTITLE J—OTHER MATTERS

Section 581—Reduction in Department of Defense Accrual Contributions to Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund

This section would reduce the Department of Defense's accrual contributions into the Military Retirement Fund by requiring the department to contribute at the lower, more appropriate part-time rate for reserve component soldiers who are mobilized or on active duty for special work. Under current law, the department must make a contribution for such reserve component personnel at the higher, full-time rate even though when the reserve component personnel retire their reserve retirement annuity would be lower than the retirement annuity of an active component member.

Section 582—Dental Corps of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

This section would change the current structure of the Department of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by eliminating the requirement for a separate dental division within the bureau. However, this section would also establish the Dental Corps within the bureau and provide for the integration of the Dental Corps into the operations of the bureau.

Section 583—Permanent Authority for Presentation of Recognition Items for Recruitment and Retention Purposes

This section would make permanent the authority in section 2261 of title 10, United States Code, to expend appropriated funds to procure recognition items of nominal or modest value for recruitment or retention purposes and to present such items to members of the armed forces and to family members of members of the armed forces, and other individuals, recognized as providing support that substantially facilitates service in the armed forces.

Section 584—Report on Feasibility of Establishment of Military Entrance Processing Command Station on Guam

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by June 1, 2007, on the feasibility and cost effectiveness of establishing on Guam a military entrance processing station for new recruits of the armed forces who are drawn from the western Pacific region. The Secretary's report would be provided to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and to the House Committee on Armed Services.

Section 585—Persons Authorized to Administer Enlistment and Appointment Oaths

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to designate who is authorized to administer an enlistment or appointment oath, and would expand the number of people eligible to administer

such oaths when the situation dictates. Sections 502 and 1031 of title 10, United States Code, currently permit any commissioned office of any component of the armed forces to administer such oaths. By contrast, section 936(b)(6) of title 10 provides that the authority to administer oaths includes "[a]ll other persons designated by regulations of the armed forces or by statute." This change would clarify any apparent contradictions between these sections of law.

Section 586—Repeal of Requirement for Periodic Department of Defense Inspector General Assessments of Voting Assistance Compliance at Military Installations

This section would eliminate the requirement for the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (DOD) to conduct periodic assessments of compliance with voting assistance requirements at military installations. The inspectors general of the Army, Navy and Air Force already conduct installation visits to assess this compliance; therefore, any visits made by the DOD Inspector General would duplicate that effort. This section would not change the requirement that the DOD inspector general provide Congress with an annual report consolidating, summarizing and independently assessing the results of the reviews by the military service inspectors general. Furthermore, the DOD Inspector General would still maintain the statutory authority to conduct installation assessment visits throughout the Department to augment those conducted by the inspectors general of the military services.

Section 587—Physical Evaluation Boards

This section would make the following improvements to Physical Evaluation Board (PEB) operations and timeliness and consistency of decisions:

(1) Require the secretaries of the military departments to ensure that documents announcing decisions of PEBs convey the findings and conclusions of the board in an orderly and itemized fashion with specific attention to each issue presented by the member in regard to that member's case.

(2) Require the Secretary of Defense to publish regulations establishing requirements and training standards for Physical Evaluation Board liaison officers and to assess the compliance of the secretaries of the military departments with those regulations at least once every three years; and

(3) Require the Secretary of Defense to publish regulations establishing standards and guidelines concerning PEB assignment and training of staff, operating procedures, and consistency and timeliness of board decisions and to assess the compliance of the secretaries of the military departments with those regulations at least once every three years.

As the war placed greater demands on the disability evaluation system, the committee observed increased complaints from servicemembers, particularly reserve component members, about the consistency and timeliness of PEB decisions, the ability of members to gain information about PEB procedures, and the rationale supporting board decisions. The committee also noted that the Government Accountability Office report, Military Disability System: Improved Oversight Needed to Ensure Consistent and

Timely Outcomes for Reserve and Active Duty Service Members (GAO–06–362), March 2006, was critical of the absence of oversight management of the PEBs exercised by the Department of Defense. The committee believes that the initiatives proposed in this section would result in enhanced consistency and timeliness of PEB decisions and improved communication with members being serviced by the disability evaluation system.

Section 588—Department of Labor Transitional Assistance Program

This section would require participation by eligible members of the armed forces within the Department of Defense in the transitional assistance program provided by the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Defense is not required but shall encourage members to attend the program if they have previously participated in the program or upon discharge from active duty, are returning to an employment position or are enrolled in school.

Section 589—Revision in Government Contributions to Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund

This section would change the formula by which the government makes annual contributions to the Medicare-eligible Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund. This fund is used to finance the health care provided by the uniformed services to retirees of those services who are also eligible to receive health care under Medicare. The section would not make any change in the health care benefits provided to Medicare-eligible uniformed services retirees. The section, however, would reduce the annual government contribution to the fund by changing the formula for calculating that contribution, as follows:

(1) Excluding the cadets and midshipmen at the service academies of the armed forces;

(2) Excluding members of the reserve components who are not counted against active component end strength by reason of section 115(i) of title 10, United States Code; and

(3) Basing the calculation on Selected Reserve strength, not the strength of the larger Ready Reserve.

The section would also restate and clarify Congressional intent, enacted by section 725 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), by prohibiting any funds authorized or appropriated to the Department of Defense from being used to make any payment to the fund. Then, as now, the committee intends that the Secretary of the Treasury, not the Secretary of Defense, be wholly, completely and exclusively responsible for making the annual accrual payments required by Chapter 56 of title 10 United States Code. Therefore, the committee also directs that no annual accrual payment required by Chapter 56 be charged, credited, or classified in any budget formulation, budget functional classification or scoring of mandatory or discretionary spending against the Department of Defense. The committee takes this action because budget requests since the enactment of section 725 have not complied with Congressional intent.

Section 590—Military Chaplains

This section would establish that chaplains in each of the military services would have the prerogative to pray according to the dictates of their own consciences, except as must be limited by military necessity. The section would also clarify that whenever a limitation for military necessity was applied it would be imposed in the least restrictive manner feasible.

Section 591—Report on Personnel Requirements for Airborne Assets Identified as Low-Density, High-Demand Airborne Assets

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on personnel requirements and shortfalls for airborne assets identified as low-density, high-demand airborne assets based on combatant commander requirements to conduct and sustain operations for the global war on terrorism, and would include: the number of operations and maintenance crews to meet tasking contemplated to conduct operations for the global war on terrorism; the current numbers of operations and maintenance crews; if applicable, shortages of operations and maintenance crews; whether such shortages are addressed in the future years defense program; whether end-strength increase are required to meet any such shortages; costs of personnel needed to address shortfalls; and if applicable, the number and types of equipment needed to address training shortfalls.

Section 592—Entrepreneurial Service Members Empowerment Task Force

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, to establish a task force to provide timely input and recommendations to both the secretary and the administrator on:

(1) Measures to improve not only programs designed to address the economic concerns, challenges and opportunities of reserve component members; and,

(2) The coordination among various governmental entities whose programs could assist reserve component members with those economic concerns, challenges and opportunities.

This section would authorize the task force to operate until September 30, 2009.

Section 593—Comptroller General Report on Military Conscientious Objectors

This section would require the Comptroller General to submit to Congress, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, a report concerning members of the Armed Forces who have claimed the status as a military conscientious objector between January 1, 1989 and December 31, 2006.

Section 594—Commission on the National Guard and Reserves

This section would amend section 513 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) to extend the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves by six months. This section would also direct the

commission to study and report to Congress by March 1, 2007, on the following additional matters: the advisability and feasibility of implementing the provisions of H.R. 5200 of the 109th Congress; whether the Chief, National Guard Bureau, should serve in the grade of general in his current capacity; and whether the Department of Defense processes for defining the equipment and funding necessary for the National Guard to perform its responsibilities, under title 10, United States Code, and title 32, United States Code, are adequate.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

OVERVIEW

The committee continues to believe that successful recruiting and retention in a wartime environment is directly dependent on the close oversight of compensation and benefit programs to ensure that they remain current, flexible, and effective. Accordingly, the committee recommends an across-the-board pay raise of 2.7 percent and a further adjustment to the military pay table to target increases to mid-grade and senior noncommissioned officers and warrant officers. The committee also recognizes that some previously adopted compensation policies, bonuses, and special pays require modification to ensure they remain current and effective and the committee has recommended a number of such adjustments.

The committee remains committed to protecting and enhancing military exchange, commissary, and morale, welfare, and recreation programs. Accordingly, the committee has included provisions that would clarify the primacy of nonappropriated fund activities in providing ancillary support services when government property is leased to private parties, specify the allocation of revenue received by commissaries for certain products, and require a test of golf carts that are accessible to disabled persons.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Elimination of the Survivor Benefit Plan Two-Tier Annuity Computation System

The committee has learned that there may be approximately 137 Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) annuitants experiencing a reduction in their overall compensation as a result of the phased elimination of the two-tier annuity computation for surviving spouses enacted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–136). The committee believes that the reduction in overall income may result in those cases where annuitants receive full payment of Dependency Indemnity Compensation (DIC) from the Department of Veterans Affairs and Supplemental Survivor Benefit Program (SSBP) benefits without the dollar for dollar offset that is taken from standard SBP payments. The committee notes that retirees were charged higher premiums to participate in SSBP and specifically counter the reduction in SBP benefits that occurs when annuitants arrive at age 62 and social security benefits became available. The committee fears that as the phased elimination of the two-tier system progresses, the SSBP payments are being in-

crementally replaced by payments from the standard SBP. This means that income that has not been subject to the DIC offset is being replaced with income that is subject to the offset thus resulting in a loss of income to the annuitant. The committee is troubled that the loss of income being experienced by annuitants is potentially an unintended consequence of the process to eliminate the two-tier annuity computation system. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to study this issue to confirm that the problem exists and determine the number of annuitants that are losing income, the extent of the income being lost, the cause of the income loss, and, if appropriate, the legislative solution.

The committee directs the Secretary to report his findings and recommendations, including any legislative proposals, by March 31, 2007 to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Military Decorations and Uniform Accouterments Sold in Military Exchange Stores

The committee strongly believes that all medals associated with military decorations and military ribbons, badges, insignia, and other uniform accouterments offered to military members in military exchange stores should be manufactured within the United States. The committee is aware of concerns that some medals and uniform accouterments manufactured outside the United States have appeared in exchange and other government procurement channels. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the policies and procedures used by the Army Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Exchange Service Command, and Marine Corps exchanges to procure military medals and military ribbons, badges, insignia, and other uniform accouterments to determine the extend to which foreign made products are available for sale to servicemembers.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations by March 31, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Recoupment of Survivor Benefit Plan Overpayments

The committee is concerned by reports that many survivors of military retirees are experiencing great anxiety, inconvenience, and financial hardship as a result of the procedures employed by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) when reconciling the simultaneous payment of the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) benefits. The committee understands that the survivors are normally subjected to an automated and impersonal process that provides little opportunity for survivors to understand the details of the recoupment process that frequently involves thousands of dollars. The survivors are also routinely required to pay a large recoupment amount, which is typically followed by a refund back to the survivor of SBP premiums that no longer apply because of DIC eligibility. The committee believes that DFAS, in cooperation with the Department of Veterans Affairs, is capable of providing better customer service, that is more sensitive to limiting the financial disruption imposed

on survivors. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to study the problems associated with the current DFAS procedures regarding the simultaneous entitlement to SBP and DIC with a view toward improving customer service and minimizing the financial disruptions imposed on survivors.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations by March 31, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Second Destination Transportation of Exchange Store Goods

The committee was disappointed to learn that the Secretary of the Army had failed to include funding in the fiscal year 2007 budget request for second destination transportation of Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) goods for resale at overseas stores. Although the Secretary has been quick to make the needed adjustment to the budget request to fully account for AAFES' second destination transportation requirements, there remains the obvious conclusion that the Secretary chose to ignore the specific requirement in law requiring the use of appropriated funds to pay for second destination transportation expenses (10 U.S.C., 2643). The committee concludes that this oversight reflects a lack of commitment within the Army to protecting the quality of life of members and families residing overseas. The Secretary should take note that the committee does not tolerate such an oversight and that the committee is closely monitoring the second destination transportation funding level during fiscal year 2007 and in future budget requests. The committee trusts that the Secretary is in a position to prevent such oversights in the future.

Treatment of Dual Military Couples

The committee recognizes that there are over 90,000 military members who are married to other military members and that the number of these dual military couples is increasing. However, the committee notes that personnel and compensation law and policy that have been established over time have not taken into account the changing marital demographics of the force. For example, this Act includes a provision that would ensure that a surviving dual military spouse of a service member who dies while serving on active duty is provided the same continuation of basic allowance for housing as other surviving spouses who are not military members. This issue raises concerns that there may be other circumstances when law or policy disadvantages dual military couples. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review personnel and compensation law and policy to ensure that dual military couples are treated equitably and fairly.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations by March 31, 2007, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

United Service Organizations

The committee recognizes that the United Service Organization (USO) celebrity tours are well known and beloved by our men and

women in uniform, particularly among those deployed overseas. Over the years, the USO has offered thousands of entertainers the opportunity to volunteer their time and talents entertaining the troops and their families. The committee is aware that the Armed Forces Entertainment (AFE) program has limited resources available to support USO celebrity tours to the levels being requested, but the committee acknowledges the dedicated effort by AFE to support morale and welfare within the worldwide military community. The committee commends the USO for its support for our military personnel and their families and in particular for its extraordinary celebrity tour program that provides world class entertainment in collaboration with the AFE to deployed military forces across the globe.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Section 601—Increase in Basic Pay for Fiscal Year 2007

This section would increase basic pay for members of the armed forces by 2.7 percent effective January 1, 2007. This raise would continue to fulfill Congress' commitment to enhance pay raises for the armed forces and would reduce the gap between military and private sector pay increases from 4.5 percent to 4.0 percent.

Section 602—Targeted Increase in Basic Pay Rates

This section would target mid-grade and senior noncommissioned officers and warrant officers for additional pay raises effective April 1, 2007. The targeted raises would allow these groups to achieve a level of income that is more comparable with their private sector peers.

Section 603—Conforming Change in General and Flag Officer Pay Cap to Reflect Increase in Pay Cap for Senior Executive Service Personnel

This section would increase the cap on general and flag officer pay levels from Level III to Level II on the Executive Schedule. This section would allow general and flag officer pay levels to keep pace with Senior Executive Service pay levels.

Section 604—Availability of Second Basic Allowance for Housing for Certain Reserve Component or Retired Members Serving in Support of Contingency Operations

This section would authorize the secretary concerned to provide a second monthly basic allowance for housing to reserve component members without dependents mobilized in support of a contingency operation and serving in a duty location that does not allow the members to reside at their permanent residence.

Section 605—Extension of Temporary Continuation of Housing Allowance for Dependents of Members Dying on Active Duty to Spouses Who are Also Members

This section would authorize military members who are surviving spouses of members who die while serving on active duty to receive the basic allowance for housing that would be due to the deceased member for 365 days in the same way that such an allowance would be paid to surviving spouses who are not military members.

Section 606—Clarification of Effective Date of Prohibition on Compensation for Correspondence Courses

This section would clarify that the prohibition barring reserve component members from receiving compensation for work or study performed in a correspondence course is effective September 7, 1962, and includes members of the national guard while not in federal service.

Section 607—Payment of Full Premium for Coverage Under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Program during Service in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom

This section would require the secretary concerned to increase the allowance paid to members serving in either Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom to reimburse the cost of all levels of coverage under the Servicemember's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) elected by the members. Section 613 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) required that the Secretaries concerned pay an allowance to reimburse the cost of only the first $150,000 of insurance coverage elected by the member.

SUBTITLE B—BONUSES AND SPECIAL AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Section 611—Extension of Certain Bonus and Special Pay Authorities for Reserve Forces

This section would extend the authority for the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus, the Selected Reserve affiliation or enlistment bonus, special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high priority units, the Ready Reserve enlistment bonus for persons without prior service, the Ready Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service, and the Selected Reserve enlistment bonus for persons with prior service until December 31, 2007.

Section 612—Extension of Bonus and Special Pay Authorities for Health Care Professionals

This section would extend the authority for the nurse officer candidate accession program, the accession bonus for registered nurses, the incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists, the special pay for Selected Reserve health care professionals in critically short wartime specialties, the accession bonus for dental officers, and the accession bonus for pharmacy officers until December 31, 2007. This section would also extend the authority for repayment of edu-

cational loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve until January 1, 2008.

Section 613—Extension of Special Pay and Bonus Authorities for Nuclear Officers

This section would extend the authority for the special pay for nuclear-qualified officers extending a period of active service, nuclear career accession bonus, and the nuclear career annual incentive bonus until December 31, 2007.

Section 614—Extension of Other Bonus, Special Pay, and Separation Pay Authorities

This section would extend the authority for the aviation officer retention bonus, assignment incentive pay, the reenlistment bonus for active members, the enlistment bonus for active members, the retention bonus for members with critical military skills, the accession bonus for new officers in critical skills, the military occupational specialty conversion incentive bonus and the transfer between armed forces incentive bonus until December 31, 2007, except for assignment incentive pay which is extended until December 31, 2008.

Section 615—Expansion of Eligibility of Dental Officers for Additional Special Pay

This section would clarify that dentists may be paid additional special pay notwithstanding their participation in internship or residency programs.

Section 616—Increase in Maximum Annual Rate of Special Pay for Selected Reserve Health Care Professionals in Critically Short Wartime Specialties

This section would increase the maximum annual rate of special pay for Selected Reserve health care professionals in critically short wartime specialties from $10,000 to $25,000.

Section 617—Authority to Provide Lump Sum Payment of Nuclear Officer Incentive Pay

This section would authorize nuclear officer incentive pay to be paid as a lump sum or in variable annual amounts in addition to payment in equal annual installments.

Section 618—Increase in Maximum Amount of Nuclear Career Accession Bonus

This section would increase the maximum amount of the nuclear career accession bonus from $20,000 to $30,000.

Section 619—Increase in Maximum Amount of Incentive Bonus for Transfer Between Armed Forces

This section would increase the maximum amount of the incentive bonus for transfer between armed forces from $2,500 to $10,000.

Section 620—Clarification Regarding Members of the Army Eligible for Bonus for Referring Other Persons for Enlistment in the Army

This section would clarify that military retirees, to include a member of a reserve component under 60 years of age who, but for age, would be eligible for retired pay, are eligible to be paid the referral bonus.

Section 621—Pilot Program for Recruitment Bonus for Critical Health Care Specialties

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a two-year pilot program to offer additional financial recruiting incentives under the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program for up to five critical medical specialties. The Secretary would be required to submit a mid-term and final report on lessons learned from the pilot program to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Section 622—Enhancement of Temporary Program of Voluntary Separation Pay and Benefits

This section would expand the temporary program of voluntary separation pay and benefits authorized in section 643 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) to remove the bar prohibiting participation of enlisted personnel and officers with between 12 and 20 years of service. This section would also extend the expiration date of the authority from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009.

Section 623—Additional Authorities and Incentives to Encourage Retired Members and Reserve Component Members to Volunteer to Serve on Active Duty in High-Demand, Low-Density Assignments

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to pay a bonus of up to $50,000 to encourage retired members, reservists, and former members discharged from the military who possess critical skills to return to active duty to fill shortage manpower requirements in units tasked to provide high-demand, low-density military capabilities or to fill other critically manned specialties, as designated by the Secretary. This section would also authorize the Secretary to develop additional incentives to encourage personnel with critical high-demand, low-density skills to return to active duty which the Secretary may implement after notifying the Congressional defense subcommittees of the reasons why the proposal is needed and waiting 30 days. The authority would expire on December 31, 2010.

SUBTITLE C—TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

Section 631—Authority to Pay Costs Associated with Delivery of Motor Vehicle to Storage Location Selected by Member and Subsequent Removal of Vehicle

This section would authorize the secretary concerned to pay the costs for members to deliver and remove privately owned vehicles

from storage locations chosen by the member. Such payments would not be authorized to exceed the total cost that would have been incurred by the government if the government storage location had been used.

Section 632—Transportation of Additional Motor Vehicle of Members on Change of Permanent Station to or from Nonforeign Areas Outside the Continental United States

This section would authorize members with at least one family member eligible to drive to ship two privately owned vehicles during permanent change of station moves to nonforeign duty locations located outside the continental United States. Nonforeign duty locations outside the continental United States include Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and other territories and possessions.

Section 633—Travel and Transportation Allowances for Transportation of Family Members Incident to Illness or Injury of Members

This section would expand the authority to pay for travel and transportation of family members to visit ill or injured members to include family members that are also military members.

SUBTITLE D—RETIRED PAY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Section 641—Military Survivor Benefit Plan Beneficiaries Under Insurable Interest Coverage

This section would allow military retirees who participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan and elect the insurable interest coverage to select a new insurable interest if their beneficiary dies.

Section 642—Retroactive Payment of Additional Death Gratuity for Certain Members Not Previously Covered

This section would correct a technical error in section 664 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) that prevented the payment of an additional $150,000 death gratuity intended for surviving family members of non-combat active duty deaths that occurred during the period from May 12, 2005 through August 31, 2005.

Section 643—Equity in Computation of Disability Retired Pay for Reserve Component Members Wounded in Action

This section would authorize the retired pay for a member of a reserve component to be calculated using the member's total years of service in lieu of active duty years of service when the retirement involves a disability that was incurred under circumstances that resulted in the award of the Purple Heart.

SUBTITLE E—COMMISSARY AND NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITY BENEFITS

Section 651—Treatment of Price Surcharges of Tobacco Products and Certain Other Merchandise Sold at Commissary Stores

This section would clarify that for products that are sold as special exceptions to the standard surcharge of five percent of the revenue above cost of the products shall be applied to the surcharge fund as if it were a uniform surcharge product. The products that would be handled in this manner include tobacco products and, during the ongoing test of the sale of impulse purchase products, one-time use cameras, film, and telephone cards.

Section 652—Limitation on Use of Department of Defense Lease Authority to Undermine Commissaries and Exchanges and Other Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities

This section would bar ancillary services from being provided in facilities on property leased by the government to private entities if the secretary concerned determines that those ancillary services will be provided in direct competition with exchanges, commissaries, and morale, welfare, and recreation activities. This section would make an exception for facilities on leased property that is part of a base closure site.

The committee believes that the military exchanges, commissaries, and morale, welfare and recreation activities have primacy in providing ancillary services and merchandise over the interests of private sector entities leasing government property if the facilities on the leased property will directly compete with the exchanges, commissaries, and morale, welfare, and recreation activities.

Section 653—Use of Nonappropriated Funds to Supplement or Replace Appropriated Funds for Construction of Facilities of Exchange Stores System and Other Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities, Military Lodging, Facilities, and Community Facilities

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to allocate nonappropriated funds to augment or replace appropriated funding of construction of military exchange, military lodging; morale, welfare, and recreation; and community facilities. This section would also require that the Secretary provide notification to the congressional defense committees when allocating nonappropriated funding to support any construction project.

Section 654—Report on Cost Effectiveness of Purchasing Commercial Insurance for Commissary and Exchange Facilities and Facilities of Other Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to determine the cost effectiveness of nonappropriated fund activities purchasing commercial insurance to protect financial interests in facilities operated by morale, welfare and recreation ac-

tivities, military exchange stores, and commissary stores. This section would require the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations by July 31, 2007.

The committee notes that many nonappropriated fund facilities destroyed and damaged during the 2005 hurricane season will be replaced using appropriated funds. The committee recognizes that commercial insurance may be a better option for protecting nonappropriated fund property. However, the committee is concerned that more must be understood about the cost effectiveness of purchasing commercial insurance and whether such insurance represents a useful option in all cases or only for the most high risk locations. The committee believes that the study proposed in this section would provide the needed information.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 661—Repeal of Annual Reporting Requirement Regarding Effects of Recruitment and Retention Initiatives

This section would repeal the requirement in section 1015 of title 37, United States Code, for the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual recruiting and retention report.

Section 662—Pilot Project Regarding Providing Golf Carts Accessible for Disabled Persons at Military Golf Courses

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a test to determine the cost effectiveness, demand, and utility of purchasing golf carts that are accessible to disabled persons. This section would require the Secretary to purchase or acquire from other Department of Defense resources a minimum of three golf carts designed to provide access to disabled golfers at a minimum of three military golf courses. The three golf courses would be geographically dispersed, but one would be in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area. The test would be conducted for a minimum of one year. This section would require the Secretary to submit a report on his findings and recommendations not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the test.

The committee believes that it is important for military golf courses to lead the nation in facilitating the participation of disabled golfers by offering the latest in golf cart technology. However, the committee appreciates that more must be understood about the cost effectiveness, demand, and utility of purchasing the specialized golf carts. The committee believes that the study proposed in this section would provide the needed information.

Section 663—Enhanced Authority to Remit or Cancel Indebtedness of Members of the Armed Forces Incurred on Active Duty

This section would extend the termination date of the temporary expanded authority for the secretaries of the military departments to remit or cancel indebtedness of military members included in section 683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) from December 31, 2007, to December 31, 2009. This section would also increase the period of time following honorable discharge or separation during which the

secretaries may exercise the expanded authority to remit and cancel indebtedness from one year to five years.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee is concerned about the capability of the Defense Health Program to sustain the long-term quality and accessibility of the health care provided to the members of the armed forces and their families, along with retirees and their families. In the face of the growing cost of health care, the committee recognizes that the Department of Defense (DOD) may face significant challenges controlling that cost while providing for the medical readiness and force health protection for the men and women in uniform and ensuring health care services to all other beneficiaries. In this context, the committee closely examined the Department of Defense proposals to reduce the cost of health care and concluded that the plan relies too narrowly on increasing the costs of TRICARE to retirees. The committee believes that a more comprehensive approach to sustaining the military health care benefit is required and that changes to the military health care benefit require careful, deliberate consideration with a full accounting of the impact across the board. Therefore, the committee recommends legislation to require a review of DOD plans to reduce the cost of health care and an assessment and recommendations for sustaining the military health care services provided to members of the armed forces, retirees, and their families. The committee makes these recommendations to allow for a period of time to shape a comprehensive approach to address the cost of military health care.

The committee remains strongly committed to ensuring that members of the armed forces, retirees, and their families have access to quality health care. Accordingly, the committee recommends legislation to provide coverage for forensic examinations following sexual assaults and domestic violence and coverage for anesthesia and hospital costs for dental care provided to children and certain other beneficiaries. In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a demonstration project to provide over-the-counter medications under the pharmacy benefit program.

Finally, the committee is steadfast in its view that the Department of Defense and the federal government should not be doubly liable for the cost of financial incentives paid by DOD contractors to employees to enroll in the TRICARE program and still be at risk for the cost of providing health care to TRICARE-eligible employees. As such, the committee recommends legislation that would establish as unallowable the contract costs that result when DOD contractors pay or otherwise create financial incentives for TRICARE-eligible employees to use the TRICARE or other government-sponsored health care programs in lieu of the contractor-provided health care program.

In light of the many challenges faced by the military health care system, the committee continues to believe that the Defense Health Program must be fully funded.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Comprehensive Combat Casualty Care Center

The committee is aware of an effort by the Department of the Navy to establish a comprehensive combat casualty care center at the Naval Medical Center, San Diego, California, for all military personnel. The center would allow wounded servicemembers to continue their rehabilitation closer to their families in the western region of the United States. Currently, there is no regional Department of Defense (DOD) center to support such efforts in the west. The center would complement the activities at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and Brooke Army Medical Center, enhance efforts with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in providing specialized care to wounded servicemembers, and allow for a seamless transition the Department of Veterans Affairs, if necessary. The committee urges the Department of Defense to consider funding such a center through the DOD–VA Joint Incentive Fund.

Comptroller General Report on a Unified Medical Command Plan

The committee notes with great interest the Department of Defense's (DOD) effort to improve the effectiveness and enhance military medicine through a unified medical command. The Army, Navy, and Air Force medical communities have provided superior, high-quality health care to our servicemembers, particularly those who have been injured or wounded on the front lines of combat. However, efforts to improve and streamline care have been hampered by the lack of standardized equipment and processes. The committee believes a unified medical command could improve the care being provided by the services with significant cost savings. The committee understands that the Department has established a Joint/Unified Medical Command Working Group to develop recommendations for two specific commands, a single joint/unified medical command responsible for all market areas of private sector care, and a joint/unified medical command responsible for operational/deployed medicine. The committee is concerned that two separate and distinct commands, one for operational medicine and one for private sector care, may actually hamper efforts to achieve greater efficiencies. As such, the committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct a review of the various studies that the Department of Defense and other organizations have undertaken and provide an analysis of the various unified medical command structures under consideration by the Department and outside organizations. The Comptroller General review shall include the studies undertaken by DOD's Joint/Unified Medical Command Working Group, as well as reviews conducted by the Center for Naval Analysis Corporation and other organizations, such as the Defense Business Board. The committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a report on his findings to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2007.

Fort Drum Health Care Pilot Program

The Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) established a pilot program to test initiatives that build cooperative health care arrangements

and agreements between military installations and local regional non-military health care systems. As an installation undergoing profound growth, Fort Drum, New York, was selected as one of two test sites for the pilot program. The committee recommends $0.4 million for the Fort Drum regional health planning organization that has been organized to coordinate the pilot program, as well as to help conduct necessary assessments and/or studies.

Mental Health Programs for Combat Veterans and Their Families

The committee recognizes the need for programs that assist military veterans who return from Iraq and Afghanistan to effectively deal with mental health issues and applauds the efforts of the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration to provide mental health programs to combat veterans and their families. The committee urges both Departments to expand their current programs to include training programs, services and resources designed by behavioral health personnel with experience in a combat theater and focused on addressing combat stress and reintegration issues for active and reserve component personnel and their families.

Screening for Traumatic Brain Injury

The committee applauds the efforts of the Department of Defense to implement a comprehensive policy for assessing the health status of military personnel prior to deploying, upon redeployment and again three to six months after returning home. However, the committee is aware of Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center studies showing that 31 percent of combat injured patients evacuated from Iraq and Afghanistan have a traumatic brain injury (TBI). According to the studies, many of these injuries result from blasts and are not always accompanied by obvious head trauma. Formal screening by trained medical personnel is required to identify these injuries and many injuries are never diagnosed. The committee is concerned that servicemembers with undiagnosed and untreated traumatic brain injuries may compromise operational readiness and may experience long-term medical effects from the injury. To address this issue, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to modify the pre- and post-deployment assessments and the post-deployment reassessment by March 31, 2007, to contain questions that screen for traumatic brain injury.

In addition, the committee directs the Secretary to develop a comprehensive and systematic approach for the identification, treatment, disposition and documentation of TBI, including mild to moderate TBI, for combat and peace time injuries. The committee directs the Secretary to develop a comprehensive approach by May 1, 2007, and to report its actions to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy Program

The committee is aware that the TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy program is an outstanding benefit for members of the armed services, retirees and their families. The mail order pharmacy is a cost effective and burden free method for beneficiaries to obtain medications. However, the committee is concerned that a lack of

awareness and understanding of the program may exist among providers who prescribe medication within the facilities of the uniformed services and in the purchased care system. In addition, the committee is concerned that prescribing medications for distribution through the TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy is time consuming and burdensome for providers.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to implement a comprehensive education program on the TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy program that targets providers within the facilities of the uniformed services and in the purchased care system. The committee further directs the Secretary to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Pharmacy Data Transaction System and the Armed Forces Health Technology Application are modified to provide electronic transmission of prescriptions directly to the TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy System. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to implement these recommendations and submit a report on the progress of the implementation to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2007.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TRICARE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

Section 701—TRICARE Coverage for Forensic Examination Following Sexual Assault or Domestic Violence

This section would provide coverage under the TRICARE program for forensic examinations following sexual assault or domestic violence.

Section 702—Authorization of Anesthesia and Other Costs for Dental Care for Children and Certain Other Patients

This section would provide coverage under the TRICARE program for anesthesia services and institutional costs for dental treatment for beneficiaries with developmental, mental or physical disabilities and for children under the age of five.

Section 703—Improvements to Descriptions of Cancer Screening

This section would update the terminology used in the description of primary and preventive health care screenings authorized for female beneficiaries of the military health system. This section would authorize screening tests for cervical cancer and breast cancer without prescribing the use of the Papanicolau test or the mammogram. The committee understands that as new medical technology develops, legacy screening methods may become obsolete.

Section 704—Prohibition on Increases in Certain Health Care Costs for Members of the Uniformed Services

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense (DOD) from increasing the premium, deductible and copayment for TRICARE Prime, the charge for inpatient care for TRICARE Standard, and the premium for TRICARE Reserve Select and TRICARE Standard for members of the Selected Reserve during the period from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007. The committee

shares the DOD's concern about the rise in the cost of military health care and the potential for the escalating cost to have a negative impact on the ability of the Department to sustain the benefit over the long-term. However, the committee believes that changes to the military health care benefit require careful, deliberate consideration with a full accounting of the impact across the board. The committee makes these recommendations to allow for a period of time to shape a more balanced approach to address the cost of military health care.

Section 705—Services of Mental Health Counselors

This section would allow mental health counselors, without prior physician referral or supervision, to be reimbursed for services provided to TRICARE beneficiaries. This section would also amend section 704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337) to allow mental health counselors to enter into personal service contracts with the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing mental health services to TRICARE beneficiaries. Further, this section would require that mental health counselors meet the licensure or certification requirements for "health care professional" established by section 1094 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 706—Demonstration Project on Coverage of Selected Over-the-Counter Medications Under the Pharmacy Benefit Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a demonstration project that would authorize the use of over-the-counter medications, in lieu of the equivalent prescription drugs. The demonstration program would take place in at least two of the three venues (military treatment facilities, TRICARE mail order pharmacy and retail pharmacies) where medications are dispensed to beneficiaries. At a minimum, the Secretary would be required to conduct the demonstration in at least five sites in each of the TRICARE regions for each of the two venues selected. The committee urges the Secretary to select the retail pharmacy program as one of the two venues in which to conduct the demonstration.

Section 707—Requirement to Reimburse Certain Travel Expenses of Certain Beneficiaries Covered by TRICARE for Life

This section would allow a beneficiary who receives initial care at a military treatment facility prior to attaining the age of 65 to receive reimbursement for travel expenses associated with limited follow up care at the same facility in which the initial care was received. In addition, the beneficiary must reside over 100 miles from the military treatment facility and must be referred to the facility by a specialty care provider to be eligible.

Section 708—Inflation Adjustment of Differential Payments to Children's Hospitals Participating in TRICARE Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an annual inflationary adjustment for the TRICARE children's hospital differential payment rate beginning in fiscal year 2007.

Section 709—Expanded Eligibility of Selected Reserve Members Under TRICARE Program

This section would provide coverage under the TRICARE Standard program to all members of the Selected Reserves and their families while in a non-active duty status. Participants would be required to pay a premium that would be 28 percent of the total amount determined by the Secretary of Defense as being reasonable for the TRICARE coverage. This section would not extend TRICARE eligibility to reservists who were also federal employees entitled to Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan coverage under title 5, United States Code. Further, this section would repeal the three tiered cost share TRICARE program for reserves established by the fiscal year 2006 National Defense Authorization Act.

Section 710—Extension to TRICARE of Medicare Prohibition of Financial Incentives Not to Enroll in Group Health Plan

This section would extend to the TRICARE program the same rule that currently applies to the Medicare program, making it unlawful for an employer or other entity to offer any financial or other incentive for a TRICARE retired beneficiary (military retirees and their dependents) not to enroll under a health plan which would under law be primary payer to TRICARE. Further, this section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to adopt exceptions to the provision that the Secretary deems necessary for implementation of the prohibition. This section would also authorize the Secretary to discontinue the relationship with a contractor for repeated violations of this section. The committee makes this recommendation to address the growing concern that employers are shifting the financial responsibility of providing health care benefits to their employees to the federal taxpayers. Such cost shifting, left unchecked, would greatly increase government costs.

SUBTITLE B—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 711—Department of Defense Task Force on the Future of Military Health Care

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a task force to assess the future of military health care. The task force would consist of 14 members appointed by the Secretary and would be required to develop recommendations on the actions the Department of Defense would have to take to improve and sustain the military health system over the long-term. This section would require the Secretary to develop a plan based on the recommendations of the task force, and submit the plan to the Senate Committee on Armed Services the House Committee on Armed Services not later than six months after receipt of the task force report.

Section 712—Study and Plan Relating to Chiropractic Health Care Services

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for providing chiropractic health care services to all members of the uniformed services, as required by the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law

106–398). In addition, this section would require the Secretary to study the cost, feasibility, health benefit and potential cost savings of providing chiropractic care for active duty family members, members of the reserves and their family members, and retirees and their family members. The study would also include the cost of providing chiropractic care on a space available basis in those medical treatment facilities currently providing chiropractic care. The effects of chiropractic care on readiness and the acceleration of the return to duty of the members of the armed forces following an injury that can be appropriately treated with chiropractic health care services would also be included in the study. The Secretary shall submit a report, including the plan and the study, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2007.

Section 713—Comptroller General Study and Report on Defense Health Program

This section would require the Comptroller General to conduct a study of the cost savings projections included by the Department of Defense in the fiscal year 2007 budget request for the Defense Health Program. The study would include an evaluation of the rationale for the Department's calculation of the cost and the cost increases of the Defense Health program, the amounts paid by beneficiaries for health care, and the estimated savings associated with implementation of cost sharing increases. Further, the study would include a review of the rates of inflation in governmental and nongovernmental health care programs, as well as other health care indexes. The Comptroller General is required to present his findings to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2007.

Section 714—Transfer of Custody of the Air Force Health Study Assets to Medical Follow-up Agency

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to notify and contact participants of the Air Force Health Study (commonly referred to as the Ranch Hand Study) to obtain written consent to transfer their data and biological specimens to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science by September 30, 2007. The Secretary of the Air Force is required to submit a report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of the disposition of the assets and must maintain the specimens that were not able to be transferred for at least one year following submission of the report.

Section 715—Study on Allowing Dependents of Activated Members of the Reserve Components to Retain Civilian Health Care Coverage

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the feasibility of allowing family members of reservists who are mobilized to continue health care coverage under a civilian health care program. The study would include an assessment of the number of family members with special health care needs, who would benefit from remaining in a member's civilian health plan, the feasibility of reimbursing the member for the civilian health

coverage and a recommendation on the appropriate rate of reimbursement. Further, the study would include the feasibility of allowing family members of mobilized reservists, who do not have access to TRICARE providers, to continue civilian health care coverage. Not later than 180 days after enactment, the Secretary shall submit a report on the study to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 721—Costs of Incentive Payments to Employees for TRICARE Enrollment Made Unallowable for Contractors

This section would establish as unallowable the contract costs that result when Department of Defense (DOD) contractors pay or otherwise create financial incentives for TRICARE-eligible employees to use the TRICARE or other government-sponsored health care programs in lieu of the contractor provided health care program. The committee makes this recommendation because it believes that neither the DOD nor the federal government should be doubly liable for the cost of financial incentives paid by DOD contractors to employees to enroll in the TRICARE program and still be at risk for the cost of providing health care to TRICARE-eligible employees.

Section 722—Requirement For Military Medical Personnel to be Trained in Preservation of Remains

The section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a program requiring each military department to include training in the preservation of remains for their health care professionals. The committee believes that all medical professionals need to be trained in the proper post mortem care in theater in order to ensure that the proper preservation of remains is accomplished. The committee does not intend for the responsibilities of mortuary affairs to become the responsibility of medical professionals but rather, under certain circumstances, for medical professionals to assist in the preservation of remains.

SUBTITLE D—PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

Section 731—TRICARE Pharmacy Program Cost-Share Requirements

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish beneficiary cost sharing requirements for the TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy program that are the same as for generic and formulary drugs provided to beneficiaries at military treatment facilities. At present, beneficiaries are not charged for generic and formulary drugs obtained through the military treatment facilities. Further, the section would limit the cost sharing requirements for drugs provided through the TRICARE retail pharmacy program to amounts not more than $6 for generic drugs, $16 for formulary drugs and $22 for non-formulary drugs. The committee makes these recommendations in order to provide incentives to beneficiaries to make greater use of the TRICARE Mail Order Phar-

macy Program. The cost sharing schedules established by this section would end December 31, 2007.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

OVERVIEW

Simply put, the Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition process is broken. The ability of the Department to conduct the large scale acquisitions required to ensure our future national security is a concern of the committee. The rising costs and lengthening schedules of major defense acquisition programs lead to more expensive platforms fielded in fewer numbers. The committee's concerns extend to all three key components of the Acquisition process including requirements generation, acquisition and contracting, and financial management.

The Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) and Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) are not operating as envisioned. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics (USD(AT&L)) is failing to control spiraling costs of major defense acquisition programs. As a result, programs to replace key weapons systems are attempting to place all necessary and imagined capabilities onto developing platforms. The JCIDS/JROC process is under intense pressure to ensure that a follow-on system meets all the military departments' current, future and anticipated needs. Consequently, by relying on one system to meet all the necessary requirements, the Department is increasing the costs and development time to field new systems. Ultimately, this process results in low quantities of higher priced systems delivered on a longer schedule.

The unintended consequence of these pressures is a JCIDS/JROC process reflecting a culture of forced cooperation, where the members must approve other military department's programs in order to have their programs approved. The "jointness" required in the JROC process creates a culture where each member faces pressure to accept the criticality of approving a new system for their sister service. The process also encourages military departments to request expensive added capabilities on systems, paid for by other departments in the name of jointness.

In the wake of a ten-year decrease in the acquisition workforce, the Department is facing a critical shortage of certain acquisition professionals with technical skills related to systems engineering, program management and cost estimation. While Congress has directed this decrease in the acquisition workforce over the past decade, the committee is dissatisfied with the Department's approach to these statutory decreases. Instead of cutting overhead and minimizing bureaucracy related to the acquisition workforce, the Department cut critical resources such as production and systems engineers, opting to outsource these functions to contractors. As a result of these workforce-structure decisions, there is a potential conflict of interest developing between contractors acting as "lead-system integrators" on projects for which they have oversight. In addition, the Department has outsourced too many processes closely related to "inherently governmental functions," ceding de facto

project responsibility and decision-making to industry. The reductions of the past decade were an effort to create a streamline corps of acquisition professionals utilizing best practices to obtain the best value for all DOD-related acquisitions. Instead, there is a critical shortage of individuals necessary to ensure systems with the best technology on the fastest schedule at the most competitive price are available to the Department. The committee believes that the Department lacks a coherent strategic human capital plan for the future of the acquisition workforce. A strategy is necessary to define and shape the DOD's future workforce. One essential focus of this strategy should be the continuity of program managers. The committee recommends that the tenure of program managers be extended to ensure program stability. In addition, the committee believes the strategy should focus on the value of systems engineers in ensuring affordability and producability of future systems.

Furthermore, training programs at the Defense Acquisition University need to expand their focus beyond just the contracting side of acquisition. The Department should create training programs that will ensure requirements personnel and financial managers are adequately trained. The Department should also seek to integrate acquisition and financial management information technology systems to ensure interoperability.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense recently commissioned a comprehensive overview of the acquisition process. The Defense Acquisition Performance Assessment (DAPA) consisted of a panel of leading acquisition experts from both the government and industry. Their review provided a series of recommendations related to defense acquisition reform. Of note is a recommendation to have the JROC presided over by an objective civilian—possibly the USD(AT&L). The DAPA report also found the JCIDS/JROC process does not adequately prioritize requirements provided by the combatant commanders, whom DAPA believes should have a greater say in determining requirements for future programs. Additionally, the committee recommends that the Department consider a prompt transition to a capabilities based acquisition system where combatant commanders are considered the major stakeholders and the military services act primarily as implementers.

Based on the recommendations of the DAPA report, the committee believes that the model for the future DOD acquisition system should be considered by determining requirements based primarily on capabilities needed by combatant commanders. A revised JCIDS/JROC process could objectively validate programs and these validated "joint" capability requirements could be executed by the military services, which would conduct acquisition and program management functions to deliver the combatant commanders identified "joint" capability rather than focusing on service specific solutions. In addition, the Department should further consider "competing" missions among the services. This does not mean that one service will only conduct one mission with one platform. Instead, the services should compete at the design and concept level to encourage a creative means of accomplishing missions with new and innovative solutions.

Ultimately, the Department must carefully consider its ability to cost effectively put metal on targets. Some missions do not require cutting-edge technology to accomplish their objectives. The

USD(AT&L), in collaboration with the JROC should reemphasize the need to focus on "best value" as it relates to accomplishing current and future DOD missions.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Major Defense Acquisition Program Reform

The committee enacted major reform of the acquisition process for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) through two sections of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163). In particular, section 801 required the certification of numerous requirements related to technological maturity, affordability, alternative acquisition strategies and compliance with relevant Department of Defense policies, regulations and directives, prior to approval of Milestone B for a MDAP. Section 802 rewrote the "Nunn-McCurdy" amendment (10 U.S.C. 2433), to prevent rebaselining of original baseline estimates for MDAPs. It also redefined the thresholds at which Congress requires notification. In particular, section 802 defined a "significant cost growth threshold" as programs that exceed 15 percent over the current baseline estimate or 30 percent over the original baseline estimate and a "critical cost growth threshold" as programs that exceed 25 percent over the current baseline estimate or 50 percent over the original baseline estimate. Notably, after enactment of section 802, in the first submission of the Selected Acquisition Report, the Department reported 36 programs in breach of either the "significant" or "critical" cost growth thresholds. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to submit a consolidated report describing efforts taken to implement major defense acquisition reform, as implemented by sections 801 and 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163). The report shall be delivered to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007.

Prime Vendor Program

The committee understands that the overall purpose of the Prime Vendor Program is to streamline supply chain management, lower overall costs to the government, and improve services to military customers by allowing them to buy commercial products directly from a list of pre-established commercial distributors. Concerns about the prices of products being procured through the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Prime Vendor Program were raised at a hearing before the House Committee on Armed Services on November 9, 2005. As a result of this hearing, DLA officials recognized the need to improve management oversight and internal controls over the program and proposed a series of corrective actions. In order to allow time for DLA to implement these actions and ensure effective results, the committee directs the Comptroller General to review the actions taken by the Department of Defense to improve the Prime Vendor Program and submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007.

Special Operations Command Requirements

The committee recognizes that title 10, United States Code, grants U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) specific acquisition authority for special operations peculiar equipment, material, supplies and services. The committee is concerned that USSOCOM is not fully capable of executing this Department-like authority under current Department of Defense policies and practices, which is particularly troubling because of the key role USSOCOM plays in current combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and in the global war on terrorism. The committee strongly urges the Secretary of Defense to consider the unique role and authorities of USSOCOM as the Department makes needed reforms to its acquisitions and logistics processes, to ensure USSOCOM can efficiently, responsively, and effectively execute authorities granted in title 10.

Undefinitized Contract Actions

Undefinitized Contract Actions (UCAs), also known as "unpriced" contracts or "letter" contracts, authorize contractors to start work and incur costs before reaching a final agreement on terms and conditions, including price. The committee recognizes UCAs can be helpful to support urgent operational needs, but such contracts are not a desirable form of contracting because they place the Department of Defense in an unfavorable negotiating position and do not provide incentives to achieve cost controls, since the contractor operates in a cost-plus mode until negotiations are complete. The committee directs the Comptroller General to undertake a study to determine if the Department is properly using such contracts and pricing them on time. At a minimum, the committee directs the Comptroller General determine: (1) Why the Department is using UCAs; and (2) whether certain sufficient management controls restrict the use of such contracts in urgent situations, ensure limited scope modifications and appropriate profits. The committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a report on the finding of this study to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PROVISIONS RELATING TO MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

Section 801—Requirements Management Certification Training Program

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, in consultation with the Defense Acquisition University, to establish competency requirements and a certification training program to improve the ability of civilian and military personnel of the Department of Defense to generate requirements that are added to Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). This section would require instruction on the interdependence and interfaces between the requirements generation system; the planning, programming, budgeting and execution system; and the defense acquisition system that collectively con-

tribute to the outcomes of MDAPs. This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to ensure compliance with the training program.

Section 802—Additional Requirements Relating to Technical Data Rights

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish regulations to ensure that a major system developed with federal or private funds acquires sufficient technical data to allow competition for contracts required for sustainment of the system. This section would also require any contract for a major system to include price and delivery options for acquiring, at any point during the lifecycle of the system, major elements of technical data not acquired at the time of initial contract award. The regulations would establish a standard for acquiring rights in technical data to enable the lowest possible lifecycle cost for the item or process acquired.

The committee notes, in recent years, acquisition program managers have minimized their purchases of technical data rights for new weapons systems. The committee understands that guidance issued in the 1990s intentionally sought to reverse the previous policy on technical data rights, which may have inappropriately assumed that all rights to technical data should be purchased, even in unnecessary situations. This section would require program managers to negotiate price options for acquiring additional data rights, at the time of award, when the government has maximum leverage in negotiations. The committee believes that this balanced approach will require program managers to buy those data rights necessary to minimize lifecycle cost without requiring the purchase of unneeded technical data rights.

Section 803—Study and Report on Revisions to Selected Acquisition Report Requirements

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, in coordination with the service acquisition executives of each military department, to conduct a study on revisions to requirements related to Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs), as set forth in section 2432 of title 10, United States Code.

The SAR provides the committee with a critical tool for providing oversight of major defense acquisition programs. The SAR gives the committee access to clear and regular information on program progress, including information of a classified nature. The committee understands that the elements currently required to be included in the SAR have not been updated for a number of years. Some important elements of program progress are not included in the current SAR, and in some cases, information which may have previously been a good measure of program progress may no longer be as relevant to program oversight.

The committee recognizes that in order for the SAR to be useful to both the Department of Defense (DOD) and the committee, it should focus on those measures of program progress for major defense acquisition programs that are the most useful for oversight across a broad range of programs, without placing an undue reporting burden. One element in the current SAR that is clearly critical

to congressional oversight is the unit cost information which provides the basis for reporting of cost growth under the Nunn-McCurdy Act (10 U.S.C. 2433). However, many elements of program progress beyond unit cost are essential to both departmental and congressional oversight. The committee believes that a revised SAR should be based upon the normal, internal-working documents utilized by the program manager on a day-to-day basis and not created exclusively in response to a congressional reporting requirement. The SAR should be a tool that provides both appropriate congressional oversight, validates the health of a program, and demonstrates that the program management techniques being employed are appropriate. DOD's recommendations shall be submitted to the committee by March 1, 2007.

Section 804—Quarterly Updates on Implementation of Acquisition Reform in the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide quarterly reports to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the implementation of plans to reform the defense acquisition system. The updates would cover implementation of reforms of the processes for Acquisition, including generation of requirements, award of contracts, and financial management. The quarterly updates would include, at a minimum, consideration of recommendations made by:

(1) The Defense Acquisition Performance Assessment Panel;

(2) The Defense Science Board Summer Study on Transformation;

(3) The Center for Strategic and International Studies: Beyond-Goldwater-Nichols Study;

(4) The Quadrennial Defense Review; and

(5) The Committee Defense Review of the House Committee on Armed Services.

The first quarterly update would be required no later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act and the first day of each successive quarter. The requirement would terminate on the first day of the quarter in which the Selected Acquisition Reports indicate that no new programs have breached either the significant cost growth threshold or the critical cost growth threshold.

The ability of the Department of Defense to analyze and synthesize these reform recommendations into a series of meaningful and actionable implementation plans concerns the committee. In the past, bureaucratic impediments, changing senior leadership, and numerous other factors prevented implementation of major acquisition reform despite comprehensive studies on the subject. In particular, the committee notes that the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense (1986), commonly known as the "Packard Commission," recommended numerous reforms to the acquisition system that, despite the efforts of Congress and the Department, have not been fully realized. Nearly twenty years later, the four major acquisition reform studies of 2005 identify the same challenges identified by the "Packard Commission" including rampant cost growth, unreliable cost estimates, and requirements relying on immature technology increasing overall program cost. The committee is concerned about the ability of the Department to solve these decades' old problems.

Section 805—Establishment of Defense Challenge Process for Critical Cost Growth Threshold Breaches in Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would amend section 2359b of title 10, United States Code, to establish requirements for Defense Acquisition Challenge Program proposals (referred to as "challenge proposals") solicited in response to a critical cost growth threshold breach for a major defense acquisition program (MDAP). A critical cost growth threshold breach occurs when an MDAP has exceeded the critical cost growth threshold established by section 2433 of title 10, United States Code. This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) to issue a solicitation for challenge proposals that may result in near-term improvements in affordability for an MDAP that has experienced a critical cost growth breach, in addition to the current Defense Acquisition Challenge Program (DACP) annual broad agency announcement and unsolicited proposal processes. The committee believes that challenge proposals for critical cost growth breaches warrant expeditious procedures for both preliminary and full review and evaluation. Therefore, this section would require critical cost growth breach DACP solicitations to be issued within 14 days following the date that the Selected Acquisition Report on the MDAP is submitted to Congress, as described in sections 2433(g) and 2432(f) of title 10, United States Code. Such a solicitation should provide sufficient detail on the cost and schedule variances and the design, engineering, manufacturing, and technology integration issues contributing to the MDAP cost growth, to allow responders to prepare responsive proposals for consideration in no less than 30 days. This section would require a panel established by USD(AT&L) to complete a preliminary evaluation of such challenge proposals within 60 days following the date that the Selected Acquisition Report on the MDAP is submitted to Congress. The panel would also be required to share the results of its preliminary evaluation with the Secretary of Defense to aid in the completion of the Secretary's written certification required by section 2433(e)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code.

In the event a critical cost breach challenge proposal is found to have merit during the full review and evaluation process, this section would require the MDAP to fund such a challenge proposal following contract award. In the event a critical cost breach challenge proposal is found to have merit upon preliminary review, but later receives an unfavorable evaluation during full review by the office carrying out the MDAP, this section would require the MDAP program manager to provide a narrative explaining the rationale for the unfavorable evaluation to the panel that conducted the preliminary evaluation. If the panel does not agree with the MDAP program manager's rationale, the panel may request that the MDAP program manager reconsider. If after further consideration, the MDAP program manager still evaluates the challenge proposal unfavorably, the full review and evaluation is complete. Upon the conclusion of full review and evaluation, USD(AT&L) shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees detailing the rationale for each unfavorable evaluation and documenting the dissenting opinion of the panel, as applicable. This section would re-

quire full review and evaluation and the report to the congressional defense committees, as necessary, to be completed within 60 days following the preliminary evaluation by the panel.

In addition, this section would amend section 2433 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out an additional assessment under the requirements of paragraph (e)(2) of such section, to assess the availability of alternative components, subsystems, or systems that may result in near-term improvements in affordability for any MDAP that has exceeded the critical cost growth threshold. The Secretary shall carry out this assessment through DACP.

This section would further amend section 2433 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary to include an additional statement in the written certification required by paragraph (e)(2) of such section, stating that DACP, having issued a competitive solicitation for critical cost breach challenge proposals and having completed a preliminary review of proposals received, found no promising proposals meriting full review and evaluation.

Finally, this section would also amend section 2433(g) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary to include a description of design, engineering, manufacturing, and technology integration issues in the narrative of significant occurrences contributing to critical cost growth, which is a component of the Selected Acquisition Report required in section 2433(e) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 806—Market Research Required for Major Defense Acquisition Programs Before Proceeding to Milestone B

This section would require certification that market research has been conducted prior to technology development to reduce duplication of existing technology and products. The committee believes that conducting market research before issuing a technology development contract will prevent duplication of existing technology and reduce program costs before a major defense acquisition program receives Milestone B approval. The committee urges the Department to consider new and creative means of ensuring that appropriate market research is conducted to advance technological development of unique capabilities and eliminate reinvention by using proven technologies available in the marketplace.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense (DOD) may not comply with the requirements of part 10 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation related to market research, which results in the lack of reasonable inclusion of large and small businesses with cost-effective and superior technologies in defense contracting. The committee is concerned that current DOD acquisition practices might limit the use of innovative solutions from both large and small businesses and fail to create incentives for DOD prime contractors to embrace innovative technologies from large and small businesses that are commercially available. Traditional cost-reimbursable labor contracts under the cost-plus-fixed-fee or cost-plus-award-fee structure may increase the difficulty of offering proven capabilities to the Department by inadvertently rewarding higher expenditures and reducing incentives to cut costs. The committee notes that cost-plus-percentage-of-cost contracts are prohib-

ited by statute and encourages the Department to take action to ensure that the intent of this prohibition is followed.

SUBTITLE B—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Section 811—Applicability of Statutory Executive Compensation Cap Made Prospective

This section would amend section 808(e)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85) to clarify that the underlying provision is prospective from the date of enactment. Currently, compensation of certain executives in excess of a "benchmark" set by regulations is unallowable. As a result, in *General Dynamics Corporation* v. *United States,* 47 Fed.Cl. 514 (Fed. Cl. 2000), the court held that application of the statutory cap to a contract awarded prior to the enactment section 808(e)(2) constituted a breach of contract, and that the U.S. Government was liable for breach damages due to the retroactive application of the cap. This section would still subject executive compensation to a test of reasonableness.

Section 812—Prohibition on Procurement From Beneficiaries of Foreign Subsidies

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract with a foreign person (including a joint venture, cooperative organization, partnership or contracting team), who has received a subsidy from the government of a foreign country that is a member of the World Trade Organization, if the United States has requested a consultation with that foreign country on the basis that the subsidy is prohibited under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

Section 813—Time-Certain Development for Department of Defense Information Technology Business Systems

This section would require that Department of Defense information technology business systems be fielded within five years of the system entering the technology development phase of the acquisition process, known as Milestone A approval. The committee is concerned that many large information technology acquisition programs begin with great promise, yet linger in the development phase for many years without delivering any useful products to the Department. This section would limit the time allowed for development of such systems.

Section 814—Establishment of Panel on Contracting Integrity

This section would establish a panel on contracting integrity to eliminate areas of vulnerability of the defense contracting system to fraud, waste and abuse. The panel would be chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and include the service acquisition executive of each military department, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Director of the Defense Contract Management Agency and the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency. This section would require the panel to submit an annual report on its activities to the congressional defense committees.

SUBTITLE C—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 821—Extension of Special Temporary Contract Closeout Authority

This section would allow the Department of Defense to maximize its efforts to close contracts by extending the authority. Section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) as amended, permits the Department to close contracts entered prior to October 1, 1996, provided the contracts are administratively complete and the financial account has an unreconciled balance, either positive or negative, that is less than $0.1 million.

Section 822—Limitation on Contracts for the Acquisition of Certain Services

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract for covered services if the amount of the contract exceeds 75 percent of the estimated value of the asset required for the provision of services under the contract or exceeds $150.0 million in payments over the life of the contract.

Section 823—Use of Federal Supply Schedules by State and Local Governments for Goods and Services for Recovery from Natural Disasters, Terrorism, or Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, or Radiological Attack

This section would provide the Administrator of General Services the authority to allow State or local governments to use General Services Administration's (GSA) federal supply schedules for goods and services to facilitate recovery from natural disasters, terrorism or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack. This section would build on the successful cooperative purchasing program authorized in section 211 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–347) which opened GSA's schedules for information technology for use by State and local governments.

Section 824—Waivers To Extend Task Order Contracts for Advisory and Assistance Services

This section would amend section 2304b(b) of title 10, United States Code, and section 253i(b) of title 41, United States Code, to allow the head of an agency to issue a waiver to extend an Advisory and Assistance Services (AAS) contract up to ten years maximum through five one-year options, if he determines in writing that the contract provides engineering or technical services of such a unique and substantial technical nature that recompetition is harmful to the continuity of the program; that recompetition would create a large disruption in ongoing support due to prime contract recompetition when the Department of Defense has a successfully performing prime contractor; and the Department would endure program risk during critical program stages due to loss of program corporate knowledge of ongoing program activities.

The committee is concerned about the Department's growing reliance on AAS contracts. This section would require the Secretary of

Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2007. The report would include the following information:

(1) Methods used by the Department to identify a contract as an AAS contract;

(2) Number of AAS contracts awarded by the Department in the five years prior to the enactment of this Act;

(3) Average annual expenditures by the Department for AAS contracts;

(4) Average length of AAS contracts;

(5) Number of AAS contracts recompeted and awarded to the previous award winner;

(6) Number of AAS contractors who previously qualified as a small business but no longer qualify as a small business for a recompetition;

(7) Number of AAS contracts required for a period of greater than five years and a justification as to why those services are required for greater than five years, including rationale for not performing the service inside the Department;

(8) Percentage of AAS contracts awarded by the Department in the five years prior to the enactment of this Act for assistance in the introduction and transfer of engineering and technical knowledge for fielded systems, equipment, and components; and

(9) Steps taken by the Department to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in the use of AAS contracts.

This waiver authority would be ineffective if the Secretary of Defense fails to issue the required report by April 1, 2007.

Section 825—Enhanced Access for Small Business

This section would amend section 9(a) of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 608) to provide that the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals and the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals shall provide for expedited disposition of appeals of small businesses where the amount in dispute is $150,000 or less.

Section 826—Procurement Goal for Hispanic-Serving Institutions

This section would amend section 2323 of title 10, United States Code to extend the contract goals for small disadvantaged businesses and certain institutions of higher education to include Hispanic-serving institutions.

Section 827—Prohibition on Defense Contractors Requiring Licenses or Fees for Use of Military Likenesses and Designations

This section would require that any contract entered into by the Department of Defense include a provision prohibiting the contractor from requiring toy and hobby manufacturers, distributors, or merchants to obtain licenses from or pay fees to the contractor for the use of military likenesses or designations on items provided under the contract.

SUBTITLE D—UNITED STATES DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE PROVISIONS

Section 831—Protection of Strategic Materials Critical to National Security

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, by inserting section 2533b, "Requirement to buy strategic materials critical to national security from American sources; exceptions." This section would prohibit the use of appropriated funds for the procurement of a specialty metal or an item critical to national security, as determined by the Strategic Materials Protection Board, unless the item is reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States.

The committee believes this section will build on the strong tradition of section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, known as the "Berry Amendment," while simultaneously addressing certain issues related to the procurement of specialty metals. In particular, the committee is concerned by claims that confusion exists over the applicability of the Berry Amendment to all tiers of the supply chain. This section would clarify the original intent of the Berry Amendment by noting that the section applies to subcontracts at any tier under a prime contract, as well as the prime contract. This section would maintain all current exceptions and waivers to the current Berry Amendment. The committee notes that application of this section would allow foreign governments to purchase only specialty metals or items critical to national security from the United States or from their own domestic suppliers. The committee believes that allowing foreign governments to purchase specialty metals from any source not only defeats the intent of the Berry Amendment but also creates a grave risk to national security. This section would prohibit the practice of delivering non-compliant components to the federal government without charge in order to be considered compliant with the Berry Amendment.

The committee is aware that certain suppliers currently claim that they are inadvertently non-compliant with the Berry Amendment as it relates to specialty metals. This section would allow a 12-month "get well" period for suppliers at all levels of the supply chain to become compliant with section 2533b of title 10, United States Code. This section would require public notice of non-compliant suppliers on Fedbizoops.gov, a website that allows the commercial venders to seek federal markets for their products, written notification of non-compliance to the supplier and prime contractor, and receipt of a compliance plan from the non-compliant supplier and prime contractor. This section would allow a waiver for inadvertent non-compliance to be granted only after public posting of non-compliance and the opportunity for a challenger to offer the federal government the opportunity to substitute the non-compliant components with compliant components. This inadvertent non-compliance waiver would require approval from the secretary of the military department concerned.

Section 832—Strategic Materials Protection Board

This section would establish a Strategic Material Protection Board. The board would be established by the Secretary of Defense and include the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Tech-

nology and Logistics, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should create a process to identify items that are critical to national security. In particular, the committee notes that certain materials, should they be unavailable domestically would severely impair our national security. This section would require the board to publish a list of items determined to be critical to national security. Additionally, this section would prohibit the removal of specialty metals listed in section 2533b of title 10, United States Code, from the list of items critical to national security.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Importance of Placing Foreign Area Officers in Combat Units

The committee notes the contribution made by Foreign Area Officers (FAOs) to the military services, in terms of their knowledge of the language, culture, and personalities of their regions of expertise. While this contribution is routinely limited to strategic levels of operations, the committee believes that this contribution proves valuable at every level of military operations. To encourage that end, the military services should provide sufficient numbers of FAOs so that each regional combatant commander can provide at least one FAO to each subordinate combat units commanded by a two-star general or flag officer. The committee recommends that these FAOs be assigned to the policy and plans staff of the subordinate commands to allow the command to benefit from their regional expertise in its exercise of command and control functions.

Increased Budgetary Confidence Level Implementation in Space Acquisition

Historically, space acquisitions have been budgeted to a 50 percent certainty that the final cost will be at or below the estimate. The committee believes that cost estimating at a 50 percent confidence level leaves little management reserve, reduces probability of program execution, and increases total program costs by requiring budget and schedule adjustments during execution. Furthermore, the committee believes that budgeting to an 80 percent confidence level mitigates problems caused by inaccurate cost estimating and therefore, encourages the Secretary of Defense to raise the required budgetary confidence level of all new and restructured space programs from 50 percent to 80 percent.

National Security Space Management

The committee recognizes efforts within the national security space community to enhance relationships and coordinate activities that span acquisition, research and development, and operations in order to create more responsive and agile space capabilities to support critical intelligence and defense missions. In particular, the

committee recognizes the need for the Department of Defense's Executive Agent for Space, the Director, National Reconnaissance Office, and the Under Secretary of the Air Force to maintain close coordination in oversight and management of space capabilities.

The committee requests the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007, describing the roles and responsibilities of each of these positions with respect to resource and staffing requirements, program development, requirements processes, and acquisition authority. The committee also requests a description of the additional roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the Director, National Reconnaissance Office, as the Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force for Intelligence Space Technology.

Report on Developing Expertise in Emerging National Security Challenges

The committee believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) should consider how best to develop expertise in emerging national security challenges and distribute appropriately such knowledge throughout the Department, including the military services. For example, the committee notes the role that the Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs within the National Defense University has played in developing knowledge and expertise in a focused area of military importance. The committee believes that DOD personnel currently may be benefiting, or may benefit in the future, from similar concentration in other key defense and security areas, such as stability and support operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2007, a report that identifies key defense and security areas and the capabilities required to educate DOD personnel appropriately. The report shall note what capabilities the Department already has in these areas and ways in which the Department may develop these capabilities as competencies, whether through the development of Centers of Excellence, the fusing of existing institutions, integration into the professional military education curriculum, or any other steps the Secretary may recommend.

Report on Coordination and Oversight of Military Cultural and Linguistic Policies and Training

The committee believes that the relevance and importance of cultural knowledge, regional expertise, and linguistic capability will remain critical to national security for decades to come, in the long war and in future wars. The committee commends the Department for its initiative in respect to coordinating and setting a direction for language skills, and commends the services for the multiple initiatives they have taken in regards to cultural training.

The committee believes it may be beneficial to synchronize efforts in the cultural training and regional expertise fields across the Department by creating an office within the Office of the Secretary of Defense that would provide oversight for the Department's cultural and linguistic policies and training. Therefore, the committee di-

rects the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2007, a report on the options to provide such oversight, to include consideration of the establishment of an office within the Office of the Secretary of Defense for that function, and the resources required to create such an office.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

Section 901—Standardization of Statutory References to "National Security System" within Laws Applicable to Department of Defense

This section would amend sections 2222, 2223, and 2315 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure the definition of national security systems contained in title 10 is consistent with the definition provided in the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002 (Public Law 107–347). FISMA applies federal government wide and provides a broader definition of national security systems than contained in title 10, expanding the term to apply to all systems used for classified data, as well as those operated by a contractor of an agency or other organization on behalf of the agency.

Section 902—Correction of Reference to Predecessor of Defense Information Systems Agency

This section would amend section 193 of title 10, United States Code, to reflect the current name of the Defense Information Systems Agency.

Section 903—Addition to Membership of Specified Council

This section would amend section 179 of title 10, United States Code, to include the Commander, United States Strategic Command, on the Nuclear Weapons Council.

Section 904—Consolidation and Standardization of Authorities Relating to Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies

This section would streamline the management of Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies, which to date have operated under different authorities. This section would allow the Centers to pursue research in addition to communication and exchange of ideas involving U.S. and foreign military officers, civilian governmental personnel, and non-governmental personnel.

This section would allow foreign governments and U.S. federal agencies to fund foreign participation in center activities and the Secretary of Defense to waive reimbursement of costs of activities for military officers and civilian defense and security officials from developing countries. This section would continue an annual requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report on the regional centers' status, objectives, budgets, international participation, and foreign gifts and donations.

Section 905—Redesignation of the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps

This section would designate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps and change the title of its Secretary to Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps. This provision would formally recognize the responsibility of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy over both the Navy and Marine Corps and the Marine Corps' status as an equal partner with the Navy.

SUBTITLE B—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Section 911—Designation of Successor Organizations for the Disestablished Interagency Global Positioning Executive Board

This section would amend section 2281 of title 10, United States Code, to reflect the new organizational structure created by the United States Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Policy issued December 8, 2004, and permit continued multi-agency funding for this activity.

Section 912—Extension of Authority for Pilot Program for Provision of Space Surveillance Network Services to Non-United States Government Entities

This section would extend the expiring authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program that would allow non-U.S. government entities to purchase space surveillance network services from assets owned or controlled by the Department of Defense through September 30, 2009. The current authority would expire on May 22, 2007.

Section 913—Operationally Responsive Space

This section would require establishment of an Operationally Responsive Space Program Office, and would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees setting forth a plan for acquisition of capabilities for operationally responsive space support to the warfighter.

SUBTITLE C—CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM

Section 921—Transfer to Secretary of the Army of Responsibility for Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program

This section would transfer program management responsibility for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD (AT&L)) to the Secretary of the Army by January 1, 2007; would provide for management of the program as a part of the Department of the Army organization for management of the chemical weapons demilitarization program as specified in section 1521 of title 50, United States Code; and would require the Secretary of the Army to implement fully the alternative technologies previously selected for destruction of lethal chemical munitions at Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado, and Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky. The transfer of management of the ACWA program to the Secretary of the Army would in no way diminish

the responsibility of the USD (AT&L) for oversight of the chemical weapons demilitarization program, including ACWA, nor the USD (AT&L)'s responsibility as defense acquisition executive for the acquisition category 1D program.

Section 922—Comptroller General Review of Cost-Benefit Analysis of Off-Site Versus On-Site Treatment and Disposal of Hydrolysate Derived from Neutralization of VX Nerve Gas at Newport Chemical Depot, Indiana

This section would require the Comptroller General to review and report to Congress by December 1, 2006, on the adequacy of the cost benefit analysis prepared by the Secretary of the Army comparing options to treat and dispose of the hazardous material that is a byproduct of the process of neutralizing VX nerve gas stored at Newport Chemical Depot, Indiana. This section would also prohibit the Secretary from proceeding with any action to transport this hazardous material, or hydrolysate, until 60 days after the Comptroller General's report is received by Congress. Pending enactment of this section, the committee intends that the Secretary of the Army take no action to transport hydrolysate from Newport Army Depot until the actions that would be required by this section are completed.

Section 923—Sense of Congress Regarding the Safe and Expeditious Disposal of Chemical Weapons

This section would express the sense of Congress that the process used for selecting a site for remote disposal of hazardous material remaining after the initial processing of chemical munitions should be free from political influence and that a process similar to that used for base closure and realignment be considered for adoption.

SUBTITLE D—INTELLIGENCE-RELATED MATTERS

Section 931—Repeal of Termination of Authority of Secretary of Defense to Engage in Commercial Activities as Security for Intelligence Collection Activities Abroad

This section would amend section 431(a) of title 10, United States Code, to repeal the termination of authority for the Secretary of Defense to engage in commercial activities as security for intelligence collection activities abroad.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES

Overview

The budget request contained $926.9 million for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, in addition to $131.9 million, for operational tempo which is included within the operating budgets of the military services. The fiscal year 2007 budget is organized to address four broad national priorities: (1) international support; (2)

domestic support; (3) intelligence and technology support; and (4) demand reduction.

The committee recommends an authorization for fiscal year 2007 Department of Defense counter-drug activities as follows:

FY07 Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Request	$926,890
International Support	$435,919
Domestic Support	$205,416
Intelligence and Technology Support	$151,322
Demand Reduction	$134,233
Recommended Decreases	
SOUTHCOM	
NORTHCOM	$7,000
PACOM	$2,000
CENTCOM	$1,000
Intelligence and Technology	$2,000
Support	$4,000
Recommended Increases	
Southwestern Border Fence	$10,000
Maritime Domain Awareness	$6,000
Recommendation	$926,890

Items of Special Interest

Budget requests

The fiscal year 2007 drug interdiction and counter-drug activities budget request of $926.9 million covers all counternarcotics resources in the Department of Defense (DOD) with the exception of those resources in the operating budget for the military services for operational tempo, military personnel, and military construction. The committee notes that the services' budget requests include an additional $131.9 million for operational tempo expenses related to counter-drug activities in their respective appropriations. The committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to integrate the associated operational tempo costs contained in the services' budgets for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities into DOD's drug interdiction and counter-drug activities budget justification material for fiscal year 2008, and thereafter. The committee directs that the budget justification material which lists drug resources by function shall include the associated operational tempo costs to the services in the total budget request by the Department for counter-drug activities.

Counternarcotics policy for Afghanistan

The committee supports the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to use drug interdiction and counternarcotics resources to support the global war on terrorism and notes that there are clear links between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism. In that regard, the committee supports DOD's unified campaign against narcotics trafficking and activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations in Colombia and Afghanistan. The committee notes with regards to Afghanistan, the Department has responded to requests for support from the Department of State, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Government of the United Kingdom to help the Government of Afghanistan develop the capacity to address the country's serious and growing narcotics problem. The committee believes that the high level of DOD support to the Department of State in building law enforcement capacity in Afghanistan is the correct approach.

The committee is concerned that despite the development of an interagency implementation plan for U.S. counternarcotics activities in Afghanistan and the surrounding region, the Department is being asked to fund and manage activities that are well beyond its core mission. The Department must continue to play an important role in the international and interagency fight against narcotics in Afghanistan, but it must not take on roles in which other countries or other agencies of the U.S. Government have core capabilities.

Intelligence and technology

The budget request contained $151.3 million for intelligence and technology support.

The committee understands the importance of intelligence and technology in the counternarcotics program. Intelligence and technology are used to dismantle narcotics networks and terrorist organizations linked to drug trafficking. The committee notes that the authorization of funds for intelligence and technology will result in increased development, testing, evaluation, and deployment of technologies that collect and monitor narcotics intelligence on land, sea, and in the air.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $147.3 million for intelligence and technology, a decrease of $4.0 million. The recommended funding represents a significant increase over the fiscal year 2006 authorization.

Maritime domain awareness

The budget request contained $2.5 million for research and development of a detection and monitoring domain awareness system. This system integrates multiple sensors, databases, and anomaly detection tools into a data fusion testbed that provides persistent-situational awareness across domains and operation systems. One system under development provides wide-area surveillance, maritime domain awareness, and distributes actionable intelligence concerning potential narcotics trafficking or terrorist threats. This system operations succeeded in a test conducted by Joint Task Force-North and will be evaluated during fiscal year 2007 by the Joint Interagency Task Force-South and in Colombia.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million for this purpose.

Southwest Border Fence

The committee is concerned that the southwest border continues to be a heavily utilized human and drug smuggling corridor allowing access into U.S. metropolitan areas from Mexico. Since 1990, construction and rehabilitation along this prolific drug smuggling corridor has resulted in 7.6 miles of double-layer fencing, 59 miles of single fencing, and 169.5 miles of road. These advances have reduced drug trafficking into the region and have eliminated the smuggling corridor.

Completing the fence construction project in San Diego, California, will allow counter-drug assets to be redeployed to other areas. The committee supports this fence and road-building activity in the southwest region. Funds authorized within this Act shall be used to complete construction of the 14-Mile Border Infrastructure System near San Diego, California; increase the height of existing

border vehicle barriers to a minimum of 10 feet; and build an additional 5 miles of primary fencing east of the Otay Mesa port of entry. In addition, not less than $3.0 million shall be used to design, plan, deploy and rehabilitate fencing for 15 miles on either side of the Laredo, Texas port of entry. Finally, not less than $2.0 million shall be used to design, plan, deploy and rehabilitate fencing at the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million for this purpose.

U.S. Central Command operations support

The budget request contained $27.6 million for U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and participating nation support for USCENTCOM operations. Reductions in support activities are planned, in light of other worldwide commitments.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of $2.0 million for this purpose.

U.S. Northern Command operations support

The budget request contained $15.5 million for U.S. Northern Command domestic operations support. Reductions in support activities are planned, in light of other worldwide commitments.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of $2.0 million for this purpose.

U.S. Pacific Command operations support

The budget request contained $27.2 million for U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) and participating nation support for USPACOM operations. Reductions in support activities are planned, in light of other worldwide commitments.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of $1.0 million for this purpose.

U.S. Southern Command operations support

The budget request contained $372.7 million for U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and participating nation support for USSOUTHCOM operations. Reductions in support activities are planned, in light of other worldwide commitments.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of $7.0 million for this purpose.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Aircraft Carrier Force Structure

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's legislative proposal for fiscal year 2007, included a section that would effectively allow retirement of the conventionally-powered aircraft carrier, USS *John F. Kennedy*, thereby reducing the carrier force structure from 12 to 11 ships.

The committee believes that the Navy's decision to reduce the number of carriers was not based on mission requirements analysis; rather, the decision was based on fiscal constraints. Section 126 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) amended section 5062 of title 10, United States Code, to set a minimum carrier force structure of not less

than 12 operational aircraft carriers. The committee believes the aircraft carrier force structure should be maintained at 12 ships in order to meet worldwide commitments.

However, the committee would like to explore options for maintaining the USS *John F. Kennedy* in an operational status either within or outside the U.S. Navy, to include the possibility of transferring operational control to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007, that examines options for maintaining the USS *John F. Kennedy* in an operational status both within and outside the U.S. Navy. In examining the NATO option, the Secretary shall coordinate an assessment with the NATO Secretary General. The report shall include the cost and manning required, statutory restrictions that would preclude transfer of the USS *John F. Kennedy* to organizations or entities outside the U.S. Navy, and a classified annex on how the Navy would meet global operational requirements with an aircraft carrier force structure of less than 12 ships.

"Commercial First" Maritime Sealift Policy

The committee is aware of recent discussions between the U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and the operators of U.S. flag vessels concerning the longstanding policy of using commercial vessels to transport military cargo when sufficient resources are available. Under this policy, the Department of Defense is required to, at least annually, determine the number of ships it needs to own or have under charter to meet its peacetime, contingency and wartime projected requirements. Once this "fleet" is sized, ships under charter to the U.S. Government, or government-owned ships that have been activated to full operating status, shall be used to the "maximum extent practicable" when vessel schedules satisfy cargo delivery requirements. Assuring that the multiple components of sealift capacity are fully utilized is a difficult balancing act. The United States must retain its commercial capacity and simultaneously act as good stewards of the taxpayer's dollar when government-controlled carriers have been activated and are available. The Secretary of Defense has empowered USTRANSCOM to ensure that U.S. troops deployed worldwide have the assets they need, when they need them. This is a difficult task given the wide range of operational demands placed on U.S. armed forces at this point in time. This balancing act is not one that lends itself to a legislative solution, nor is one warranted. The committee is confident that satisfactory solutions are attainable through continuing dialogue.

Department of Defense Civil Support

The committee commends the men and women of the U.S. armed forces who played an invaluable role in helping the citizens of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi respond to the devastation of Hurricane Katrina and saved countless lives. The committee notes, however, that there are a number of areas where the Department of Defense (DOD) could have improved the execution of military support during Hurricane Katrina. The committee further notes that both the Final Report of the Select Bipartisan Committee to

Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina and the White House Report on the Federal Response to Hurricane Katrina identify areas where DOD response to Hurricane Katrina was lacking, and makes recommendations for improvement.

The committee is pleased that both reports emphasize the critical support provided by the respective National Guards of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in responding to this crisis, as well as the support provided by the National Guard Bureau in mobilizing assets from guard units around the nation. The committee applauds the national guard's response to Hurricane Katrina, and believes that the command and control arrangements for national guard units during this multi-state emergency worked well and should serve as a model for future multi-state responses. In short, the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi each commanded the national guard effort in their respective states, and commanded the various national guard units from across the country who volunteered to serve under previously agreed Emergency Mutual Assistance Compacts. Thus, the committee believes that national guard units, operating under the command and control of the governor, should not execute multi-state missions, and that regional, multi-state coordination of first response efforts remain a Department of Homeland Security mission. The committee believes, however, that the national guard will continue to be an essential element in any response to a domestic emergency that overwhelms first responders.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense to review the findings applicable to the Department made in the Final Report of the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina. The committee also directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2007, a report detailing how the Department intends to address the issues raised by the Select Committee report and the White House report. In particular, the report shall clarify U.S. Northern Command's role in planning and executing support to the Department of Homeland Security and national guard units operating under title 32, United States Code, status during domestic contingencies.

Department of Defense Interagency Coordination in the Global War on Terrorism

The committee notes the importance of interagency coordination in all matters affecting national security, particularly in the global war on terrorism (GWOT), where success depends on the seamless application of all elements of national power. The committee is aware that the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) is in the process of completing the National Implementation Plan, which will provide integrated, strategic, operational plans for counterterrorism activities within and among agencies. While the committee expects that the National Implementation Plan will improve interagency coordination in the GWOT, the committee believes that the NCTC, alone, will not solve problems in interagency coordination.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) has advocated improved interagency coordination in its National Defense Strategy, National Military Strategy and the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). The QDR, in particular, identifies a number of DOD initiatives aimed at improving interagency coordination.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007, a report on how the Department is implementing the 2006 QDR objective of strengthening interagency operations. The report shall address how the Department is improving and strengthening internal DOD mechanisms for GWOT interagency coordination at the strategic, operational, and tactical level; and suggest means to address any remaining gaps in the interagency planning and execution process.

Department of Defense Participation in the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

The committee believes that the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) does not adequately scrutinize the effects on national security of mergers, acquisitions and takeovers by foreign persons, which could result in foreign control of persons engaged in interstate commerce in the United States. The committee notes that recent decisions by CFIUS, such as approving attempts by the China National Offshore Oil Corporation to acquire Unocal and Dubai Ports World to acquire operation of six U.S. ports, underscores that CFIUS is neither applying sufficient analytical rigor to its review process nor providing sufficient weight to genuine concerns about the adverse impact of such transactions on U.S. national security. The committee urges the President to reform the process to ensure that CFIUS members do not prioritize securing foreign investment in the United States ahead of protecting national security.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is a CFIUS member and that the Department will often conduct an internal review of transactions as part of a CFIUS review. The committee is concerned that the Department may not be adequately scrutinizing and taking into consideration all of the national security implications of proposed mergers, acquisitions or takeovers under CFIUS review or voicing strongly its concerns to other CFIUS members.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee Armed Services by April 1, 2007, a report explaining how the Department evaluates the national security implications of mergers, acquisitions or takeovers that are subject to CFIUS review. This report shall also provide examples of how the Department raised national security concerns within the CFIUS structure over the last five years, how CFIUS sought assurances to resolve such concerns and explain how the Department monitors and enforces these assurances.

Homeland Security/Defense Management Programs

The committee notes the efforts of civilian academia to provide important educational opportunities in the area of Homeland Secu-

rity/Defense Management, and supports such efforts, especially when executed in cooperation with the Homeland Security/Defense Education Consortium and other Department of Defense educational institutions. The committee encourages the Department, as well as other federal agencies and civilian institutions, to continue to support these types of programs.

Improving International Pandemic Preparedness Through Theater Security Cooperation Programs

The committee notes that the Department of Defense was successful in providing rapid humanitarian assistance to Southeast Asia following the December 2004, tsunami due, in part, to military to military agreements, relationships, and training established through U.S. Pacific Command's Theater Security Cooperation Program. Such pre-existing military agreements, relationships, and training could only prove beneficial during other disasters, including regional health epidemics or a global pandemic. The committee believes that during foreign military training and joint exercises with international partners, the Department should actively seek to improve the capabilities of military allies in the areas of surveillance and early warning of infectious disease outbreak and pandemic preparedness, particularly in Africa and Southeast Asia. The committee encourages the regional combatant commanders to review current efforts and make specific recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for opportunities to expand such efforts in fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

Increasing the Availability of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Assets in the Event of a Catastrophic Natural or Manmade Disaster

The committee is aware that the federal response to Hurricane Katrina was hampered by a lack of situational awareness of post-landfall conditions along the Gulf Coast, as noted in the final report of the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina. The Department of Defense possesses unparalleled assets for intelligence collection that are used worldwide to coordinate and support military operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to increase the availability of these Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance assets in the event of a catastrophic natural or manmade disaster for use in damage assessment and the coordination of relief efforts. The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees as to the status of this effort by January 31, 2007.

Joint Training and Certification for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense

The 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) envisioned the future force would be organized, trained, equipped, and resourced to deal with all aspects of the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction; but the QDR provided no insight into how the Department of Defense will achieve its nuclear, chemical, and biological defense training objective. Therefore, the committee directs the As-

sistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Air Force, to perform a gap analysis on nuclear, chemical, and biological (NCB) defense training, to review NCB defense doctrine across each of the military services, and to make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2007, regarding the implementation of joint training, certification, and doctrinal alignment for NCB defense for both the active and reserve components.

National Counter Proliferation Center

The committee commends the Director of National Intelligence for formally establishing the National Counter Proliferation Center (NCPC) on November 21, 2005. As a result of testimony received during recent Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearings, the committee believes that it is essential that a body within the U.S. Government integrate and coordinate all elements of national power to combat weapons of mass destruction. The committee notes that the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458) mandates that the NCPC address seven missions and objectives. The committee is concerned that the NCPC is not, and has no plans to carry out the following two missions and objectives: (1) coordinating counter proliferation plans and activities of the various departments and agencies of the U.S. Government to prevent and halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials and technologies and (2) conducting strategic operational counter proliferation planning for the U.S. Government to prevent and halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials and technologies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the NCPC to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence by February 1, 2007, a report that explains why the NCPC has not taken steps to carry out its statutorily mandated missions and objectives to coordinate U.S. Government counter proliferation plans and activities and conduct strategic operational counter proliferation planning for the U.S. Government. The report should indicate whether the NCPC expects the President to waive any of the missions and objectives assigned to the NCPC pursuant to the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458). In the event the NCPC will not carry out any or all of the seven of the missions and objectives detailed in the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004, (Public Law 108–458) and the President will not execute a national security waiver, the report should explain how the President is meeting the requirements in section 1022 of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458).

Overhaul, Repair, and Maintenance of Vessels Carrying Department of Defense Cargo

In section 1017 of this act, the committee includes an interim provision to address concerns that vessels engaged in the coastwise trades, including the domestic offshore trades, are undergoing repairs and modifications in shipyards located outside the United States. In general, vessels engaged in the coastwise trades are limited to those that are U.S. built, U.S. crewed, and U.S. owned. Also, a vessel may not be "rebuilt" in a shipyard that is not located in the United States. Thus, no vessels built outside the United States can enter these trades. Part of the current discussions, center around the fact that the Coast Guard issued section 67.177 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations that provides guidelines on when a vessel is deemed "rebuilt." In general, this occurs when relevant work, which is defined as work performed on its hull or superstructure, constitutes a considerable part of the hull or superstructure or when a major component of the hull or superstructure, not built in the United States, is added to a vessel. With regard to the former test, percentage limitations have been established in section 67.117(b) of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations. Specifically with respect to vessels the hull and superstructure of which is constructed of steel, certain thresholds have been established. The issue is that a vessel is deemed rebuilt when the relevant work constitutes more than ten percent of the vessel's steelweight prior to the work. A vessel may be considered "rebuilt" if the relevant work constitutes more than 7.5 percent but not more than ten percent of the vessel's steelweight prior to the work. The conflict which seems to exist is the Coast Guard has one test for when a vessel is initially considered to be "built" in the United States for the purposes of engaging in the coastwise trades, and another test for when a vessel is deemed "rebuilt" outside the United States, and thus losing its right to engage in the coastwise trades.

The committee is concerned that this apparent dichotomy has resulted in a number of vessels being repaired and modified in foreign shipyards. To resolve this issue, and to be fair to proponents and opponents of the practice of repairing and overhauling coastwise eligible vessels in foreign shipyards, the committee intends to conduct a hearing or series of hearings in the near-term. The committee recognizes this is a very complicated issue with significant policy ramifications, and thus chose to address this issue through an interim legislative provision in this Act. Nevertheless, hearings will provide the opportunity for all parties to present their views. The committee believes that a more detailed and permanent solution is obtainable.

Report on Strategic Language Skills

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has placed great emphasis on improving the strategic language posture of the United States. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to identify objectives for developing capabilities in immediate investment languages and stronghold languages, as specified on the fiscal year 2006 Department of Defense Strategic Languages List, and develop a comprehensive implementation plan as to how the Secretary of Defense and the military departments will achieve

those objectives. The committee expects that the plan for achieving the objectives for strategic languages will be coordinated with and will complement the Secretary's report on the need for a personnel plan for linguists in the armed forces required by section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

The committee directs the Secretary to submit these language objectives and implementation plan to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2007.

Special Operations Command as the Supported Command in the Global War on Terrorism

The committee notes that the 2004 Unified Command Plan made U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) the supported, or lead, combatant command in the global war on terrorism (GWOT). The committee further notes that annex C of the National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism, published February 1, 2006, implements USSOCOM's designation as the supported combatant command for the GWOT by charging SOCOM with planning, synchronizing, and, as directed, executing global operations against terrorist networks. The committee finds, however, that USSOCOM's roles and responsibilities as the supported combatant command for the GWOT remain ambiguous.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2007, a report that clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the Commander, USSOCOM in his capacity as the supported combatant commander in the GWOT. The report shall:

(1) Identify a clear chain of command affording the Commander, USSOCOM the authority to more effectively carry out his role as the lead Commander for GWOT planning and operations;

(2) Explain under what circumstances will USSOCOM be directed to exercise command and control of counterterrorism operations;

(3) Verify whether current USSOCOM acquisition, training and manning authorities are sufficient to allow Commander, USSOCOM to meet his responsibilities as the supported combatant commander for GWOT; and

(4) Clarify the command and control relationship between the geographic combatant commanders and USSOCOM in terms of GWOT planning and operations.

Status and Implementation of Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations

The committee is pleased to note that the Department of Defense issued Directive 3000.05, dated November 28, 2005, on " Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations." Such operations will remain common critical military tasks in the foreseeable future and the Department should be fully prepared to execute such tasks. The committee believes that the Department should integrate, to the greatest extent pos-

sible, SSTR-related requirements across its doctrine, training, logistics, organization, materiel, personnel, and facilities (DTLOM–PF).

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2007, a report on the status and plan (including timeline) to implement the Directive across DTLOM–PFs. This report shall include, among other relevant issues, a special focus on professional military education and training, including but not limited to revisions to Academy and War College curricula, if any; training plans at the service and joint operational levels; the possible creation of SSTR fellowships within the Agency for International Development or related organizations (including non-governmental organizations); and any reorganizations that will be required to implement the Directive.

Terrorist Use of the Internet

The committee is concerned that terrorist organizations, such as al Qaeda, are using the internet to carry out strategic and operational objectives. The committee believes that terrorist organizations should not be permitted to exploit the internet, and that the Department of Defense should take steps to combat terrorists' use of the internet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by May 1, 2007, a report that describes how terrorist organizations use the internet, and recommend ways the Department can counter terrorists' use of the internet. The report shall also state how the Department is currently countering terrorist recruiting, training and operations that are executed through the internet, and should identify any legal challenges the Department may face in trying to combat terrorists' use of the internet.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Section 1001—General Transfer Authority

This section would provide fiscal year 2007 transfer authority to the Department of Defense for amounts up to $3.75 billion.

Section 1002—Authorizations of Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2006

This section would authorize adjustments in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) for the Department of Defense by supplemental appropriations pursuant to such authorization.

Section 1003—Increase in Fiscal Year 2006 General Transfer Authority

This section would amend section 1001(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163)

to increase the fiscal year 2006 transfer authority from $3.5 billion to $3.75 billion.

Section 1004—United States Contribution to NATO Common-Funded Budgets in Fiscal Year 2007

This section would authorize the United States contribution to North Atlantic Treaty Organization common-funded budgets for fiscal year 2007, including the use of unexpended balances.

Section 1005—Report on Budgeting for Fluctuations in Fuel Cost Rates

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2007, on the fuel costs rate projection used in the annual Department of Defense budget. This section would also require the Comptroller General to review the report and submit an assessment by March 15, 2007.

Section 1006—Reduction in Authorizations Due to Savings Resulting From Lower-than-Expected Inflation

The Department of Defense assumed an inflation rate of 2.2 percent in its fiscal year 2007 budget submission. However, according to the House Budget Committee's report (109–402), the Congressional Budget Office's estimate of inflation is 0.4 percentage points lower than the President's request for fiscal year 2007. The savings resulting from the lower-than-expected inflation for fiscal year 2007 is $1,583 million less than the budget request.

SUBTITLE B—POLICY RELATING TO NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPYARDS

Section 1011—Transfer of Naval Vessels to Foreign Nations Based Upon Vessel Class

This section would allow the transfer of a specified number of ships to a particular nation without identification of the specific vessel by hull number or ship name. Section 7037 of title 10, United States Code, requires legislative approval for the transfer to other nations of specific vessels exceeding 3,000 tons or vessels that are less than 20-years-old. The legislative approval process typically begins two years or more prior to the actual decommissioning of the U.S. Navy vessel and ship transfer. Decommissioning plans frequently change as a result of changing operational commitments, material condition, and other factors. Linking a specific vessel to a specific country can result in a lost transfer opportunity if that vessel's decommissioning status changes. Additionally, it must be replaced by another vessel of the same class as a transfer candidate.

This section would better support the goal of affecting "hot" ship transfers. Hot ship transfers reduce the cost of decommissioning preparation and lay-up for the U.S. Navy and may support a higher selling price for the ship as an "excess defense article." For the purchaser, a hot ship transfer is advantageous because it eliminates reactivation costs attributed to long post-decommissioning lay-up and because the ship transfer can be more quickly and economically realized.

This section would still require Congress to authorize the release of specific naval capabilities and technologies to specific countries, but it would provide flexibility to best match available decommissioned ships to customer navies' requirements. Finally, Congress would still be free to designate specific ships to specific countries where circumstances dictated.

Section 1012—Overhaul, Repair, and Maintenance of Vessels in Foreign Shipyards

The committee includes a provision that will clarify those commonwealths and possessions that are to be considered as part of the United States for the purposes of naval vessels to include any Military Sealift Command vessels that are owned or chartered under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Navy. This section also further defines the term emergency voyage repair and extends the limitations on overhaul, repair and maintenance of vessels in foreign shipyards.

Section 1013—Report on Options for Future Lease Arrangement for Guam Shipyard

This section would require the Secretary of Navy to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2006, on the Guam Shipyard located in San Rita, Guam. This section would also require the Comptroller General to submit an evaluation of the Secretary of Navy's report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007.

Under the statutory authority of section 2304c(3) of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation 6.302–3(a)(2)(i), the Navy has been awarding non-competitive contracts to Guam Shipyard located in San Rita, Guam since fiscal year 1998 to maintain the industrial base in support of national strategic objectives. In 1998, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet determined that maintaining a private ship repair capability in Guam is a matter of national strategic importance for future defense operations in the western Pacific.

In a report to Congress on Repair of Military Sealift Command Ships dated May 2004, the Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet validated the importance of this shipyard. In the fiscal year 2006 Class Justification and Approval For Other Than Full and Open Competition, the Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet again determined that maintaining a private ship repair capability as a mobilization base facility on Guam is a matter of vital strategic importance for operations in the Western Pacific Area of Responsibility. In support of that determination, the Commander U.S. Pacific Fleet submitted a letter to the Commander, Military Sealift Command on March 30, 2005, that stated:

> "Guam is strategically located with respect to those Asian countries that border the Pacific-Rim and provides an excellent site for logistical support to the Navy's operating forces in that region. With the U.S. Navy's continuing focus on the Pacific Area of Responsibility, the former U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility Guam, due to its geographically unique location and positive force protection

status, is essential to our ability to respond to possible contingencies."

Until such time as the Secretary of the Navy prepares the requested report, this section would further require the awarding of contracts under the authority of section 2304(c)(3) of title 10, United States Code and section 6.302–3(a)(2)(i) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation in an equal to the average amount awarded between Fiscal Year 1998 and Fiscal Year 2006. The committee supports the Secretary of Navy's decision to continue to designate the Guam Shipyard as critical to maintaining the industrial base in support of national strategic objectives, as certified by the Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for each of the past eight fiscal years.

Section 1014—Shipbuilding Industrial Base Improvement Program

This section would establish a program to provide grants and loan guarantees to U.S. shipbuilders to make capital investments in their shipbuilding processes and facilities to improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and quality of U.S. ship construction and promote the international competitiveness of U.S. shipyards. This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to solicit and approve grant applications from shipbuilding companies to research and develop innovative technologies, processes and infrastructure to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of naval vessel construction. This section would also authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide loan guarantees to shipyards to purchase and implement a technology, a process or an infrastructure improvement that he determines will improve the productivity and cost-effectiveness of naval vessel construction. This section would also require the Secretary of the Navy to perform annual assessments of the shipbuilding industrial base to determine where and to what extent inefficiencies exist and to what extent innovative design and production technologies, processes and infrastructure can be developed to alleviate such inefficiencies. This section would also require that funding for the National Shipbuilding Research Program be separately identified and set forth in budget justification materials submitted to Congress for that fiscal year in support of that budget.

Section 1015—Transfer of Operational Control of Certain Patrol Coastal Ships to Coast Guard

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to enter into an agreement with the Commandant of the Coast Guard for the transfer of operational control of not less than five 179 foot Cyclone class patrol coastal ships for a period extending at least through September 30, 2012.

Section 1016—Limitation on Leasing of Foreign-Built Vessels

This section would amend section 2401 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the secretary of a military department from entering into a contract for lease or charter of a vessel for a term of more than 24 months, including all options to renew or extend the contract, if the hull or superstructure of that vessel was constructed in a foreign shipyard.

Section 1017—Overhaul, Repair, and Maintenance of Vessels Carrying Department of Defense Cargo

This section would provide that the Secretary of Defense may not award any contract for the carriage by vessel of cargo for the Department of Defense, unless the contract includes a requirement under which the contractor shall ensure that the overhaul and repair work is done in a shipyard located in the United States or the contractor must report any repair work conducted in a shipyard located outside the Unites States.

Section 1018—Riding Gang Member Documentation Requirement

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from awarding a charter or a contract for carriage of defense cargo unless the charter or contract requires that each riding gang member that performs any work on the vessel during the effective period of the charter or contract holds a merchant mariner's document issued by the U.S. Coast Guard. This section also allows the Secretary of Defense to issue regulations to exempt a riding gang member from the above requirement under limited circumstances, and then only if a background check is performed.

SUBTITLE C—COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES

Section 1021—Restatement in Title 10, United States Code, and Revision of Department of Defense Authority to Provide Support for Counter-Drug Activities of Federal, State, Local, and Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies

This section would codify section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510), as amended by section 1021(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107). The current authority, which would expire at the end of fiscal year 2006, enables the Department of Defense to assist the counter-drug activities of any other department or agency of the federal government or of any State, local, or foreign law enforcement agencies. This support includes the maintenance and repair of equipment; transportation of personnel; establishment and operation of bases of operation or training facilities; counter-drug related training of law enforcement personnel; the detection, monitoring, and communication of air and sea traffic; construction of roads, fences and installation lighting, establishment of command, control, communications, and computer networks; provision of linguist and intelligence analysis services; and aerial and ground reconnaissance.

Section 1022—Restatement in Title 10, United States Code, and Revision of Department of Defense Authority to Provide Support for Counter-Drug Activities of Certain Foreign Governments

This section would codify and expand section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85), as amended by section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136). The current authority, which would expire at the end of fiscal year 2006, enables the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide counter-drug

equipment in addition to that provided under section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510), as amended by section 1021(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107), to nations in South America and Central Asia, including: Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

Additionally, this section would expand the authority to include countries that are located in primary narcotics-trafficking routes in Central America and Central Asia, including: Panama, Guatemala, Belize, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. During calendar year 2006, incidents against Afghan security forces by narcotics traffickers have increased. Most of these incidents involved small arms, machine guns, rocket propelled grenades, and improvised explosive devises. Afghan security forces need to be armed to effectively deal with narcotics traffickers. The Government of Afghanistan raised the issue of security forces obtaining additional arms and ammunition support at the recent United States-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership meeting held in Washington, DC in March 2006. In the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13), Congress authorized providing Afghanistan crew-served weapons. Pursuant to this authority, the U.S. Government has provided the government of Afghanistan with two DShKMs heavy machine guns (.50-caliber). This section would also establish the authority to provide crew-served weapons of .50-caliber or less to Afghanistan for fiscal years 2007 and 2008. This section would also authorize that during fiscal years 2007 and 2008, $20.0 million of additional expenditures under this authority should be authorized each fiscal year, for a total of $60.0 million each fiscal year.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to prepare a counter-drug plan for the governments to which support will be provided under this section. This section would require the Department of Defense to submit the annual plans to the congressional defense committees and the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and the House Committee on International Relations by December 31st of each year.

Section 1023—Extension of Authority to Support Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia

This section would extend the continuation of authorities provided in section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, (Public Law 108–375) which allow the Department of Defense to support a unified campaign in Colombia against narcotics trafficking and terrorist organizations for fiscal years 2007 and 2008. This section would also extend the limitation on the number of U.S. military and federally funded civilian contractor personnel in the Republic of Colombia through fiscal year 2008. Section 1021 limited the number of military personnel in Colombia in fiscal years 2005 and 2006 to 800 people and the number of federally funded civilian contractors employed to support Plan Colombia to 600 people. This section would extend these authorities for an additional two years to provide support to the consolidation phase of Plan Colombia, the Government of Colombia's long-term blueprint to end the country's long-running

civil war, reduce narcotics trafficking, and promote economic and social development.

Section 1024—Continuation of Reporting Requirement Regarding Department of Defense Expenditures to Support Foreign Counter-Drug Activities

This section would extend by one year the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit a report detailing the expenditure of funds by the Secretary during fiscal year 2006 in direct and indirect support of the counter-drug activities of foreign governments. This requirement was reinstated for fiscal year 2005. The committee notes that the Department of Defense has increased its level of counternarcotics assistance to foreign law enforcement agencies and militaries in recent years. The committee believes it should continue to monitor such expenditures closely.

Section 1025—Report on Interagency Counternarcotics Plan for Afghanistan and South and Central Asian Regions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2007, updating the interagency counternarcotics implementation plan for Afghanistan and the South and Central Asian regions. The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense failed to submit a report on this matter, as directed by the committee, by December 31, 2005.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1031—Revision to Authorities Relating to Commission on the Implementation of the New Strategic Posture of the United States

This section would extend the assessment horizon of the Commission of the Implementation of the New Strategic Posture of the United States, as established in section 1051 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), from 2008 to 2025. This horizon pertains particularly to the commission's assessment of the ability of the current nuclear stockpile to address the evolving strategic threat environment and the commission's recommendations on changes to nuclear stockpile and infrastructure required to preserve a nuclear capability commensurate with that threat environment.

This section would also change the commission's report date from June 30, 2007, to 18 months after commencement of commission activities and the commission's termination date from July 30, 2007, to 60 days after the report submission.

Section 1032—Enhancement to Authority to Pay Rewards for Assistance in Combating Terrorism

This section would increase the flexibility and responsiveness of the counterterrorism reward program by allowing the combatant commanders to delegate approval authority for such rewards, which may amount to $50,000 each, to the commander of a command directly subordinate to that combatant commander. Such delegation of authority to a subordinate commander must have the ap-

proval of the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, or an Under Secretary of Defense designated by the Secretary. This section would also increase reward authority, which the combatant commander may further delegate, from $2,500 to $10,000.

Section 1033—Report on Assessment Process of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Relating to Global War on Terrorism

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007, a report on the findings of the semi-annual global war on terrorism (GWOT) assessment process described in the Implementation and Assessment Annex (annex R) of the National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism (NMSP–WOT).

The committee is encouraged by the Joint Chiefs of Staff effort to develop and publish a "NMSP–WOT." The committee believes that this document effectively presents the approach the Department of Defense will take in fulfilling its role within the national strategy for combating terrorism. The committee notes with interest that the NMSP–WOT sets military priorities for the GWOT, establishes a set of metrics for evaluating progress in the global war on terrorism and implements an assessment process.

Section 1034—Presidential Report on Improving Interagency Support for United States 21st Century National Security Missions

This section would require the President to submit to Congress by February 1, 2007, a report that identifies interagency capabilities needed to achieve U.S. national security goals and objectives in the 21st century, describing how best to enhance the integration of those capabilities with those of the deployed military, and discussing the criteria and considerations used to evaluate progress in building and integration such capacity. This section would further require the President to make recommendations for improving interagency coordination in the form of specific legislative proposals.

Since 2002, the administration has outlined broad U.S. national security goals and objectives through several strategy documents, including the March 2006 National Security Strategy, the November 2005 National Strategy for Victory in Iraq, the February 2003 National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, and the July 2002 National Strategy for Homeland Security. The Department of Defense (DOD) has complemented these documents with its own defense-specific strategies, such as the 2005 National Defense Strategy and the 2004 National Military Strategy. Most recently, the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) laid out DOD's perspective on ways in which to execute these various security and defense strategies. In particular, the QDR highlighted the need for improved, robust interagency capacity to complement the work done by deployed military forces in achieving U.S. national security goals.

The committee believes it is critical that the President provide his view on both the civilian and military capabilities required to address 21st century national security challenges and the extent to which such federal departments and agencies must integrate these

capabilities for optimal effectiveness. Moreover, the committee seeks the President's view on the possible legislative changes that might strengthen U.S. national security. Toward this end and recognizing the complexity of the current and emerging national security challenges, the committee urges the President to incorporate the inputs of the broadest practicable group of national security players into this report, including representatives of domestic departments and agencies that must coordinate in planning and response to national and homeland security challenges.

Section 1035—Quarterly Reports on 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review Report Implementation

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services quarterly reports on the processes and procedures to examine the various recommendations of the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), implementation plans and strategies for each area highlighted by the QDR report, and relevant information about the status of such implementation. Because the national security environment of the 21st century is evolving rapidly, these reports would also indicate changes in the Secretary's assessment of the defense strategies or capabilities required since the publication of the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review Report. This section would require that the Secretary submit the first report by January 31, 2007, and would terminate the reporting requiring upon publication of the next QDR report or upon notification by the Secretary to the armed services committees that implementation is complete, whichever comes first.

The committee recognizes that the latest QDR Report describes the complex security challenges facing armed forces in the 21st century, clearly indicating that the document reflects a "snapshot in time" regarding the Department of Defense's (DOD) strategy and the capabilities required to execute that strategy, and notes that the Department is in the process of transformation. The Department devoted significant analytical resources to ensure that the QDR process identified various scenarios and described the types of capabilities, ranging from weapons platforms to cultural and language skills to combat support and combat service support elements, that are required to prevail in these scenarios and shape the international security environment.

The QDR also reflects the reality that the U.S. Government must develop, procure, and employ such capabilities through a long-term strategy. The committee understands that the Department has developed several working groups to examine various areas that may impact future authorities and funding requests by the Department.

For example, the committee notes that in the post-September 11th world, irregular warfare—or conflicts in which enemy combatants are not regular military forces of nation-states—has emerged as a primary form of warfare confronting the United States and that developing irregular warfare capability is critical to military success in the global war on terrorism. The QDR report stipulates that while sustaining capabilities to address conventional combat operations, the Department must develop and enhance capabilities to carry out long-duration operations, unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, counterterrorism, counterinsurgency and sta-

bilization, and reconstruction operations. In particular, the QDR report identifies irregular warfare as an area that will need continuous reassessment and improvement in the coming years and requires the development of a "roadmap" by a working group to address such issues.

Because implementing the QDR recommendations in irregular warfare and other areas will require strong commitment and emphasis from not only the Secretary of Defense and leaders from other federal departments and agencies but also from Congress, it is critical that the Secretary of Defense maintain robust, timely information flow to the armed services committees, particularly on the work of these QDR-related groups.

Section 1036–Increased Hunting and Fishing Opportunities for Members of the Armed Forces, Retired Members, and Disabled Veterans

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that service members, military retirees, disabled veterans, and persons assisting disabled veterans are able to utilize Department of Defense (DOD) lands that are available for hunting and fishing. This section would also require the Secretary to report to Congress within 180 days of enactment of this Act on actions necessary to increase the availability of DOD lands to such persons for hunting and fishing activities.

Finally, this section would require the Secretary of the Interior to cease plans to exterminate deer and elk on Santa Rosa Island, California by helicopter and would prohibit the Secretary from exterminating or nearly exterminating the deer and elk on the island. Under current plans, all deer and elk will be eliminated from the island by 2012.

Section 1037—Technical and Clerical Amendments

This section would make a number of technical and clerical amendments to existing law of a non-substantive nature.

Section 1038—Database of Emergency Response Capabilities

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the Department of Defense maintains a database of emergency response capabilities for domestic disasters. The committee believes that a single entity in the Department should be responsible for tracking the full range of military disaster response capabilities that exist domestically. The committee acknowledges U.S. Northern Command's role in domestic disaster preparedness and response, and recommends that it be involved in this effort.

Section 1039—Information on Certain Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions

This section would expand the annual reporting requirement in section 1093 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) to include a detailed and comprehensive description of any investigation or prosecution, and any resulting judicial or non-judicial punishment or other disciplinary action, for any violation of international obliga-

tions or laws of the United States regarding the treatment of individuals detained by the U.S. armed forces or by a person providing services to the Department of Defense on a contractual basis, if such information would not compromise any ongoing criminal or administrative investigation or prosecution.

This section would also include additional information on investigations and prosecutions for any officer nominated for command, or nominated for promotion or appointment to a position requiring the advice and consent of the Senate, which should be clearly designated as such. The information in connection with nominations shall be submitted to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services on a regular, timely basis in advance of any nomination.

Section 1040—Date for Final Report of EMP Commission

This section would direct the Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack Commission, established by title 14 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398), and reestablished by section 1042 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) to move its final report date from June 30, 2007, to 18 months after commencement of commission activities.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Performance Periods Established in Connection with Public-private Competitions

The committee notes that civilian in-house workforces and contractor workforces who win A–76 competitions are treated differently with respect to recompetitions at the end of their performance periods. The committee also notes that OMB Circular A–76 (revised May 29, 2003), while technically allowing an in-house workforce to receive an extension to the performance period, in effect, rarely results in an extension. The committee further notes that in contrast, the regulations in the Federal Acquisition Regulations regarding contractor performance periods appear to result in frequent extensions to contractor performance periods. The committee believes that this apparent disparity may prejudice civilian in-house employees.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget, to examine this apparent inequity and report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007. The report its findings shall include an analysis and comparison of recompetitions conducted since January 1, 2001 through the date of the enactment of this Act to determine the frequency of in-house extensions and contractor extensions. The report shall also examine the existing regulations governing recompetitions to identify areas of possible disparity between in-house and contractor workforces. The committee further directs the Secretary to provide recommendations regarding any inequities between the in-house and contractor workforces disclosed in this examination.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1101—Increase in Authorized Number of Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service Employees

This section would increase the authorization for the number of Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service employees by 50 in fiscal year 2007.

Section 1102—Authority for Department of Defense to Pay Full Replacement Value for Personal Property Claims of Civilians

This section would amend section 2636a(a) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize full replacement value coverage for household goods of civilian employees of the Department of Defense damaged or lost during transportation at government expense. Currently, only members of the armed forces may receive full replacement coverage. This section would resolve an area of disparate treatment for civilian employees compared to military personnel.

Section 1103—Accrual of Annual Leave for Members of the Uniformed Services Performing Dual Employment

This section would amend section 5534a of title 5, United States Code, to provide that servicemembers hired by the U.S. Government for a civilian position while on terminal leave from the military would accrue annual leave in the manner specified in section 6303(a) of title 5, United States Code. Currently, a servicemember on terminal leave hired for a federal civilian position receives civil service leave and military leave at the same time. This section would limit leave accrual of such individuals to that of a military retiree.

Section 1104—Death Gratuity Authorized for Federal Employees

This section would add a new section in chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, to provide a death gratuity of $0.1 million to civilian employees of the U.S. Government in the case of a death resulting from wounds, injuries, or illnesses that are incurred in the performance of duty in a contingency operation. The gratuity would be payable retroactively for deaths after October 7, 2001, in the theater of operations of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. During this period of time eight civilian employees of the Department of Defense have lost their lives as a direct result of their assignments to Afghanistan and Iraq. This section would provide covered civilians with a death gratuity similar to the $.1 million authorized for service members under section 664 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Addressing the Threat Posed by the Islamic Republic of Iran

The committee notes that the Islamic Republic of Iran currently poses a serious threat to the security of the United States, as well as to the peace and stability of the international community by continuing dangerous nuclear activities, including development of uranium enrichment capabilities; violating the human rights of the Iranian people; supporting terrorists; calling for the destruction of the State of Israel; creating instability in Iraq; and undermining the spread of freedom and democracy in the Middle East.

Given these circumstances, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, by January 31, 2007, a classified report encompassing the present period through 2016, which describes the Department of Defense's (DOD) strategy for addressing current and foreseeable Iranian threats to U.S. security and international security. The report shall describe the range of U.S. military options, including possible scenarios in which the use of U.S. military force may be appropriate and any limits or obstacles to using such force. The report shall also specifically address Iran's nuclear activities; support for terrorists; influence in the Middle East region, particularly Iraq; and any broader destabilizing ambitions of the Iranian regime.

To supplement this report, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide regular, timely briefings to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services which include detailed political-military assessments of existing and emerging threats posed by Iran to the security of the United States and the peace and stability of the international community, and DOD plans to address such threats. The briefings shall include, as appropriate, coordination of the Department with the Department of State or other relevant government agencies; alternative intelligence analyses from these agencies; the status of negotiations with Iran regarding its nuclear activities and involvement in Iraq; and the impact of Iran's nuclear activities, support for terrorists, and influence in Iraq and the Middle East, on the security of the United States and the peace and stability of the international community.

Finally, in the event the U.S. participates in direct talks with Iran on the subject of Iraq, the committee urges the appropriate U.S. officials to address in any such talks the need for Iran to stop the flow of any Iranian-supplied explosives to Iraq, withdraw any presence of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps in Iraq, and end Iranian financial support to insurgent groups in Iraq.

International Military Education and Training Programs

The committee notes that it has received testimony before the full committee from the commander of the U.S. Southern Command on March 16, 2006 on the value of the U.S. Government's International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs and

the unintended consequences of IMET restrictions under the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (ASPA) (title II of Public Law 107–206). The committee also notes that it had previously received testimony before the full committee of the value of IMET programs by the commanders of U.S. Southern and European Command on March 9, 2005 and by the commander of the U.S. Central Command on March 2, 2005.

Specifically, the committee perceives that IMET programs create opportunities for military-to-military engagement between U.S. armed forces and the militaries of developing nations. Such interactions are critical to advancing the understanding of, and respect for, civil-military relations; enhancing the understanding of U.S. military principles and values; bridging cultural differences; and developing important long-term relationships with future military and civilian leaders. Generally, such engagement has positively affected U.S. armed forces' global access and influence and has proved helpful in the global war on terrorism.

The committee notes that ASPA-related restrictions on IMET programs have reduced U.S. engagements with countries in ways that create opportunities for third-party governments and actors, which may not share the democratic principles and values of the United States, to exert undue influence in countries subject to IMET restrictions in ways that undermine the U.S. national security and broader interests.

The committee notes that ASPA provides the President with the authority to waive IMET restrictions, but the President has not yet chosen to exercise this authority. The committee urges the President to use, where appropriate, the waiver authority granted to him under ASPA to impede undue influence on U.S. partner nations and improve U.S. strategic relationships. Additionally, the committee requests that the President provide the committee with legislative proposals for the strengthening of key military-to-military relationships without undermining the importance of article 98 agreements under ASPA.

The committee emphasizes that it supports all aspects of ASPA that do not involve IMET restrictions, including the restrictions on foreign military financing. The committee supports article 98 agreements, which protect U.S. citizens against prosecution under the International Criminal Court. The committee does not believe that selectively waiving IMET restrictions under ASPA will undermine the effectiveness of ASPA or diplomatic efforts to secure article 98 agreements and does not intend such result.

Report on Certain Cooperative Activities Involving the United States and India

The committee emphasizes its support for a robust U.S.-India strategic partnership and commends India for its recent efforts to bring its national export controls for dual-use and other sensitive materials and technologies in line with international standards.

Given the President's proposed deepening of U.S.-India nuclear cooperation and its possible effect on safeguards that prevent theft or other illicit transfer of nuclear materials and technologies, the committee directs the Secretary of Energy to submit, by February 1, 2007, a report to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and

International Relations of the House of Representatives on the Department's current and planned cooperative activities to enhance India's export control system and nuclear safeguards and to prevent such theft or transfer. The report should also describe how the Department of Energy coordinates these activities with similar efforts of the Departments of Defense and State; provide an assessment of the limits and vulnerabilities in India's current export control system and other safeguards as they relate to nuclear materials; and identify possible areas for expanded U.S.-India export control- or nuclear-related cooperative activities.

The Secretary of Energy should coordinate this report with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State. To the maximum extent possible, the report shall be unclassified, with a classified annex if necessary.

Report on Department of Defense Activities in Support of Multinational Peacekeeping Operations in Sudan

Noting with concern the ongoing crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the House Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on International Relations by April 1, 2007, a report describing any current or planned Department of Defense activities, including those activities involving U.S. military forces, in support of peacekeeping missions of United Nations or North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Sudan.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Section 1201—Logistic Support for Allied Forces Participating in Combined Operations

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to use up to $100.0 million of funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance in any given fiscal year to provide logistics support, supplies, and services to foreign military forces. To receive such support, the foreign military forces must be participating in an operation, such as active hostilities, a contingency, or a non-combat operation, with U.S. armed forces. Also, the Secretary of Defense must determine that the support is essential to the success of the combined operation and that without such support, the foreign military forces would be unable to participate in the combined operation. Finally, the support provided must be allowable under existing export control laws and regulations.

Section 1202—Temporary Authority To Use Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements To Lend Certain Military Equipment to Foreign Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan for Personnel Protection and Survivability

This section would provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to lend certain military equipment, using acquisition and cross-servicing agreements, to the military forces of nations partici-

pating in combined operations with the U.S. armed forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. This section would limit this authority to fiscal years 2007 and 2008, limit such equipment to those items marked as "significant military equipment" in categories I, II, III, and VII on the U.S. Munitions List, allow the provision of such equipment for up to one year and only if the U.S. forces participating in that combined operation have no unfilled requirements for that equipment, and require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services detailed reports on the exercise of such authority.

Section 1203—Recodification and Revision to Law Relating to Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Assistance

This section would recodify in a section of title 10, United States Code, the provisions relating to the humanitarian mine action (HMA) program. This section would amend the authorities for HMA missions so secretaries of the military departments may base their decisions on whether the mission offers training value to participating U.S. military units or promotes the strategic interests of the United States. The committee notes that restrictions on actual physical detection, lifting, or destruction of landmines by U.S. military personnel do not change and there is no restriction on servicemembers visiting the physical site of demining activities.

Section 1204—Enhancements to Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

This section would amend section 2249c of title 10, United States Code, to describe the nature of the Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) more clearly by changing the program title to the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program and further explaining the authorities associated with the program, to allow the Department of Defense to manage the program more effectively and efficiently, and to increase the total amount of funds that may be used under this authority in any fiscal year from $20.0 million to $25.0 million.

The committee notes that the CTFP successfully engages potential partners in the global war on terrorism by educating and training foreign military officers, ministry of defense officials, and security officials with combating terrorism responsibilities. The committee is aware that before accepting CTFP candidates into the program the Department requires that each candidate enters a thorough human rights verification background vetting process. The committee expects that this policy will remain unchanged. Additionally, where it is not already part of the CTFP, the committee encourages the Department to develop and include curricula that promote human rights values and respect for democratic principles.

Section 1205—CAPSTONE Overseas Field Studies Trips to People's Republic of China and Republic of China on Taiwan

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct field studies trips to the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan during the overseas section of the CAPSTONE course for newly-selected flag and general officers. Overseas CAPSTONE trips provide a unique opportunity for the next

generation of senior military leadership to familiarize themselves with areas of strategic importance. Therefore, this section would require that the Secretary provide one trip per year to China and one trip per year to Taiwan.

Section 1206—Military Educational Exchanges Between Senior Officers and Officials of the United States and Taiwan

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish and conduct exchanges of senior defense officials and officers with the Republic of China on Taiwan at the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary and flag-rank officers or above. The committee notes that the United States currently conducts reciprocal visits with senior defense officials and military officers from the People's Republic of China. The committee believes that similar programs with Taiwan are appropriate. More importantly, the committee believes that maintaining a balance of power across the Taiwan Strait is critical to ensuring deterrence and preserving peace, security, and stability in Asia. China's National People's Congress adopted an anti-secession law that essentially authorizes China's Central Military Commission to use non-peaceful means against Taiwan if the latter declares independence. The committee is concerned that this law, in conjunction with an excessive military build-up by China, may signal a weakening of deterrence across the Taiwan Strait. The committee believes that the exchange program, by helping to strengthen Taiwan's defenses, would help preserve and strengthen deterrence, thereby encouraging China and Taiwan to resolve their differences peacefully.

SUBTITLE B—NONPROLIFERATION MATTERS AND COUNTRIES OF CONCERN

Sec 1211—Procurement Restrictions Against Foreign Persons That Transfer Certain Defense Articles and Services to the People's Republic of China

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from purchasing goods or services from any entity that knowingly transfers an item that is on the United States Munitions List to the People's Republic of China. The committee notes that China's military modernization has proceeded apace with roughly double-digit increases in its defense budget almost every year for the last decade and a half. The committee is concerned that China's military modernization now exceeds its legitimate security needs, is undermining the balance of power that has maintained peace and security in the Western Pacific for decades, may be undermining deterrence in the region, and may be contributing to the increasingly bellicose nature of Chinese foreign policy. This section would create disincentives for potential arms exports to China by denying sellers access to Department of Defense procurement opportunities and would provide incentives for foreign persons to choose not to export arms to China in order to maintain their ability to sell goods and services to the Department of Defense.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1221—Execution of the President's Policy to Make Available to Taiwan Diesel Electric Submarines

This section would establish that it is the policy of the United States to make available to Taiwan plans and options for design work and construction work on future diesel electric submarines under the U.S. foreign military sales process. The availability of such work would be consistent with U.S. national disclosure policy and subject to U.S. export control laws.

The section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, a report on the Department of the Navy's efforts to execute the President's policy to sell diesel electric submarines to Taiwan, including ongoing and planned activities to make Taiwanese officials aware of foreign military sales options.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION WITH STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

OVERVIEW

The budget request for Cooperative Threat Reduction contained $372.1 million for fiscal year 2007, representing a decrease of $43.4 million from the amount authorized for fiscal year 2006, exclusive of any supplemental funds authorized for fiscal year 2006. This request included increases for strategic offensive arms elimination, nuclear weapons storage security, and nuclear weapons transportation security in Russia, as well as biological threat reduction efforts in states of the former Soviet Union. The request also included a decrease for weapons of mass destruction proliferation prevention in the states of the former Soviet Union and a $65.8 million decrease for chemical weapons destruction in Russia, reflecting the upcoming completion of the construction of a chemical weapons destruction facility.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1301—Specification of Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs and Funds

This section would define the programs and funds that are Cooperative Threat Reduction programs and funds as those authorized to be appropriated in section 301 of this Act and specify that Cooperative Threat Reduction funds shall remain available for obligation for three fiscal years.

Section 1302—Funding Allocations

This section would authorize $372.1 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. This section would authorize specific amounts for each Cooperative Threat Reduction program element and would require notification to Congress 30 days before the Secretary of Defense obligates and expends fiscal year 2007 funds for purposes other than those specifically authorized. This section would also provide limited authority to obligate amounts for a Co-

operative Threat Reduction program element in excess of the amount specifically authorized for that purpose.

Section 1303—Temporary Authority to Waive Limitation on Funding for Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Russia

This section would extend, until the completion of the facility, the President's authority to waive restrictions established in section 1305 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65) for continuing the construction of a chemical weapons destruction facility at Shchuch'ye, Russia. The President's current authority expires at the end of calendar year 2006. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a notification that specifies the date of completion of the facility, not later than 30 days after completion.

Section 1304—National Academy of Sciences Study

This section would authorize a study by the National Academy of Sciences to analyze lessons learned, past and present challenges, and possible options in effectively managing and facilitating threat reduction and nonproliferation projects under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit, by December 31, 2007, a report on this study to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. The report would review and evaluate project management, interagency interaction, public outreach and community involvement, cooperation of Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union, legal frameworks, transparency, adequacy of funding from the United States and any Cooperative Threat Reduction program partner, and interaction with threat reduction and nonproliferation projects of Global Partnership countries.

TITLE XIV—HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sections 1401–1403—Homeland Defense Technology Transfer

These sections would authorize the Secretary of Defense to create a Homeland Defense Technology Transfer Consortium to improve the effectiveness of the Department of Defense (DOD) processes for identifying and deploying relevant DOD technology to federal, State, and local first responders. The consortium would assist the Secretary in fulfilling the Department's technology transfer responsibilities required by section 1401 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314).

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION FOR INCREASED COSTS DUE TO OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

OVERVIEW

The committee recommends authorization of $50.0 billion in funds to be appropriated available upon enactment of this Act to support the defense activities principally associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom and the Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUMMARY TABLE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table summarizes authorizations included in the bill for ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
PROCUREMENT		
Aircraft Procurement, Army	232,400	232,400
Missile Procurement, Army		
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Procurement, Army	1,029,672	1,029,672
Ammunition Procurement, Army	328,341	328,341
Other Procurement, Army	2,183,430	2,183,430
Army Procurement	3,773,843	3,773,843
Aircraft Procurement, Navy		
Weapons Procurement, Navy	131,400	131,400
Ammunition Procurement, Navy / Marine Corps	143,150	143,150
Other Procurement, Navy	44,700	44,700
Procurement, Marine Corps	636,125	636,125
Navy and Marine Corps Procurement	955,375	955,375
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	201,550	201,550
Missile Procurement, Air Force	32,650	32,650
Other Procurement, Air Force	62,650	62,650
Air Force Procurement	296,850	296,850
Procurement, Defense-wide	140,200	140,200
Total Procurement	5,166,268	5,166,268
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION		
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	25,500	25,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	7,000	7,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	5,000	5,000
Total Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	37,500	37,500
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
Operation and Maintenance, Army	22,396,986	22,396,986
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	50,000	50,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	1,834,560	1,834,560
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,485,920	1,485,920
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	2,822,998	2,822,998
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	15,400	15,400
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	3,377,402	3,377,402
Total Operation and Maintenance	31,983,265	31,983,265
OTHER PROGRAMS		
Defense Health Program	950,200	950,200
Classified Programs	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total Other Programs	3,450,200	3,450,200
MILITARY PERSONNEL		
Military Personnel, Army	6,869,881	6,869,881
Military Personnel, Army Reserve	150,000	150,000
Military Personnel, Army National Guard	100,000	100,000
Military Personnel, Navy	333,000	333,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	749,392	749,392
Military Personnel, Air Force	1,071,793	1,071,793
Military Personnel, Air National Guard	36,700	36,700
Military Personnel, Benefits	52,000	52,000
Total Military Personnel	9,362,766	9,362,766
Total	50,000,000	50,000,000

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
SERVICE SUMMARY		
Army	33,366,210	33,366,210
Navy	2,486,810	2,486,810
Marine Corps	2,871,437	2,871,437
Air Force	4,250,741	4,250,741
Defense-Wide	7,024,802	7,024,802
Total	50,000,000	50,000,000
PROCUREMENT		
Aircraft Procurement, Army		
AH-64s	49,500	49,500
CH-47s	82,900	82,900
Joint Improved Explosive (IED) Device Defeat - Persistent Surveillance Platfo	100,000	100,000
Total Aircraft Procurement, Army	232,400	232,400
Missile Procurement, Army		
Total Missile Procurement, Army		
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Procurement, Army		
Bradley Base Sustainment - ODS	380,000	380,000
Stryker	41,500	41,500
Stryker - SLAT armor	24,364	24,364
Abrams Integrated Management Program (budget realignment)	182,450	182,450
Abrams Integrated Management Program	187,308	187,308
Abrams Tank Urban Survivability Kits	77,000	77,000
M240 medium machine gun (7.62mm) (budget realignment)	21,600	21,600
M240 medium machine gun (7.62mm) and conversions	20,000	20,000
M249 SAW machine gun (5.56mm) (budget realignment)	18,300	18,300
M249 SAW machine gun (5.56mm)	3,900	3,900
M4 carbine mods	3,800	3,800
M4 carbine mods (budget realignment)	15,450	15,450
M2 50 caliber machine gun mods - quick change barrel kits	10,000	10,000
M249 SAW machine gun mods	2,000	2,000
Phalanx Mods	42,000	42,000
Total Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles , Army	1,029,672	1,029,672
Ammunition Procurement, Army		
5.56mm (budget realignment)	107,300	107,300
7.62mm (budget realignment)	56,800	56,800
7.62mm	1,642	1,642
.50 caliber (budget realignment)	62,550	62,550
.50 caliber	35,849	35,849
20mm (C-RAM)	20,000	20,000
120mm tank ammunition - M1028 canisters	9,200	9,200
Ammo Industrial Base Upgrades	35,000	35,000
Total Ammunition Procurement, Army	328,341	328,341
Other Procurement, Army		
Tactical and Support Vehicles		
Up-Armor HMMWVs: M1114, M1151, M1152	500,000	500,000
Up-Armor HMMWV Fragmentation Kits / Gunner Protection Shields	364,000	364,000
Armored Security Vehicle	83,000	83,000

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Armored Security Vehicle (budget realignment)	77,750	77,750
HEMTT ESP	25,000	25,000
HEMTT ESP (budget realignment)	110,200	110,200
HMMWV Recap Program (budget realignment)	34,800	34,800
Fuel Tank Passive Fire Suppression kits - for UAHs and FHTVs	19,400	19,400
Combat Communications		
SINCGARs (budget realignment)	58,250	58,250
SINCGARs	31,600	31,600
CSEL Radios	35,560	35,560
CSEL Radios (budget realignment)	8,250	8,250
Radio, Improved HF Family (budget realignment)	45,700	45,700
Radio, Improved HF Family - PRC-148/PRC-150	50,600	50,600
Tactical Intelligence		
Prophet Ground (budget realignment)	48,250	48,250
Tactical Unmanned Aerial System (MIP) (budget realignment)	50,150	50,150
Tactical Surveillance		
Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar	10,470	10,470
Night Vision Devices (budget realignment)	160,500	160,500
Night Vision Devices	20,900	20,900
AN/TMQ-52 Profiler	23,600	23,600
FireFinder Radars (budget realignment) - C-RAM	9,600	9,600
Force XXI Battle Command BDE and Below (FBCB2) (budget realignment)	80,050	80,050
Force XXI Battle Command BDE and Below (FBCB2)	52,000	52,000
Engineer Equipment		
GSTAMIDS Route Clearance Team Equipment (budget realignment)	66,100	66,100
Training Equipment		
HMMWV and Tactical Truck Crew Trainers - Guard	25,000	25,000
Other Support Equipment		
Joint Improvised Explosive (IED) Device Defeat - IED Electronic Countermea	109,700	109,700
Manual Transport Robotic Systems for EOD Teams	16,800	16,800
C-RAM	66,200	66,200
Total Other Procurement, Army	2,183,430	2,183,430
Weapons Procurement, Navy		
Hellfire II - Marine Corps	122,000	122,000
Pioneer UAV Sustainment	9,400	9,400
Total Weapons Procurement, Navy	131,400	131,400
Ammunition Procurement, Navy / Marine Corps		
5.56mm, all types	20,000	20,000
5.56mm, all types (budget realignment)	12,200	12,200
7.62mm, all types	20,000	20,000
7.62mm, all types (budget realignment)	7,400	7,400
.50 Caliber (budget realignment)	3,200	3,200
Grenades, all types	10,000	10,000
Grenades, all types (budget realignment)	8,350	8,350
Artillery, all types	62,000	62,000
Total Ammunition Procurement, Navy / Marine Corps	143,150	143,150

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Other Procurement, Navy		
ScanEagle UAV - ISR mission	39,700	39,700
Satcom Terminals	5,000	5,000
Total Other Procurement, Navy	44,700	44,700
Procurement, Marine Corps		
AAV Enhanced Applique Armor Kits (EAAK)	6,950	6,950
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) - Add on Armor	170,700	170,700
Small Arms and Modifications	50,000	50,000
Weapons and Combat Vehicles Under $5.0 million (budget realignment)	4,500	4,500
TOW Bunker Buster missiles	30,600	30,600
Night Vision Equipment	48,100	48,100
Night Vision Equipment (budget realignment)	6,850	6,850
Radio Systems	120,400	120,400
Radio Systems (budget realignment)	26,750	26,750
Up-Armor HMMWVs	84,700	84,700
Up-Armor HMMWVs (budget realignment)	36,200	36,200
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	12,000	12,000
EOD Systems	16,300	16,300
EOD Systems (budget realignment)	7,400	7,400
MTVR Training and Maintenance Devices	3,900	3,900
Virtual Convoy Combat Trainer (VCCT)	5,500	5,500
Biometric Automated Toolkits	2,275	2,275
ULCANS	3,000	3,000
Total Procurement, Marine Corps	636,125	636,125
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force		
Predator UAV (budget realignment)	114,550	114,550
Predator UAVs	80,000	80,000
U-2	7,000	7,000
Total Procurement, Air Force	201,550	201,550
Missile Procurement, Air Force		
Predator Hellfire Missiles (budget realignment)	32,650	32,650
Total Missile Procurement, Air Force	32,650	32,650
Other Procurement, Air Force		
HMMWV Armored (budget realignment)	4,200	4,200
HMMWV, Up-Armored (budget realignment)	5,650	5,650
HMMWV, Up-Armored	51,800	51,800
U-2	1,000	1,000
Total Other Procurement, Air Force	62,650	62,650
Procurement, Defense-wide		
MH-47 Reconstitution	4,100	4,100
Time Delay Firing Device / Sympathetic Detonation (M153)	7,500	7,500
Persistent Predator Operations and Intelligence (PPOI)	13,400	13,400
Payload Integration - Predator	6,000	6,000
Specialized Ballistic Protection	2,200	2,200
Counter Ambush Weapons System	6,300	6,300
MH-47 Radio Frequency Countermeasures	44,000	44,000
M134 DT Mini-Gun Replacement	13,900	13,900
Miniature Multi-Band Beacons	8,900	8,900

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Small Arms - Laser Acquisition Marker	5,300	5,300
AN/PVS-24 Clip-on Night Vision Device	12,600	12,600
Special Weapons Observation Reconnaissance Direct Action System (SWOI	6,000	6,000
SU-232/PAS Thermal Clip On Night Vision Device	10,000	10,000
Total Procurement, Defense-wide	140,200	140,200
Total Procurement	5,166,268	5,166,268
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION		
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army		
C-RAM	25,500	25,500
Total RDTE, Army	25,500	25,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force		
U-2	7,000	7,000
Total RDTE, Air Force	7,000	7,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide		
Pacific Wind	4,000	4,000
Specialized Ballistic Protection	1,000	1,000
Total RDTE, Defense-Wide	5,000	5,000
Total Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	37,500	37,500
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
Operation and Maintenance, Army		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	20,350,426	20,350,426
Base support - mobilization and demobilization costs related to OIF/OEF	470,960	470,960
Sustainment costs related to end strength increase	592,600	592,600
Recruiting and retention	100,000	100,000
Body Armor	883,000	883,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	22,396,986	22,396,986
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard		
Recruting and retention	50,000	50,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	50,000	50,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	1,834,560	1,834,560
Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	1,834,560	1,834,560
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	1,389,920	1,389,920
Sustainment costs related to end strength increase	49,000	49,000
Body Armor-QuadGuard Systems	47,000	47,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,485,920	1,485,920
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	2,779,898	2,779,898
U-2	43,100	43,100
Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	2,822,998	2,822,998

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard		
Recruiting and retention	15,000	15,000
AGRs for Joint Stars	400	400
Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	15,400	15,400
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide		
Defense Contract Audit Agency DCAA	9,063	9,063
Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)	3,187	3,187
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	11,234	11,234
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)	127,667	127,667
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	1,721,811	1,721,811
Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)	5,513	5,513
Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)	46,872	46,872
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)	586,556	586,556
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	17,550	17,550
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)	191,307	191,307
National Security Agency (NSA)	9,405	9,405
OASD(NII)	11,564	11,564
Special Operation	511,673	511,673
Army costs related to end strength increase	115,000	115,000
USMC costs related to end strength increase	9,000	9,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	3,377,402	3,377,402
Total Operation and Maintenance	31,983,265	31,983,265
OTHER PROGRAMS		
Defense Health Program		
Incremental wartime costs	739,200	739,200
Army costs related to end strength increase	182,000	182,000
USMC costs related to end strength increase	29,000	29,000
Total Defense Health Program	950,200	950,200
Classified Programs	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total Other Programs	3,450,200	3,450,200
MILITARY PERSONNEL		
Military Personnel, Army		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	5,208,881	5,208,881
Army active end strength increase	1,661,000	1,661,000
Total Military Personnel, Army	6,869,881	6,869,881
Military Personnel, Army Reserve		
Recruiting and retention initiatives	150,000	150,000
Total Military Personnel, Army Reserve	150,000	150,000
Military Personnel, Army National Guard		
Recruiting and retention initiatives	100,000	100,000
Total Military Personnel, Army National Guard	100,000	100,000

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Military Personnel, Navy		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	311,000	311,000
Death gratuities	22,000	22,000
Total Military Personnel, Navy	333,000	333,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	465,092	465,092
Marine Corps active end strength increase	284,300	284,300
Total Military Personnel, Marine Corps	749,392	749,392
Military Personnel, Air Force		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	830,616	830,616
Incremental ONE wartime costs	241,177	241,177
Total Military Personnel, Marine Corps	1,071,793	1,071,793
Military Personnel, Air National Guard		
Recruiting and retention initiatives	30,000	30,000
AGRs for Joint Stars	6,700	6,700
Total Military Personnel, Air National Guard	36,700	36,700
Military Personnel, Benefits		
Postal benefits for servcie members in OIF/OEF	21,000	21,000
Payment of SGLI full premium in OIF/OEF	31,000	31,000
Total Military Personnel, Benefits	52,000	52,000
Total Military Personnel	9,362,766	9,362,766
Total	50,000,000	50,000,000

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Budget Realignment

The committee recommends a realignment of $1.5 billion from the budget request for programs and projects relating to the global war on terrorism. As a result, this would ensure that funding relating to the global war on terrorism is accurately consolidated as well as facilitate proper execution of the funds during fiscal year 2007.

Procurement

For procurement, the committee recommends including continued support of the force protection needs of units deployed and engaged in the global war on terrorism. Included in the force protection recommendation is funding for up-armored high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicle recapitalization and modernization programs for the most heavily used vehicles in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, night vision devices and improvised explosive device jammers. In addition, the committee recognizes the need to replenish critical small-arms and ammunition procurement programs, including funding for the M16 rifle, M240 medium machine gun, and M4 carbine modifications, and .50 caliber cartridges, 120mm tank ammunition canister, and 155mm high explosive projectiles.

Improvised electronic devices countermeasures

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of electronic jamming devices for defeating the radio-initiated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) used against U.S. and Coalition forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

The committee continues to strongly support force protection efforts to defeat radio-initiated IEDs. The committee notes these devices continue to be the primary cause of casualties among U.S. armed forces in OIF and OEF. The committee believes there are weaknesses in the capability provided by current electronic IED jamming devices.

The committee is aware of recent tests of a new, man-portable jammer that is based on proven technology and exhibits high success against the evolving radio-controlled IED threat. The committee is also aware of recent tests of a third generation vehicle-mounted jammer that also exhibits high success against this same threat. The committee strongly believes that the Department of Defense should procure electronic countermeasures that are based on a proven technology and that can rapidly enter into production.

The committee notes that Section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) established a rapid acquisition authority for the Secretary of Defense to use in combat emergencies and further notes this authority was used to acquire IED jammers for dismounted military personnel in OIF. The committee also assisted with expediting the production of these man-portable jammers for deployment to OIF.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional $69.0 million in Title XV to procure and deploy 10,000 of the successfully tested man-portable jammers referenced in this report. In addition,

the committee also recommends an additional $40.7 million in Title XV to procure and deploy 460 of the successfully tested vehicle-born jamming devices also referenced in this report. Further, the committee encourages the Secretary to continue to use the rapid acquisition authority to expedite procurement and deployment of these critical IED countermeasures.

Joint surveillance target attack radar system utilization

The committee is deeply concerned that U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) is underutilizing the capabilities of the joint surveillance target attack radar system (JSTARS) by assigning it a number one mission priority of serving as a communications relay platform for military road convoys.

The committee understands that the Air Force defines the mission of the JSTARS as a joint platform designed to enhance battle management by providing air and land component commanders with near real-time, wide-area surveillance and targeting information on moving and stationary ground targets, slow moving rotary and fixed wing aircraft, rotating antennas, and theater missile defense targets of interest. The committee ascertained during recent congressional delegation oversight visits to Iraq that the JSTARS platform is not optimally employed as a communications relay platform. Consequently, the committee believes this adversely impacts the ability of the combined forces air component commander to wholly support Army and Marine Corps ground component commanders' requests for ground moving target indicator (GMTI) capability using the JSTARS platform. The committee understands the vital importance of having effective communications between military road convoys with limited radio line-of-sight capability, and command and control facilities. However, the committee strongly believes that other aircraft platforms are properly equipped to perform this communication relay mission, and that routinely assigning a high demand/low density platform for a task well outside of its principally designed purpose does not optimize the utilization of JSTARS.

Further, the committee recognizes that the JSTARS platform can make significant contributions to the mission effectiveness of ground component commanders. However, the committee is troubled that no formal process exists to analyze or assess JSTARS post-mission intelligence data. Conversely, the committee notes that post-mission intelligence data gathered by similar, high-value reconnaissance platforms such as the U–2, RC–135 and EP–3 is analyzed through a formal process, contributing significantly to mission effectiveness and combat capability.

Lastly, the committee is aware that a JSTARS mission-crew shortfall exists at the unit level and significantly limits the JSTARS ability to perform at surge-rate operational tempos for extended periods of time. The committee is troubled by the inability of the Air National Guard and the active Air Force to fill 24 authorized combat coded crews for this high demand/low density asset causing a significant capability gap in providing additional GMTI capability to the combatant commander. The committee recognizes that without fully manning 24 combat coded mission crews, JSTARS is unable to provide the necessary increase of JSTARS capability to USCENTCOM.

Therefore, the committee strongly urges the Commander, USCENTCOM, to reassess the prioritization of missions assigned to the JSTARS platform, and directs the Secretary of the Air Force to implement formal procedures to analyze JSTARS post-mission intelligence data to more effectively support the warfighter at all levels. Additionally, the committee authorizes the Air National Guard an increase of 85 active guard and reserve (AGR) positions in title IV of this Act, and authorizes $6.7 million for military personnel and $0.4 million for operation and maintenance in title XV of this Act to support the AGR personnel increase. Finally, the committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to program the required funding in the Air Force Future Years Defense Program to convert the remaining 107 part-time positions to active guard and reserve positions.

Manned tactical persistent surveillance aircraft

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of inexpensive manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms for use in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

The committee recognizes there is a critical tactical mission requirement in OIF and OEF for additional manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms to combat asymmetric threats such as improvised explosives devices (IED). The committee understands IEDs continue to be the primary cause of casualties for U.S. armed forces in OIF and OEF. The committee is aware that current surveillance platforms deployed in OIF and OEF are used almost exclusively for intelligence gathering missions rather than direct support of tactical operations such as interdiction of IED emplacement and convoy security.

The committee strongly encourages that manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms be rapidly procured for use by ground commanders in OIF and OEF. The committee believes that if these platforms are employed in tactical operations, such as conducting persistent road surveillance missions, then these platforms could prevent the emplacement of IEDs and counter other threats faced by U.S. armed forces on the roads in Iraq. The committee expects these platforms to be configured and staffed so that they can be rapidly deployed and easily maintained without placing additional, unnecessary logistic burdens on U.S. armed forces. The committee also expects these platforms to be equipped for day and night surveillance and for simple, direct communication with ground- and air-based quick reaction forces.

The committee expects the United States Central Command (CENTCOM) to take responsibility for assigning these additional tactical surveillance assets to U.S. military units based on regional threat levels within CENTCOM's area of responsibility. Since these platforms would be considered tactical assets, the committee expects that they would be controlled at the brigade and lower levels.

The committee recommends $100.0 million in Title XV for the rapid procurement of no less than ten manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms for tactical operations in OIF and OEF.

Operation and Maintenance

The military departments and defense agencies need operation and maintenance funds to pay for food, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, transportation, camp, post, and base expenses associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Without additional funding at the start of fiscal year 2007, the military departments will be forced to use third quarter and fourth quarter funds in the initial months of fiscal year 2007 to pay for OIF and OEF costs. The committee recommends including costs associated with stateside installations for increased mobilizations and demobilizations due to OIF and OEF.

Military Personnel

Over the past four years, the committee has recommended increases in the active component manpower to sustain the full range of capabilities required of the mission assigned to the armed forces. The committee recommends funding a cumulative active component increase of 30,400 for the Army and 5,000 for the Marine Corps over and above the budget request. The committee also recommends including the costs associated with Operation Noble Eagle, as well as recruitment and retention initiatives.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

U–2 aircraft sensor development

The budget request contained no funding in PE 35202F for the U–2 aircraft sensor development.

The committee is surprised by the Department of Defense's (DOD) decision to accelerate the retirement of the U–2 aircraft. The committee notes that the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) highlights the DOD's needs for expanded intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, some of which are currently provided by the U–2 aircraft and its sensor suite. The committee is concerned with the retirement of an ISR asset such as the U–2 before replacement ISR assets are brought on-line. The committee understands that the U.S. Strategic Command and the Department of the Air Force are currently reviewing ISR needs and whether continued U–2 service is required to meet the needs of the combatant commanders.

The committee disagrees with the decision to retire the U–2 aircraft and includes a section in title I of this Act preventing retirement of the U–2 in fiscal year 2007 and allowing retirement in future years only upon certification to Congress that the U–2 ISR capability is no longer required as an intelligence asset to mitigate any ISR gaps identified in the 2006 QDR.

The committee recommends an additional $7.0 million in PE 35202F for U–2 aircraft sensor development.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1501—Purpose

This section would establish this title and make emergency authorization of appropriations available upon enactment of this Act for the Department of Defense, in addition to amounts otherwise

authorized in this Act, to provide for additional costs due to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1502—Army Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $3,773.8 million for Army procurement.

Section 1503—Navy and Marine Corps Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $955.4 million for Navy and Marine Corps procurement.

Section 1504—Air Force Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $296.9 million for Air Force procurement.

Section 1505—Defense—Wide Activities Procurement

This section would authorize an additional $140.2 million for Defense-Wide Activities procurement.

Section 1506—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

This section would authorize an additional $37.5 million for Defense-Wide Activities research, development, test and evaluation.

Section 1507—Operation and Maintenance

This section would authorize an additional $31,983.3 million for operations and maintenance programs.

Section 1508—Defense Health Program

This section would authorize an additional $950.2 million to the Defense Health Program for operations and maintenance.

SECTION 1509—CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

This section would authorize an additional $2,500.0 billion to the Department of Defense for classified programs.

Section 1510—Military Personnel

This section would authorize an additional $9,362.8 million for military personnel.

Section 1511—Treatment as Additional Authorizations

This section would authorize an additional $50.0 billion for emergency contingency operations related to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Section 1512—Transfer Authority

This section would provide transfer authority of $3.0 billion to the Department of Defense for the authorizations contained in this title.

Section 1513—Availability of Funds

This section would require the funds provided in this title to be made available for obligation by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2007.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

PURPOSE

Division B provides military construction, family housing, and related authorities in support of the military departments during fiscal year 2007. As recommended by the committee, Division B would authorize appropriations in the amount of $16,689,423,000 for construction in support of the active forces, reserve components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization security infrastructure fund for fiscal year 2007.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense (DOD) requested $6,796,940,000 for military construction, $5,817,443,000 for base realignment and closure (BRAC) activities, and $4,084,040,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization of $7,085,898,000 for military construction, $5,817,443,000 for BRAC activities, and $4,055,553,000 for family housing in fiscal year 2007. In addition, the committee anticipates rescissions of $260,471,000. Taking these rescissions into account, the committee's recommendations are consistent with a total budget authority level of $16,689,423,000 for military construction, BRAC, and family housing in fiscal year 2007.

The Department's fiscal year 2007 request for military construction, family housing, and BRAC activities was, once again, a disappointing one. While the total request appears to be a significant increase over the fiscal year 2006 level, in reality, nearly the entire increase is the result of budget increases required for BRAC and chemical weapons demilitarization. After removing BRAC funds from the request, the non-BRAC request is approximately the same as the amount contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

The committee continues to believe that DOD budget requests for military construction and family housing are inadequate to support military readiness and quality of life requirements. For this reason, the committee has once again reallocated funds within the requested funding levels to provide for additional military construction projects that are necessary for military training, operations, or to improve living or working conditions for military personnel.

A tabular summary of the authorizations provided in Division B for fiscal year 2007 follows:

TITLES XXI THROUGH XXVIII - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Military Construction					
Military Construction, Army	2,059,762	75,836	135,480	(59,644)	2,135,598
Military Construction, Navy	1,162,038	57,833	95,386	(37,553)	1,219,871
Military Construction, Air Force	1,156,148	77,525	120,725	(43,200)	1,233,673
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	1,208,198	(56,092)	17,900	(73,992)	1,152,106
NATO Security Investment Program	220,985	(20,000)	0	(20,000)	200,985
BRAC IV	191,220	0	0	0	191,220
BRAC 2005	5,626,223	0	0	0	5,626,223
Military Construction, Army National Guard	473,197	45,206	45,206	0	518,403
Military Construction, Air National Guard	125,788	87,000	87,000	0	212,788
Military Construction, Army Reserve	166,487	3,000	3,000	0	169,487
Military Construction, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	48,408	6,750	6,750	0	55,158
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	44,936	11,900	11,900	0	56,836
Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Def	130,993	0	0	0	130,993
Total Military Construction	**12,614,383**	**288,958**	**523,347**	**(234,389)**	**12,903,341**
Family Housing					
Family Housing Construction, Army	594,991	(16,200)	0	(16,200)	578,791
Family Housing Support, Army	676,829	(2,172)	0	(2,172)	674,657
Family Housing Construction, Navy and USMC	305,071	3,885	3,885	0	308,956
Family Housing Support, Navy and USMC	509,126	0	0	0	509,126
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	1,183,138	(14,000)	0	(14,000)	1,169,138
Family Housing Support, Air Force	755,071	0	0	0	755,071
Family Housing Construction, Defense-Wide	8,808	0	0	0	8,808
Family Housing Support, Defense-Wide	48,506	0	0	0	48,506
Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
Total Family Housing	**4,084,040**	**(28,487)**	**3,885**	**(32,372)**	**4,055,553**
Total Military Construction and Family Housing	**16,698,423**	**260,471**	**527,232**	**(266,761)**	**16,958,894**
Prior Year Rescissions					**-260,471**
Total Authorization of Appropriations					**16,698,423**

Military Construction Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2007
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Location	Service	Installation	Project Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
1	Alabama	Army National Guard	Anniston	Readiness Center, Phase 1	13,223	0	13,223
2	Alabama	Air National Guard	Birmingham IAP	Alert Quarters Mobility Complex		4,500	4,500
3	Alabama	Army	Redstone Arsenal	Child Development Center		2,000	2,000
4	Alabama	Army	Redstone Arsenal	Explosive Cargo Handling Apron		2,300	2,300
5	Alabama	Army National Guard	Fort Whiting, Mobile	Armed Forces Reserve Center, Phase 3	9,012	0	9,012
6	Alaska	Air Force	Eielson AFB	Add/Alt Physical Fitness Center	23,900	0	23,900
7	Alaska	Air Force	Eielson AFB	Replace Chapel Center	14,400	0	14,400
8	Alaska	Air Force	Elmendorf AFB	C-17 Maintenance Complex, Phase 2	30,000	0	30,000
9	Alaska	Air Force	Elmendorf AFB	Dormitory (120 Room)	21,000	0	21,000
10	Alaska	Air Force	Elmendorf AFB	F-22A Corrosion Cntrl/Low Mx/Composite Repair Facility	31,750	0	31,750
11	Alaska	Air Force	Elmendorf AFB	F-22A Fighter Town East Infrastructure	3,350	0	3,350
12	Alaska	Army	Fort Richardson	Ammunition Supply Point Upgrade	9,800	0	9,800
13	Alaska	Army	Fort Richardson	Barracks Complex	50,000	(1,644)	48,356
14	Alaska	Army	Fort Richardson	Child Development Center	12,500	0	12,500
15	Alaska	TMA	Fort Richardson	Health Clinic	37,200	0	37,200
16	Arizona	Air Force	Davis-Monthan AFB	Consolidated Mission Support Center		7,200	7,200
17	Arizona	Air Force	Davis-Monthan AFB	CSAR Group Headquarters Facility	4,600	0	4,600
18	Arizona	Marine Corps	MCAS Yuma	Fixed Wing Fueling Apron	5,966	0	5,966
19	Arizona	DLA	MCAS Yuma	Fixed Wing Hydrant Fuel System	8,715	0	8,715
20	Arkansas	Air Force	Little Rock AFB	Multi-Purpose Education Center		9,800	9,800
21	California	Air Force	Beale AFB	Add/Alt Distributed Common Ground Station Operations Facility	28,000	0	28,000
22	California	DLA	Beale AFB	Replace Fuel Storage/Distribution System	9,000	0	9,000
23	California	Army National Guard	Camp Roberts	Infantry Squad Battle Course	2,000	0	2,000
24	California	Air Force	Edwards AFB	Main Base Runway, Phase 2	31,000	0	31,000
25	California	Army Reserve	Fort Hunter Liggett	Combat Pistol/MP Qualification Course	1,351	0	1,351
26	California	Army	Fort Irwin	Child Development Center		8,200	8,200
27	California	Army	Fort Irwin	Land Acquisition, Phase 4	10,000	0	10,000
28	California	Army National Guard	Fort Irwin	Maneuver Area Training and Equipment Site, Phase 2	20,000	0	20,000
29	California	TMA	Fort Irwin	Add/Alt Dental Clinic	6,050	0	6,050
30	California	Army National Guard	Fresno	Add/Alt Aviation Classification and Repair Depot, Phase 1	30,000	0	30,000
31	California	Air National Guard	March Air Reserve Base	Predator Operations and Training Complex	6,000	0	6,000
32	California	Air Force Reserve	March Air Reserve Base	Alter C-17 General Maintenance Hangar	10,300	0	10,300

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33	California	Marine Corps	MCAS Camp Pendleton	Tactical Support Van Pads Expansion	5,057	0	5,057
34	California	Marine Corps	MCAS Camp Pendleton	Taxiway Improvements	1,355	0	1,355
35	California	Marine Corps	MCAS Miramar	Missile Magazine	2,968	0	2,968
36	California	Marine Corps	MCB 29 Palms	Comm/Elec Maintenance/Storage Facility	8,217	0	8,217
37	California	Marine Corps	MCB 29 Palms	MOUT Facility, Phase 2		19,000	19,000
38	California	Navy Reserve	MCB 29 Palms	Reserve Training Center	11,453	0	11,453
39	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Amphibious Vehicle Test Branch Annex	2,320	0	2,320
40	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Armory and Communications Complex	12,160	0	12,160
41	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	18,068	0	18,068
42	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters and Mess Hall, 41 Area, MARSOC	31,115	0	31,115
43	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Chappo Area	14,940	0	14,940
44	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Fire Emergency Response Station, 20 Area	4,710	0	4,710
45	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion Facility	7,969	0	7,969
46	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Reclamation/Conveyance, Phase 2	33,290	0	33,290
47	California	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Pendleton	Regimental Maintenance Support Facilities, Phase 2	14,860	0	14,860
48	California	SOCOM	MCB Camp Pendleton	Headquarters Operations Facility, MARSOC	24,400	0	24,400
49	California	Army Reserve	Moreno Valley	Armed Forces Reserve Center/OMS/AMSA/UNH Storage Facility	32,562	0	32,562
50	California	Navy	NAS North Island	Waterfront Amphibious Operations Facility	21,535	0	21,535
51	California	Navy	NSA Monterey	Global Weather Ops Center Expansion		7,380	7,380
52	California	Army National Guard	Sacramento Army Depot	Add/Alt Field Maintenance Shop	4,500	0	4,500
53	California	Air Force	Travis AFB	C-17 Munitions Storage Facility	6,200	0	6,200
54	California	Air Force	Travis AFB	C-17 Roads/Utilities	8,800	0	8,800
55	California	Air Force	Travis AFB	C-17 Taxiway Lima	8,500	0	8,500
56	California	Air Force	Travis AFB	C-17 Two-Bay Hangar	50,400	0	50,400
57	Colorado	Air Force	Buckley AFB	Consolidated Fuel Facility	10,700	0	10,700
58	Colorado	Air National Guard	Buckley AFB	Air Sovereignty Alert Crew Quarters		3,100	3,100
59	Colorado	Army	Fort Carson	Airfield Arrival/Departure Complex, Phase 2	24,000	0	24,000
60	Colorado	Army	Fort Carson	Utility Upgrades, Phase 1		6,800	6,800
61	Colorado	SOCOM	Fort Carson	Combat Service Support Complex	26,100	0	26,100
62	Colorado	Chem Demil	Pueblo Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility, Phase 8	41,836	0	41,836
63	Colorado	Air Force	Peterson AFB	Command Complex Force Protection (Land Acquisition)		4,900	4,900

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64	Colorado	Air Force	Schriever AFB	Space Test and Evaluation Facility	21,000	0	21,000
65	Connecticut	Navy	NSB New London	Waterfront Operations Small Craft Facility		9,580	9,580
66	Delaware	Air Force	Dover AFB	Add/Alt C-17 Composite Maintenance Shop	2,600	0	2,600
67	Delaware	Air Force	Dover AFB	Alter C-17 Hangars	13,400	0	13,400
68	Delaware	Air Force	Dover AFB	C-17 Aircrew Life Support	7,400	0	7,400
69	Delaware	Air Force	Dover AFB	C-17 Engine Storage Facility	3,000	0	3,000
70	Florida	Army National Guard	Camp Blanding	Regional Training Institute, Phase 3		14,800	14,800
71	Florida	Air Force	Eglin AFB	Dormitory (144 Room)	15,000	0	15,000
72	Florida	Air Force	Eglin AFB	Child Development Center		11,000	11,000
73	Florida	Air Force	Eglin AFB	Replace Explosive Ordnance Disposal Complex	4,350	0	4,350
74	Florida	Air Force	Hurlburt Field	Add/Alt Security Forces Operations Facility	1,900	0	1,900
75	Florida	Air Force	Hurlburt Field	Dormitory (50 Room)	8,400	0	8,400
76	Florida	Air Force	Hurlburt Field	Fire Crash/Rescue Station	6,400	0	6,400
77	Florida	Air Force	Hurlburt Field	Joint Operational Planning Facility	7,250	0	7,250
78	Florida	Air Force	Hurlburt Field	Realign Cruz Avenue	2,000	0	2,000
79	Florida	Air Force	Hurlburt Field	Vehicle Maintenance Facility (823 RHS)	7,000	0	7,000
80	Florida	SOCOM	Hurlburt Field	Engine Maintenance and Storage Facility	8,500	0	8,500
81	Florida	SOCOM	Hurlburt Field	Talon II Squadron Operations Facility	5,982	0	5,982
82	Florida	Air Force	MacDill AFB	Add/Alt USCENTCOM HQ	60,000	0	60,000
83	Florida	Air Force	MacDill AFB	CENTCOM Joint Intelligence Center, Phase 2	23,300	0	23,300
84	Florida	Air Force	MacDill AFB	Dormitory (96 Room)	11,000	0	11,000
85	Florida	SOCOM	MacDill AFB	Add Building 501-D	27,300	0	27,300
86	Florida	TMA	MacDill AFB	Clinic Replacement	87,000	(41,400)	45,600
87	Florida	Marine Corps	MCLB Albany, Jacksonville, FL	Blount Island - Land Settlement	62,000	0	62,000
88	Florida	Navy	NAS Jacksonville	Helo Hangar Replacement, Increment 2	43,250	0	43,250
89	Florida	TMA	NAS Jacksonville	Alter Hospital	16,000	0	16,000
90	Florida	Navy	NAS Pensacola	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/EOD School	13,486	0	13,486
91	Florida	Air Force Reserve	Patrick AFB	ISO/Phase Dock Extension, Hangar 630		3,000	3,000
92	Florida	Air Force	Tyndall AFB	1st Air Force Headquarters Facility, Phase 3		6,400	6,400
93	Florida	Air Force	Tyndall AFB	F-22A Weapons/Tactical Trainers Addition	1,800	0	1,800
94	Georgia	Navy	Blount Island	Waterfront Operations Facility		3,580	3,580
95	Georgia	Army	Fort Gillem	Forensic Lab	15,000	0	15,000
96	Georgia	NSA	Fort Gordon	Regional Security Operations Center, Increment 2	107,118	(20,000)	87,118

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97	Georgia	Army	Fort Stewart	Brigade Complex	23,800	0	23,800
98	Georgia	Army	Fort Stewart	Child Development Center	6,800	0	6,800
99	Georgia	Army	Fort Stewart	Combined Arms Collective Training Facility	23,000	0	23,000
100	Georgia	Army	Fort Stewart	Digital Multipurpose Range Complex	34,000	0	34,000
101	Georgia	Army	Fort Stewart (Hunter AAF)	Child Development Center	7,700	0	7,700
102	Georgia	Marine Corps	MCLB Albany	Combat Vehicle Warehouse		4,960	4,960
103	Georgia	Navy	NSB Kings Bay	Reaction Force Facility Auxiliary Support Complex	13,648	0	13,648
104	Georgia	Navy	NSB Kings Bay	Waterfront Security Force Facility	6,634	0	6,634
105	Georgia	Air Force	Robins AFB	Advanced Metal Finishing Facility	30,000	0	30,000
106	Georgia	Air Force	Robins AFB	Consolidated Logistics Fac, Depot Operations, Phase 1		7,000	7,000
107	Georgia	Air Force	Robins AFB	Depot Maintenance Support Hangar	8,600	0	8,600
108	Georgia	Air National Guard	Savannah CRTC	Troop Training Quarters		8,700	8,700
109	Georgia	Air National Guard	Savannah/HH IAP	Replace Operations, Training, and Security Forces Complex	7,100	0	7,100
110	Hawaii	Air Force	Hickam AFB	C-17 Fuel Cell Nose Dock	25,000	0	25,000
111	Hawaii	Air Force	Hickam AFB	C-17 Restore Aircraft Apron and Access Road	3,538	0	3,538
112	Hawaii	NSA	Kunia	Regional Security Operations Center Replacement, Increment 4	47,016	0	47,016
113	Hawaii	Navy	NAVMAG Pearl Harbor	Fire Station		6,010	6,010
114	Hawaii	Navy	NS Pearl Harbor	Dredge West Loch Channel for T-AKE	30,994	0	30,994
115	Hawaii	Navy	NS Pearl Harbor	Helicopter Flight Training Facility	4,324	0	4,324
116	Hawaii	Navy	NS Pearl Harbor	Site Preparation Mobile User Objective System	13,020	0	13,020
117	Hawaii	TMA	NS Pearl Harbor	Replace Environmental Preventative Medicine Unit 6 Facility	7,700	0	7,700
118	Hawaii	Army	Schofield Barracks	Child Development Center	12,500	0	12,500
119	Hawaii	Army	Schofield Barracks	Unit Operational Facilities	42,000	0	42,000
120	Illinois	Army Reserve	Granite City	AR Center/OMS/AMSA/UNH Storage Facility	20,935	0	20,935
121	Illinois	TMA	Naval Hospital Great Lakes	Federal Health Care Facility (Parking Structure)	20,000	0	20,000
122	Illinois	Navy	RTC Great Lakes	RTC Infrastructure Upgrade, Increment 2	23,589	0	23,589
123	Illinois	Air Force	Scott AFB	Dormitory (120 Room)	20,000	0	20,000
124	Illinois	Air Force Reserve	Scott AFB	Contractor Logistics Support Storage Facility	4,350	0	4,350
125	Illinois	Air Force Reserve	Scott AFB	Squadron Operations Facility	10,200	0	10,200
126	Illinois	Army National Guard	Sparta	Fire Station (ADRS)	1,700	0	1,700

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127	Indiana	Army National Guard	Camp Atterbury	Live Fire Shoot House	1,929	0	1,929
128	Indiana	Army National Guard	Camp Atterbury	Urban Assault Course	1,601	0	1,601
129	Indiana	Army National Guard	Evansville	Add/Alt Motor Vehicle Storage Compound (ADRS)	2,566	0	2,566
130	Indiana	Navy	NSA Crane	Special Weapons Assessment Facility		6,730	6,730
131	Indiana	Air National Guard	Fort Wayne IAP	Replace Security Forces Operations and Training Facility	4,300	0	4,300
132	Iowa	Air National Guard	Fort Dodge	Vehicle Maintenance Communications Training Center		5,600	5,600
133	Iowa	Army National Guard	Waterloo	Add/Alt Army Aviation Support Facility	11,432	0	11,432
134	Kansas	Army	Fort Leavenworth	Battle Seminar Facility	15,000	0	15,000
135	Kansas	Army	Fort Leavenworth	Child Development Center		8,200	8,200
136	Kansas	Air Force	McConnell AFB	Upgrade Ramp Lighting North and South		3,875	3,875
137	Kansas	Army	Fort Riley	Barracks Complex	32,000	0	32,000
138	Kansas	Army	Fort Riley	Child Development Center	5,200	0	5,200
139	Kentucky	Army	Blue Grass Army Depot	Block and Brace Facility	3,500	0	3,500
140	Kentucky	Chem Demil	Blue Grass Army Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility, Phase 7	89,157	0	89,157
141	Kentucky	Army	Fort Campbell	Barracks	26,000	0	26,000
142	Kentucky	Army	Fort Campbell	Barracks Complex	50,000	0	50,000
143	Kentucky	Army	Fort Campbell	Battle Command Training Center	24,400	0	24,400
144	Kentucky	Army	Fort Campbell	Child Development Center	5,000	0	5,000
145	Kentucky	Army	Fort Campbell	Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Facility		8,100	8,100
146	Kentucky	Army	Fort Campbell	Vehicle Maintenance Facility	10,000	0	10,000
147	Kentucky	SOCOM	Fort Campbell	Battalion Operations Complex	24,500	0	24,500
148	Kentucky	Air Force	Fort Knox	TACP ASOS Facility	3,500	0	3,500
149	Kentucky	DODEA	Fort Knox	Replace High School	18,108	0	18,108
150	Kentucky	Army National Guard	London	Add/Alt Readiness Center		2,500	2,500
151	Louisiana	Army	Fort Polk	Child Development Center		6,100	6,100
152	Maryland	Air Force	Andrews AFB	Strategic Planning and Development Facility	29,000	(29,000)	0
153	Maryland	Army	Fort Detrick	Research Acquisition Building		12,400	12,400
154	Maryland	TMA	Fort Detrick	USAMRIID Stage 1, Increment 1	29,000	0	29,000
155	Maryland	NSA	Fort Meade	Classified Material Conversion, Increment 2	11,151	0	11,151
156	Maryland	NSA	Fort Meade	Headquarters Utilities Upgrades, Phase 1	4,517	0	4,517
157	Maryland	Army National Guard	Gaithersburg	Add/Alt Readiness Center (ADRS)	5,612	0	5,612
158	Maryland	Air National Guard	Martin State Airport	Fire/Rescue Station		8,800	8,800
159	Maryland	Navy	NAS Patuxent River	MMA Test Facilities, Renovation and Modernization	16,316	0	16,316

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160	Maryland	Navy	Naval Academy Annapolis	Wesley Brown Field House, Increment 2	26,685	(5,000)	21,685
161	Maryland	Navy Reserve	NSA Washington, Annapolis	Administrative and Boat Storage Facility	1,924	0	1,924
162	Maryland	Navy	Suitland	National Maritime Intelligence Center, Increment 1	11,780	0	11,780
163	Massachusetts	Army Reserve	Devens RFTA	Urban Assault Course	1,713	0	1,713
164	Massachusetts	Air National Guard	Barnes ANGB	Add/Alt Fire Crash Rescue Station		7,000	7,000
165	Michigan	Army National Guard	Lansing	USPFO/Readiness Center Phase 2		4,239	4,239
166	Minnesota	Army National Guard	Camp Ripley	Urban Assault Course		1,700	1,700
167	Minnesota	Army National Guard	St. Cloud	Army Aviation Support Facility	34,453	0	34,453
168	Minnesota	Air Force Reserve	Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP	Aerial Port Facility		6,400	6,400
169	Mississippi	Army National Guard	Tupelo	Add/Alt Army Aviation Support Facility	29,888	0	29,888
170	Mississippi	SOCOM	Stennis Space Center	Riverine and Combat Craft Operations Facility		10,200	10,200
171	Missouri	Army	Fort Leonard Wood	Barracks	17,000	0	17,000
172	Missouri	Army	Fort Leonard Wood	Vehicle Maintenance Shop - 58th Trans Bn		10,600	10,600
173	Missouri	Navy Reserve	St. Louis	Administrative and Boat Storage Facility	4,108	0	4,108
174	Missouri	Air National Guard	Whiteman AFB	Animal Clinic/SF Kennel Complex		3,800	3,800
175	Montana	Air Force	Malmstrom AFB	Community Activity Center		5,700	5,700
176	Nebraska	Army National Guard	Grand Island	Army Aviation Support Facility	17,275	0	17,275
177	Nebraska	Army Reserve	Omaha	AR Center/OMS/AMSA/UNH Storage Facility	24,143	0	24,143
178	Nebraska	Navy Reserve	Omaha	Navy Reserve Center	5,160	0	5,160
179	Nevada	Air Force	Creech AFB	Predator Facilities	26,000	0	26,000
180	Nevada	Air Force	Creech AFB	Predator Facilities	23,923	0	23,923
181	Nevada	Air National Guard	Reno-Tahoe IAP	Vehicle Maintenance Complex		5,000	5,000
182	New Jersey	Air National Guard	Atlantic City IAP	Arm/Disarm Apron		1,800	1,800
183	New Jersey	Army National Guard	Lakehurst	Consolidated Logistics Training Facility, Phase 2	20,024	0	20,024
184	New Jersey	Air Force	McGuire AFB	C-17 NE Landing Zone	15,500	0	15,500
185	New Jersey	Air Force	McGuire AFB	Unified Security Forces Operations Facility		13,000	13,000
186	New Jersey	Army	Picatinny Arsenal	Armament Integration Facility		9,900	9,900
187	New York	Army National Guard	Camp Smith	Readiness Center	21,908	0	21,908
188	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Automated Qualification Training Range		9,400	9,400
189	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Barracks	40,000	0	40,000
190	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Barracks	29,000	0	29,000
191	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Barracks Complex 10300 Block, Increment 2	16,500	0	16,500
192	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Brigade Complex #1, Phase 1	36,500	0	36,500

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193	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Brigade Complex #2, Phase 1	37,400	0	37,400
194	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Brigade Complex #3, Phase 1	42,400	0	42,400
195	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Child Development Center	7,400	0	7,400
196	New York	Army	Fort Drum	Combined Arms Collective Training Facility	16,500	0	16,500
197	New York	Army National Guard	Fort Drum	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site, Phase 2	12,658	0	12,658
198	New York	TMA	Fort Drum	Dental Clinic	9,700	0	9,700
199	New York	Air National Guard	Griffiss	Construct NEADS Support Facility, Phase 2		6,600	6,600
200	New York	Air National Guard	Hancock Field	Upgrade Base Facilities		8,000	8,000
201	New York	Air Force Reserve	Niagara Falls IAP	Visiting Quarters, Phase 2	7,800	0	7,800
202	New York	Army National Guard	Queensbury	Add/Alt Readiness Center (ADRS)	9,763	0	9,763
203	New York	Navy Reserve	Stewart AFB	Marine Corps Reserve Center Aviation Support Equipment Storage Facilty	1,834	0	1,834
204	North Carolina	Army	Fort Bragg	Barracks	22,000	0	22,000
205	North Carolina	Army	Fort Bragg	Barracks Complex	39,000	0	39,000
206	North Carolina	Army	Fort Bragg	Barracks Complex 2nd Brigade, Increment 2	31,000	0	31,000
207	North Carolina	Army	Fort Bragg	Barracks Complex - 3rd Brigade, Increment 2	50,000	0	50,000
208	North Carolina	Army	Fort Bragg	Barracks Complex - Division Artillery, Increment 2	37,000	0	37,000
209	North Carolina	Army	Fort Bragg	Digital Multipurpose Range Complex	28,000	0	28,000
210	North Carolina	SOCOM	Fort Bragg	Add Operations Facility Northeast	18,291	0	18,291
211	North Carolina	SOCOM	Fort Bragg	Add Operations Facility Northwest	17,927	0	17,927
212	North Carolina	SOCOM	Fort Bragg	SOF Communications Training Facility		6,900	6,900
213	North Carolina	SOCOM	Fort Bragg	Training Facility	8,650	0	8,650
214	North Carolina	SOCOM	Pope AFB	Hangar/Squadron Operations Facility	15,276	0	15,276
215	North Carolina	Army Reserve	Raleigh-Durham	AR Center/OMS/Unh Storage Facility	12,114	0	12,114
216	North Carolina	Air National Guard	Stanly County Airport	Relocate Communications and Electronics Training Complex	5,100	0	5,100
217	North Carolina	Army	Sunny Point Mil. Ocean Term.	Center Wharf Expansion	46,000	0	46,000
218	North Carolina	Navy Reserve	Camp Lejeune	Reserve Training Center /Vehicle Maintenance Facility	5,792	0	5,792
219	North Carolina	Navy Reserve	Camp Lejeune	Reserve Center Relocation	5,210	0	5,210
220	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCAS Cherry Point	Commercial Power/Cargo Refueling Lane		2,790	2,790
221	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCAS New River	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	21,500	0	21,500
222	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	Ammunition Supply Point Upgrade, Phase 2	7,610	0	7,610
223	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	Armories, II MEF	4,702	0	4,702

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224	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	Consolidated Academic Instruction Fac, Phase 2	15,140	0	15,140
225	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	MARSOC Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	61,905	0	61,905
226	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	MARSOC Battalion Aid Station	3,478	0	3,478
227	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	MARSOC Enlisted Dining Facility	13,420	0	13,420
228	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	MARSOC Intelligence Operations Facility	20,430	0	20,430
229	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	MARSOC Maintenance Complex	22,117	0	22,117
230	North Carolina	Marine Corps	MCB Camp Lejeune	Modify K-Ranges, Phase 1	12,102	0	12,102
231	North Carolina	SOCOM	MCB Camp Lejeune	MARSOC Headquarters Facility	51,600	0	51,600
232	North Carolina	Navy	Washington County	Outlying Landing Field Facilities, Increment 4	7,926	0	7,926
233	North Dakota	Air National Guard	Hector Field Airport	Predator Operations Complex	5,500	0	5,500
234	Ohio	Army National Guard	Columbus	Add/Alt Readiness Center (ADRS)	1,108	0	1,108
235	Ohio	Army National Guard	Marysville	Readiness Center (ADRS)	6,163	0	6,163
236	Ohio	Air National Guard	Rickenbacker ANG Base	Security Forces Complex/Communications Building		7,200	7,200
237	Ohio	Air Force Reserve	Wright-Patterson AFB	Alter C-5 Facility for Reserve Training	2,700	0	2,700
238	Oklahoma	Air Force	Altus AFB	Repair Defense Access Road (McQueen Road)	1,500	0	1,500
239	Oklahoma	Army	McAlester AAP	Fabrication Facility	3,050	0	3,050
240	Oklahoma	Air Force	Tinker AFB	Electrical Substation		5,700	5,700
241	Oregon	Army National Guard	Boardman	Multi-Purpose Training Range	3,314	0	3,314
242	Pennsylvania	Army Reserve	Beaver Falls	AR Center/OMS/Unh Storage Facility	10,285	0	10,285
243	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Bradford	Readiness Center (SBCT)	6,206	0	6,206
244	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Butler	Add/Alt Readiness Center (SBCT)	2,496	0	2,496
245	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Carlisle	Field Maintenance Shop (SBCT)	7,033	0	7,033
246	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Chambersburg	Add/Alt Readiness Center (SBCT)	4,560	0	4,560
247	Pennsylvania	DLA	Def Dist Depot Susquehanna, New Cumberland	Add Consolidated Maintenance Facility	8,900	0	8,900
248	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Easton	Field Maintenance Shop (SBCT)	9,707	0	9,707
249	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Easton	Readiness Center (SBCT)	5,190	0	5,190
250	Pennsylvania	Air National Guard	Fort Indiantown Gap	Operations and Training Facility		6,000	6,000
251	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Lancaster	Field Maintenance Shop (SBCT)	8,309	0	8,309
252	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Lancaster	Readiness Center (SBCT)	10,714	0	10,714
253	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Lewistown	Add/Alt Readiness Center (SBCT)	8,868	0	8,868
254	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Punxsutawney	Add/Alt Readiness Center (SBCT)	5,470	0	5,470
255	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Reading	Add/Alt Readiness Center (SBCT)	5,817	0	5,817

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	Location	Service	Installation	Project Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
256	Pennsylvania	Air National Guard	State College ANG Station	Replace Air Operations Squadron Training Facility	5,300	0	5,300
257	Pennsylvania	Army National Guard	Waynesburg	Readiness Center		8,012	8,012
258	Rhode Island	Army National Guard	East Greenwich	Combined Support Maintenance Shop	27,472	0	27,472
259	South Carolina	Air Force	Shaw AFB	Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop/Storage Facility	6,200	0	6,200
260	South Carolina	Air Force	Shaw AFB	Air Defense Alert Airfield Pavements		9,300	9,300
261	South Carolina	Air Force	Shaw AFB	Dormitory (144 Room)	16,000	0	16,000
262	South Carolina	Marine Corps	MCAS Beaufort	AICUZ Land Acquisition, Phase 1	7,255	0	7,255
263	South Carolina	Marine Corps	MCAS Beaufort	Enlisted Dining Facility	14,970	0	14,970
264	South Carolina	Marine Corps	MCAS Beaufort	Nuclear/Bio/Chem Facility		3,350	3,350
265	South Dakota	Air Force	Ellsworth AFB	Base Water Well		3,000	3,000
266	South Dakota	Army Reserve	Sioux Falls	AFR Center/OMS/Unh Storage Facility/ Land	12,876	0	12,876
267	Tennessee	Army National Guard	Louisville	Add/Alt Army Aviation Support Facility	5,239	0	5,239
268	Tennessee	Air National Guard	Memphis IAP	C-5 Infrastructure Upgrade	5,000	0	5,000
269	Tennessee	Air National Guard	Memphis IAP	Replace C-5 Aircraft Support Equipment Shop and Storage	4,400	0	4,400
270	Tennessee	Air National Guard	Memphis IAP	Replace C-5 Fire Crash Rescue Station	4,350	0	4,350
271	Tennessee	Air National Guard	Memphis IAP	Replace C-5 Squadron Operations and Simulator Facility	10,000	0	10,000
272	Texas	Army National Guard	Camp Bowie	Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range	2,229	0	2,229
273	Texas	Army	Corpus Christi Army Depot	Aircraft Component Maintenance Shop		12,200	12,200
274	Texas	Air National Guard	Ellington Field Airport	Predator Operations Complex	6,000	0	6,000
275	Texas	Army	Fort Bliss	Physical Fitness Center		8,200	8,200
276	Texas	Air Force	Fort Bliss	TACP ASOS and Weather Facility	8,500	0	8,500
277	Texas	Army	Fort Hood	Barracks Complex	47,000	0	47,000
278	Texas	Army	Fort Hood	CH-47 Maintenance Hangar		18,000	18,000
279	Texas	Army	Fort Hood	Combined Arms Collective Training Facility	28,000	0	28,000
280	Texas	TMA	Fort Hood	Add/Alt Women's Health Services	18,000	0	18,000
281	Texas	Navy Reserve	Fort Worth	Joint Ground Support Equipment and AC Maintenance Facility	9,428	0	9,428
282	Texas	Air Force	Lackland AFB	Replace Telecommunications Switch/Admin	13,200	0	13,200
283	Texas	Air Force	Laughlin AFB	Student Officers Quarters, Phase 2		12,600	12,600
284	Texas	Navy Reserve	NAS/JRB Fort Worth	Joint Multi-Level Parking Facility		6,500	6,500
285	Texas	Air Force	Sheppard AFB	Base Operations Ramp, Phase 1		7,000	7,000
286	Utah	Army National Guard	Camp Williams	Total Army School System Barracks, Phase 1	19,688	0	19,688

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287	Utah	Army	Dugway PG	Michael Army Airfield Runway, Phase 3	14,400	0	14,400
288	Utah	Air Force	Hill AFB	Add to Software Support Facility	20,000	0	20,000
289	Utah	Air Force	Hill AFB	Armament Overhaul/Test Facility	7,400	0	7,400
290	Utah	Air Force	Hill AFB	F-22 Fueled Composite Aircraft Overhaul/Test Facility	26,000	0	26,000
291	Vermont	Army National Guard	Camp Ethan Allen	Infantry Squad Battle Course	2,204	0	2,204
292	Virginia	Air Force	Langley AFB	Distributed Common Ground Station Operations Facility	47,700	0	47,700
293	Virginia	Air Force	Langley AFB	Dormitory (96 Room)	10,000	0	10,000
294	Virginia	Army	Fort Belvoir	Administrative Buildings	31,000	(31,000)	0
295	Virginia	Army	Fort Belvoir	Defense Access Road, Phase 2	13,000	0	13,000
296	Virginia	Army	Fort Belvoir	Museum Support Center	27,000	(27,000)	0
297	Virginia	DLA	Fort Belvoir	Material Receiving and Screening Facility	5,500	0	5,500
298	Virginia	Army	Fort Lee	Deployment Staging Area		4,150	4,150
299	Virginia	Army National Guard	Fort Pickett	Ammunition Supply Point Magazines (SBCT)	1,889	0	1,889
300	Virginia	SOCOM	NAB Little Creek	Seal Delivery Team Two Maintenance Facility	22,000	0	22,000
301	Virginia	Navy	NS Norfolk	Add Helicopter Training Facility	12,062	0	12,062
302	Virginia	Navy	NS Norfolk	Pier 11 Replacement, Increment 4	30,633	0	30,633
303	Virginia	Navy	NSA Norfolk	Damage Control School Trainer	13,502	0	13,502
304	Virginia	Navy	NSA Norfolk	JFCOM Headquarters Building		13,250	13,250
305	Virginia	Navy	NSA Norfolk	Joint Deployment/Fleet Services Command Center	14,960	0	14,960
306	Virginia	Navy	NSA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Dry Dock #8 Modernization	34,952	0	34,952
307	Virginia	Navy	NSA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Ship Repair Pier 3 Replacement, Increment 2	30,939	0	30,939
308	Virginia	Marine Corps	MCB Quantico	Hockmuth Hall Addition, Increment 2	11,559	(1,400)	10,159
309	Virginia	Marine Corps	MCB Quantico	Senior NCO Academic Facility	8,317	0	8,317
310	Virginia	Marine Corps	MCB Quantico	Student Quarters, The Basic School, Phase 1	22,311	0	22,311
311	Virginia	Army National Guard	Winchester	Organizational Maintenance Shop		3,113	3,113
312	Washington	Air Force	Fairchild AFB	Physiological Training Facility		4,250	4,250
313	Washington	Army	Fort Lewis	Barracks Complex	35,000	0	35,000
314	Washington	Army	Fort Lewis	Barracks Complex	49,000	0	49,000
315	Washington	Army	Fort Lewis	Brigade Complex, Increment 1	102,000	0	102,000
316	Washington	Army	Fort Lewis	Child Development Center	10,600	0	10,600
317	Washington	Navy	NAS Whidbey Island	Indoor Aircraft Washrack		9,650	9,650
318	Washington	Navy	NAS Whidbey Island	Recapitalize Hangar 5	57,653	(31,153)	26,500
319	Washington	DLA	NAS Whidbey Island	Consolidated Fuel Facility	26,000	0	26,000

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320	Washington	Navy	NB Kitsap	Limited Area Production & Storage Complex, Increment 3	14,274	0	14,274
321	Washington	Navy	NB Kitsap	Reaction Force Facility Auxiliary Support Complex	13,507	0	13,507
322	Washington	Navy	NS Kitsap	Ocean Engineering Support Facility		4,110	4,110
323	Washington	Navy	NS Everett	BEQ Homeport Ashore, Increment 2	20,917	0	20,917
324	West Virginia	Army National Guard	Camp Dawson	Multi-Purpose Building		4,842	4,842
325	West Virginia	Air National Guard	EWVRA-Shepherd Field	Replace C-5 Base Supply Facility	5,700	0	5,700
326	West Virginia	Air National Guard	EWVRA-Shepherd Field	Replace C-5 Fire Crash Rescue Station	7,500	0	7,500
327	West Virginia	Air National Guard	EWVRA-Shepherd Field	Upgrade/Extend C-5 Runway and Taxiways	20,500	0	20,500
328	Wisconsin	Army Reserve	Fort McCoy	General Purpose Warehouse	13,744	0	13,744
329	Wisconsin	Army Reserve	Menasha	AR Center/OMS/Unh Storage Facility	12,159	0	12,159
330	Wyoming	Army National Guard	Camp Guernsey	Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range	1,796	0	1,796
331	Wyoming	Air National Guard	Cheyenne Municipal Airport	Add/Alt Fire Crash Rescue Station	4,200	0	4,200
332	Wyoming	Air Force	F.E. Warren AFB	Renovate Dormitory 230	11,000	0	11,000
	Overseas/Worldwide MILCON						
333	Diego Garcia	Navy	NSF Diego Garcia	Wharf Improvement and Shore Support Facilities	37,473	0	37,473
334	Germany	Army	Grafenwoehr	Barracks	29,000	0	29,000
335	Germany	Army	Grafenwoehr	Barracks	29,000	0	29,000
336	Germany	Army	Grafenwoehr	Brigade Headquarters	11,132	0	11,132
337	Germany	Army	Grafenwoehr	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	29,500	0	29,500
338	Germany	Army	Grafenwoehr	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	29,500	0	29,500
339	Germany	Army	Grafenwoehr	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	29,500	0	29,500
340	Germany	Air Force	Ramstein AB	C-130J Aircraft Parts Storage	3,300	0	3,300
341	Germany	Air Force	Ramstein AB	C-130J Dual Bay Maintenance Hangar	22,000	0	22,000
342	Germany	Air Force	Ramstein AB	Ramp 1, Phase 2	27,850	0	27,850
343	Germany	Army	Vilseck	Barracks	19,000	0	19,000
344	Guam	Air Force	Andersen AFB	Global Hawk Aircraft Maintenance and Operations Complex	52,800	0	52,800
345	Guam	Air Force	Andersen AFB	ISR/STF Large Vehicle Inspection Center/Access Road	15,500	0	15,500
346	Guam	Air Force	Andersen AFB	Upgrade Northwest Field Infrastructure, Phase 1	12,500	0	12,500
347	Guam	Navy	Naval Base Guam	Alpha/Bravo Wharves Improvements, Increment 2	29,772	0	29,772
348	Italy	Navy	NAS Sigonella	Mobile User Objective System Installation	13,051	0	13,051
349	Italy	Army	Vicenza	Barracks Complex	46,000	0	46,000

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350	Italy	Army	Vicenza	Barracks Complex	41,000	0	41,000
351	Italy	Army	Vicenza	Barracks Complex	29,000	0	29,000
352	Italy	Army	Vicenza	Brigade Complex	32,000	0	32,000
353	Italy	Army	Vicenza	Brigade Complex Infrastructure	49,000	0	49,000
354	Italy	Army	Vicenza	Physical Fitness Center	26,000	0	26,000
355	Italy	DODEA	Vicenza	Construct Middle School and Renovate High School	0	0	0
356	Italy	DODEA	Vicenza	Elementary School	31,460	0	31,460
357	Italy	TMA	Vicenza	Enhanced Health Service Center	52,000	0	52,000
358	Japan	Army	Camp Hansen	Range Complex, Phase 2	7,150	0	7,150
359	Japan	Navy	Naval Station Yokosuka	Wharf Upgrades, Increment 2	44,360	0	44,360
360	Japan	DLA	Okinawa	Replace Single-Point Mooring Buoy	5,000	0	5,000
361	Korea	Army	Camp Humphreys	Barracks Complex	42,000	0	42,000
362	Korea	Army	Camp Humphreys	Barracks Complex	35,000	0	35,000
363	Korea	Air Force	Kunsan AB	Dormitory (600 Room)	46,700	0	46,700
364	Korea	Air Force	Osan AB	Distributed Common Ground Station Intel Squad Ops Facility	2,156	0	2,156
365	Korea	DODEA	Osan AB	Add Osan High School	4,589	0	4,589
366	Korea	Army	Yongpyong	Digital Multipurpose Range	4,350	0	4,350
367	Korea	Army	Yongpyong	Shoot House	1,450	0	1,450
368	Korea	Army	Yongpyong	Shoot House	1,600	0	1,600
369	Kwajalein	MDA	Kwajalein Atoll	Launch Control Facility Life Safety Upgrades, Meck Island	7,592	(7,592)	0
370	Puerto Rico	Army Reserve	Camp Santiago	Combat Pistol/ MP Qualification Course	2,054	0	2,054
371	Qatar	SOCOM	Al Udeid AB	Aircraft Operations and Maintenance Facility	28,000	0	28,000
372	Qatar	SOCOM	Al Udeid AB	Rotary Wing Hangar	16,500	0	16,500
373	Spain	DODEA	NAS Rota	Add Rota High School	23,048	0	23,048
374	United Kingdom	NSA	RAF Menwith Hill Station	Operations/Tech Building, Increment 2	46,386	0	46,386
375	Wake Island	DLA	Wake Island	Replace Fuel Truck Loading Facility	2,600	0	2,600
376	Worldwide	Army	Classified Location	Base Camp	34,800	0	34,800
377	Worldwide	Air Force	Classified Location	Classified Project	1,700	0	1,700
378	Worldwide	Air Force	Classified Location	Special Evaluation Program	4,600	0	4,600
379	Worldwide	Air Force	Classified Location	Special Tactical Unit Detachment Facility	3,377	0	3,377
380	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Helicopter Support Facility	12,185	0	12,185
381	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Common Battlefield Airman Training Complex	14,200	(14,200)	0

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382	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Global Hawk Aircraft Maintenance and Operations Complex	26,000	0	26,000
	Base Realignment and Closure Accounts						
383	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Environmental	19,293	0	19,293
384	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Existing Footprint	831,669	0	831,669
385	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, New Footprint	1,555,731	0	1,555,731
386	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Other	319,010	0	319,010
387	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Global Posture Moves, Existing Footprint	733,205	0	733,205
388	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Global Posture Moves, New Footprint	105,295	0	105,295
389	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Global Posture Moves, Other	44,031	0	44,031
390	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Prior Base Realignment and Closure, Army	51,340	0	51,340
391	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Environmental	6,483	0	6,483
392	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Existing Footprint	522,186	0	522,186
393	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, New Footprint	36,505	0	36,505
394	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, O&M	109,415	0	109,415
395	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Global Posture Moves, Operations and Maintenance	15,000	0	15,000
396	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Environmental	1,965	0	1,965
397	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, Existing Footprint	203,526	0	203,526
398	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, New Footprint	305,289	0	305,289
399	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, O&M	396,161	0	396,161
400	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Prior Base Realignment and Closure, USAF	133,827	0	133,827
401	Worldwide	AFIS	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, AFIS	6,419	0	6,419
402	Worldwide	CIFA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, CIFA	2,883	0	2,883
403	Worldwide	DODEA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DODEA	6,010	0	6,010
404	Worldwide	DFAS	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DFAS	63,999	0	63,999
405	Worldwide	DHP	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DHP	15	0	15
406	Worldwide	DHRA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DHRA	8,414	0	8,414
407	Worldwide	DISA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DISA	140	0	140
408	Worldwide	DIA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DIA	336	0	336

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409	Worldwide	DLSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DLSA	1	0	1
410	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DLA	97,185	0	97,185
411	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Prior Base Realignment and Closure, DLA	6,053	0	6,053
412	Worldwide	DTSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DTSA	2,404	0	2,404
413	Worldwide	DTRA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DTRA	4,407	0	4,407
414	Worldwide	DOD-IG	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, DODIG	13,222	0	13,222
415	Worldwide	NGIA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, NGIA	124,111	0	124,111
416	Worldwide	OSD	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, OSD	20,434	0	20,434
417	Worldwide	TMA	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, TMA	244	0	244
418	Worldwide	WHS	Unspecified Worldwide	Base Realignment and Closure 2005, WHS	71,235	0	71,235
	Unspecified Accounts						
419	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	191,830	8,000	199,830
420	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design (Host Nation Support)	21,000	0	21,000
421	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	23,000	930	23,930
422	Worldwide	Army National Guard	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	57,337	6,000	63,337
423	Worldwide	Army National Guard	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	20,844	0	20,844
424	Worldwide	Army Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	19,509	3,000	22,509
425	Worldwide	Army Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,042	0	3,042
426	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	46,485	3,496	49,981
427	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	8,939	0	8,939
428	Worldwide	Marine Corps	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	21,376	1,500	22,876
429	Worldwide	Navy Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	1,400	250	1,650
430	Worldwide	Navy Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	1,112	0	1,112
431	Worldwide	USMC Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	987	0	987
432	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	87,504	10,000	97,504
433	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	15,000	0	15,000
434	Worldwide	Air National Guard	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	18,838	10,900	29,738
435	Worldwide	Air National Guard	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	6,000	0	6,000
436	Worldwide	Air Force Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	5,109	2,500	7,609
437	Worldwide	Air Force Reserve	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	4,477	0	4,477

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438	Worldwide	DODEA	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	466	0	466
439	Worldwide	DFAS	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	1,421	0	1,421
440	Worldwide	Joint Chiefs of Staff	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	7,531	0	7,531
441	Worldwide	NSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	6,416	0	6,416
442	Worldwide	OSD	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	35,512	0	35,512
443	Worldwide	OSD	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	4,591	0	4,591
444	Worldwide	SOCOM	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	47,915	800	48,715
445	Worldwide	SOCOM	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	4,342	0	4,342
446	Worldwide	TMA	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	81,800	0	81,800
447	Worldwide	TMA	Unspecified Worldwide	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,321	0	3,321
448	Worldwide	WHS	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	507	0	507
	Miscellaneous Accounts						
449	Worldwide	ECIP	Unspecified Worldwide	Energy Conservation Improvement Program	60,000	(5,000)	55,000
450	Worldwide	NATO	Unspecified Worldwide	NATO Security Investment Program	220,985	(20,000)	200,985
451	Worldwide	OSD	Unspecified Worldwide	Contingency Construction	10,000	0	10,000
	Family Housing						
452	Alaska	Air Force	Eielson AFB	Replace Family Housing (129 Units)	87,414	0	87,414
453	Alaska	Army	Fort Richardson	Replace Family Housing (57 Units)	25,000	0	25,000
454	Alaska	Army	Fort Richardson	Replace Family Housing (105 Units)	45,000	0	45,000
455	Alaska	Army	Fort Wainwright	Replace Family Housing (58 Units)	32,000	0	32,000
456	Alaska	Army	Fort Wainwright	Replace Family Housing (86 Units)	50,000	0	50,000
457	Alaska	Army	Fort Wainwright	Replace Family Housing (90 Units)	50,000	0	50,000
458	Arizona	Army	Fort Huachuca	Replace Family Housing (119 Units)	32,000	0	32,000
459	Arkansas	Army	Pine Bluff Arsenal	Replace Family Housing (10 Units)	2,900	0	2,900
460	California	Marine Corps	MCLB Barstow	Replace Family Housing (74 Units)	27,851	0	27,851
461	Idaho	Air Force	Mountain Home AFB	Replace Family Housing (457 Units)	107,800	0	107,800
462	Missouri	Air Force	Whiteman AFB	Replace Family Housing (116 Units)	39,270	0	39,270
463	Montana	Air Force	Malmstrom AFB	Replace Family Housing (493 Units)	140,252	0	140,252
464	North Carolina	Air Force	Seymour Johnson AFB	Replace Family Housing (56Units)	22,956	0	22,956
465	North Dakota	Air Force	Minot AFB	Replace Family Housing (575 Units)	171,188	0	171,188

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466	Texas	Air Force	Dyess AFB	Replace Family Housing (199 Units)	49,215	0	49,215
467	Virginia	DLA	Defense Supply Center Richmond	Replace Family Housing (25 Units)	7,840	0	7,840
468	Wisconsin	Army	Fort McCoy	Replace Family Housing (13 Units)	4,900	0	4,900
	Family Housing Overseas						
469	Germany	Air Force	Ramstein AB	Replace Family Housing (101 Units)	73,488	(14,000)	59,488
470	Germany	Air Force	Spangdahlem AB	Replace Family Housing (60 Units)	39,294	0	39,294
471	Guam	Navy	Naval Base Guam	Replace Family Housing (68 Units)	48,017	0	48,017
472	Guam	Navy	Naval Base Guam	Replace Family Housing (108 Units)	50,157	0	50,157
473	United Kingdom	Air Force	RAF Lakenheath	Replace Family Housing (74 Units)	35,282	0	35,282
	Family Housing Improvements						
474	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Construction Improvements	336,859	(16,200)	320,659
475	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Construction Improvements	176,446	3,700	180,146
476	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Construction Improvements	403,777	0	403,777
477	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Construction Improvements	484	0	484
478	Worldwide	NSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Construction Improvements	284	0	284
479	Worldwide	FHIF	Unspecified Worldwide	Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,500	0	2,500
	Family Housing Operations						
480	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Furnishings Account	36,687	0	36,687
481	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Leasing Account	214,781	0	214,781
482	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Maintenance of Real Property	204,963	(2,172)	202,791
483	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Management Account	60,919	0	60,919
484	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Miscellaneous Account	630	0	630
485	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Operations Account	0	0	0
486	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	16,332	0	16,332
487	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Privatization Support Costs	25,990	0	25,990
488	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Services Account	26,726	0	26,726
489	Worldwide	Army	Unspecified Worldwide	Utilities Account	106,133	0	106,133
490	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Furnishings Account	18,036	0	18,036
491	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Leasing Account	132,282	0	132,282

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492	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Maintenance of Real Property	152,991	0	152,991
493	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Management Account	75,085	0	75,085
494	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Miscellaneous Account	595	0	595
495	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Mortgage Insurance Premium	2	0	2
496	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	2,600	185	2,785
497	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Privatization Support Costs	15,261	0	15,261
498	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Services Account	34,123	0	34,123
499	Worldwide	Navy	Unspecified Worldwide	Utilities Account	80,751	0	80,751
500	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Debt Account	1	0	1
501	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Furnishings Account	44,545	0	44,545
502	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Leasing Account	121,295	0	121 295
503	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Maintenance Account	342,298	0	342 298
504	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Management Account	77,981	0	77,981
505	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Miscellaneous Account	1,914	0	1,914
506	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	13,202	0	13,202
507	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Privatization Support Costs	37,899	0	37,899
508	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Services Account	25,888	0	25,888
509	Worldwide	Air Force	Unspecified Worldwide	Utilities Account	103,250	0	103,250
510	Worldwide	DIA	Unspecified Worldwide	Furnishings Account	4,182	0	4,182
511	Worldwide	DIA	Unspecified Worldwide	Leasing Account	32,821	0	32,821
512	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Furnishings Account	58	0	58
513	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Maintenance of Real Property	236	0	236
514	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Management Account	374	0	374
515	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Planning and Design	200	0	200
516	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Services Account	72	0	72
517	Worldwide	DLA	Unspecified Worldwide	Utilities Account	399	0	399
518	Worldwide	NSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Furnishings Account	26	0	26
519	Worldwide	NSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Leasing Account	10,261	0	10,261
520	Worldwide	NSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Maintenance of Real Property	70	0	70

Military Construction Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2007
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Location	Service	Installation	Project Title	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
521	Worldwide	NSA	Unspecified Worldwide	Utilities Account	7	0	7
				Total Military Construction and Family Housing	16,698,423	260,471	16,958,894
				Rescissions			(260,471)
				Total Authorization of Appropriations			16,698,423

Section 2001–Short Title

This section would cite division B of this Act as the "Joel Hefley Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.

TITLE XXI—ARMY

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $2,059,762,000 for Army military construction and $1,271,820,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization of $2,135,598,000 for military construction and $1,253,448,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee has recommended reduction or elimination of funding for several projects contained within the budget request for Army military construction and family housing. These reductions include:

(1) $1,644,000 from the funding amount requested for a barracks complex at Fort Richardson, Alaska. This project, as requested, includes funds for demolition of facilities at installations other than Fort Richardson. While the committee appreciates the Department of Defense's efforts to offset construction with demolition during recapitalization, the committee believes that demolition should not be included within a military construction project request unless it is necessary to support construction of that project.

(2) $31,000,000 for the purchase of temporary administrative buildings at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The Department of the Army leased these facilities in January 2003 for up to five years in order to house Army Materiel Command (AMC). However, AMC will soon be moved to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama as a result of 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) decisions. While the Department has asserted that Fort Belvoir currently has a deficit of administrative space, the committee is not convinced that expending $31,000,000 to purchase temporary facilities which have only 20 years remaining in their anticipated lifespan is an effective use of funds. If the Department has a validated requirement for additional administrative space that is not related to BRAC 2005 moves, the committee urges the Secretary of the Army to request in future budgets funding for construction of permanent facilities.

(3) $27,000,000 for construction of a museum support center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The committee notes that the National Museum of the Marine Corps (NMMC) is scheduled to open in Quantico, Virginia in the fall of 2006. According to the Navy's Future Years Defense Program, the NMMC will also require museum support facilities. Given the close proximity of Fort Belvoir to Quantico, the committee believes that a joint facility to support both the NMMC and the National Museum of the United States Army could yield significant efficiencies

over separate facilities, while enhancing efforts to preserve, conserve, and restore historic artifacts. As such, the committee urges the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Army to consider joint construction of a single museum support facility in a future year.

Future Year Programming

The committee is concerned that changes to military construction budget projections resulted in the removal of several important projects from the Army's Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), including a special operations free fall simulator at Yuma Proving Grounds, Arizona and a community dining facility at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. The committee believes that these projects are critical to enhancing training, reducing costs, and improving quality of life. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to include the free fall simulator and the community dining facility in the next FYDP.

Planning and Design

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Army complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $365,000—Special Operations Free Fall Simulator, Yuma Proving Grounds, Arizona

(2) $243,000—Community Dining Facility, Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah

(3) $1,260,000—Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, National Ground Intelligence Center, Virginia

Safety-Critical Projects

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to ensure that construction projects that are necessary to eliminate safety hazards to personnel receive priority funding in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). As such, the committee urges the Secretary of the Army to accelerate projects, such as the programmed effort to address safety hazards at the Advanced Training Support Center at Fort Eustis, Virginia, within the next FYDP.

Unspecified Minor Construction

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for unspecified minor construction, the Secretary of the Army complete planning and design activities for the following project:

(1) $930,000—Combat Pistol Qualification Course, Fort Benning, Georgia

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section contains the list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2007. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this

report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2007.

Section 2103—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2007.

Section 2104—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the Army's budget for fiscal year 2007. This section would also provide an overall limit on the amount the Army may spend on military construction projects.

TITLE XXII—NAVY

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,162,038,000 for Navy military construction and $814,197,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization of $1,219,871,000 for military construction and $818,082,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee is troubled by the January 10, 2006, guidance from the Office of Management and Budget to cease use of incremental funding of military construction projects except for the purposes of base realignment and closure activities and projects that have "major national security impacts."

Due to the implementation of this guidance during the fiscal year 2007 budget process, Department of Defense components were forced to cut a number of important projects from the fiscal year 2007 program. As a result, several construction projects that are critical to military readiness, important to the effective conduct of military operations, or necessary to enhance quality of life have been indefinitely deferred. In at least one such case, incremental execution would likely be the more efficient means of funding and constructing the project.

The committee notes that the Department has a record of effective management while utilizing incremental funding for military construction projects. As such, the committee recommends "re-incrementing" two projects contained in the budget request, including recapitalization of hangar 5 at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington. While this would result in a funding reduction in fiscal year 2007 of $31,153,000, the committee recommends full authorization for the project of $57,653,000 and expects the Secretary of the Navy to execute the project under proven incremental funding practices.

Planning and Design

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Navy complete planning and design activities for the following project:

(1) $945,000—Full Scale Electric Drive Test Facility, Naval Surface Warfare Center Shipyard Systems Engineering Station, Pennsylvania

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section contains the list of authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2007. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2202—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Navy for fiscal year 2007.

Section 2203—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2007. Within amounts authorized by this section, the committee recommends an increase of $3,700,000 for a project to install air conditioning at housing units at Vista Del Sol, 29 Palms, California.

Section 2204—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the Navy's budget for fiscal year 2007. This section would also provide an overall limit on the amount the Navy may spend on military construction projects.

Section 2205—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2004 and 2005 Projects

This section would amend section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136), as amended, and the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (division B of Public Law 108–375), as amended, to consolidate authority for construction of an outlying landing field.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,156,148,000 for Air Force military construction and $1,938,209,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization of $1,233,673,000 for military construction and $1,924,209,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007.

ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Planning and Design

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Air Force complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $2,070,000—Information Technology Complex, Phase 1, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio

(2) $1,026,000—Pararescue Jumper/Combat Rescue Officer Rescue and Recovery Training Center, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico

(3) $1,935,000—Software Support Facility, Robins AFB, Georgia

(4) $1,530,000—Logistics Readiness Center, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho

(5) $1,071,000—Fire Station, Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section contains the list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2007. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2007.

Section 2303—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2007.

Section 2304—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

This section would authorize specific appropriations for each line item contained in the Air Force's budget for fiscal year 2007. This section would also provide an overall limit on the amount the Air Force may spend on military construction projects.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $1,339,191,000 for defense agency military construction (including chemical weapon demilitarization construction) and $59,814,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007. In addition, the budget request contained $191,220,000 for activities related to prior base realignment and closure (BRAC) ac-

tivities and $5,626,223,000 for activities related to the 2005 round of BRAC.

The committee recommends authorization of $1,283,099,000 for military construction and $59,814,000 for family housing for defense agencies for fiscal year 2007. In addition, the committee recommends authorization of $191,220,000 for prior BRAC round activities and $5,626,223,000 for BRAC 2005 activities.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

As noted in title XXII, the committee is troubled by the January 10, 2006, guidance from the Office of Management and Budget to cease use of incremental funding of military construction projects except for the purposes of base realignment and closure activities and projects that have "major national security impacts."

In light of the Department of Defense's proven record of effective management while utilizing incremental funding for military construction projects, the committee recommends "re-incrementing" the project to replace a clinic at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. While this results in a funding reduction in fiscal year 2007 of $41,400,000, the committee recommends full authorization for the project of $92,000,000 and expects the Secretary of Defense to execute the project under proven incremental funding practices.

The committee also recommends a reduction of $20,000,000 for increment 2 of the Regional Security Operations Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia. While the committee supports the requirement for this facility and recommends full authorization for the project, the National Security Agency does not anticipate obligating the nearly $50,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2006 until fall of 2006, at the earliest. Due to the large amount of unexpended funds available for this project, the committee believes it unlikely that all funds requested for fiscal year 2007 would be expended.

Fuel Storage at Naval Base Point Loma, California

As noted in title III, the committee is concerned about the fuel tank leakage at the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) Fuel Storage Point (DFSP) at Naval Base Point Loma, California. Although DESC has a military construction project in the fiscal year 2008 Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) to replace existing bulk storage infrastructure with modern tanks and support equipment, the committee notes that the Department of Defense has a history of annually deferring projects within the FYDP due to budgetary pressures. The committee believes the construction project to address the fuel leakage at Naval Base Point Loma to be of utmost importance and urges the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the project remains programmed for fiscal year 2008.

Missile Defense Agency Construction Activities

The reduction of $7,592,000 for a Missile Defense Agency project at Kwajalein Atoll is without prejudice, and the committee expects the agency to execute this project through use of the authority provided in section 233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section contains the list of authorized defense agencies construction projects for fiscal year 2007. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Family Housing

This section would authorize construction and planning and design of family housing units for defense agency activities for fiscal year 2007.

Section 2403—Energy Conservation Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out energy conservation projects.

Section 2404—Authorized Base Closure and Realignment Activities Funded Through Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005

This section would authorize the amount for base realignment and closure (BRAC) activities and projects for fiscal year 2007. This section would also amend the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (division B of Public Law 109–163) to authorize the amount for BRAC activities and projects for fiscal year 2006.

Section 2405—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

This section would authorize specific amounts for each line item contained in the defense agencies' budgets for fiscal year 2007. This section would also provide an overall limit on the amount the defense agencies may spend on military construction projects.

Section 2406—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2006 Projects

This section would amend the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (division B of Public Law 109–163) to increase the authorization level for regional security operations centers in Augusta, Georgia and Kunia, Hawaii and for an operations and technology building in Menwith Hill, United Kingdom.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $220,985,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization of $200,985,000 for NSIP for fiscal year 2007. This reduction reflects correction of a programming error contained in the budget request.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount equal to the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this Act and the amount of recoupment due to the United States for construction previously financed by the United States.

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize $200,985,000 as the U.S. contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $858,816,000 for military construction of guard and reserve facilities for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization for fiscal year 2007 of $1,019,672,000 to be distributed as follows:

Army National Guard	$518,403,000
Air National Guard	$212,788,000
Army Reserve	$169,487,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	$55,158,000
Air Force Reserve	$56,836,000

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Planning and Design, Air National Guard

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Air Force complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $502,000—Replace Pararescue Complex, Gabreski Air National Guard Base, New York

(2) $1,000,000—Wing Operations and Training Complex, McEntire Joint Reserve Base, South Carolina

(3) $1,000,000—Squadron Operations Facility/Relocate Main Gate, McGhee-Tyson Air National Guard Base, Tennessee

(4) $801,000—Information Warfare Aggressor Squadron Facility, McCord Air Force Base, Washington

Planning and Design, Army National Guard

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Army complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $1,031,000—Combined Support Maintenance Shop, Camp Smith, New York

(2) $749,000—Add/Alt Readiness Center, Salem, Oregon

Planning and Design, Air Reserve

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Air Force complete planning and design activities for the following projects:

(1) $1,008,000—Joint Deployment Processing Facility, March Air Reserve Base, California

(2) $1,134,000—C–17 and C–5 Squadron Operations and Training Facility, Travis AFB, California

Planning and Design, Army Reserve

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Army complete planning and design activities for the following project:

(1) $252,000—Combat Support Training Center Range Control Facility, Camp Parks, California

(2) $2,414,000—Syracuse Armed Forces Reserve Center/OMS/AMSA/Unheated Storage, Mattydale, New York

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION

Section 2601—Authorized Guard and Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize appropriations for military construction for the guard and reserve by service component for fiscal year 2007. The state list contained in this report is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

TITLE XXVII—EXPIRATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2701—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required to be Specified by Law

This section would provide that authorizations for military construction projects, repair of real property, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure program, and guard and reserve projects will expire on October 1, 2009, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2010, whichever is later. This expiration would not apply to authorizations for which appropriated funds have been obligated before October 1, 2009, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2010, whichever is later.

Section 2702—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, and XXVI of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2006, or upon enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Energy Savings and Renewable Energy Opportunities at Joint Bases

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2007, a report on the potential use of energy conservation measures and renewable energy systems at joint military bases. The report should include energy savings and renewable energy opportunities in the areas of facility infrastructure, energy supply and transmission systems, and vehicles. The committee believes that the Department of Defense's 12 joint bases present new opportunities for energy savings and expects that this report will explore such opportunities and outline a plan of action for exploiting energy conservation and renewable energy options at such locations.

Remediation of Property at the Former Fort Ord, California

Fort Ord was closed as part of the 1991 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round. A March 22, 1995 Memorandum of Understanding between the Army and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) supported the transfer of approximately 7,500 acres of land from the Army to BLM. Despite entreaties from Congress to expedite plans for remediation of the property and the passage of more than 11 years since the agreement, no definitive protocols or timeline for remediation of the property have been completed. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to engage the BLM on this matter submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2006, with a plan for achieving clean up of the BLM lands at the former Fort Ord.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CHANGES

Section 2801—Increase in Maximum Annual Amount Authorized To Be Obligated for Emergency Military Construction

This section would amend section 2803 of title 10, United States Code, to increase from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000 the maximum amount of funds the Secretary of Defense may annually obligate using emergency construction authorities.

Section 2802—Applicability of Local Comparability of Room Pattern and Floor Area Requirements to Construction, Acquisition, and Improvement to Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would amend section 2826 of title 10, United States Code, to require that floor space in unaccompanied housing be built to standards consistent with local private construction.

Section 2803—Authority To Use Proceeds From Sale of Military Family Housing To Support Military Housing Privatization Initiative

This section would amend section 2831 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the transfer of proceeds from the handling and disposal of family housing units into the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund, which is used to support military family housing privatization activities. Current law provides for the transfer of such proceeds to the military family housing management account.

Section 2804—Repeal of Special Requirement for Military Construction Contracts on Guam

This section would repeal section 2864 of title 10, United States Code, which places special limitations on military construction contracts on Guam.

Section 2805—Congressional Notification of Cancellation Ceiling for Department of Defense Energy Savings Performance Contracts

This section would amend section 2865 of title 10, United States Code, to require a notice and wait period for the Secretary of Defense before the award of an energy savings performance contract that contains a cancellation ceiling in excess of $7,000,000.

Section 2806—Expansion of Authority To Convey Property at Military Installations To Support Military Construction

This section would amend section 2869 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the secretaries of the military departments to exchange excess property for construction projects, land, housing, or to support agreements to limit encroachments under section 2684a of title 10, United States Code.

Section 2807—Pilot Projects for Acquisition or Construction of Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would amend section 2881a of title 10, United States Code, to reduce notification and wait periods required before the Secretary of the Navy may enter into a contract for the privatization of unaccompanied housing using the authorities provided by section 2881a. The section would also extend from September 30, 2007 to September 30, 2011, the expiration of the pilot authority provided by section 2881a of title 10, United States Code and increase the number of pilot projects authorized from three to six.

Section 2808—Consideration of Alternative and More Efficient Uses for General Officer and Flag Officer Quarters in Excess of 6,000 Square Feet

This section would amend section 2831 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to identify and consider alternative uses for general and flag officer housing units that exceed 6,000 square feet. The committee notes that such large housing units have extraordinary operations, maintenance, and utility costs, and believes that many such large facilities would be more

efficiently utilized for alternative purposes, such as administrative facilities.

Section 2809—Repeal of Temporary Minor Military Construction Program

This section would repeal section 2810 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (division B of Public Law 109–163), which provides for temporary authority to expend minor construction funds at increased limits for construction of child development centers.

Section 2810—One-Year Extension of Temporary, Limited Authority To Use Operation and Maintenance Funds for Construction Projects Outside the United States

This section would extend through 2007 the authority provided by section 2808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), which permits the Secretary of Defense to utilize operation and maintenance funds to construct facilities necessary for temporary operational requirements related to a declaration of war, national emergency, or contingency.

SUBTITLE B—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2821—Consolidation of Department of Defense Authorities Regarding Granting of Easements for Rights-of-Way

This section would consolidate provisions in chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, which govern the granting of easements for rights-of-way by the Department of Defense and make several technical corrections. This section would make no substantive change to the law.

Section 2822—Authority To Grant Restrictive Easements in Connection With Land Conveyances

This section would authorize the secretaries of the military departments to grant restrictive easements when disposing of certain properties. Such easements would allow for greater protection of historic properties.

Section 2823—Maximum Term of Leases for Structures and Real Property Relating to Structures in Foreign Countries Needed for Purposes Other Than Family Housing

This section would amend section 2675 of title 10, United States Code, to increase from 5 to 10 years the maximum length of lease term the secretary of a military department may enter into for non-housing structures and real properties located in foreign countries.

Section 2824—Consolidation of Laws Relating to Transfer of Department of Defense Real Property Within the Department and to Other Federal Agencies

This section would consolidate provisions in title 10, United States Code, which govern the transfer of real property within the Department of Defense and to other federal agencies. This section would make no substantive change to the law.

Section 2825—Congressional Notice Requirements in Advance of Acquisition of Land by Condemnation for Military Purposes

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, when acquiring land for military purposes, should make every effort to do so by purchases from willing sellers, and that the use of condemnation, eminent domain, or seizure procedures should only be employed as a matter of last resort in cases of compelling national security requirements. This section would also amend section 2663 of title 10, United States Code, to require a notice and wait period before the Secretary of Defense may begin condemnation, eminent domain, or seizure procedures to acquire property.

SUBTITLE C—BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

Section 2831—Treatment of Lease Proceeds from Military Installations Approved for Closure or Realignment After January 1, 2005

This section would amend section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that lease proceeds received at a military installation closed or realigned by a base closure law are deposited into the appropriate base closure and realignment account.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 2841—Land Conveyance, Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of approximately 499 acres at the former Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii, that are subject to the Ford Island Master Development Agreement, by September 30, 2008.

In addition, the committee is aware that the Navy continues to retain additional property at NAS Barbers Point that was directed for disposal by the 1993 and 1995 Base Realignment and Closure rounds. The committee urges the Secretary of the Navy to return this property to productive use by September 30, 2008, as well.

Section 2842—Modification of Land Acquisition Authority, Perquimans County, North Carolina

This section would amend section 2846 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107), as amended, to increase the acreage authorized for acquisition.

Section 2843—Land Conveyance, Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Pulaski County, Virginia

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey approximately 85 acres at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in Pulaski County, Virginia to the Virginia Department of Veterans' Services for the purposes of establishing a veterans' cemetery.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2851—Availability of Community Planning Assistance Relating to Encroachment of Civilian Communities on Military Facilities Used for Training by the Armed Forces

This section would amend section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the use of grants for the purposes of addressing encroachment of state-owned and operated national guard facilities that are subject to significant training use by the armed forces.

Section 2852—Prohibitions Against Making Certain Military Airfields or Facilities Available for Use by Civil Aircraft

This section would prohibit the regular use of property at, or conveyance of property for, the civil aviation purposes at Marine Corps Air Station and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, and Naval Air Station North Island, California.

Section 2853—Naming Housing Facility at Fort Carson, Colorado, in Honor of Joel Hefley, a Member of the House of Representatives

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to designate one of the military family housing areas or facilities constructed for Fort Carson, Colorado, using housing privatization authorities provided by subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code in honor of Representative Joel Hefley.

Section 2854—Naming Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center at Rock Island, Illinois, in Honor of Lane Evans, a Member of the House of Representatives

This section would designate the Navy and Marine Corps reserve center at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois as the "Lane Evans Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center."

Section 2855—Naming of Research Laboratory at Air Force Rome Research Site, Rome, New York, in Honor of Sherwood L. Boehlert, a Member of the House of Representatives

This section would designate the new laboratory building at the Air Force Rome Research Site, Rome, New York as the "Sherwood L. Boehlert Engineering Center."

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained $15.8 billion for atomic energy defense activities and energy supply of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2007. Of this amount, $9.3 billion is for the programs

of the National Nuclear Security Administration, $6.5 billion is for environmental and other defense activities, and $6.0 million is for energy supply. The committee recommends $15.8 billion, the amount of the request.

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
National Nuclear Security Administration:					
Weapons Activities					
Directed stockpile work (DSW)					
Life extension programs					
B61 life extension program	58,934				58,934
W76 life extension program	151,684				151,684
W80 life extension program	102,044				102,044
Subtotal, Life extension programs	312,662				312,662
Stockpile systems					
B61 stockpile systems	63,782				63,782
W62 stockpile systems	3,738				3,738
W76 stockpile systems	56,174				56,174
W78 stockpile systems	50,662				50,662
W80 stockpile systems	27,230				27,230
B83 stockpile systems	23,365				23,365
W84 stockpile systems	1,465				1,465
W87 stockpile systems	59,333				59,333
W88 stockpile systems	39,796				39,796
Subtototal, Stockpile systems	325,545				325,545
Reliable replacement warhead program	27,707				27,707
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	75,000				75,000
Stockpile services					
Production support	236,115				236,115
Research & development support	63,948				63,948
Research & development certification and safety	194,199				194,199
Management, technology and production	159,662				159,662
Responsive Infrastructure	15,430				15,430

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Subtotal, Stockpile services	669,354				669,354
Program increase (QMU study)			[2,000]		[2,000]
Total, Directed stockpile work	**1,410,268**				**1,410,268**
Science campaign					
Primary assesment technologies	50,527				50,527
Test readiness	14,757				14,757
Dynamic materials properties	80,727				80,727
Advanced radiography	36,745				36,745
Secondary assessment technologies	81,006				81,006
Total, Science campaigns	**263,762**				**263,762**
Engineering campaign					
Enhanced surety	26,731				26,731
Weapons systems engineering assessment technology	21,156				21,156
Nuclear survivability and effects	14,973				14,973
Enhanced surveillance	86,526				86,526
Microsystems and engineering sciences (MESA) and OPC	4,613				4,613
MESA application construction (01-D-108)	6,920				6,920
Total, Engineering campaign	**160,919**				**160,919**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign					
Ignition	79,763				79,763
Support of other stockpile programs	5,872				5,872
NIF diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	45,959				45,959
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	10,603				10,603
Univeristy grants/other IFC support	8,903				8,903
Facility operations and target production	43,021				43,021

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Inertial fusion technology					
NIF demonstration program	143,438				143,438
High-energy petawatt laser development	2,213				2,213
NIF construction (96-D-111)	111,419				111,419
Program increase (NIF target production)		10,000	10,000		10,000
Total, Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaig	**451,191**	10,000	10,000		**461,191**
Advanced simulation and computing campaign					
Integrated codes	155,247				155,247
Physics and engineering models	66,566				66,566
Computational systems and software environment	178,445				178,445
Facility operation and user support	165,559				165,559
Verification and validation	52,138				52,138
Subtotal, Advanced simulation and computing	617,955				617,955
Reduction for cost growth					
Total, Advanced simulation and computing campaign	**617,955**				**617,955**
Pit manufacturing and certification campaign					
Pit maufacturing	147,658				147,658
Pit certification	56,605				56,605
Pit manufacturing capability	33,335				33,335
Modern pit facility					
Pit campaign support activities at NTS					
Total, Pit manufacturing and certification campaign	**237,598**				**237,598**
Readiness Campaign					
Stockpile readiness	17,576				17,576
High explosives and weapon operations	17,188				17,188

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Non-nuclear readiness	31,171				31,171
Advanced design & production technologies	53,645				53,645
Tritium readiness	86,385				86,385
Tritium readiness construction (98-D-125)					
Total, Readiness campaign	**205,965**				**205,965**
Total, Campaigns	**1,937,390**	10,000	10,000		**1,947,390**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)					
Operations of facilities	[1,203,786]				
Kansas City Plant	98,057				98,057
LLNL	96,906				96,906
LANL	306,258				306,258
Nevada Test Site	67,687				67,687
Pantex Plant	96,124				96,124
Sandia National Laboratories	163,627				163,627
Savannah River Site	100,013				100,013
Y-12 National Security Complex	191,092				191,092
Institutional site support	84,022				84,022
Program readiness	75,167				75,167
Special projects					
Material recycle and recovery	69,982				69,982
Y-12		2,000	2,000		2,000
Containers	20,130				20,130
Storage	35,285				35,285
Repair and replacement-Pantex		17,000	17,000		17,000
Repair and replacement-Y-12		15,000	15,000		15,000
Subtotal, operations & maintenance	1,404,350	34,000	34,000		1,438,350
Construction:	[281,422]				

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
07-D-140 PED, VL	4,977				4,977
07-D-220 RLW treatment facility, LANL	14,828				14,828
06-D-140 Project engineering design, VL	51,577				51,577
06-D-402, NTS Replace fire stations #1 and #2, NSO	13,919				13,919
06-D-403, Tritium facility modernization, LLNL	7,810				7,810
05-D-140, Project engineering and design, VL	9,615				9,615
05-D-402 Berylium capability project, Y-12	5,084				5,084
04-D-125 CMRR replacement, LANL	112,422				112,422
04-D-128 Criticality Experiments Facility, LANL/NTS	24,197				24,197
03-D-103 Project engineering and design, VL	14,161				14,161
01-D-103 Project engineering and design, VL	1,565				1,565
01-D-124 HEU materials facility, Y-12	21,267				21,267
Subtotal, Construction	281,422				281,422
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**1,685,772**	34,000	34,000		**1,719,772**
Secure transportation asset					
Operations and equipment	130,484				130,484
Program direction	78,780				78,780
Subtotal, Secure transportation asset	209,264				209,264
Use of prior year balances					
Total, Secure transportation asset	**209,264**				**209,264**
Nuclear weapons incident response					
Emergency response	118,555				118,555
Emergency management	7,366				7,366
Operations support	9,433				9,433
Total, nuclear weapons incident response	**135,354**				**135,354**

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program					
Operations and maintenance					
Recapitalization	192,649				192,649
Facility disposition	25,000				25,000
Infrastructure planning	27,634				27,634
Program increase					
Subtotal, operations & maintenance	245,283				245,283
Construction:					
07-D-253 TA-1 Heating System	14,500				14,500
06-D-160, FIRP PED, VL	2,700				2,700
06-D-601, Electrical distribution system upgrade, PX	6,429				6,429
06-D-602, Gas main and distribution system upgrade, PX	3,145				3,145
06-D-603, Steam plant life extension, Y-12	17,811				17,811
05-D-160 FIRP PED, VL	648				648
05-D-601Compressed air upgrades project, Y-12	702				702
Subtotal, Construction	45,935				45,935
Total, Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program	**291,218**				**291,218**
Environmental projects and operations					
Long term response actions	17,211				17,211
Total, Environmental projects and operations	**17,211**				**17,211**
Safeguards and security (Defense nuclear security)					
Operations and maintenace	665,701				665,701
Pantex unfunded safeguards and security		8,000	8,000		8,000
Y-12 unfunded safeguards and security		8,000	8,000		8,000
Subtotal, operations and maintanence	665,701				665,701
Construction:					

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Subtotal, Construction					
Cyber security (Homeland security)	88,711				88,711
Subtotal, Safeguards and security	**754,412**	16,000	16,000		**770,412**
Offset for S&S Work for Others	(33,000)				(33,000)
Total, Safeguards and security	**721,412**	16,000	16,000		**737,412**
Subtotal, Weapons Activities	6,407,889	60,000	60,000		6,467,889
Adjustments					
Use of prior year balances					
Less security charge for reimbursable work	[-32000]				
Total, Adjustments					
Total, Weapons Activities	**6,407,889**	60,000	60,000		**6,467,889**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation					
Nonproliferation and verification R&D					
Operations and maintenance					
Proliferation detection	148,204				148,204
Nuclear explosion monitoring	106,601				106,601
Supporting activities	6,162				6,162
Program increase					
Subtotal, O&M	260,967				260,967
Construction					
06-D-180 Physical sciences facility, PNNL	3,700				3,700
07-SC-05 Physical sciences facility, PNNL	4,220				4,220
Subtotal, Construction	7,920				7,920
Total, Nonproliferation and verification R&D	**268,887**				**268,887**

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Nonproliferation and international security					
Dismantlement and transparency	38,967				38,967
Global security engagement and cooperation	50,232				50,232
International regimes and agreements	31,787				31,787
Treaties and agreements	1,995				1,995
International emergency management and cooperation	4,430				4,430
Total, Nonproliferation and international security	**127,411**				**127,411**
International nuclear materials protection and cooperation (MPC&A)					
Navy complex	17,300				17,300
Strategic rocket forces	129,245				129,245
Rosatom weapons complex	56,505				56,505
Civilian nuclear sites	21,200				21,200
Material consolidation and conversion	16,828	5,000	5,000		21,828
National programs and sustainability in Russian Federation	48,131				48,131
Second line of defense-Megaports	123,973	15,000	15,000		138,973
Total, International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	**413,182**	20,000	20,000		**433,182**
Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production (EWGPP)					
Seversk Pu production elimination	84,730				84,730
Zheleznogorsk Pu production elimination	119,924				119,924
Crosscutting and technical support activities	2,000				2,000
Total, EWGPP	**206,654**				**206,654**
Fissile materials disposition					
US surplus materials disposition					
Operations and maintenance	[235,051]				

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
US plutonium disposition	132,900				132,900
US uranium disposition	86,898				86,898
Supporting activities	15,253				15,253
Construction	[368,210]				
99-D-141 Pit disassembly and conversion facility, SRS	78,700				78,700
99-D-143 Mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility, SRS	289,510	(115,305)		(115,305)	174,205
US surplus materials disposition, subtotal	**603,261**	**(115,305)**		**(115,305)**	**487,956**
Russian surplus materials disposition	34,695	(34,695)		(34,695)	
Subtotal, Fissile materials disposition	637,956	(150,000)		(150,000)	487,956
Less use of prior year appropriations	(34,695)				(34,695)
Total, Fissile materials disposition	**603,261**	**(150,000)**		**(150,000)**	**453,261**
Global threat reduction initiative					
Program increase for activities outside the U.S		15,000	15,000		15,000
Reduced enrichment for research and test reactors	32,096				32,096
Russian research reactor fuel return	30,025				30,025
Kazakhstan spent fuel	3,934				3,934
Foreign research reactor SNF acceptance	6,340				6,340
US radiological threat reduction	9,441				9,441
International radiological threat reduction	18,299	5,000	5,000		23,299
Emerging threats and gap materials	5,683				5,683
Global research reactor study	1,000				1,000
Total, Global threat reduction initiative	**106,818**	20,000	20,000		**126,818**
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,726,213	(110,000)	40,000	(150,000)	1,616,213
Adjustments:					
Use of prior year balances					

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Total, Adjustments					
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,726,213**	**(110,000)**	**40,000**	**(150,000)**	**1,616,213**
Naval Reactors					
Naval reactors development					
Operation and maintenance	761,176				761,176
Construction:					
07-D-190 PED materials research technology complex	1,485				1,485
05-D-900 Materials development facility	1,287				1,287
Subtotal, Construction	2,772				2,772
Program direction	31,185				31,185
Total, Naval reactors development	795,133				795,133
Total, Naval Reactors	**795,133**				**795,133**
Office Of The Administrator					
Office of the Administrator	386,576				386,576
Total, Office of the Administrator	**386,576**				**386,576**
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**9,315,811**	**(50,000)**	**100,000**	**(150,000)**	**9,265,811**
II Environmental & Other Defense Activities:					
Defense Environmental Cleanup					
Closure Sites					
Ashtabula	295				295
Administration	25,896				25,896
Columbus					

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Fernald	258,877				258,877
Miamisburg	34,869				34,869
Rocky Flats	1,000				1,000
Total, Closure sites	**320,937**				**320,937**
Hanford Site					
2012 Completion projects	423,618				423,618
2035 Completion projects	381,098				381,098
Total, Hanford site	**804,716**				**804,716**
Idaho National Laboratory					
Operating	481,604				481,604
Construction					
06-D-401 Sodium bearing waste treatment project, INL	31,000				31,000
Total, Idaho National Lab	**512,604**				**512,604**
NNSA Sites					
California Site Support	370				370
Kansas City Plant					
Lawrence Livermore NL	11,580				11,580
Los Alamos NL	90,602				90,602
Nevada Off-Sites					
Nevada	79,668				79,668
NNSA Service Center	26,122				26,122
Pantex					
Sandia NL	23,726				23,726
Total, NNSA Sites	**232,068**				**232,068**

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Oak Ridge	**159,862**				**159,862**
Office of River Protection					
Tank farm activities	274,127				274,127
Waste treatment and imobilization plant construction 01-D-16	[690,000]				[690,000]
Low activity waste facility	77,800				77,800
Analytical lab	21,800				21,800
Balance of facilities	48,900				48,900
High level waste facility	253,700				253,700
Pretreatment facility	287,800				287,800
Subtotal, Construction	690,000				690,000
Total, Office of River Protection	**964,127**				**964,127**
Savannah River Site					
2012 Completion projects					
Operating	211,897				211,897
Construction	[24,235]				
04-D-414 PED: 3013 container surveillance in 235-F	2,935				2,935
04-D-423 3013 container surveillance in 235F	21,300				21,300
Subtotal, 2012 Completion projects	236,132				236,132
2035 Completion projects	277,338				277,338
Tank farm activities					
Operating	507,724				507,724
Construction	[63,200]				
03-D-414 PED Salt waste processing facility alternative	37,500				37,500
05-D-405 Salt waste processing facility	25,700				25,700
Subtotal, Tank farm activities	570,924				570,924
Site increase for cleanup activies		30,000	30,000		30,000

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Total, Savannah River Site	**1,084,394**	30,000	30,000		**1,114,394**
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**213,278**				**213,278**
Program Support					
Headquarters	37,881				37,881
Rocky Flats					
Total, Program Support	**37,881**				**37,881**
Program Direction	**291,216**				**291,216**
Safeguards and Security	**295,840**				**295,840**
Technology Development and Deployment	**21,389**				**21,389**
Federal Contribution to the Uranium D&D Fund	**452,000**				**452,000**
EM increase (tank waste cleanup R&D)		20,000	20,000		**20,000**
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,390,312**	50,000	50,000		**5,440,312**
Other Defense Activities					
Security and safety performance assurance					
Nuclear safeguards and security	182,548				182,548
Security investigations	40,000				40,000
Program direction	75,949				75,949
Total, Energy security and assurance	**298,497**				**298,497**

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Environment, safety & health					
Environment, safety and health (defense)	60,738				60,738
Program direction	20,076				20,076
Total, Environment, safety and health	**80,814**				**80,814**
Legacy Management					
Legacy management	156,790				156,790
Program direction	11,061				11,061
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**167,851**				**167,851**
Nuclear energy					
Infrastructure					
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	75,949				75,949
Subtotal, Nuclear energy	75,949				75,949
Less security charge for reimbursable work	(3,003)				(3,003)
Total, Nuclear energy	**72,946**				**72,946**
Defense related administrative support	**93,258**				**93,258**
Office of Hearings and Appeals	**4,422**				**4,422**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**717,788**				**717,788**
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal					
Yucca Mountain project	345,662				345,662
Transportaion	42,418				42,418
Total, Defense nuclear waste disposal	**388,080**				**388,080**
Total, Environmental and ODA	**6,496,180**	**50,000**	**50,000**		**6,546,180**

Title XXXI - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Authorization Request	Committee Change	Committee Increase	Committee Decrease	FY 2007 Committee Authorization
Atomic Energy Defense Activities Summary					
National Nuclear Security Administration:					
Weapons activities	6,407,889	60,000	60,000		6,467,889
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,726,213	(110,000)	40,000	(150,000)	1,616,213
Naval reactors	795,133				795,133
Office of the administrator	386,576				386,576
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**9,315,811**	(50,000)	100,000	(150,000)	**9,265,811**
Environmental and other defense activities:					
Defense environmental cleanup	5,390,312	50,000	50,000		5,440,312
Other defense activities	717,788				717,788
Defense nuclear waste disposal	388,080				388,080
Total, Environmental & ODA	**6,496,180**	**50,000**	**50,000**		**6,546,180**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**15,811,991**		**150,000**	**(150,000)**	**15,811,991**
Other activities					
Energy Supply	6,000				6,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	22,260				22,260
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program - COE	[130,000]				
Total, Other activities	**28,260**				**28,260**
Total, Department of Energy (053)	**15,840,251**		150,000	(150,000)	**15,840,251**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

National Nuclear Security Administration

Overview

The budget request contained $9.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends $9.3 billion, a decrease of $50.0 million.

Weapons Activities

The budget request contained $6,407.9 million for Weapons Activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration. The committee recommends $6,467.9 million, an increase of $60.0 million.

Directed Stockpile Work

The budget request contained $1,410.3 million for Directed Stockpile Work. The committee recommends $1,410.3 million, the amount of the budget request.

Reliable Replacement Warhead

The budget request contained $27.7 million within Directed Stockpile Work for the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) program. The committee notes that section 3111 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) established the objectives of the RRW program and established requirements for both an interim report, which the committee has received, and a final report, which is due by March 1, 2007.

The committee notes that elsewhere in this title, the committee directs the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for the transformation of the nuclear weapons complex. The vision for this plan will necessarily be influenced by the specific design and production capability requirements deemed essential for supporting the RRW program. The committee therefore urges the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense to ensure complete transparency between the RRW Project Officer's Group and those National Nuclear Security Administration and Department of Defense personnel working on the nuclear weapons complex transformation plan.

The committee recommends $27.7 million for the Reliable Replacement Warhead program, the amount of the budget request.

Responsive Infrastructure

The budget request contained $15.4 million for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) responsive infrastructure.

The committee fully supports the development of the responsive infrastructure and in section 3111 of this title requires the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for the transformation of the nuclear weapons complex to Congress. The committee encourages NNSA to establish an Office of Transformation within Defense Programs to plan and execute actions to achieve the responsive infrastructure goal.

The committee recommends $15.4 million, the amount of the budget request, for responsive infrastructure, and authorizes the Administrator of the NNSA to use up to $15.4 million of the funds

authorized to establish an Office of Transformation. Should the Administrator elect to establish an Office of Transformation, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report stating the specific charter for this new office within 60 days after the establishment of such office.

Study of Quantification of Margins and Uncertainty Methodology

Section 3111 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) established the objectives for the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) program. The RRW program is intended to increase the reliability, safety and security of the nuclear weapons stockpile. One of the key objectives of the program is to further reduce the likelihood of the resumption of underground nuclear weapons testing. This objective is carried out by using designs that are consistent with basic design parameters employed in those nuclear weapons which have undergone testing or by otherwise using components that are well understood or certifiable without the need to resume underground testing.

According to documents accompanying the fiscal year 2007 Department of Energy budget request, the RRW program will rely upon the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) campaigns to assess whether the RRW can be certified without underground nuclear testing. A critical analytic tool employed by the national laboratories in making this determination is the Quantification of Margins and Uncertainties (QMU) methodology. A recent report by the Government Accountability Office found that the QMU methodology, while conceptually well-accepted, is still in its early stages and requires maturation and further refinement.

The committee understands the importance of the QMU methodology in establishing a scientific basis for assessing whether the RRW will be able to be certified without underground nuclear testing. Given the importance of the RRW program and the need to reduce the likelihood of having to conduct an underground nuclear test in order to certify this warhead, the committee believes that an independent review of the NNSA laboratory utilization of QMU methodology is required to gain confidence that the RRW program objectives can be achieved.

Accordingly, the committee directs the National Academy of Sciences to conduct an independent assessment of the QMU methodology employed by the national laboratories and whether this methodology can be used to certify an RRW without underground nuclear testing. The Academy shall ensure that the panel chartered to conduct this review has among its members the following:

(1) Former weapons designers;

(2) Individuals well-versed in the underlying science associated with nuclear weapons, including the physics associated with weapon primaries and secondaries; and

(3) Individuals familiar with the application of QMU principles, including probabilistic risk assessment methods, in industries such as the nuclear power industry.

Of the amounts made available to the Department of Energy for weapons activities, $2.0 million shall be available for carrying out this study. The Academy report shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees by September 30, 2007.

Transformation Plan for the Nuclear Weapons Complex

The committee notes that the 2001 Nuclear Posture Review set forth the requirements for a responsive infrastructure within the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) weapons complex. Through multiple hearings and briefings before the subcommittee on Strategic Forces, the committee has been informed of initiatives that would modernize the Nuclear Weapons Complex to achieve the desired responsive infrastructure capability while consolidating and disposing of special nuclear material. The committee also notes that section 3111 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) established objectives for the Reliable Replacement Warhead program, an initiative that has the potential to enhance the safety, security and reliability of the nuclear stockpile, while setting the requirements for the capabilities of the responsive infrastructure.

The committee includes a provision (section 3111) that would require the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to transform the nuclear weapons complex so as to achieve a responsive infrastructure. This plan shall be submitted to Congress by February 1, 2007, and shall meet certain objectives.

With respect to eliminating duplication of production capability except as necessary to ensure the safety, reliability and security of the stockpile, the committee intends the transformation plan to look at all production functions including but not limited to primary, secondary and non-nuclear production elements. The committee intends that the national security mission continue as the primary mission for the national security laboratories. Other laboratory work (such as work conducted for the Offices of Science or Energy Research within the Department of Energy, the Department of Homeland Security or for the Intelligence Community) should be conducted so as to maintain the primary mission of supporting the nuclear weapons stockpile. The committee encourages the Secretary of Energy in the formulation of this transformation plan to take a long-term strategic view of the desired optimal mix of NNSA primary mission work and other laboratory work to ensure a responsive capability into the future. With respect to both the production plants and the national security laboratories, the committee expects the transformation plan to consider how best to maintain the requisite human capital expertise while transforming to a more efficient complex.

The committee establishes as an objective the elimination of category I and II special nuclear materials from the national security laboratories by 2010. This objective does not preclude the retention of category I and II special nuclear materials at a national security laboratory, if the transformation plan for the nuclear weapons complex envisions a pit production capability at a national security laboratory.

Based on testimony before the subcommittee on Strategic Forces, the committee is aware of NNSA plans to purchase more non-nuclear weapons components from commercial suppliers in the future. While the committee supports those business practices that will lead to a more efficient enterprise, the committee also has some concerns for the security and cost implications of further outsourcing and expects the transformation plan to specifically address these concerns.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is reviewing the military requirements for the W–80 warhead and is considering deferring the planned life extension program (LEP). The committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, working with the Nuclear Weapons Council, to prepare a plan for redirecting the human resources and facilities currently required for the W–80 LEP to the Reliable Replacement Warhead program and complex transformation. This plan shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2007.

Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign

The budget request contained $451.2 million for the Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign, including $111.4 million for the National Ignition Facility (NIF) construction and $143.4 million for the NIF demonstration campaign.

The committee fully supports the NIF program's goal of beginning the initial ignition campaign in 2010 with a series of integrated experiments that would culminate in full energy experiments in 2011. The committee believes that full funding of NIF construction and demonstration programs is essential in order to achieve ignition in 2010. Furthermore, the committee believes that additional investments in ignition target design and testing will enhance project success.

The committee recommends $461.2 million for the Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign, an increase of $10.0 million to support enhanced target production and characterization capabilities and for tests on the Omega and Z facilities.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities

The budget request contained $1,685.8 million for Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities.

The committee is encouraged by the progress made in the reduction of deferred maintenance backlogs in the defense nuclear complex. In section 3111, the committee requires the Department of Energy and Department of Defense to submit a transformation plan for the nuclear weapons complex to achieve the responsive infrastructure envisioned by the Nuclear Posture Review. Recognizing that this plan may provide for modernization of the Pantex and the Y–12 production plants in Texas and Tennessee, respectively, the committee also recognizes that both facilities need additional infrastructure support as soon as possible.

The committee recommends an additional $17.0 million for plant infrastructure repair and equipment replacement at Pantex, to be executed in a manner consistent with the priorities of both the 10 year site comprehensive plan and the transformation plan required by this title.

The committee recommends an additional $17.0 million for the Y–12 complex, to include: $2.0 million for material recycle and recovery to process materials generated in the Directed Stockpile Work accelerated dismantlement program, and $15.0 million for plant infrastructure repair and equipment replacement consistent with the priorities of both the 10 year site comprehensive plan and the transformation plan required by this title.

The committee fully supports the efforts of the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to reduce safeguards and security costs throughout the complex by consolidating nuclear material storage and by accelerating certain construction projects that will permit even further consolidation of nuclear materials. The transformation plan for the nuclear weapons complex, required by section 3111, should assist NNSA senior managers in ensuring that any maintenance or upgrades to existing facilities or construction of new facilities will be consistent with both the 10 year site comprehensive plans and the transformation plan's vision for the complex of the future.

The committee is also aware of design changes to the Highly Enriched Uranium Material Facility (HEUMF) at Y–12 required by revisions to the design basis threat policy and resulting from construction problems with this new facility. The committee recognizes the importance of the HEUMF project in achieving material consolidation objectives at the Y–12 complex. However, the committee is disappointed with the extent of the problems that have surfaced with a relatively simple project. Should additional funds be required to move forward with the HEUMF facility in fiscal year 2007, the Secretary of Energy shall submit a reprogramming request to the congressional defense committees.

The committee recommends $1,719.8 million, an increase of $34.0 million for Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities.

Safeguards and Security

The budget request contained $721.4 million for safeguards and security.

The committee continues to be deeply concerned with safeguards and security practices and the costs associated with complying with design basis threat (DBT) requirements throughout the complex. As evidenced by section 3113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), the committee believes that the Department of Energy (DOE) must employ a risk based approach in decision-making associated with DBT compliance. The committee notes with approval the decision by the Department to waive compliance with certain aspects of the DBT at the Y–12 plant in Tennessee pending completion of the Highly Enriched Uranium Material Facility.

The committee is aware that the Department has discussed shifting accounting for security costs from direct to indirect costs. The committee believes that only the use of direct cost accounting for security costs provides the necessary transparency into what it takes to comply with DOE's DBT policy. Accordingly, the committee directs that until directed otherwise by Congress, the Department shall continue to employ direct cost accounting for all security costs.

The committee supports the efforts of the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to enhance security practices through consolidation of nuclear material at individual sites and throughout the complex. The committee notes that the nuclear weapons complex transformation plan required in section 3111 should help the Department focus its attention on innovative ways to reduce safeguards and security costs through the consolidation of nuclear material.

The committee recommends $737.4 million, an increase of $16.0 million, to include an additional $8.0 million for Pantex, and an additional $8.0 million for Y–12 to be used at both sites for unfunded safeguards and security requirements consistent with site safeguards and security priority plans.

Test Readiness

The budget request contained $14.8 million within the Science Campaign for test readiness.

Section 3113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) mandated an 18 month readiness posture for the resumption of underground nuclear weapons testing by the United States. While the committee has no indication of the need to resume underground nuclear testing in the near future, it does believe that maintaining the 18 month readiness posture as directed by Congress is important to national security. The committee notes that funding shortfalls have precluded the Department of Energy from achieving the 18 month readiness posture as required by law.

Accordingly, the committee supports full funding of the test readiness capability.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation

The budget request contained $1,726.2 million for defense nuclear nonproliferation programs.

The committee fully supports the goals of the Department of Energy's nuclear nonproliferation programs but remains concerned with uncosted, uncommitted balances in several of the nonproliferation accounts due to the delays and problems in resolving government to government agreements for critical projects. The committee shifts funds within the nonproliferation account into programs that have experienced greater success or that are viewed as more executable based on the above concerns noted with government to government agreements.

The committee authorizes $1,616.2 million, a decrease of $110.0 million.

Global Threat Reduction Initiative

The budget request contained $106.8 million for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI).

The committee supports the goals of this program, especially those activities conducted outside the United States.

The committee recommends $126.8 million, an increase of $20.0 million as follows: $5.0 million for international radiological threat reduction and $15.0 million to be used exclusively for other GTRI activities outside the United States.

International Materials Protection and Cooperation

The budget request contained $413.2 million for International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation (MPC&A), including $40.1 million for the Second Line of Defense Megaports program.

The committee fully supports the program's emphasis on national programs and sustainability as the way ahead in ensuring that the progress which has been made in the area of upgrades to nuclear warhead and nuclear material security are sustained by

parent countries into the future. The committee also supports the National Nuclear Security Administration's efforts in pursuing cooperation with international partners interested in participating in the Megaports initiative.

The committee recommends $433.2 million, an increase of $20.0 million, to include $5.0 million for material consolidation and conversion and $15.0 million for the Second Line of Defense Megaports program.

Megaports Program

In recognition of the Memorandum of Understanding implemented in April 2005 to formalize the ongoing partnership between the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the NNSA Megaports initiative is directed to continue to closely coordinate its efforts to install nuclear detection monitors at foreign ports with the Department of Homeland Security's Container Security Initiative. Such coordination shall continue to include, but not be limited to, joint outreach missions and port assessments, the completion of joint agreements with host governments where mutual program interests exist, and on-the-ground collaboration in the ports where the two programs are currently operational.

Radiation Detection Technology

The committee is concerned with the potential for redundant research and development efforts in radiation detection technology, and notes the concerns of the Department of Energy Inspector General February 2006 audit report entitled "Nuclear Detection Devices," namely that there is a lack of coordination between the Department of Energy and the Department of Homeland Security over accountability for such research efforts. The committee encourages the National Nuclear Security Administration to work closely with the Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office in order to ensure there is no duplication of technology research efforts, but rather a collaborative, complementary approach to research in areas of common interest.

Mixed Oxide Fuel Facility

The budget request contained $603.3 million for fissile materials disposition, including $289.5 million for construction of the U.S. Mixed Oxide (MOX) facility and $34.7 million for Russian surplus fissile materials disposition.

The committee supports in principle the goals of the September 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement to dispose of 34 metric tons of surplus weapons grade plutonium as MOX fuel in both the U.S. and Russia on roughly parallel paths. For the past two years, the MOX project has been on hold pending resolution of a liability agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) cut $250.0 million in funding for the MOX program due to the liability impasse. However, last summer the substantive issues associated with this liability agreement were resolved, pending formal approval between governments.

In a new development arising out of U.S.-Russian negotiations on the plutonium disposition program in February 2006, it appears that Russian interest in the original MOX program may have fundamentally changed. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the Department of State report as of March 2006, that Russia no longer prefers to use light water (VVER–1000) reactors unless the U.S. and the international community bear the full cost of this approach, estimated at $2.7 billion. Rather, it appears the Russians would like to explore a new two-pillar approach to the MOX program, consisting of limited disposition in an existing BN–600 reactor (disposition in such a reactor was part of the originally envisioned program), and eventually larger-scale disposition in a BN–800 fast reactor. The estimated cost of completing the BN–800 fast reactor by 2012 is $1.6 billion, yet it is unclear exactly how this project would be funded in terms of Russian expectations for international assistance. The U.S. has not supported the fast reactor (breeder) design due to proliferation concerns, and the BN–800 reactor has never been a method for Russian plutonium disposition in the program of record. Thus, the committee has reservations about Russian intentions to proceed with the program as originally envisioned.

On a separate note, in December 2005, the Department of Energy (DOE) Inspector General (IG) issued a report on "The Status of the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility," which strongly criticized management of the U.S. MOX project, citing significant cost overruns and project management weaknesses. According to the IG, the July 2005 design and construction cost estimate for the U.S. MOX facility exceeded the 2002 estimate by $2.5 billion. The report points to NNSA efforts to improve MOX facility management; however, the IG concludes that "additional enhancements to the project are needed." In addition to the concerns noted above regarding Russian intentions to comply with the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, the committee is concerned about the ability of the U.S. MOX facility to move ahead at a reasonable pace and cost.

In spite of the concerns noted above, the committee believes that continued storage of weapons grade plutonium at the Savannah River Site, South Carolina, and elsewhere throughout the country at Department of Energy facilities, involves significant security risks and substantial costs for appropriate safeguards. Based on preliminary discussions with the Department of Energy, the committee is operating under the assumption that the Savannah River Site MOX project is a cost-effective and efficient method for the United States to dispose of a significant portion of its plutonium inventory as part of a broader plutonium disposition plan that the committee directs the Department to provide elsewhere in this title. Accordingly, the committee believes that moving forward expeditiously with construction and operation of the U.S. MOX facility will significantly reduce the costs and risks associated with managing domestic weapons-grade plutonium.

Proceeding with construction and operation of the U.S. MOX facility will also underline the United States commitment to fulfilling its obligations under both the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, and under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The committee does not waver from its histor-

ical support for the goals of the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, including support for international contributions towards the Russian plutonium disposition program.

While generally pleased with the progress on DOE programs with the Russian Federation to cooperatively reduce the nuclear threat, the committee is concerned that the current lack of Russian support for funding either a MOX project or other plutonium disposition program, consistent with the 2000 Agreement, may significantly lessen the willingness of other countries to provide funding. The committee firmly believes that the Russian Federation should immediately take positive steps to establish meaningful Russian funding for the construction of a Russian MOX facility or other Russian plutonium disposition facility to meet its obligations under the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. Committee support for the Russian fissile materials disposition program is contingent upon taking such steps.

Based on the lack of certainty over Russia's commitment to funding its domestic plutonium disposition program under the current agreement, the committee recommends no funds for the Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program, a reduction of $34.7 million. Of those funds available from prior fiscal years for the Russian Surplus Fissile Material Disposition program, no more than $10.0 million shall be available for expenditure until 30 days after the Secretary of Energy has certified to the congressional defense committees that Russia and the United States have reached agreement on a plan for a plutonium disposition program in Russia that is consistent with the intent of the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. The committee also observes that an April 25, 2006, reprogramming notification from the Department of Energy identified $229.0 million in total obligation authority for the Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program available as a funding source for the elimination of weapons grade plutonium production program in Russia due to delays in proceeding with the Russian MOX program. Thus, the committee notes that there already are adequate funds for the Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition program in the event that the Russian Federation comes forward with a renewed commitment for Russian financing of a plutonium disposition program consistent with the 2000 Agreement.

The committee recommends $174.2 million for construction of the U.S. MOX facility, a reduction of $115.3 million. Furthermore, no more than $50.0 million of the funds authorized in fiscal year 2007 for the U.S. MOX construction project shall be available until 30 days after the Secretary of Energy certifies to the congressional defense committees the following:

(1) Given the sunk costs to date for the U.S. MOX project and an evaluation of other alternatives for plutonium disposition, proceeding with the U.S. MOX project is the most effective means, from both a cost and technical perspective, for managing and disposing of U.S. weapons-grade plutonium; and

(2) The Department has developed a corrective action plan for addressing the issues raised by the Inspector General concerning the management of the U.S. MOX project.

Should the Secretary make the above certification that the MOX method of plutonium disposition is the most effective, and should

the Department therefore require additional funds in fiscal year 2007 to keep construction of the U.S. MOX facility on track, the Secretary shall submit a reprogramming request to the congressional defense committees.

Along with the above certifications, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007, providing a detailed plan to include estimated cost and schedule information for management, consolidation and disposition of all weapons-grade plutonium held by the Department of Energy. This report may be combined with the March 1, 2007, report on "off-spec" plutonium required elsewhere in this title.

The committee recommends $453.3 million, a decrease of $150.0 million for Fissile Materials Disposition.

Transfer Authority To Fund New or Emerging Activities Outside the United States Under the Global Threat Reduction Initiative

The committee fully supports the goals of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative program to identify, secure and remove or dispose of high-risk, vulnerable and radioactive materials around the world that pose a potential threat to the United States and the international community. The committee also notes that while the total costs to secure nuclear materials in a given location may not be significant, that the existing budget process for defense nuclear nonproliferation, and in particular for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, may not be flexible or responsive enough to allow the Department of Energy to take advantage of newly emerging or newly identified opportunities to seize nuclear material. The committee believes that making available reasonable funding from uncosted, uncommitted accounts within defense nuclear nonproliferation but outside of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative program may allow the Department to quickly seize and safeguard nuclear material in a responsive manner.

Therefore, the committee authorizes the Secretary of Energy, from within uncosted, uncommitted balances in defense nuclear nonproliferation accounts in fiscal year 2007, to fund new or emerging activities outside the United States under the Global Threat Reduction Initiative that are not otherwise authorized and appropriated in fiscal year 2007. This action does not require a reprogramming request but does require the Secretary, within 15 days of the transfer of such funds, to notify the congressional defense committees of the circumstances surrounding and the justification for each such transfer. Such authority shall be limited to transfers from the uncosted, uncommitted balances of nonproliferation accounts outside the Global Threat Reduction Initiative. In addition, such transfers shall not exceed a total of $10.0 million or 10 percent of the uncosted, uncommitted account program balance for each occurrence, and only one transfer can be made from any one program. The total amount of such transfers shall not exceed $30.0 million in fiscal year 2007.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Overview

The budget request contained $6,496.2 million for environmental and other defense activities.

The committee recommends $6,546.2 million, an increase of $50.0 million.

Disposition of Plutonium Unsuitable for Conversion to Mixed Oxide Fuel

Since 1990 over four tons of plutonium were transported from Rocky Flats, Colorado to storage at the Savannah River Site in Aiken, South Carolina to expedite closure of the Rocky Flats site. A significant percentage of this material is unlikely to be suitable for conversion to Mixed Oxide (MOX) fuel through the Department of Energy's plutonium disposition program. In addition, at least four tons of plutonium are stored at Hanford, Washington that will not meet the acceptance specifications for conversion to MOX fuel.

In 1997, the Department's Fissile Materials Disposition office down selected a ceramic immobilization technology for disposition of these "off-spec" materials. While this program was cancelled, the committee is concerned that the Department's efforts to dispose of these "off-spec" materials are not receiving sufficient attention and are not taking into account the significant work already invested in evaluating options for disposing of these materials. As a result, the committee directs the Secretary of Energy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees stating the Department's plans for the disposition of all surplus plutonium within the Department's inventory that is not suitable for conversion to mixed oxide fuel. This report shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2007, and shall include a review of the Department's prior plan, as well as a proposed method for disposition and a program plan including a schedule and the estimated cost for implementing the plan.

Hanford Defense Site Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant

The budget request contained $690.0 million for the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (Waste Treatment Plant) in Hanford, Washington. It is the largest and most complex nuclear design and construction project in the nation, and is critically important for successful cleanup of the Department of Energy Hanford site. The committee is concerned about rising costs and resolution of technical challenges associated with the design and construction of the Waste Treatment Plant. In order to address these concerns, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) requested two reports from the Army Corps of Engineers, one documenting the cost validation of the estimated cost to complete the project based on both the constrained and unconstrained funding scenarios, and the second report evaluating the baseline ground motion criteria. In addition, industry oversight teams were assembled in 2005 to provide critical independent assessments of the design, cost and schedule estimates for the project. The committee understands that the Department will consider the recommendations of these studies and will develop a revised cost and schedule baseline. Once the Department has determined a path forward, the committee intends to carefully review the revised plans for the Waste Treatment Plant.

The committee is concerned with the Department's management of the Waste Treatment Plant project. Recent investigations have identified failures of management within the Department including

contracting deficiencies, incomplete reporting, insufficient communication between Department of Energy Headquarters and the Office of River Protection, and the lack of ability to provide clear direction to the contractor.

The committee notes that in testimony before the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Appropriations of the House of Representatives in April 2006, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommended the Department discontinue using a fast-track, design-build approach to completing the Waste Treatment Plant and instead consider the feasibility of completing at least 90 percent of the facility design or facility component design before restarting construction. The committee strongly urges the Department to evaluate whether implementing this GAO recommendation might provide for a more disciplined and cost-effective way forward given the significant design problems experienced to date.

The committee is aware that in fiscal year 2007 the Department intends to employ a contractor to serve as the project management agent. The committee is supportive of the Department's efforts to correct management deficiencies and increase oversight; however, the committee is concerned about the potential transfer of project management and accountability to an outside entity. The committee holds the Department accountable for successful management of the Waste Treatment Plant project.

The committee notes that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has experience in evaluating the design of large nuclear projects and that NRC technical experts, who in the near future may be reviewing license applications for new commercial nuclear power plants, could benefit from having the opportunity to be exposed to the technical discussions and design reviews at the Waste Treatment Plant project. The committee encourages the Department to invite technical representatives from the NRC to observe the on-site federal office technical and design review activities at the Waste Treatment Plant. This step, however, does not insert the NRC into any regulatory or project management role for the Waste Treatment Project.

The committee recommends $690.0 million, the amount of the budget request. None of the funds authorized shall be available for the employment of a contractor to serve as the project management agent.

Savannah River Site Defense Environmental Cleanup

The budget request contained $1,084.4 million for defense environmental cleanup at the Savannah River Site, South Carolina.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Energy may not have fully funded its legal and regulatory commitments within the budget request for defense environmental cleanup at the Savannah River Site for fiscal year 2007. The committee is concerned that without sufficient funding the Department may be unable to meet its legal and regulatory obligations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901–6992), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (26 U.S.C. 4611–4682), and the Federal Facility Agreement between the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. The committee recognizes the

need for additional funds to be applied by the Department towards environmental management, and for complying with the Federal Facility Agreement, the RCRA, and the CERCLA. The committee is aware that additional measures may be needed by the Department to meet legal and regulatory obligations, such as workforce restructuring or other adjustments, and the committee fully expects the Department to make any such adjustments.

The committee recommends $1,114.4 million for environmental management activities at the Savannah River Site, an increase of $30.0 million for regulatory compliance as noted above.

Tank Waste Cleanup Research and Development Program

The budget request contained no funds for research and development in support of Department of Energy efforts to clean up radioactive waste stored in tanks at sites such as Hanford, Savannah River, and the Idaho National Laboratory.

The committee directs the Department to develop a research and development program to support tank waste cleanup activities consistent with recommendations made in a National Research Council report entitled "Tank Waste Retrieval, Processing, and On-site Disposal at Three Department of Energy Sites," published April 4, 2006. The research and development program would be a collaborative effort focused on development and deployment of needed innovative technologies for tank waste retrieval, treatment, closure and disposal. The program would aim to improve current technologies or develop new technologies deployable within 10 years in consideration of the timeline and milestones of DOE tank waste cleanup activities. The committee encourages competition for selection for research and development projects.

The committee recommends an increase of $20.0 million for research and development in support of the Department's tank waste cleanup activities.

Yucca Mountain

The budget request contained $388.1 million for Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal, including $345.7 million for the Yucca Mountain project.

The committee fully supports the need for a permanent deep geologic repository for high level radioactive waste.

The committee recommends $388.1 million for Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal, the amount of the budget request.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 3101—National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would authorize funds for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2007, including funds for weapons activities, defense nuclear nonproliferation programs, naval reactor programs, and the Office of the Administrator.

Section 3102—Defense Environmental Cleanup

This section would authorize funds for defense environmental cleanup activities for fiscal year 2007.

Section 3103—Other Defense Activities

This section would authorize funds for other defense activities for fiscal year 2007.

Section 3104—Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal

This section would authorize funds for defense nuclear waste disposal for fiscal year 2007.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 3111—Plan for Transformation of National Nuclear Security Administration Nuclear Weapons Complex

This section would require the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to transform the nuclear weapons complex so as to achieve a responsive infrastructure by 2030. This section would also establish objectives for the plan and require a report to Congress.

Section 3112—Extension of Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program

This section would extend the Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program from 2011 to 2013.

Section 3113—Utilization of Contributions to Global Threat Reduction Initiative

This section would authorize the Secretary of Energy to receive international funding for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative.

Section 3114—Utilization of Contributions to Second Line of Defense Program.

This section would authorize the Secretary of Energy to receive international funding for the Second Line of Defense Program

Section 3115—Two-Year Extension of Authority for Appointment of Certain Scientific, Engineering, and Technical Personnel

This section would extend the authority for appointment of certain scientific, engineering and technical personnel.

Section 3116—National Academy of Sciences Study of Quantification of Margins and Uncertainty Methodology for Assessing and Certifying the Safety and Reliability of the Nuclear Stockpile

This section would require the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the quantification of margins and uncertainty methodology used for assessing and certifying the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile.

Section 3117—Consolidation of Counterintelligence Programs of Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would consolidate the counterintelligence programs of the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration under the Department of Energy.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained $22.3 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends $22.3 million, the amount of the budget request.

ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Role of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

The committee relies heavily on the technical expertise of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (the Board) to ensure that appropriate nuclear safety features are incorporated in the design and construction of defense nuclear facilities. Consistent with their oversight role, recent recommendations made by the Board have had significant impacts on fundamental engineering design aspects of two nuclear waste treatment facilities, the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant at the Hanford Site and the Salt Waste Processing Facility at the Savannah River Site. The committee is also aware of the Board's recently expressed concern with aspects of the design of the proposed Bulk Vitrification Demonstration System at the Hanford Site.

According to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1989 (PL 100–456), the Board is authorized to make recommendations but the Board has no authority to direct action by the Department of Energy. Furthermore, an action of the Board or a failure to act may not delay or prevent the Secretary of Energy from carrying out the construction of a defense nuclear facility. The committee encourages the Board's involvement in the earliest possible stages of project conception, including identification of design requirements, to enable early identification of potential safety issues and to avoid incurring unnecessary costs and schedule slips. The committee expects full cooperation with the Board from the Secretary, the Department of Energy, contractors, and any other involved parties to ensure that the Board is able to serve in its advisory capacity. The committee also encourages the Board, in addition to identification of problems, to take a constructive role in the problem-solving process by quickly evaluating proposed corrective actions by the Department or project contractors.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3201—Authorization

This section would authorize funds for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for fiscal year 2007.

TITLE XXXIII—NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Sale of Strategic and Critical Materials

The National Defense Stockpile (NDS) operates under authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98, et seq.). The Act mandates the maintenance of a stockpile of strategic and critical materials to decrease, and preclude, when possible, dependence upon foreign sources for supplies in times of national emergency. The Defense National Stockpile Center, a field activity of the Defense Logistics Agency, conducts the sale of strategic and critical materials in the NDS. Over 95 percent of the materials currently in the NDS have been determined to be in excess to the Department of Defense's (DOD) needs and are now being disposed. In the committee report (H. Rept. 109–89) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the committee noted concern with the increasing reliance on foreign sources of supply, particularly with respect to titanium, for defense programs. In addition, the report directed the Secretary of Defense to review DOD's current policy to dispose of material and determine whether the NDS should be re-configured to adapt to current world market conditions to ensure future availability of materials required for defense needs. The committee notes that this report was not delivered and again urges the Secretary to submit the report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3301—Authorized Uses of National Defense Stockpile Funds

This section would authorize $52.1 million from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for the operation and maintenance of the National Defense Stockpile for fiscal year 2007. This section would also permit the use of additional funds for extraordinary or emergency conditions 45 days after Congress receives notification.

Section 3302—Revision of Limitations to Required Receipt Objectives for Previously Authorized Disposals from National Defense Stockpiles

This section would authorize revisions on limitations in asset sales contained in section 3303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201) as amended by section 3402(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65), and section 3304(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107).

This section would also authorize revisions on limitations in asset sales contained in section 3305(a)(5) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85), as amended by section 3305 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107).

This section would further authorize revisions on limitations in asset sales contained in section 3303(a) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261), as amended by section 3302 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), and section 3302(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize $18.8 million for fiscal year 2007 for the operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Fuel Assistance Payments to State and Regional Maritime Academies

Section 3502 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, (Public Law 109–163) required the Secretary of Transportation to make payments on an graduated basis to the six state maritime academies for fuel costs for the operation of the academies' training vessels. Section 3502 specifically required the Secretary to make a payment to each school this upcoming fiscal year in an amount of $0.2 million. This is an increase of $0.1 million from the amount provided for fiscal year 2006. While there may not be a specific appropriation for this expenditure in the upcoming fiscal year, the Secretary has the authority to make these payments. The committee expects the Secretary to make these payments to maritime academies, in the maximum amount provided by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, (Public Law 109–163), as soon as the applicable appropriations act is signed into law. For an agency like the Maritime Administration, with a budget exceeding several hundred million dollars, a payment of this magnitude should not be resisted. With fuel costs at or near an all time high, payments by the Maritime Administration to these six schools, located in Massachusetts, Maine, New York, Texas, Michigan, and California, are critical to the continued ability of these schools to operate.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3501—Authorization of Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2007

This section would authorize a total of $164.4 million for fiscal year 2007, an increase of $19.5 million above the budget request. Of the funds authorized, $25.7 million would be for the disposal of obsolete vessels. Within the funds included for operation and training programs, the committee recommends $19.5 million to provide for the establishment and reimbursement of non-emergency repairs

under the provisions of section 3517 of the Maritime Security Act of 2003 (46 U.S.C. 53101 note), as amended by section 3503 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

Section 3502—Limitation on Transfer of Maritime Security Fleet Operating Agreements

This section would amend section 53105(e) of the Maritime Security Act of 2003 (46 U.S.C. 53101 note) to prohibit the transfer of an operating agreement to a person that is not a citizen of the United States as that term is used in section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916 (46 App. U.S.C. 802), unless the Secretary of Defense determines that there is no citizen under that section, who is interested in obtaining the operating agreement for a vessel that is otherwise eligible to be included in the maritime security program.

Section 3503—Applicability of Certain Maritime Administration Vessels of Limitations on Overhaul, Repair, and Maintenance of Vessels in Foreign Shipyards

This section would require that certain U.S. Maritime Administration vessels activated in support of Department of Defense missions (including any vessel assigned by the Secretary of Transportation to the Ready Reserve Force that is owned or acquired by the United States) be subject to section 7310 of title 10, United States Code. Specifically, this section would designate those homeports that are considered part of the United States, define the term emergency voyage repair and strengthen the limitations on overhaul, repair and maintenance of vessels in foreign shipyards.

Section 3504—Vessel Transfer Authority

This section would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to transfer any vessels that are in the National Defense Reserve Fleet to another federal agency. This section would restore the authority of Department of Transportation to transfer vessels to the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security. This authority was lost when the Coast Guard was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security.

Section 3505—United States Merchant Marine Academy Graduates: Alternate Service Requirements

This section would exempt graduates of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, who serve on active duty in the armed forces for the five years following graduation, from certain commitment agreement requirements which were entered into upon admission. This section would provide that graduates who serve on active duty for five years need not to fulfill the reserve requirement or the requirement to maintain a Coast Guard license for six years. This section would not exempt graduates from any reserve obligations imposed upon them by the armed forces branch in which they serve on active duty.

Section 3506—United States Merchant Marine Academy Graduates: Service Obligation Performance Reporting Requirement

This section would allow the Department of Defense, the United States Coast Guard, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to verify to the Maritime Administration that academy graduates have in fact remained on active duty or continued in a ready reserve status for the amount of their obligation, which is currently six years. This section would also allow these respective agencies to identify graduates that are not in full compliance with their obligations. This section would thus allow the Maritime Administration to pursue an action to recover tuition for noncompliance with the reserve duty section.

Section 3507—Temporary Authority to Transfer Obsolete Combatant Vessels to Navy for Disposal

This section would require the Secretary of Transportation to transfer no fewer than six combatant vessels in the nonretention fleet of the Maritime Administration for disposal by scrapping to the Secretary of the Navy during fiscal year 2007. This section is intended to accelerate the disposal of vessels by using the Navy Disposal Program, which has substantial experience in disposing of obsolete vessels in an environmentally sound manner.

Section 3508—Temporary Requirement to Maintain Ready Reserve Force

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to submit to Congress by March 1, 2007 a report describing a five-year plan for maintaining the capability of the Ready Reserve Force of the National Defense Reserve Fleet necessary to support Department of Defense wartime mission and support to civil authorities. This section would also require the Secretary of Transportation to maintain 58 vessels in the Ready Reserve Force of the National Defense Reserve Fleet until 45 days after the date the report is required.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

The Department of Defense requested legislation, in accordance with the program of the President, as illustrated by the correspondence set out below:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, April 3, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2007.

Included in this year's bill are a number of proposals that arose from the Quadrennial Defense Review Report delivered to the Con-

gress in February 2006: Logistic Support of Allied Forces for Combines Operations; Protection of Information Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction; Change to Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements Definition to Allow Loan of Significant Military Equipment; Amendments to Presidential Reserve Call-Up Authority; Threshold for Medical Facility Projects; Expansion of Operations of Civil Support Teams; Indexing TRICARE Program Cost Sharing Amounts; Establishment of a Health Savings Account Choice Pilot Program for Department of Defense Retirees and Their Families Not Eligible for Medicare.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

In the coming weeks, the Department will propose a few additional legislative initiatives for inclusion in the same bill.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. DELL'ORTO,
Acting General Counsel.

Enclosure: As Stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, April 3, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2007.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. DELL'ORTO,
Acting General Counsel.

Enclosure: As Stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, April 13, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2007.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. DELL'ORTO,
Acting General Counsel.

Enclosure: As Stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department of Defense requests that the Congress enact the enclosed National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2007.

The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. HAYNES II,
General Counsel.

Enclosure: As Stated.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On May 3, 2006 the Committee on Armed Services, a quorum being present, approved H.R. 5122, as amended, by a vote of 60–1.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 5122, the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. This legislation contains subject matter within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. However, in order to expedite floor consideration of this important legislation, the Committee waives consideration of the bill.

The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence takes this action only with the understanding that the Committee's jurisdic-

tional interests over this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered. I also want to confirm our mutual agreement that the transfer of the Office of Defense Nuclear Counterintelligence of the National Nuclear Security Administration in no way impairs or affects the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence's jurisdiction over intelligence activities of National Intelligence Program components of the Department of Energy, including those carried out by this office.

The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference on this legislation and requests your support if such a request is made. Finally, I would appreciate your including this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 5122 on the House Floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

PETER HOEKSTRA,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2006.

Hon. PETER HOEKSTRA,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1815, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006. I agree that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: H.R. 5122, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007," contains provisions that implicate the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Judiciary. However, in recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of this legislation, the Committee hereby waives consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Judiciary takes this action with the understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 5122, the Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter con-

tained in this or similar legislation. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference on this legislation and requests your support if a request is made. Finally, I would appreciate your inclusion of this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 5122 on the House Floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2006.

Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. I agree that the Committee on the Judiciary has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Judiciary is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: I understand that the Committee on Armed Services is considering adding language to the fiscal year 2007 Department of Defense Authorization Act which would affect the management of elk and deer in the Channel Islands National Park, as well as the park ecosystem. This national park is a popular designation for recreation, including hunting for disabled veterans.

Like you, I strongly support recreational activities for disabled veterans and other Americans on our public lands. While your proposed language may raise issues regarding ecosystem health, recreational access and private property rights, I will not delay House consideration of the 2007 Department of Defense authorization bill in a time of war by requesting a referral.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: Congratulations on your successful mark-up of H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. You should be commended for your leadership in marshaling this important legislation through your committee.

I have reviewed the provisions that are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Resources, including the pay raises for uniformed services as it relates to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps.

Because of the longstanding history of this provision, I will not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5122 based on their inclusion in the bill. Of course, this waiver does not prejudice any future jurisdictional claims over these provisions or similar language. I also reserve the right to seek to have conferees named from the Committee on Resources on these provisions, should a conference on H.R. 5122 or a similar measure become necessary.

Once again, it has been a pleasure to work with you and your staff. I look forward to seeing H.R. 5122 enacted soon.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letters regarding H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. I agree that the Committee on Resources has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Resources is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Science Committee in matters being considered in H.R. 5122, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007." I appreciate you working with me in your development of H.R 5122, particularly with respect to Section 911, Designation of Successor Organization for the Disestablished Interagency Global Positioning Executive Board.

The Science Committee acknowledges the importance of H.R. 5122 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while we have a valid claim to jurisdiction over Section 911 and other provisions of the bill, I agree not to request a sequential referral. This, of course, is conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forgo a sequential referral waives, reduces or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Science Committee, and that a copy of this letter and of your response will be included in the Committee report and in the *Congressional Record* when the bill is considered on the House Floor.

The Science Committee also expects that you will support our request to be conferees on any provision over which we have jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
Chairman, Committee on Science,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. I agree that the Committee on Science has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Science is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in matters being considered in H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.

Our Committee recognizes the importance of H.R. 5122 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while we have a valid claim to jurisdiction over the bill, I do not intend to request a sequential referral. This, of course, is conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forego a sequential referral waives, reduces or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and that a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest will be included in the Committee Report and as part of the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill by the House.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure also asks that you support our request to be conferees on the provisions over which we have jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. I agree that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: I am writing to confirm our mutual understanding with regard to the consideration of H.R. 5122, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007." Thank you for working with me in your development of this bill specifically: Sec. 571—Continuation of Authority to Assist Local Educational Agencies that Benefit Dependents of Members of Armed Forces and Department of Defense Civilian Employees; and Sec. 572—Enrollment in Defense Dependents' Education System of Dependents of Foreign and Civilian Members Assigned to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE).

As you know, these provisions are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. While I do not intend to seek sequential referral of H.R. 5122, the Committee does hold an interest in preserving its future jurisdiction with respect to issue raised in the aforementioned provisions and its jurisdictional prerogatives should the provisions of this bill or any Senate amendments thereto be considered in a conference with the Senate. We would expect to be appointed as conferees on these provisions should a conference with the Senate arise.

Finally, I would ask that you include a copy of our exchange of letters in the Committee Report on H.R. 5122. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call me. I thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. MCKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2006.

Hon. HOWARD P. MCKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Education and the Workforce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. I agree that the Committee on Education and the Workforce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Education and the Workforce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC, May 5, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: I am writing to you concerning the bill H.R. 5122, The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. There are certain provisions in the legislation which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on International Relations.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill the Committee on International Relations does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you to urge the Speaker to name Members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider any such provisions.

Please place this letter into the Committee report on H.R. 5122 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 5, 2006.

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on International Relations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007. I agree that the Committee on International Relations has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request such a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on International Relations is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the Committee report on the bill.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman.

FISCAL DATA

Pursuant to clause 3(d) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee attempted to ascertain annual outlays resulting from the bill during fiscal year 2006 and each of the following five fiscal years. The results of such efforts are reflected in the committee cost estimate, which is included in this report pursuant to clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and submitted pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE MANDATORY COST ESTIMATE

May 5, 2006.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed table showing a preliminary estimate of the direct spending and revenue effects of H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, as approved by the Committee on Armed Services on May 3, 2006. CBO's complete cost estimate for H.R. 5122, including the discretionary costs of the bill, will be provided shortly.

H.R. 5122 would affect direct spending for several defense programs, such as death gratuity benefits, the TRICARE pharmacy program, the acquisition of military facilities, and the sale of assets from the National Defense Stockpile. Enacting the bill also would affect federal revenues, beginning in 2010.

Based on the legislative language for H.R. 5122 that was provided to CBO on May 5, 2006, CBO estimates that enacting this bill would increase direct spending by $12 million in 2007, reduce direct spending by $10 million over the 2007–2011 period, and increase direct spending by $1 million over the 2007–2016 period. We estimate that enacting the bill would reduce revenues by $3 million over the 2010–2011 period and by $21 million over the 2010–2016 period. For the purposes of this estimate, we assume that H.R. 5122 will be enacted early in fiscal year 2007.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be happy to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Kent Christensen, who can be reached at 226–2840.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

May 5, 2006

Preliminary Estimate of the Effects on Direct Spending, Asset Sales, and Revenues for H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2007
(By fiscal year in millions of dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Changes in Direct Spending (excluding asset sales)										
Section 642 - Retroactive Payment of Additional Death Gratuity for Certain Members Not Previously Covered										
Estimated Budget Authority	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 643 - Equity in Computation of Disability Retired Pay										
Estimated Budget Authority	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Estimated Outlays	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Section 663 - Enhanced Authority to Remit or Cancel Indebtedness of Members of the Armed Forces Incurred on Active Duty										
Estimated Budget Authority	0	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 709 - TRICARE for Reservists										
Estimated Budget Authority	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5
Estimated Outlays	0	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5
Section 731 - Cost Share Requirement for the TRICARE Pharmacy Program										
Estimated Budget Authority	5	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Estimated Outlays	5	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Section 1104 - Death Gratuity for Civilians										
Estimated Budget Authority	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 2807 - Pilot Projects for Acquisition or Construction of Military Unaccompanied Housing										
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	30	60	30	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	0	4	22	41	34	14	3	1	0
Section 2823 - Maximum Term of Leases Relating to Structures in Foreign Countries Needed for Purposes Other Than Family Housing										
Estimated Budget Authority	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Estimated Outlays	0	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SUBTOTAL										
Estimated Budget Authority	53	9	44	73	43	13	13	13	12	13
Estimated Outlays	52	8	16	35	54	47	27	16	13	13
Asset Sales										
Section 3302 - Revisions to Previously Authorized Disposals from the National Defense Stockpile										
Estimated Budget Authority	-40	-35	-35	-35	-30	-35	-35	-35	0	0
Estimated Outlays	-40	-35	-35	-35	-30	-35	-35	-35	0	0
TOTAL - CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING (INCLUDING ASSET SALES)										
Estimated Budget Authority	13	-26	9	38	13	-22	-22	-22	12	13
Estimated Outlays	12	-27	-19	0	24	12	-8	-19	13	13
Changes in Revenues										
Section 709 - TRICARE For Reservists	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4
Memorandum: This section would increase direct spending if H.R. 5122 is enacted after the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007.										
Section 581 - Reduction in DoD Accrual Contributions to the Military Retirement Fund										
Estimated Budget Authority	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	429	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Estimates are based on the bill language provided to CBO on May 5, 2006.

The following provisions affect direct spending by less than $500,000:
Section 343 - Sale And Use Of Proceeds From The Sale Of Recyclable Munitions
Section 503 - Management Of Chief Warrant Officers
Section 512 - Military Retirement Credit For Certain Service By National Guard Members On State Active Duty
Section 561 - Criteria For Removal Of Member From Temporary Disabled Retirement List
Section 623 - Encouraging Retired Members To Serve On Active Duty
Section 641 - Military Survivor Benefit Plan Beneficiaries Under Insurable Interest Coverage
Section 705 - Services of Mental Health Counselors
Section 821 - Extension Of Temporary Contract Closeout Authority.
Section 904 - Consolidation Of Authority Relating To DoD Regional Centers For Security Studies
Section 912 - Extension Of Authority For Pilot Program For Provision Of Space Surveillance Network Services To Non-U.S. Government Entities
Section 3113 - Global Threat Reduction Initiative
Section 3114 - Contributions To Second Line of Defense Program

* = Less than $500,000

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee generally concurs with the mandatory estimate as contained in the report of the Congressional Budget Office.

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation results from hearings and other oversight activities conducted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and are reflected in the body of this report.

With respect to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this legislation does not include any new spending or credit authority, nor does it provide for any increase or decrease in tax revenues or expenditures. The bill does, however, authorize appropriations. Other fiscal features of this legislation are addressed in the estimate prepared by the committee under clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to clause 3(2) of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation would address several general and outcome-related performance goals and objectives. The general goal and objective of this legislation is to improve the quality of life for America's most valuable assets—our military personnel and their families, prioritizes authorizations for immediate equipment needs to support troops fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, provides for military readiness and the modernization of the armed forces.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of improving the quality of life for military personnel and their families, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Provide a 2.7 percent across-the-board pay raise for our men and women in uniform. The raise would decrease the gap between military and private sector pay from 4.5 to 4 percent;

(2) Address manpower needs with an increase of 30,000 personnel in the Army and 5,000 in the Marine Corps in 2007. This would bring the Army end strength to 512,400 and the Marine Corps to 180,000. The legislation also supports an end strength of 350,000 personnel for the Army National Guard and increases the full-time support personnel by nearly 2,300.

(3) Completes the transition to TRICARE for members of the Selected Reserves.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of prioritizes authorizations for immediate equipment needs to support troops fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) $50 billion in emergency supplemental authorization for operation and maintenance, military personnel, and procurement in support of troops fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan including funding for force protection requirements such advanced body armor; and armored vehicles;

(2) Provide more than $200 million for a new take back the roads initiative, which consists of $109.7 million for new radio signal jamming devices to prevent the radio initiation of roadside bombs and $100 million for manned persistent surveillance aircraft to patrol road segments.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of military readiness, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Fully fund operation and maintenance costs for the military services, including ship operations, depot maintenance, flying hours, prepositioned stocks, and other training requirements, as the Global War on Terrorism enters its fifth year.

With respect to the outcome-related goal of modernization and the eventual transformation of the armed forces, the objective of this legislation is to:

(1) Provide priority for meeting the requirements of the current force in reset, recapitalization, and modernization while advancing the need to transform the armed forces to be an effective fighting force for tomorrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to rule XIII, clause 3 (d)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee finds the authority for this legislation in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL MANDATES

Pursuant to section 423 of Public Law 104–4, this legislation contains no federal mandates with respect to state, local, and tribal governments, nor with respect to the private sector. Similarly, the bill provides no federal intergovernmental mandates.

RECORD VOTES

In accordance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, record and voice votes were taken with respect to the committee's consideration of H.R. 5122. The record of these votes is attached to this report.

The committee ordered H.R. 5122 reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a vote of 61–1, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
109TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment Number: 30 **Date: 05/3/06**

Description: **Limiting Restriction of Use of DOD Medical Facilities to Perform Abortions to Facilities in the United States** **Offered by: Ms. Davis (CA)**

Voice Vote **Ayes** **Nays**

Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present	Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present
Mr. Hunter		X		Mr. Skelton		X	
Mr. Weldon		X		Mr. Spratt	X		
Mr. Hefley		X		Mr. Ortiz		X	
Mr. Saxton		X		Mr. Evans			
Mr. McHugh		X		Mr. Taylor		X	
Mr. Everett		X		Mr. Abercrombie	X		
Mr. Bartlett		X		Mr. Meehan	X		
Mr. McKeon		X		Mr. Reyes	X		
Mr. Thornberry				Dr. Snyder	X		
Mr. Hostettler		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Jones		X		Ms. Sanchez	X		
Mr. Ryun (KS)		X		Mr. McIntyre		X	
Mr. Gibbons		X		Ms. Tauscher	X		
Mr. Hayes		X		Mr. Brady	X		
Mr. Calvert		X		Mr. Andrews	X		
Mr. Simmons	X			Ms. Davis (CA)	X		
Mrs. Davis (VA)		X		Mr. Langevin		X	
Mr. Akin		X		Mr. Israel	X		
Mr. Forbes		X		Mr. Larsen	X		
Mr. Miller (FL)		X		Mr. Cooper			
Mr. Wilson		X		Mr. Marshall		X	
Mr. LoBiondo		X		Mr. Meek	X		
Mr. Bradley	X			Ms. Bordallo		X	
Mr. Turner		X		Mr. Ryan (OH)		X	
Mr. Kline		X		Mr. Udall	X		
Mrs. Miller (MI)				Mr. Butterfield		X	
Mr. Rogers		X		Ms. McKinney	X		
Mr. Franks		X		Mr. Boren		X	
Mr. Shuster		X					
Mrs. Drake		X					
Dr. Schwarz		X					
Ms. McMorris		X					
Mr. Conaway		X					
Mr. Davis (KY)							

Roll Call Vote Total:

18 Aye **39 Nay** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
109TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment Number: 19R **Date: 05/3/06**

Description: **Increase in RDT&E funding for AF advanced power technology** **Offered by: Udall (CO)**

Voice Vote **Ayes** **Nays**

Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present	Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present
Mr. Hunter		X		Mr. Skelton	X		
Mr. Weldon		X		Mr. Spratt	X		
Mr. Hefley				Mr. Ortiz	X		
Mr. Saxton				Mr. Evans			
Mr. McHugh		X		Mr. Taylor	X		
Mr. Everett		X		Mr. Abercrombie	X		
Mr. Bartlett				Mr. Meehan	X		
Mr. McKeon				Mr. Reyes	X		
Mr. Thornberry		X		Mr. Snyder	X		
Mr. Hostettler		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Jones		X		Ms. Sanchez	X		
Mr. Ryun (KS)		X		Mr. McIntyre	X		
Mr. Gibbons		X		Ms. Tauscher	X		
Mr. Hayes		X		Mr. Brady	X		
Mr. Calvert		X		Mr. Andrews	X		
Mr. Simmons		X		Ms. Davis (CA)	X		
Mrs. Davis (VA)		X		Mr. Langevin	X		
Mr. Akin		X		Mr. Israel	X		
Mr. Forbes		X		Mr. Larsen (WA)	X		
Mr. Miller (FL)		X		Mr. Cooper	X		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		X		Mr. Marshall		X	
Mr. LoBiondo		X		Mr. Meek			
Mr. Bradley		X		Ms. Bordallo	X		
Mr. Turner (OH)				Mr. Ryan (OH)	X		
Mr. Kline		X		Mr. Udall (CO)	X		
Mrs. Miller (MI)		X		Mr. Butterfield	X		
Mr. Rogers		X		Ms. McKinney	X		
Mr. Franks		X		Mr. Boren	X		
Mr. Shuster		X					
Mrs. Drake		X					
Mr. Schwarz		X					
Ms. McMorris		X					
Mr. Conaway		X					
Mr. Davis (KY)		X					

Roll Call Vote Total: **25 Aye** **30 Nay** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
109TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment Number: 81 **5/3/2006**

Description: **Prohibition on DOD support for Plan Colombia** **Offered by: McKinney**

Voice Vote **Ayes** **Nays**

Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present	Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present
Mr. Hunter		X		Mr. Skelton		X	
Mr. Weldon		X		Mr. Spratt		X	
Mr. Hefley		X		Mr. Ortiz		X	
Mr. Saxton		X		Mr. Evans			
Mr. McHugh		X		Mr. Taylor		X	
Mr. Everett		X		Mr. Abercrombie	X		
Mr. Bartlett		X		Mr. Meehan			
Mr. McKeon				Mr. Reyes		X	
Mr. Thornberry		X		Mr. Snyder		X	
Mr. Hostettler		X		Mr. Smith		X	
Mr. Jones		X		Ms. Sanchez			
Mr. Ryun (KS)		X		Mr. McIntyre		X	
Mr. Gibbons		X		Ms. Tauscher		X	
Mr. Hayes		X		Mr. Brady		X	
Mr. Calvert		X		Mr. Andrews			
Mr. Simmons		X		Ms. Davis (CA)		X	
Mrs. Davis (VA)		X		Mr. Langevin		X	
Mr. Akin		X		Mr. Israel		X	
Mr. Forbes		X		Mr. Larsen (WA)		X	
Mr. Miller (FL)		X		Mr. Cooper		X	
Mr. Wilson (SC)		X		Mr. Marshall		X	
Mr. LoBiondo		X		Mr. Meek		X	
Mr. Bradley		X		Ms. Bordallo		X	
Mr. Turner (OH)		X		Mr. Ryan (OH)		X	
Mr. Kline		X		Mr. Udall (CO)		X	
Mrs. Miller (MI)		X		Mr. Butterfield		X	
Mr. Rogers		X		Ms. McKinney	X		
Mr. Franks		X		Mr. Boren		X	
Mr. Shuster							
Mrs. Drake		X					
Mr. Schwarz		X					
Ms. McMorris		X					
Mr. Conaway		X					
Mr. Davis (KY)							

Roll Call Vote Total: **2 Aye** **53 Nay** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
109TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment Number: 103 **Date: 05/3/06**

Description: **Relating to TRICARE pharmacy program cost-share requirements** **Offered by: Skelton**

Voice Vote **Ayes** **Nays**

Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present	Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present
Mr. Hunter		X		Mr. Skelton	X		
Mr. Weldon		X		Mr. Spratt	X		
Mr. Hefley		X		Mr. Ortiz	X		
Mr. Saxton		X		Mr. Evans			
Mr. McHugh		X		Mr. Taylor	X		
Mr. Everett		X		Mr. Abercrombie	X		
Mr. Bartlett		X		Mr. Meehan			
Mr. McKeon				Mr. Reyes	X		
Mr. Thornberry		X		Mr. Snyder	X		
Mr. Hostettler		X		Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Jones	X			Ms. Sanchez	X		
Mr. Ryun (KS)		X		Mr. McIntyre	X		
Mr. Gibbons		X		Ms. Tauscher	X		
Mr. Hayes		X		Mr. Brady	X		
Mr. Calvert		X		Mr. Andrews	X		
Mr. Simmons		X		Ms. Davis (CA)	X		
Mrs. Davis (VA)	X			Mr. Langevin	X		
Mr. Akin		X		Mr. Israel	X		
Mr. Forbes		X		Mr. Larsen (WA)	X		
Mr. Miller (FL)		X		Mr. Cooper		X	
Mr. Wilson (SC)		X		Mr. Marshall	X		
Mr. LoBiondo		X		Mr. Meek	X		
Mr. Bradley	X			Ms. Bordallo	X		
Mr. Turner (OH)		X		Mr. Ryan (OH)	X		
Mr. Kline		X		Mr. Udall (CO)	X		
Mrs. Miller (MI)		X		Mr. Butterfield	X		
Mr. Rogers		X		Ms. McKinney	X		
Mr. Franks		X		Mr. Boren	X		
Mr. Shuster		X					
Mrs. Drake		X					
Mr. Schwarz		X					
Ms. McMorris		X					
Mr. Conaway		X					
Mr. Davis (KY)							

Roll Call Vote Total: **28 Aye** **30 Nay** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
109TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Amendment Number: 104 **Date: 05/3/06**

Description: **Requirements relating to chaplains' prayers** **Offered by: Israel**

Voice Vote **Ayes** **Nays**

Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present	Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present
Mr. Hunter		X		Mr. Skelton	X		
Mr. Weldon		X		Mr. Spratt	X		
Mr. Hefley		X		Mr. Ortiz	X		
Mr. Saxton		X		Mr. Evans			
Mr. McHugh		X		Mr. Taylor	X		
Mr. Everett		X		Mr. Abercrombie	X		
Mr. Bartlett		X		Mr. Meehan			
Mr. McKeon				Mr. Reyes	X		
Mr. Thornberry		X		Mr. Snyder	X		
Mr. Hostettler				Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Jones		X		Ms. Sanchez	X		
Mr. Ryun (KS)		X		Mr. McIntyre		X	
Mr. Gibbons		X		Ms. Tauscher	X		
Mr. Hayes		X		Mr. Brady	X		
Mr. Calvert		X		Mr. Andrews	X		
Mr. Simmons		X		Ms. Davis (CA)	X		
Mrs. Davis (VA)		X		Mr. Langevin	X		
Mr. Akin		X		Mr. Israel	X		
Mr. Forbes		X		Mr. Larsen (WA)	X		
Mr. Miller (FL)		X		Mr. Cooper	X		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		X		Mr. Marshall	X		
Mr. LoBiondo		X		Mr. Meek	X		
Mr. Bradley		X		Ms. Bordallo	X		
Mr. Turner (OH)		X		Mr. Ryan (OH)	X		
Mr. Kline		X		Mr. Udall (CO)	X		
Mrs. Miller (MI)	X			Mr. Butterfield	X		
Mr. Rogers		X		Ms. McKinney	X		
Mr. Franks		X		Mr. Boren	X		
Mr. Shuster		X					
Mrs. Drake		X					
Mr. Schwarz		X					
Ms. McMorris		X					
Mr. Conaway		X					
Mr. Davis (KY)							

Roll Call Vote Total: **26 Aye** **31 Nay** **Present**

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
109TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL

Final Passage of H. R. 5122 **Date: 5/3/06**
as Amended

Voice Vote **Ayes** **Nays**

Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present	Rep.	Aye	Nay	Present
Mr. Hunter	X			Mr. Skelton	X		
Mr. Weldon	X			Mr. Spratt	X		
Mr. Hefley	X			Mr. Ortiz	X		
Mr. Saxton	X			Mr. Evans			
Mr. McHugh	X			Mr. Taylor	X		
Mr. Everett	X			Mr. Abercrombie	X		
Mr. Bartlett	X			Mr. Meehan	X		
Mr. McKeon	X			Mr. Reyes	X		
Mr. Thornberry	X			Dr. Snyder	X		
Mr. Hostettler	X			Mr. Smith	X		
Mr. Jones	X			Ms. Sanchez	X		
Mr. Ryun (KS)	X			Mr. McIntyre	X		
Mr. Gibbons	X			Ms. Tauscher	X		
Mr. Hayes	X			Mr. Brady	X		
Mr. Calvert	X			Mr. Andrews	X		
Mr. Simmons	X			Ms. Davis (CA)	X		
Mrs. Davis (VA)	X			Mr. Langevin	X		
Mr. Akin	X			Mr. Israel	X		
Mr. Forbes	X			Mr. Larsen	X		
Mr. Miller (FL)	X			Mr. Cooper	X		
Mr. Wilson	X			Mr. Marshall	X		
Mr. LoBiondo	X			Mr. Meek	X		
Mr. Bradley	X			Ms. Bordallo	X		
Mr. Turner	X			Mr. Ryan (OH)	X		
Mr. Kline	X			Mr. Udall	X		
Mrs. Miller (MI)	X			Mr. Butterfield	X		
Mr. Rogers	X			Ms. McKinney		X	
Mr. Franks	X			Mr. Boren	X		
Mr. Shuster	X						
Mrs. Drake	X						
Dr. Schwarz	X						
Ms. McMorris	X						
Mr. Conaway	X						
Mr. Davis (KY)	X						

Roll Call Vote Total:

60 Aye **1 Nay** **Present**

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

The committee intends to take steps to make available the analysis of changes in existing law made by the bill, as required by clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

While we are supportive of H.R. 5122 and some of its significant efforts to help our men and women in uniform, we also are disappointed that the majority on the committee chose not to support an amendment by Mr. Skelton that would have reduced the pharmacy cost shares for our military personnel and their families from those proposed in the mark. While the pharmacy proposal included in the mark was a good faith effort to ensure a robust prescription benefit for military families, the rejected amendment would have retained the current, lower pharmacy cost shares.

As it currently stands, military beneficiaries who purchase their drugs through a retail pharmacy currently pay $3 for generic drugs and $9 for brand name pharmaceuticals. The mark would raise those prices to $6 and $16, respectively. While this may not sound like much to most people, for a junior enlisted family who is living on a limited income, the proposed increase may be distressing. Take for example a family with several children. Often times, when one child gets sick, so do the others. So imagine a military family that has to go to the pharmacy and pick up several prescriptions. It does not take long before that increased $16 co-pay becomes a significant dent in that family's monthly income.

In addition, the current proposal unfairly penalizes those who will not be able to get their drugs through mail order. For example, if a child is suffering from an acute infection and needs antibiotics, that child's parents are not going to wait days for the medicine to arrive through mail order. It is neither practical nor realistic.

We find it difficult to understand why such a burden would be placed on our military families during a time of war. Military families already face uncertainty and stress from having a loved one deployed. Given the high tempo of deployments, with the attendant financial burdens, we must do everything we can to support military families. The increasing drug costs of drugs should not be an additional worry. As we know too well, we recruit an individual, we retain a family.

We should not be placing the burden of higher health care costs within the Department of Defense upon the backs of our military personnel and their families. It is premature to increase the pharmacy cost shares until we have had an opportunity to review the entire spectrum of health care costs and develop a comprehensive plan to address the growing health care costs of the Department. We are disappointed that the majority failed to recognize these concerns and to adopt the Skelton amendment.

We are also disappointed that the committee failed to adopt the Israel amendment to perfect Section 590 which addresses a military chaplain's prerogative to "pray according to the dictates of the chaplain's own conscience, except as must be limited by military necessity. . ." Mr. Israel's amendment sought to clarify that chap-

lains "shall demonstrate sensitivity, respect and tolerance for all faiths present on each occasion at which prayers are offered". We believe this language should have been accepted.

The underlying provision shifts the emphasis from the rights and needs of the service member to those of the chaplain. Military chaplains occupy a unique role in the Armed Forces. As commissioned officers they are representatives of the government and thus must not be perceived to violate the "establishment" clause of the Constitution, nor impinge on the free exercise of religion by members of the Armed Forces. Military chaplains must often minister to those of their own faith, but are also called upon to the support the activities of service members and their families who come from many diverse religious beliefs and backgrounds.

We must recognize the context of this provision. The military services, and in particular the Air Force Academy, have recently encountered problems with respect to religious tolerance. The documented problem was not the restriction of the chaplains' ability to practice their faith, but the belief by cadets of the lack of sensitivity, respect and tolerance of other faiths by fellow cadets, chaplains, and senior officers. As a result the Air Force reviewed its policies and practices and reemphasized the purpose of the chaplaincy and the issue of command responsibility.

This is why the chaplaincy programs are commanders' programs. Commanders have a responsibility to provide comprehensive religious support to all individuals. This command responsibility models positive, ethical leadership and provides an example of this nation's rich heritage of strength through diversity.

This is a critical moment in our history. We should be cautious in proceeding to legislate in this area. We must recognize the reason for the existence of the military chaplaincy and the religious diversity of our military personnel who are currently engaged in fighting overseas to establish and preserve democracy and tolerance. The majority should not only be protecting the rights of chaplains to pray according to their conscience. They should also be promoting efforts to ensure respect and tolerance for the very people chaplains have taken an oath to serve—our service members.

We are concerned that the committee is sending the wrong signals to our men and women in uniform who have volunteered to serve their nation. Our responsibility is to ensure that we support them every step of the way.

IKE SKELTON.
STEVE ISRAEL.
SOLOMON P. ORTIZ.
ELLEN O. TAUSCHER.
ADAM SMITH.
G.K. BUTTERFIELD.
LORETTA SANCHEZ.
SILVESTRE REYES.
JOHN SPRATT.
MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO.
ROBERT E. ANDREWS.
MARK UDALL.
NEIL ABERCROMBIE.
MARTY MEEHAN.
JIM LANGEVIN.
SUSAN DAVIS.
VIC SNYDER.
TIM RYAN.
RICK LARSEN.
JIM MARSHALL.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF JEFF MILLER OF FLORIDA

I strongly support Chairman Hunter's language concerning the Active Carrier Force Structure and look forward to the Secretary of Defense's report, due March 1, 2007. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 set a minimum carrier force structure of not less than 12 operational aircraft carriers and any possible changes to the law need to be carefully considered. Furthermore, it is important that the Secretary of the Defense and the Navy fully explain the potential national security impact of reducing the carrier force to 11 operational aircraft in the classified annex directed by Chairman Hunter.

The Chairman's mark also includes language desiring the Secretary of Defense to explore options for maintaining the USS *John F. Kennedy* either within or outside the U.S. Navy. Exploring these possibilities is important and I strongly encourage the Secretary of Defense and the U.S. Navy to include in their report to the defense committees a section addressing the possibility of the USS *John F. Kennedy* being maintained in a reduced operating status as a permanent naval aviation training platform.

JEFF MILLER.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF REP. JIM MARSHALL

I submit additional views on two issues, the Committee's decision to remove the current restraints upon the ability of the Air Force to retire C–5A transport aircraft and the Air Force effort to centralize personnel services as it affects the large civilian work centers ("LCCs" which include Wright-Patterson, Robins, Tinker, Hill and Bolling Air Force Bases).

The Committee's bill removes the current prohibition upon retirement of C–5A aircraft. By this action, the Committee does not intend to recommend or encourage the retirement of C–5As. The Air Force's 2001 C–5 upgrades Report to Congress, which included the Institute for Defense Analysis's C–5 Modernization Study, clearly shows that modernizing the entire C–5 fleet is an essential component of any cost-effective strategy to meet future airlift needs. With modernization, the availability and capability statistics for C–5A and B aircraft should fall within five percentage points of the newer C–17 platform.

The Committee's bill requires a minimum airlift fleet of 299. By this action, the Committee indicates its belief that the recently published Air Mobility Study (AMS) underestimated future airlift needs. The AMS totals assume certain specifically listed future contingencies. These won't all come true. In addition, the AMS recommends additional studies be conducted, including a review of intra-theatre use of the C–17. Yet another study is not needed to conclude the obvious: Central Command's intra-theatre use of the C–17 far exceeds the levels assumed in the AMS. The 299 figure set in the Committee bill is truly a minimum. That figure will increase in future years. More C–17s are needed.

Pursuant to a 1993 DoD directive, the Air Force has sought, with varying levels of enthusiasm, to centralize personnel services in one location, largely removing them from the on-site control of the base commander. Unlike most AF instillations, the success of the mission at its large civilian work centers (Wright-Patterson, Robins, Tinker, Hill and Bolling AFBs, the "LCCs") depends upon a complicated civilian workforce numbering in the tens of thousands with hundreds of job classifications. So AF rightly delayed removing major personnel functions from the LCCs, centralizing only those personnel services that might easily be provided by email or telephone (e.g. some IT support, responding to routine employee inquiries about benefits, etc.).

Aware that Air Force was balking, DoD sought to use the recent BRAC process to advance total centralization of the Air Force personnel functions. But the BRAC Commissioners rejected DoD's proposed BRAC language on this subject. Instead, for the LCCs, the Commissioners directed that each LCC "retain sufficient positions and personnel to perform the personnel management advisory services, the non-transactional functions, necessary to support . . . the

civilian workforce." For each LCC, the Commissioners directed that only the "transactional functions of the Civilian Personnel Office" would be moved to Randolph AFB, the currently planned site for centralization.

There exists uncertainty within the Air Force concerning the proper interpretation of the BRAC Commissioners' directive with regard to these five AFBs. By focusing upon the terms "transactional" and "non-transactional," I, along with Mr. Cole (OK), Mr. Bishop (UT), and Mr. Turner (OH) proposed an amendment to guide the Air Force as it complies with the BRAC language. As such, our amendment furthered the BRAC Commissioners' goal of assuring that these five AFBs "retain sufficient positions and personnel to perform the personnel management advisory services . . . necessary to support . . . the civilian workforce," a goal that is vitally important to mission performance at each LCC.

We withdrew our proposed amendment after receiving assurances from the Air Force staff that no substantial reorganization would be implemented before the 2008 authorization bill process and that the Air staff would work with us, AFMC and the LCC Commanders to assure that any reorganization will improve the cost/quality bottom line at the LCCs. This understanding is evidenced by an email exchange May 1–3, 2006, between myself and the Honorable Michael Dominguez, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Copies of these e-mails are available from the committee's records or my office. What follows is the first e-mail.

Honorable MICHAEL DOMINGUEZ,
Asst. Sec. AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

MR. SECRETARY: Thanks so much for the time you gave me by telephone Friday afternoon. I am very much in agreement with your summary of how the Air Force should proceed with CPO reorganization for the large civilian work centers ("LCC's"). Your suggested policy directive is both timely and needed. And it will be very well received by AFMC military and civilian leadership if it heads things in the direction you summarized, assuming I got your thoughts straight.

What follows is what I understood you to say. Please correct me if I am mistaken.

(1) This reorganization is intended to improve, not diminish, the quality of personnel management services for the LCC's.

(2) To further this intent, AFPC will agree with AFMC, its customer, concerning verifiable service delivery standards to be met by AFPC.

(3) Before removing additional AFMC personnel functions or slots, AFPC will demonstrate by its actual performance rendered to others that it can and will meet the agreed upon service delivery standards to the satisfaction of AFMC.

As you know, I met this morning in my office with LTG Brady and Mr. Blanchard. I appreciate the time they gave me as well, and I am providing them with a copy of this email for their review and comment. We discussed the above three points along with a host of other things. I understood LTG Brady to say the above

three steps were "quite reasonable," again assuming I have fairly summarized them.

I frankly think point one is easy to say but will be difficult to deliver. So items (2) and (3) are very critical. Obviously the LCC's must cooperate in setting fair and reasonable standards and in evaluating AFPC performance. They cannot be permitted to use the agreement contemplated in (2) or the evaluation in (3) to simply undermine all attempts at change. Overcoming the natural tendency of LCC bureaucracies to defend their existence and resist change will take leadership from their Commanders with, perhaps, COS guidance.

That very inertia and resistance to change, however, is why item (3) is essential. The LCC's should not be used for personnel management experiments. Once LCC slots and functions are moved, they are unlikely to be recovered even if AFPC is falling short of the agreed upon performance standards. AFPC is no exception to the rule that bureaucracies defend themselves with the benefit of inertia.

Like you, for several reasons, I and my Congressional colleagues prefer to avoid imposing legislative language to mandate what should simply be internal policy for the Air Force. If my above-described understanding of your intention is correct, then I will recommend to my colleagues that we hold off on any legislation while we see how this develops over the next year.

So, could you let me know as soon as possible (preferably today) whether you think my brief summary here is an accurate description of how the Air Force will proceed? I think it helpful for me to also share this with Gen. Carlson so he can follow (and join if he chooses) our discussion.

Very truly yours,

JIM MARSHALL.

Secretary Dominguez responded by an e-mail saying, "Thank you for your email. I think you have captured our discussion quite accurately. I would like to elaborate somewhat, if I might." In his elaboration concerning item #2, Secretary Dominguez included a couple of "elaborating" sentences that prompted this e-mail reply from me.

MR. SECRETARY: One good turn deserves another. May I "elaborate" on two sentences of your elaboration regarding item (2)?

Those sentences are: *These, of necessity, will be Air Force-wide service level agreements—the same for every command and every Airman everywhere. It would be an unreasonable burden on AFPC, and unacceptable to AF Commanders, to have different product quality standards at different Air Bases.* You and I discussed these sentences by telephone this afternoon. In part, I draw my comments from our conversation.

Missions and activities have different levels of value and importance. Some are critical. Some are not. For example, a brief interruption of IT service for one activity (landing aircraft?) might cause grave problems while elimination of IT service altogether for another (scheduling lawn service?) might be no big deal. Besides such differences in criticality, the cost or practicality of delivering services will vary for different missions and activities. I mostly ate c-

rations as an infantryman in the bush in Vietnam while those in the rear had cafeteria food. I understood why. Feeding me and my fellow grunts was probably a more critical service. (We thought so.) But the cafeteria service standard wasn't practical or cost effective. (So we just grumbled and dissed REM*s.)

So as we discussed, you and AFPC intend that service levels meet or exceed the needs of the individual installations and missions being supported. It is laudable but typically impractical and wasteful to try to accomplish this by providing the highest level of service for all. But if there is to be just one level of service provided AF wide to all commanders and bases, then it must be the highest level or AFPC will have failed those installations and missions with the most sensitive or critical needs. So AFPCs service delivery targets will have to vary among installations and missions. There is no other practical, cost effective alternative. AF Commanders worthy of the title both accept and understand that. In all walks of life—business, government, education, even pastoring—uniform provision of services is the exception, not the rule.

By postponing centralization of the Civilian Personnel Offices of the AF large civilian work centers ("LCCs"—Bolling, Hill, Robins, Tinker and Wright Pat), AF has already treated them differently from other commands. The BRAC Commissioners also singled out the LCCs for special treatment, and their policy directive is now the law of the land.

My concern is that AFPC has not sufficiently internalized that fact. The LCCs are different. Their missions are civilian driven. Productivity of their civilian workforce is critical. The BRAC Commissioners have made that clear. I appreciate your sensible approach to the task of reorganizing, streamlining and improving AF personnel management services. The LCCs will have to be given special treatment, as they already have, in this process.

I also appreciate your observation that the LCC Commanders organize their workforce to assure the best cost for a quality product and that AFPC can and will do nothing to upset this since doing so would cause POM reverberations and budget challenges throughout the AF. But LCC Commanders can only demonstrate direct quantitative connections to productivity for a few of the personnel functions that, in part or whole, might be proposed for centralization. Speed filling vacancies is one of these. For others, frankly, it is a judgment call to what extent the particular personnel function affects productivity.

On these judgment calls, I believe AF should defer to the LCC Commanders. They are equally interested in the bottom line and do not have a dog in the fight over what is the appropriate personnel service delivery concept. Cost for quality is their bottom line just as it is AFPCs and the AF. Although others may have greater experience specifically with personnel delivery systems, the LCC Commanders have identical cost for quality motivations and a better perspective for how to get this done at the LCCs. They should be treated like the traditional corporate customer in a large conglomerate—offered, but not compelled to accept, different ideas for how to improve their cost/quality bottom line.

Enough said about all that. I appreciate your final observation that only the COS, SecAF or some higher authority could force the

AFMC Commander to accept a given AFPC proposal for service delivery to the LCCs.

Very truly yours,

JIM MARSHALL.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF CONGRESSWOMAN CATHY MCMORRIS

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank you and Ranking Member Skelton for your hard work in crafting H.R. 5122, the FY 2007 National Defense Authorization Act. We can be proud of this bill that reinforces the strong commitment we have made to our troops. This bill also proposes critical expansions to TRICARE pharmacy plans while still maintaining fiscal responsibility.

Providing quality and affordable health care for our service men and women is a crucial element of the task that we have as a Committee and a Congress in return for the sacrifice of all who served our country. I know that members of this committee join me in the continued fight to protect programs like TRICARE. H.R. 5122 strengthened TRICARE by zeroing out generic and formulary prescriptions for participants in the TRICARE pharmacy mail-order program. The Committee also maintains its commitment to serving our military personnel by adding $735 million to restore DoD cuts to the Defense Health Program.

The Chairman's mark also demonstrates unwavering support of our men and women actively serving our country around the world. It is important that we provide our troops with state-of-the-art equipment and technology to enable them to win the war on terror. We have increased by $930 million our investment in rapid production of enhanced body armor including Small Arms Protective Inserts that have guarded the lives of numerous soldiers and Marines from IED blasts. The bill also adds $635.5 million for the purchase of up-armor Humvees to equip our troops to meet new threats.

As the National Guard has been called on to play an unprecedented role in the Global War on Terror, we have responded by giving the Guard greater resources. This bill supports the decision by the Army Secretary and Chief of Staff to request an Army National Guard end strength of 350,000. In addition, H.R. 5122 would increase Army National Guard full-time support personnel by nearly 2,300. To support the additional manpower, H.R. 5122 would increase Army National Guard funding by $471 million.

On April 21, 2004, the 92nd Air Refueling Wing, from Fairchild Air Force Base in Eastern Washington, delivered the one billionth gallon of fuel in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Colonel Scott Hanson and 130 fellow airmen from Fairchild will be returning from a four-month deployment later this month, and we will be glad to have them back.

I applaud the Committee for moving forward with the process of replacing the aging KC–135 fleet by allowing the conditional retirement of 29 E models, many of which this Committee learned earlier this year, have been grounded for safety reasons. Thanks to the air supremacy made possible by these gas stations in the sky, our

country has not lost an Army ground soldier to enemy aircraft since 1953. This will allow continued transformation of our military to meet new challenges that threaten our country with the tools they need.

The task of the Chairman has not been an easy one, working within an ever-decreasing top-line and balancing many indispensable priorities. I thank the Chairman for his efforts and express my strong support for this bill.

CATHY MCMORRIS.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

President Theodore Roosevelt said, "To announce that there must be no criticism of the president, or that we are to stand by the president, right or wrong, is not only unpatriotic and servile, but is morally treasonable to the American public."

As I have in the past, I raise my voice to dissent to the annual Defense Authorization Acts that are proposed by this House Armed Services Committee, in this case for FY07. War never truly creates peace, but always leads to more war. This endless cycle of violence wastes human potential, makes a priority of funding military expansion, weapons and wars over the increasingly critical needs created by lack of education, illness, poverty, and the endangered environment.

As we enter a fourth year of war in Iraq, and a fifth year in Afghanistan, and with projections from the Vice President of "a war that won't end in our lifetime," our military budget continues to grow to unprecedented levels along with the deficits it is creating. We now have a larger and more lethal military force, and a more expanded intelligence budget and consolidation than we did at the height of the Cold War, when we faced the perceived threat of a continent armed with nuclear weapons and said to desire expansion across the globe into many countries and regions. That threat has ended, but the threat of unconsolidated and ill-equipped terrorist groups has been used to expand the funding of huge corporate contracts for weapons and war while denying the human suffering and needs that face us. The solution of the latter has more potential to make us safe and secure and to spread democracy and good will to the world than any budget this Committee has approved or even considered in recent years.

According to Pentagon figures, we are spending $9 billion a month to wage the wars on Iraq and Afghanistan. That comes to $300 million a day, $12.5 million an hour, over $200,000 a minute, and $3,500 a second.

Can you imagine the effect on our country and the world if we had begun a program after 9/11 to grant $200,000 each minute until the present to a worthy community need or program, simple technology and medical assistance in communities abroad, local alternative energy technology, environmental protection, countering poverty one city at a time, or encouraging cross-cultural communication and travel around the globe?

And at the same time it would have de-funded the tens of thousands of people in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as thousands of U.S. soldiers whose lives are already lost to these wars, stopped the destruction of infrastructure and environment in those countries where depleted uranium weapons alone continue to cause high levels of birth deformations and make our own troops ill. Funding

would have been cut for repressive regimes that carry out regular violations of human rights abuses and support paramilitary activity and for privatized forces that brutalize and kill any popular dissent against corporate agendas or government excess.

In my district outside Atlanta, Georgia, the median family paid $2,000 in federal taxes, and $570 went to the military budget and war. That means 29 cents out of every dollar. This reflects a 70% increase in military costs since 2000, and a 20% rise in its share of the tax dollar. Just think what that amount would mean to each family in my district annually, or to social programs that could assist them at the federal level.

And the coffers of those who profit from war would not contain the windfall they have gotten from flawed weapon systems and unaccountable contract management. They would not have been used to create programs of pre-emptive strike and intervention that have soured our relations with long-time international allies and the United Nations. Most importantly, these funds would not have been spent making us thousands of new enemies in countries where the majority were our friends, and whose outpouring of sympathy after the 9/11 attacks has been squandered. Just imagine.

The wars and military operations we are funding through this Defense Authorization Act are based on a simple Use of Force authorization passed by this Congress in October of 2001, which was to have been linked to the provisions of the War Powers Act of 1973. However, no regular review of that authorization has taken place, and it has been cited by the President to justify pre-emptive war, creation of a dual legal system and military tribunals, imprisoned "enemy combatants," without due process rights, abandonment of the Geneva Accords and UN principles relating to war, extralegal secret renditions and prisons abroad, torture and illegal methods of interrogation, expanded secrecy and attacks on civil liberties at home.

The funds authorized by this bill apparently also cover an expanding number of covert wars abroad, with the secret but increasing use of Special Operations Command teams sent into 20 countries in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America on missions that do not even seek approval by the U.S. Ambassador in those countries. The SOC budget has increased by 60% since 2003, to $8 billion, using 13,000 special forces to carry out 100-page operation plans developed over the last three years to fight those they identify as terrorists abroad under military regional commands. These include post-attack plans if terrorists strike within the U.S. again, when the military will "take the gloves off."

Domestically, the role and use of the military have been changing as well. The increased use in the last decade of reserve troops abroad not only created severe financial hardships for their family members, but also left communities in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas short on state National Guard troops to respond to hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Militarization of the society as a whole is increasing, invading privacy with Pentagon surveillance and recruiter access to personal records of students.

There are repeated calls to abandon the principle of Posse Comitatus, the bright line between police and military functions. During the recent panic over the possibility of the Asian Bird Flu be-

coming a human pandemic, President Bush began to call for use of U.S. military forces to set up and enforce quarantines and establish martial law in response. Privatized security forces, paid for by the Pentagon have not only built bases and been used in combat zones abroad, but Blackwater and DynCorp provided "security" in Louisiana after Katrina during crisis conditions, and Halliburton is being paid to build containment centers for large numbers of immigrants under FEMA's End Game plan for a national round-up of undocumented workers.

While this $512.9 billion bill may have enjoyed broad support in the Committee, the policy it implements faces eroding support around the country and the world. Current news reports find that 62% of survey respondents in this country disapprove of Bush's approach to the war on Iraq and that 15% believe that the U.S. is very likely to have success in Iraq; whatever success is supposed to look like. The majority sentiment among the people of the United States and a growing sentiment inside this Congress want to end these wars on Iraq and Afghanistan and bring the troops home. To date, over one million reserve and National Guard forces have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan in these wars, and the majority have passed the maximum involuntary service limit of two years, yet the war is not scheduled to end before 2009 at the end of the President's period in office. I supported Rep. Murtha's bill to redeploy US forces outside Iraq, and the unopposed amendment offered to the Supplemental funding by Barbara Lee that no funds be expended on the building of permanent bases in Iraq, and would have made those amendments to this bill save that other Committees of the House may require sequential referrals.

High-ranking retired officers from several branches are now beginning to speak out about the flawed assumptions and prosecution of this war by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and have called for his resignation.

It is time for these wars to end and for alternative military budgets that reduce the waste and wasted spending on flawed weapons systems to be produced by this Committee. Sadly, the flawed spending contained in this bill has marked Pentagon spending since its inception, but more so in this administration than ever before. Our current military budget is larger than the budgets of every other major country in the world combined, both allies and perceived enemies. Our obsolete nuclear arsenal and other weapons systems are maintained and defended while new systems with no legitimate utility are designed and promoted each year. Sadly, this Committee approves them.

This Committee consistently fails to address the pressing and simple issues of those it claims to represent and to serve, the American people and our people in uniform. Unchecked fraudulent recruitment, failed retention, violation of rights and regulations, stop-loss policies and over-rotation, lack of adequate protection for combat troops, protection of rights of conscience, diminished medical care for troops and their families, decreases in veterans benefits, environmental damage done by the manufacture, storage and use of military weapons, falsified benefits and bonuses, and privatization of functions all remain inadequately addressed by the passage of this bill, and in some cases they are worsened.

This is a military that relies on economic conscription or a Poverty Draft to fill its ranks, and the primary focus of recruiters is in poor communities of color. The new White House press secretary, Tony Snow, recently broadcast his opinion that those who "have committed themselves to a view that blacks are constantly victims, have succeeded in creating in the United States the most dangerous thing that we've encountered in our lifetime; which is an underclass that doesn't seem to be going anywhere." For those who blame Black people and the poor for their own problems, pushing them into the military and war is no solution, either.

Despite the attachment of psychiatric support teams on the field to every combat unit, nearly 30% of veterans of current wars will suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and many will bring the violence of war home. Rep. Murtha said recently that would mean 50,000 PTSD veteran cases, with a VA not yet equipped to handle the physical wounds. While some 2,400 official combat deaths are listed from the war on Iraq to date, 8,500 are also wounded physically or psychologically severely enough that they cannot return to battle. Suicides are on the rise, and there is not adequate counseling or support available for the transition back to civilian life. In a recent development, wounded soldiers are also fighting off bill collectors and veterans are having their credit ratings ruined by military pay errors.

A new GI Bill to provide comparable college funding for young people who have served in AmeriCorps, Peace Corps, or other national civilian service programs has been proposed to reward and encourage such service. The current promise of Montgomery GI Bill college funding to veterans is in reality a misleading one, since many are disqualified on separation, only 35% of those eligible actually use the matching funds, and only 15% of those who do actually graduate from college. The current amounts promised pay for only 54% of the tuition at a community college, not a full university education. Other benefits promised to veterans in exchange for service are being cut as well.

In recent polls on the ground, a majority of troops said they did not approve of the war or the way it is being handled. Growing numbers are going absent and veterans are speaking out in increasing numbers on their return home, in opposition to continued US involvement. As they did in Vietnam, these soldiers may force us once again to choose between a willing military force and a bad war. Retired Lt. Gen. Greg Newbold, the former operations director for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said "I now regret that I did not more openly challenge those who were determined to invade a country whose actions were peripheral . . . they knew the plan was flawed, saw intelligence distorted to justify a rationale for war."

We are fighting with a military designed, not for defense, but for empire—with a military still focused on the Cold War model of combat and with the intent to create global military dominance. We are fighting with a military now exhausted by the policy and method of combat in these wars, led by those who have never fought in them.

My votes for a peaceful world last year included votes for ending the war in Iraq, withdrawing American troops, and upholding America's commitment to human rights. I voted against using for-

eign aid as a blackmail to get U.N. votes, using preemptive military strikes against any country, supplying weapons to Colombia, putting weapons in space, funding the Iraq war, and any use of torture by the United States.

ALTERNATIVE BUDGETS AND WEAPON SYSTEMS

Eliminate pork and waste

There is a pressure within each state and district to maintain lucrative military contracts because they create a certain level of employment in the community and bring in commercial activity and taxes. However, it has long been known that military contracting is not labor intensive and that the same funds put into the civilian sector would create many more jobs. Because of this pressure and a good deal of lobbying, certain projects that are wasteful are voted for anyway and alternatives are not explored. In the end, an economy built on the existence and continuation of war is counter-productive to both peace and real security and prosperity.

Eliminating these wasteful contracts, especially around weapons production and equipment, would potentially save $5 billion tax dollars.

I challenge and want to stop the practice of raiding the Operations and Maintenance budget of the DoD to fund pork projects annually, which potentially hurts troops in the field. We can eliminate waste and inefficiency and save $5–9 billion.

I have seen a proposal to commission an independent study and establish a Defense Savings Caucus in Congress to consider alternative budgets and report to appropriate committees in advance of authorization or allocation of defense budget funds annually. These alternatives would cut waste and pork, support real security and defense, cut deficits and restore critical funds to social support programs.

Decommission Cold War Weapons

A first step would be to de-fund or reduce excessive and outdated Cold War era weapons systems or unworkable weapon systems like these:

a. Missile Defense Weapons—$10 Billion;
b. Virginia Class Submarines—$4 Billion/year;
c. Nuclear Warheads—reduce to 1,000;
d. F–22 A Raptor—$23.5 billion/100 planes;
e. Tilt Rotor V–22 Osprey $28 billion;
f. DD(X) Destroyers;
g. F–35 Joint Strike Fighter;
h. C–1307 Cargo planes;
i. Future Combat Systems;
j. Research & Development; and
k. Force Structure and size.

Proposed by Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities, Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space and Center for Defense Information.

Unified Security Budget

A Unified Security Budget for FY 07 suggests: One of neo-conservatism's leading theorists, Francis Fukuyama, has now declared that his movement's problem lies principally with its over-militarized approach to achieving its foreign policy ends. He writes of the enormous "structural imbalance" in global power derived from U.S. "defense spending nearly equal to that of the rest of the world combined." The principal solution, in his view: "we need to demilitarize what we have been calling the global war on terrorism and shift to other types of policy instruments."

This report shows how this can be done. It identifies nearly $62 billion in cuts to the regular defense budget, mostly to weapons systems that have scant relevance to the threats we face, and therefore can be eliminated or scaled back with no sacrifice to our security. The war in Iraq is funded by supplemental appropriations. And it identifies $52 billion to be added to the budgets for the tools of defense and prevention. This shift would partially demilitarize our national security strategy by turning the current six-to-one military-to-non-military balance into a better balance of three to one. That is, it would double the proportional amount our government devotes to its non-military security tools. It would bring our spending more in line with the rhetoric of the president's own national security strategy.

Key finding: The recent flare-up of concern over foreign management of U.S. ports creates an opening for the real issues of port security to be given the attention they deserve. Though the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has concluded that weapons of mass destruction are most likely to enter the United States by sea, we will spend four times more deploying a missile defense system that has failed most of its tests than we will spend on port security.

Key finding: Hurricane Katrina displayed how under-prepared the United States is for protecting critical domestic infrastructure and mitigating the effects of a catastrophic event. Yet remarkably, the administration's budget decreases funds to cities and states for critical infrastructure protection and first responders by 26 percent.

Key finding: The Sept. 11 commission concluded that "preventing terrorists from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction must be elevated above all other problems of national security." The Bush administration's budget for threat reduction and nonproliferation, at approximately $1.3 billion, falls far short of this standard.

Key finding: One benchmark for improvement cited in last year's version of this report has been met. The administration's budget request funds the account for Diplomatic and Consular Affairs slightly higher than its account for Foreign Military Financing. However, total foreign military assistance—more than $8 billion—outstrips the combined totals for diplomatic affairs and Embassy security, construction and maintenance, at $6.2 billion.

Key finding: Favoring its own programs over collective approaches that coordinate the work of international donors, the administration has cut its contribution to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while increasing funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Yet the Global Fund delivers assistance to eight times as many countries, includ-

ing those with the fastest rising infection rates. PEPFAR also prohibits the use of generic drugs, which means that fewer people will be treated, at higher cost.

This proposal comes from the Center for Defense Information, Foreign Policy in Focus, Security Policy Working Group and a broader Task Force that includes other organizations addressing alternatives to war and massive military funding.

A Realistic Defense—Korb Report

The Korb Report—A Realistic Defense by Lawrence Korb, a former Asst. Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations and Logistics, proposes a budget that would reduce spending in FY07 by $60 billion by the following:

Reduce the nuclear arsenal to 1,000 warheads—$14 billion;

Eliminate unworkable missile defenses; continue research—$8 billion;

Terminate or cut back on Cold War weapons systems, F–22A Raptor, Virginia Class Submarine, DD/X Destroyers, V–22 Tilt Rotor Ospreys, C–130J Cargo Transports—$28 billion;

Reduce excess forces structure in Navy and Air Force—5 billion; and

Cut waste using new model for current warfare—$5 billion.

Overview: These cuts will make our forces stronger, divert funds back to personnel who need them, cut pork, waste and outdated or unworkable weapons that make the US weaker. Is cutting the defense budget in wartime a paradox? Right now the costs of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq are not coming from the overall defense budget but from $400 billion in supplemental funding to date, including $100 billion in 2005 and $115 billion in 2006. Despite the war on terror, the Department of Homeland Security budget is $43 billion, which is only 2% of the defense budget. $111 billion of the regular budgets pay for 1.4 million active duty and 800,000 reservists, with all mobilizations of those troops paid by the supplemental funding. $154 billion goes to Operation and Maintenance and civilian employee costs. $24 billion to the Department of Energy to maintain 10,000 nuclear warheads, $174 billion is spent on new weapons, research and development, and facilities and bases.

The proposed FY07 budget is $483 billion and $3 trillion projected over five years. This is more than all the other military budgets of the world combined. It is an increase of $20 billion over FY06 levels and $150 billion over Clinton era budgets. In addition, our allies are spending a total of $300 billion on their military forces. Russia and China combined are spending $100 billion, and all other rogue states or perceived enemies are spending a total of $50 billion.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Recruitment, privacy rights and discharges

Joint statement to HASC July 19, 2005.—"To make matters worse there are now confirmed reports of recruiters lying, forging reports, and threatening jail time in order to sign new recruits this past May. Army recruiters in Colorado were caught on audio and video tape advising a potential recruit on how to go about getting

a fake high school diploma, as well as where to purchase a special concoction to drink in order to pass the drug test. Another Army recruiter in Texas was also recorded leaving a message for a potential recruit threatening them with an arrest warrant and jail time if they didn't show up for a scheduled meeting with a recruiter. These high-profile cases of recruiter misconduct have forced the Army to cease recruiting operations nationwide on May 20, and reinforce the high standards in honesty and integrity the Army holds for it's recruiters. One report released by the New York Times showed 480 cases of recruiter misconduct that have been investigated in the Army in 2005. Of those 480 cases, 90 have been substantiated, 98 recruiters have been punished, and eight recruiters have been relieved of duty. Recruiters are reportedly feeling the strain as well, often working long hours with little rest and poor results. The recruiting environment, recruiters say, has been especially hard ever since the "war on terror" began. Since October 2002, 37 Army recruiters have gone AWOL, many have requested other assignments and one had even applied for a conscientious objector discharge."

"Rough Road for Recruiters", The Objector, CCCO, 2005.—I continually receive complaints from parents that their children are being targeted for recruitment to the armed forces by recruiters.

These high school children are being visited at their homes by recruiters. This is wrong.

In addition, I remember litigation concluded by this Administration against the Greatest Generation veterans saying that recruiters back then didn't have the authority to offer health care for life, but the offers were made and recruits joined, believing that they would have health care for life. The courts ruled against the veterans. This amendment addresses misconduct on the part of military recruiters who are under pressure to meet quotas.

Residents of my district in Georgia have been calling a national GI Rights 800 hotline number for help when they realize they have been wrongly or fraudulently enlisted or given false promises by a recruiter.

This early enlistment program of 16 and 17 year old children accounts for more than 90% of all recruits, after graduation from high school.

Minors who reached the age of 18 before complaining, or anyone who failed to make a timely claim within 180 days was said to have "constructively enlisted" despite recruiter misconduct.

There have also been press reports of disciplinary actions taken against a string of recruiters involved in raping their prospective enlistees. Army Times reports a 40% increase in the reported assaults in 2005, over 2,300 incidents.

The number of recruiters punished or demoted for these violations has been far less than those reassigned for failing to meet their quotas.

In this Committee I failed to secure passage of an amendment that would have required an impartial witness to be present when the enlistment agreement is signed. Within the 180 days of entering duty, any enlistee who could make a convincing case of recruiter impropriety could have the contract revoked without punishment or any characterization as a discharge. The Secretary of

the branch would review the claim, and if there were insufficient evidence in rebuttal from the recruiter, the recruit would be released and provided transportation to the member's home of record or point of enlistment.

My suggested grounds for revoking an enlistment contract are simple, clear and fair:

No witness or no copy of a full contract;

Coercion, threats or intimidation to enlist or keep a recruit in the Delayed Entry Program;

A recruiter misrepresents benefits, educational funds, bonuses, assignments, or the likelihood of being exposed to combat or regaining custody of any children while in;

A recruiter interferes with criminal justice proceedings, fines or convictions, or enlists anyone pending legal charges, fines, confinement, or on probation or parole;

A recruiter omits, conceals or falsifies any disqualifying condition or creates false documents.

Under this amendment, all recruits would have been given notice of their rights under these rules to revoke any defective enlistment contract. The Secretary of Defense would provide annual statistical reports to Congress on the number and type of recruitment improprieties and the rates of disciplinary action or prosecutions begun and their final dispositions.

This revision would have gone a long way towards ending the damaging practices of recruiter misrepresentation and creating the conditions for a truly voluntary military that keeps its promises to enlisted members and does not recruit those who clearly do not qualify for duty.

NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND/NO CHILD LEFT UN-RECRUITED

Student privacy

This Authorization also failed to protect the privacy of students in secondary schools under provisions of the No Child Left Behind Act that allow military recruiters to request phone and address contact lists from schools, but allows parents and students to refuse release. It should have required that parents or student's opt-in and request release to recruiters and assumed that privacy is protected otherwise. Rep. Honda on which I am a co-sponsor has introduced a bill to this effect. (Language of HR 551 in Appendix)

Recruiter campus access

Since the recent Supreme Court decision [Rumsfeld v FAIR] and current laws require that speech forums be set up as equal access for military recruiters to all colleges, universities and high schools that accept federal funding, that forum requires another point of view.

This Authorization should have provided equal access for information about realities of military life and service, statistical information on treatment and discharge of women and people of color, combat experiences, stories from veterans and military family members, and alternative ways to fund college, learn job skills, apprentice or attend trade school and other alternatives to enlist-

ment. This would have required equal or the same access for alternative information, as recruiters will now have.

Authority to administer oaths of enlistment

There is a section of this Authorization that needs some clarification as to its purpose. Sec. 551 concerns the military enlistment oath and who may administer it. It specifically amends Section 502 and Section 1031 of title 10, United States Code by striking 'This oath may be taken before any commissioned officer of any armed force.' And inserting 'This oath may be taken before the President of the United States of America, Vice-President, Secretary of Defense, any commissioned officer or other person designated under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.'

Since there is a regulated process for taking enlistment oaths at special processing centers or as a result of commissioning as an officer, it is not clear why officials at the level of the President, Vice President and Secretary of Defense would be involved in such procedures, or why any "other person" than a commissioned officer would be designated to administer such an oath.

Is this a response to a perceived emergency in which such a select group of people would be forced to administer such oaths? Does it set up a process or capability of administering such oaths outside the regulated military process or procedures, or in secret?

Clarity on this should be provided to Congress before such a provision is voted on and signed into law.

CO study and Sgt. Kevin Benderman.—Sgt. Kevin Benderman is a man of principle who is being punished for standing up for his beliefs. Sgt. Benderman served in the first Gulf War therein learning the reality of war by taking part in it. He saw things that disturbed his conscience, things he never wanted to see or be a part of again.

Sgt. Benderman re-enlisted and served his country honorably in Afghanistan, when the United States entered combat and Iraq, he realized he had to make a decision. He searched his own conscience and talked to his family, and decided to file for discharge as a conscientious objector. Sgt. Benderman knew that he could no longer be part of a military at war.

He followed the legal procedures in filing his claim of conscience, but the unit officers responsible for processing that claim did not. A chaplain refused to make time for his interview, which is required before he can be evaluated. Once his command was alerted to his intention to be discharged he faced hostility, but he continued to perform his duties professionally and well. The delay in hearing his claim lasted until he had been reassigned to a unit ready to deploy to Iraq, and due to conflicting orders he missed the unit movement while he worked on his discharge claim.

Over the long months of waiting for a hearing, Sgt. Benderman began to speak out more publicly about his feelings regarding war and the conditions in his unit and the military. These statements were used to question his claim's sincerity. Instead of being properly evaluated according to regulations and rules by impartial officers, Sgt. Benderman was harassed and then denied his claim. Instead of being honorably discharged and having his Constitutionally protected beliefs respected, Sgt. Benderman was given

multiple charges and sent to the Army prison at Ft. Lewis, Washington where he is serving an 18 month sentence.

Our country owes more than this to Sgt. Benderman for his combat and for his continued honorable service. We owe more than that to his conscience and to that sacred principle that led President John F. Kennedy to say that he "longed for the day when the conscientious objector will hold the same status in society that the warrior does today." We owe more than that to those who serve our country and inform our conscience and theirs in the crucible of war. We owe more than this to the veterans who have returned from wars only to realize they have violated the deepest parts of themselves without knowing it at the time.

I introduced a successful amendment to this Authorization Act to commission a Government Accountability Office study from 1989 to the present on the treatment of military conscientious objectors, in order to determine the total number of all applications (even if not acted on), number of discharges or reassignments to non-combatant duty, processing of claims, average time for consideration, assignment to non-combatant duty while claims are pending, reasons for approval or disapproval, effect of Stop Loss provisions in first Gulf war and since, and pre-war statistical comparisons.

This amendment was offered with Sergeant Kevin Benderman, and his wife Monica, in mind. I offer this amendment for him and the millions of others who might be similarly situated if the Vice President is right and the American people experience war for the next generation.

This 180-day study will reveal the total number of applications for re-assignment or discharge as a conscientious objector filed in each of the military branches, by active and reserve forces, since January 1, 1989 through December 31, 2006.

Ours is a country of laws and beliefs, and we have a Constitution that separates religious beliefs and the rule of law and government. Every major religious faith recognizes the primacy of conscience in relation to war.

Conscience is not cowardice; conscience is clarity. I hope this study will give us the needed information to institute a sound policy regarding rights of conscience in the military. (Amendment 1 in appendix)

UCMJ

We have an outmoded system of military law and justice. Other industrialized nations allow military unionization and have abandoned internal military judicial systems and courts during peacetime. Our biased system results in conviction rates at courts-martial of over 90%. Everyone involved in the trial is a member of the military and judicial, witness, jury and defense independence is compromised.

This Authorization should have adopted the long-ignored findings of the influential Cox Commission relating to the UCMJ or should have abandoned it in favor of civilian courts for all but battlefield offenses or crimes in a distant theater of war where no other option is available.

COX COMMISSION REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE—MAY 2001

These are the primary recommendations of the Cox Commission:

A. Modify the pretrial role of the convening authority in both selecting court-martial members and making other pre-trial legal decisions that best rest within the purview of a sitting military judge.

B. Increase the independence, availability and responsibilities of military judges.

C. Implement additional protections in death penalty cases.

These proposals, however, do not exhaust the need for reform within the military justice system. Additional matters worthy of further consideration include:

A. STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATES

The impression that staff judge advocates (SJAs) possess too much authority over the court-martial process is nearly as damaging to perceptions of military justice as the over-involvement of convening authorities at trial. The broad authority granted some staff judge advocates creates a number of unwanted, contradictory images of courts-martial: that over-zealous prosecutors can pursue charges at will and are rewarded for aggressive prosecution, that convening authorities routinely disregard the legal advice of their SJAs in order to pursue unwarranted or even vindictive prosecutions, and that lawyers, rather than line officers, control the military justice apparatus. Staff judge advocates, which act as counsel to commanding officers and not as independent authorities, should not exert influence once charges are preferred, should work out plea bargains only upon approval of the convening authority, and deserve a clear picture of what their responsibilities are.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES

The Commission's focus is on military criminal justice, but we would be remiss in ignoring the impression of unfairness created by the growing use of administrative discharge action in lieu of court-martial. While the services must be afforded considerable latitude to manage their personnel, there is no denying that administrative action, from non-judicial punishment to administrative withdrawal of qualifications, certifications, and promotion opportunities, can have a devastating effect on an individual's enlistment or career.

The misuse, or the perception of misuse, of these administrative processes subverts the fundamental protections of the UCMJ, destroying the notion of fundamental fairness that is so critical to a professional military force. The Commission recognizes that an aggrieved service member may seek administrative redress at either the appropriate military administrative appeal board or in federal court, but in most instances these processes cannot make these individuals whole. Rarely can service members be returned to normal career tracks once they have been unfairly administratively sanctioned and fallen behind their career peer groups. Thus, the Commission recommends an overall review of the military disciplinary

system should consider, and, where necessary, reform, the administrative disciplinary and sanctioning process.

Three aspects of the current system in particular concern the Commission:

First, the manner in which discharges are characterized is a relic of the past and should be updated to reflect contemporary realities.

Second, the current system encourages disparate treatment of service members.

Finally, the current system does not provide ready access to the federal courts or other appellate review. Consideration should be given to providing for military appellate review of administrative discharges.

C. FERES DOCTRINE

The Commission believes that a study of this doctrine is warranted. An examination of the claims that have been barred by the doctrine, and a comparison of service members' rights to those of other citizens, could reform military legal doctrine in light of present day realities and modern tort practice. Revisiting the Feres Doctrine would also signal to service members that the United States government is committed to promoting fairness and justice in resolving military personnel matters.

D. SENTENCING

The Commission believes the sentencing process at court-martial deserves further review. Suggestions for reform have ranged from the use of sentencing guidelines to making military judges responsible for all sentencing. An anomaly of the court-martial sentencing process is that a military accused may request to be sentenced by military judge alone only if he or she elects to be tried without court members. The Commission urges Congress to authorize a military accused to permit the military judge to pass on a sentence even if a trial has proceeded before court members. Further, the Commission recommends that serious consideration and study be given to making military judges responsible for all sentencing in all cases, and to granting military judges the authority to suspend all or part of a court-martial sentence.

E. INSTRUCTION ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

The armed forces' current management of conscientious objectors is hindered by inadequate trial instructions and administrative shortcomings, both of which the Commission believes should be addressed. Protecting the rights of conscientious objectors is a particular concern at court-martial, where an individual who has professed principled opposition to military service is judged by persons who have embraced that very service. Military judges should issue clear instructions explaining the legal status and responsibilities of a service member who has made a claim of conscientious objection but is awaiting a decision on his or her status. The services should also study ways to coordinate better the criminal and administrative processes in these cases, particularly when criminal charges are brought against a service member whose discharge for conscientious objection is pending.

F. JURISDICTION OF THE MILITARY APPELLATE COURTS

In the aftermath of the Supreme Court's decision to limit the authority of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in Clinton v. Goldsmith, the Commission believes that further study to clarify the jurisdiction of appellate courts should be undertaken. However, if the authority of military judges were enhanced as suggested above in III.B., the question of appellate jurisdiction would begin to resolve itself, since military appeals courts clearly possess authority under the UCMJ to review the rulings of military judges at trial.

G. PRE-TRIAL AND TRIAL PROCEDURES

The Commission received a number of suggestions concerning improvements to the actual trial process. For example, many submissions suggested that the Article 32 officer should be either a military judge or a field grade judge advocate with enhanced powers to issue subpoenas, and to make binding recommendations to dismiss charges where no probable cause was found. Others recommended increasing the number of peremptory challenges for both the government and the defense, permitting lawyer voir dire, granting military judges contempt power over both military personnel and civilians during trial, and allowing witnesses to be sworn by either military judges or clerks. The Commission takes no position regarding these suggestions, but believes that like many of the other issues presented, these comments are worthy of further study and full consideration.

Sexual harassment, victim rights

"As if these revelations aren't enough to impact recruiting numbers, perhaps we should consider the conduct of recruiters. It's no secret that sexual assault, rape and violence against women in the military is rampant and out of control; but did you know it's also a problem for military recruiters and potential recruits? A string of sexual assaults of potential recruits by their military recruiters has received absolutely no major media coverage, and no ties have been made between the sexual assaults and the falling recruiting numbers. Stretching from July 2003 to March 2005 there have been five major cases that have caught our attention:

—July 2003: an Army recruiter based in Moreno Valley, CA was sentenced to 16 months in prison for statutory rape of a 17-year-old female recruit.

—January 2004: a Marine recruiter based in Baltimore, MD was convicted of fondling a teenage recruit and was sentenced to probation and ordered to seek counseling.

—May 2004: a Marine recruiter based in Blooming Grove, NY was charged with six counts of rape, the recruit was only 16 years old.

—June 2004: a Marine recruiter based in Riverside, CA was sentenced to five years in prison for raping a 17-year-old high school student.

—November 2004: an Army recruiter based in Riverside, CA was charged with four felony counts of having sex with and providing alcohol to two 17-year-old girls.

—March 2005: a National Guard recruiter based in Castleton, IN faces 31 charges stemming from alleged sexual assaults on seven potential female recruits.

In each of these cases the victims claimed to have met their recruiter in their high schools, and in almost all of the cases claimed the assaults took place either in the recruiting office or in the recruiter's vehicles! It is this type of activity coupled with other factors such as the high rate of female soldiers getting killed or wounded in Iraq, and women being placed in combat positions in direct violation of DoD policy that have contributed to a sharp decline in female recruits. This decline is most notable in the Army where in 2001 women made up 21% of new recruits but this year is accounting for a low 17%."

"Rough Road for Recruiters", The Objector, CCCO, 2005.—The crimes and persistence of sexual harassment and rape seems only to be exaggerated in the U.S. military from recruitment to enlistment and in the military Academies as well. Despite a hostile reporting environment, limited accesses to counseling, confidentiality, medical support or protection, the reported levels are still considerably higher than those in the civilian world.

Despite reassurances by Under Secretary for Defense David Chu recently to the HASC about measures being taken to create a "robust sexual assault prevention and response program," current reports from the Military Academies, the press and statistics only show the problem increasing.

The lack of command authority to take these charges and crimes seriously and their failure to investigate, isolate and charge the perpetrators sends exactly the wrong message in regard to prevention or "zero tolerance" of these crimes. Until that practice changes, women will continue to be at risk and retention and recruitment will be affected, not to mention advancement.

This Authorization, despite limited language about the issue, failed to substantially expand the rights and protection of victims of sexual harassment and abuse in the military and in military families or by veterans. A much more comprehensive approach, similar to those in place in civilian rape crisis facilities and law enforcement procedures, must be adopted as military policy.

These proposals came from Miles Foundation and legislation proposed by Rep. Louise Slaughter.

Cost of TRICARE and drugs

I recognize the hard work of my colleagues and of the Committee staff and their sincere efforts to oversee the Pentagon in order to provide for the common defense. In fact, there are some provisions in this mark-up which I can support. The Subcommittee plan for a 2.7% across-the-board military pay raise—compared to the 2.2% proposed by President Bush, which I believe is a very good step towards supporting our soldiers who have their lives on the line every day. Also the TRICARE program did not receive fee increases, which will be a relief to our military veterans. H.R. 5122 forbids the Department of Defense from raising the fees of TRICARE prime, standard and TRICARE reserve select at least until December 31, 2007. Postponing what now looks to be an evitable increase in the cost of healthcare costs for veterans will give

the Comptroller General and Congressional Budget Office along with other agencies more time to address the issue of sustaining military healthcare over the long term.

The bill also includes a $735 million increase to the Defense Health Program (DHP) to reinstate funding in anticipation of future cost share increases.

It includes coverage for anesthesia and hospital costs for dental care for the young, mentally and physically challenged beneficiaries. It retains the coverage for forensic examinations following sexual assaults and domestic violence.

Although this authorization retained some very beneficial programs for our veterans, one area of vital importance, the cost of prescription drugs was omitted. Rep. Skelton introduced an amendment to keep the military beneficiary drug costs at present levels of $3.00 for generic and $9.00 for brand drugs. This measure was soundly beaten with the majority using the rationale that the measure would take funds away from the war budget. Now, the price of drugs will rise to $6.00 and $16.00 respectively, which will have a devastating effect on lower grades of enlisted men and women who are on a very limited budget.

Plan Colombia and Afro-Colombians

The United States presently commits over $700 million per year to Plan Colombia. As in Iraq, the United States needs an exit strategy from the conflict in Colombia before the level of commitment increases further.

Plan Colombia is supposed to be a counter-narcotics program. But on Good Friday, the Office of National Drug Control Policy at the White House issued a memo in which they conceded that as much coca is being planted in Colombia as before Plan Colombia began, perhaps more, and that across the Andes the coca crop is the highest it has been since 2001. Plan Colombia has failed and is failing. Today Colombia has the world's highest rate of murder and kidnapping, and rather than dousing the fire, Plan Colombia is fanning the flames of violence.

U.S. fumigation of the fields of poor farmers continues to result in the destruction of the health and environment of residents, and the displacement of thousands in the midst of a vicious civil war that has already displaced hundreds of thousands of Colombians.

According to the U.S. State Department, a disproportionate number of internally displaced people are Afro-Colombian. The 10 million Afro-Colombians in Colombia make up nearly a quarter of Colombia's 44 million citizens. These Colombians already face legal and economic inequalities that have persisted since the abolition of slavery in that country.

Afro-Colombians have the lowest per capita incomes, with 80% living below the poverty line in a country where 27 percent of the population must survive on an income of less than $2 per day. They are concentrated in Urabá, stretching along the border of Panama between the Pacific and the Caribbean, and including the states of Chocó and Antioquia.

Chocó has the lowest level of social services in Colombia, and the population is 85% Afro-Colombian. Afro-Colombians have the highest rates of illiteracy, infant mortality, and diseases, many of those

diseases being preventable. They are the forgotten people of Colombia. Plan Colombia's billions of dollars is making life worse for them, not better.

Since 1996, 111 Afro-Colombians and mestizos have been murdered or "disappeared" in Urabá. In response to the violence, Afro-Colombian communities have set up three Humanitarian Zones, which are recognized by the Inter-American Human Rights Court of the OAS as legitimate mechanisms of self-protection. But paramilitaries working closely with Colombia's 17th brigade and large agri-businesses intent on laying claim to Afro-Colombian lands, which were not legally recognized until 1993, are attempting to systematically displace residents in Urabá so that they can set up palm oil plantations and livestock operations. Since January 2005, a quarter million Colombians have been forcibly displaced. Why is the United States of America supporting these violations of property and human rights?

The people of Urabá region have been victims of massacres and other large-scale abuses, but these abuses are not restricted to that region:

On May 2, 2002, in the town of Bojayá, 119 Afro-Colombian civilians were killed by a makeshift bomb thrown by FARC guerrillas during a clash with paramilitary groups with ties to the government.

In August 2004 an economic blockade in the Chocó region by armed groups led to the displacement of over 1,200 Afro-Colombians. USAID reports that in all, an estimated 2.5 million Colombians are currently displaced. According to Michael Deal, the director of the USAID mission in Colombia: "The displaced Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are truly one of the hemisphere's least recognized tragedies."

In February of 2005, a group of armed men who identified themselves as members of the Colombian military abducted peace leader Luis Eduardo Guerra and his family, including his 11-year-old son in San José de Apartadó in Antioquia, a village set up specifically as a peace community, where over 160 killings have taken place since 1997. Their dismembered bodies, eight in all, were found in graves days later, among them two-year-old Santiago Tuberquia Munoz, age 2, and Bellanyra Areiza Guzmán, age 17.

The massacre at San José de Apartadó led to a suspension of U.S. military aid to Colombia for seven months. Yet abuses continue, including the indiscriminate use of explosives and gunfire in communities, aerial bombardment of villages by the Colombian Air Force, resulting in thousands evacuating, and aerial strafing of civilians using stealth airplanes and Blackhawk helicopters. On October 24, 2005 the body of Orlando Valencia, an Afro-Colombian standing for election as a legal representative for Chocó, was found dead.

In 2001, union leaders and members of the groups SINTRAEMCALI, which had been conducting a campaign against corruption and privatization of the Cali Municipal Corporation (EMCALI), were accused of subversion and consistently harassed, threatened and even killed by police, military forces and private security groups with alleged links to paramilitary groups. Former SINTAEMCALI President, Colombian Congressman Alexander

Lopez Maya of Bogotá, received a hand written death threat letter on October 27th, 2004. Berenice Celeyta Alayón, one of four Colombian recipients of the 1998 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, received threats and heard sounds of automatic weaponry on her cellular phone. They informed Colombia's Attorney General, and a raid took place on August 25th, 2004 at the residence of Lt. Col. Juilan Villate Leal, of the Third Brigade. The raid revealed that the Colombian Army had provided detailed information about Ms. Celeyta and Rep. Maya and over 175 other names. This evidence directly implicated Lt. Col. Villate in a campaign known as "Operation Dragon" to target and assassinate union leaders, human rights workers and members of the opposition.

The United States has directly funded Colombia's intelligence agency, the Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS), for cooperative programs with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the Department of Justice (DoJ) in the United States. The DAS reports directly to the Colombian Presidency. Recent charges have been brought against former DAS Director Jorge Noguera for assisting and calling off investigations of paramilitaries and drug traffickers. Noguera is reported to have worked actively with paramilitary leaders to guarantee victories for paramilitary candidates in Northern Colombia. The DAS also gave lists of union leaders, opposition leaders, activists and academics to paramilitaries. Rather than being investigated, Noguera was sent to a post as Consul in Italy.

In late April, the body of Jaime Gomez, Chief of Staff for Senator Piedad Cordoba, was found by some children. Mr. Gomez had been captured and tortured by paramilitary groups in Colombia for 34 days before his murder. His flesh was burnt off with acid and all that remained of him was a skeleton. Dental records confirmed the identity of the skeleton. The skull had been broken or cleaved, suggesting brutal torture. Also found dead in the same week was Miss Liliana Gaviria, sister to the former Colombia President and Organization of American States chief Cesar Gaviria. Senator Cordoba was in Washington during the week of May 1–5, 2006, and was announced during session when Rep. McKinney introduced an amendment to end Plan Colombia on May 3rd. The amendment failed. Steps are being taken to try and ensure Sen. Cordoba's safety.

U.S. involvement in Colombia today readily resembles Vietnam in the early 1960s; it could easily escalate.

Colombia's elite are unwilling to commit their own sons and daughters or their own financial resources to this war, relying upon shady paramilitary groups, soldiers recruited from Colombia's underclass and funding from Uncle Sam. Are we ready to commit large numbers of young Americans to die in a war with no progress toward peace being made on the ground, in a war where it is the poor and the innocent who suffer, as the army, the military and the rebels commit human rights abuses with impunity? Where does it end?

U.S. aid to Colombia should be refocused toward the promotion of human rights and upholding law. We need to strengthen the courts. We should be providing humanitarian assistance and economic development, not promoting military conflict in a country caught in the cycle of violence. The U.S. Embassy in Colombia and

the U.S. State Department should demand a full and impartial investigation of all DAS officials. The U.S. Embassy in Colombia and the State Department should monitor the performance of DAS officials, as well as plans announced by the Colombian government to ensure that the DAS is not working at the behest of special interests. USAID should work with the Ministry of Interior to ensure that confidential information regarding threatened individuals under State protection will not be shared with other agencies. The U.S. State Department should demand that the Colombian government move to immediately disband all paramilitary groups, to put an end to the human rights abuses they carry out with impunity.

Posse Comitatus

This Authorization should also have reaffirmed the principle of Posse Comitatus for military forces, police and contracted security or combat forces. This Constitutional principle creates a bright line between military and police functions.

A call to reconfirm it was made in 2003 as part of the Homeland Security legislation. It is a practice and policy that protects the Constitution military members are sworn to protect, as well as the rights of the American people.

In the wake of the attacks on September 11, 2001, the Bush administration has continued to make widespread and unnecessary changes in laws and administrative powers that undermine the most basic Constitutional principles and protected rights of citizens in a democracy.

Recently, both President Bush and Senator Mark Warner (VA) have renewed calls to undermine or reverse the Posse Comitatus Act of 1867, which re-established the Constitutional principle and practice of separating military and police functions in a democracy. The experience of the founding fathers with the British model that combined the functions was enough to cause them to set that division sharply in administrative powers and civilian command of the military.

The principles began to be eroded in the period following the end of the Civil War, and the effective occupation of areas of the south by federal troops who were holding military tribunals, carrying out executions of citizens and usurping local police and judicial control. Their excesses came to the attention of the post-war Congress and they passed the Posse Comitatus Act to forbid the military being used to enforce laws.

Further erosion followed the end of the Vietnam War, when police departments were increasingly militarized in training and equipment as well as employing a large number of returning war veterans. SWAT teams were created, a clearly militarized police function, getting training on military bases with advanced weapons.

When President George H.W. Bush came into office in the 1980s, his programs made increased use of military troops and equipment in the war against drugs, supporting police and collecting intelligence in regard to civilian crimes. Joint Military Task Forces were created that combined DoD, FBI, SWAT, ATF and local police in sieges at Wounded Knee, Waco, Texas and against MOVE in Philadelphia, using tanks and military explosives.

President Bush has ample authority under provisions of existing laws on disaster response to mobilize and command any and all federal assets, including military forces. State directed National Guard units have always worked in conjunction with federal troops without being put under federal control themselves. Both National Guard and regular military forces are authorized under federal and state laws to use force to protect lives, property and public safety during a declared emergency. Police functions have been wisely left to local police and state National Guard forces, except when the situation was so dire they could not function.

The U.S. Naval Institute reports that failing to yet establish a Department of Homeland Security safe port program that would identify port workers, the administration is renewing powers to the Coast Guard dating back to the 1950s, which were used to screen unionized dock workers and to weed out "Communists." There were, according to union organizations and accepted history, many abuses of this power. This ruling holds the potential for more abuse and yet another violation of the Posse Comitatus principle.

Congress must renew their commitment to the Posse Comitatus Act and support the principle of separation of military and police functions, and the existing laws regarding federalization of resources during emergencies, as they did in 2003. Bush did not need those authorities to move troops and federal assets into New Orleans and the Gulf States in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, and he does not need them for other public health emergencies. Existing law is sufficient, and the Congress needs to investigate the New Orleans response by FEMA and government troops, as well as examine and reject the Bush administration's claims that they need more power than the Constitution envisions or allows.

I have introduced a concurrent resolution in this regard.

Tamiflu, Avian Bird Flu, and Secretary Rumsfeld

"Gilead is fortunate to have had Don Rumsfeld," said Michael L. Riordan, M.D., "who founded Gilead in 1987 and [had] served as Chairman since 1993," . . . "and we are very pleased that he has accepted the Chairmanship. . . . He has played an important role in helping to build and steer the company. His broad experience in leadership positions in both industry and government will serve us well as Gilead continues to build its commercial presence."

Rumsfeld served as Gilead's Chairman of the Board until January 22, 2001. Upon his departure, John C. Martin, Ph.D., Gilead's President and CEO, said "Don Rumsfeld's insight and contributions over the last twelve years have been invaluable as Gilead has evolved from a promising biotech company into the worldwide biopharmaceutical corporation it is today."

G.D. Searle/Pfizer Inc.

"A December 28, 2000 CBS News report on Rumsfeld stated that he was not only serving as chairman of the board of directors of Gilead Sciences, but was also serving "as a member of the boards of directors of ABB (Asea Brown Boveri) Ltd., Tribune Company and RAND Corporation"; was "currently chairman of the Salomon Smith Barney International Advisory Board"; served as a member of the board of directors of Amylin Pharmaceuticals (1991–1996);

chairman and chief executive officer of General Instrument Corporation (October 1990 to August 1993); and "served as a senior advisor to William Blair & Co., an investment banking firm" (1985–1990)."

"As a director for Gulfstream Aerospace, his stock in the company reportedly was valued at $11 million when the company was acquired by defense contractor General Dynamics in 1999. But Rumsfeld scrupulously avoided any direct dealings with defense companies, either serving on boards or purchasing stock, a decision that helped to avoid the appearance of impropriety when he was asked to lead the Defense Department again."

Open secrets

This Authorization also failed to rescind future purchases of the drug Tamiflu or related products in anticipation of a human pandemic caused by the Asian Bird Flu virus. Since the potential of such a pandemic is low, and a natural extract of the Black Elderberry plant is fully effective in countering the virus, this would be a sensible policy.

In 2005, the Defense Supply Center created a contract with Gilead/Roche for $68 million to purchase 2.4 million capsules of Tamiflu in anticipation of its use to curb a potential pandemic among humans of the Avian Bird Flu virus A (H5N1). In addition, an apparently separate contract for $58 million was made with Roche Laboratories in New Jersey for all four branches for Oseltamivir Phosphate Capsules (Tamiflu) to the Defense Supply Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

There were plans reported in Fortune to expand to hundreds of billions of dollars in purchases.

The flu strain, which is killing large numbers of birds across species, is slightly zoonetic, in other words it can potentially pass from birds to humans who handle them. However, virologists quoted in the New York Times reveal that many experts feel the possibility of the virus mutating into a form that will pass easily from human to human and create a pandemic is low, and the fear of hundreds of millions of deaths is exaggerated.

Millions of chickens have reportedly been infected in Asia, where many people live with the birds, and only 200 people have been infected. To date, there have been just over 100 deaths from the virus in the last five-year period and no indication it is spreading between humans. Not all infections are fatal, and no one has gotten the virus from another human, even during infection.

At least one medical expert at the National Center for Food Protection and Defense within the Department of Homeland Security, Dr. Michael Osterholm believes that antiviral drugs will only have a minimal effect during a pandemic. "What we don't know is if Tamiflu will work," he was quoted as saying by Fox News. Like other antiviral approaches to the immune system, they often spark mutations in viruses that create resistance to the cure. Nature reported last October that virus samples taken from a Vietnamese woman were resistant to Tamiflu following massive use of the drug in that region. The New England Journal of Medicine makes the same point, reporting that four out of eight human victims died

while taking Tamiflu. The Lancet notes the resistance of this type-A influenza virus to Tamiflu and researchers call it "alarming".

In addition to that, Tamiflu has known negative side effects listed by Roche, the manufacturer. Their consumer literature warns against use by pregnant women, those planning to get pregnant, or breastfeeding, as well as children less than one year of age. Those with kidney disease, heart disease, respiratory or any serious health condition are also told to get a professional opinion. There have been some anaphylactic responses as well. Studies by the European Medicines Evaluation Agency suggest symptoms can include hallucinations and delusions, and may have caused abnormal behavior and suicide leaps by two Vietnamese teens that took the drug.

There are simple and inexpensive natural products that have proven effective in clinical trials and in use in killing the H5N1 virus at a 99% level. No-Germs is a British over the counter hand spray that disinfects and easily stops the spread of the virus. Skinvisible is patenting a clorhexadine hand sanitizer that is similarly deadly to the virus. Another natural product that has been proven for years to work against a wide range of influenza strains is an extract of the black elderberry plant known as Sambucol. In clinical tests reported in Israel and England, it promises to be effective at destroying H5N1 in cell cultures.

Finally, the purchase and stockpiling of Tamiflu, which is ineffective and may have already mutated a resistant strain of the virus, creates profit and high stock dividends. Gilead Science, a company whose board includes Governor Pete Wilson, former Secretary of State George Schultz and until his appointment as Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, who is still a blind investor benefiting from the windfall to Gilead stocks.

I proposed an amendment, which did not pass, to the Committee calling for a sense of Congress that no further funds should be appropriated by the Department of Defense for the purchase or stockpiling of Tamiflu or any related product.

GAO Study on privatization of security

I introduced an amendment to the Committee that also failed to create provisions for a study relating to military contracting by private or corporate security forces or private armies, in order to insure Congressional and legal oversight, legal restrictions and restraints, limits to use of force, proper rules of engagement, assessment of competitive costs, violations of Posse Comitatus, limits on domestic use of such forces, and legal jurisdiction under UCMJ and accountability.

Huge corporations like Halliburton and their subsidiary Kellogg, Brown & Root, Bechtel and DynCorp, MPRI, and private firms like Blackwater and SAIC, have been making headlines since 9/11 by contracting at high cost, low transparency and limited accountability for security and other functions more traditionally carried out by military and police forces both in combat zones and here at home. Often the contracts are no-bid affairs due to "emergencies" and cost overruns, overcharges or loss of excessive unaccounted amounts of funding are acknowledged, but lead to no punishment

or breach of contract. In fact, there is evidence of profitable kickbacks and a pattern of continuing lucrative future contracts.

These firms have provided help for sale in response to conflicts and natural disasters, including building and preparing military base areas in advance of troops, putting out oil fires, creating infrastructure and carrying out security functions during combat in Afghanistan, Kosovo, the Balkans, Liberia, Colombia, the Philippines, and now New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana. This trend has included handing over the rebuilding of Iraq and other areas to these firms as well as meals, cleaning, maintenance, repair and other functions for the troops. Have they become too essential to criticize?

In addition, their employees often operate from a different set of expectations, rules and norms of behavior than are adhered to by the people in uniform trained to work with certain restrictions and under Constitutional and international restraints. These differences range from an unwillingness to go into harms way, as well as endangerment of our troops or lack of adequate support. Lacking clear chains of command and rules of engagement, these firms have participated in activities that violate laws, codes of conduct and limits on behavior. At the very least they have created or supported actions that damage the environment and the social order in other countries and affect their human rights.

My failed amendment required a study, completed in 180 days by the Comptroller General's office of the results and consequences, the costs and contradictions of privatization in the area of security so far. It required an assessment of financial transparency, competitive bidding, discrimination in contracts or hiring, adequate training and background checks of employees, and a comparison to the recruiting, hiring and training process of those who worked in proximity to them.

It sought to determine if clear lines of authority and command under the Department of Defense for all the employees involved were set out and whether employees were adequately trained in the use of force, lethal weapons and rules of engagement that apply to regular forces. It would have explored whether or not these contractors followed the Constitution, the Geneva Accords and human rights principles established by the United Nations.

My changes would also have determined if these contracting entities have been held accountable for any violations, paid any fines or if employees have suffered any reduction in pay, reassignment or termination of employment or faced legal prosecutions of any kind. It would also have examined comparable costs for the same functions performed by our own armed forces and police, excessive gaps in pay or benefits, the long-term health risks of such work, and compare the training, qualification and performance of government and private agencies and employees.

It would have established a rule that in future contract bidding no contractor who is found to have violated the rules of any federal contract will be allowed to be granted additional contracts for a period of 5 years.

This would have gone a long way to making these huge corporations accountable and responsible to the people who pay to hire them, set standards and rules for their behavior, set up clear

chains of command, and require transparency, reporting and consequences to their violations or actions.

Nigeria

This Authorization also failed to address limits on U.S. intervention abroad on behalf of U.S. corporate investments and infrastructure relating to their control of key resources, excessive profits and environmental damage. Nigeria has been a prime example of these abuses by the oil corporations, and they supported a brutal government repression against local people who organized around those issues for change and accountability.

Armed conflict in the Niger Delta has reportedly stalled plans that U.S. military officials have to deploy American Marines to the region, and Pentagon sources confirmed that officials are reviewing an agreement with Nigeria that would have U.S. Marines protect oil facilities in Nigeria because of the growing battle between Nigerian armed forces and insurgents.

Current deployments abroad, reduced enlistment and retention, and depleting equipment and resources reportedly tax U.S. military forces already, and the sovereignty of both countries should be respected by opposing the introduction of any U.S. troops or armed forces into Nigeria.

Homeland Security Wire revealed recently that an Israeli firm, Aeronautics, is being contracted by the government or the corporations to guard oil company infrastructure.

This Authorization should have indicated that Congress opposes current plans to introduce U.S. Marines or other forces into Nigeria to protect oil reserves, or for other purposes.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The United States currently has over 5,500 deployed nuclear weapons and 4,200 more in storage, according to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Each of those weapons is capable of killing over a million people. Fifteen years after the end of the Cold War, the Bush administration is proposing to build yet another generation of new nuclear weapons, the Reliable Replacement Warhead, or RRW.

The RRW will require the construction of a new nuclear bomb plant, called the Consolidated Plutonium Center. That new bomb plant would produce 125 to 200 plutonium "pits" a year for new nuclear warheads. One of the sites being considered for this new, multi-billion dollar bomb plant is the Savannah River Site on the South Carolina-Georgia border, not far from my Congressional district. Instead of building new nuclear weapons, we should be dismantling these Cold War relics. As the chairman of the House Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee, Rep. David Hobson (R–Ohio), recently said in the Washington Post, "There is not much dismantlement going on . . . The Defense Department never wants to get rid of anything." We are in the ridiculous situation of paying to maintain one nuclear weapon system, the W84 warhead that was built for the Air Force ground-based cruise missile, even though there is no longer a missile on which it can be delivered.

The Energy Department authorization for nuclear weapons work is over $6.4 billion for FY 2007. That spending level is 1.5 times

that spent on nuclear weapons during the Cold War, even adjusted for inflation. At that time, the U.S. was building thousands of nuclear weapons a year.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Instead of spending billions of dollars on Cold War nuclear systems, we should be addressing current, real world threats. During the first presidential debate in 2004, President Bush stated: ". . . the biggest threat facing this country is weapons of mass destruction in the hands of a terrorist network." Yet we are seriously under-funding our nuclear nonproliferation programs. Hundreds of tons on nuclear weapons materials are stored at inadequately security facilities in Russia and perhaps 20 other countries. A small amount of nuclear weapons material could be fashioned into crude nuclear weapons that would destroy downtown New York or Atlanta, killing hundreds of thousands of people and costing billions of dollars. A nuclear detonation in any U.S. city would cause devastation that would make the 9/11 attack and the Katrina hurricane pale in comparison.

We should be aggressively funding those nonproliferation programs that secure and destroy nuclear weapons and materials. One such program is the Global Threat Reduction Initiative. The Bush administration requested $107 million and the House Armed Services Committee did increase that amount by another $50 million. However, we should be funding that program at least at $500 million a year. That would improve our real security.

Closing

Congressman John Murtha said that before we go to war, "there should be a threat to national security, we should use overwhelming force, and we should have an exit strategy. All three of these principles were violated in the case of Iraq. I was unable to support our committee's report back to the Floor of the House, for many of the reasons listed above, and expect to oppose this bill on the Floor as well. The reasons for my opposition to this bill are too numerous to list here in the short time allowed for the filing of the dissent. They would include the massive social program cuts in areas such as health and education to pay for an unnecessary war and to pad some of this administration's top officials and friends. It also would include environmental clean-up at the nuclear weapons complex, the unattended toxic dumps scattered on bases across the nation, the military stance on abortion, gay and lesbian rights and discrimination, war powers, using bases to house Katrina survivors, no more permanent bases in Iraq, alternate fuel and on and on.

And until this Congress has demonstrated that we are ready to exhibit leadership for global peace, I will continue to vote against the so-called National Defense Authorization Act and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

CYNTHIA MCKINNEY.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY OF GEORGIA

Add at the end of title X the following new section:

1 **SEC. 10___. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON MILI-**
2 **TARY CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.**

3 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
4 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comp-
5 troller General shall submit to Congress a report con-
6 cerning the frequency and consequences of members of the
7 Armed Forces claiming status as a military conscientious
8 objector between January 1, 1989, and December 31,
9 2006.

10 (b) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report shall specifi-
11 cally address the following:

12 (1) The number of all applications for status as
13 a military conscientious objector, even if the applica-
14 tion was not acted on or other discharge given, bro-
15 ken down by military branch, including the Coast
16 Guard, and regular and reserve components.

17 (2) Number of discharges or reassignments
18 given.

1 (3) The process used to consider applications,
2 including average time frame and any reassignment
3 to non-combatant duties while claim pending.
4 (4) Reasons for approval or disapproval of ap-
5 plications.
6 (5) Any difference in benefits upon discharge as
7 a military conscientious objector compared to other
8 discharges.
9 (6) The effect of stop loss provisions in First
10 Gulf War and currently, cancellation of orders to
11 combat or rear attachment duty while claim pend-
12 ing.
13 (7) Pre-war statistical comparisons.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY OF GEORGIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title X the following new section:

1 **SEC. 1026. PROHIBITION ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**
2 **SUPPORT FOR PLAN COLOMBIA.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
4 ings:

5 (1) Plan Colombia has not been effective in any
6 of its goals, and has endangered people in the re-
7 gion.

8 (2) Human rights violations continue unabated
9 in Colombia, with violators acting with almost com-
10 plete impunity.

11 (3) The Department of State cannot certify to
12 Western Hemisphere Affairs that the Colombian
13 military is doing anything to punish members of the
14 Colombian military who are violating human rights.

15 (4) There is a military-paramilitary collabora-
16 tion involved in continuing human rights abuses, es-
17 pecially in northwest of Colombia in the Afro-Latino
18 areas, and in protecting those persons who commit
19 human rights abuses.

(5) In February 2005, there was a massacre of civilians in San Jose de Apartado and witnesses blame the military.

(6) The United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees noted an increase in complaints of human rights abuses in 2005, including complaints of military and paramilitary killing civilians and dressing them in rebel uniforms.

(7) The human rights conditions in Colombia overall have not improved.

(8) Increased security in Bogata comes from programs instituted by the mayor of Bogata or from hired security forces, not from Plan Colombia.

(9) Plan Colombia has not made a dent in the ongoing drug sales from Colombia, and there remains as much coca in Colombia as before Plan Colombia began, perhaps more, reaching the highest amounts recorded in the Andes since 2001.

(10) No Colombian organization of the right or left has ever terrorized anyone from or in the United States, and it is clear that the War on Terrorism does not focus its efforts in Latin America or see it as a threat.

(11) American contracting companies, including Dyncorps, has been spraying with large amounts of

1 toxic pesticides to defoliate cocoa crops, without ade-
2 quate protections for the environment or the health
3 of other plants, animals, human beings, or the soil
4 and water.

5 (b) PROHIBITION.—In light of these findings, the
6 Secretary of Defense may not obligate or expend any
7 funds to support Plan Colombia.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following new section:

1 **SEC. 5xx. MILITARY RECRUITING.**

2 (a) INDEPENDENT WITNESS TO ENLISTMENT CON-
3 TRACT.—Section 505(a) of title 10, United States Code,
4 is amended—

5 (1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)"; and

6 (2) by adding at the end the following new
7 paragraph:

8 "(2) The Secretary concerned may not accept an
9 original enlistment of a person in the Regular Army, Reg-
10 ular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps,
11 or in a reserve component thereof, or in the Coast Guard
12 Reserve, unless the enlistment contract signed by the per-
13 son is witnessed in writing by a person, other than a per-
14 son who is a member of the armed forces, who is des-
15 ignated by the person entering into the enlistment con-
16 tract. Any such person who is a witness to an enlistment
17 contract may not be accepted for enlistment as a member
18 of the armed forces within 90 days of the witnessing of
19 that document.".

1 (b) RIGHT TO CONTRACT REVOCATION IN CASES OF
2 SUBSTANTIATED RECRUITMENT IMPROPRIETY.—
3 (1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 59 of such title is
4 amended by inserting after section 1173 the fol-
5 lowing new section:

6 **"§ 1173a. Enlisted members: contract revocation**
7 **based upon substantiated recruitment**
8 **impropriety**

9 "(a) RIGHT TO CONTRACT REVOCATION.—Upon
10 written application to the Secretary concerned by an en-
11 listed member of an armed force serving an original enlist-
12 ment, made within 180 days after the date of the mem-
13 ber's entry on active duty under that original enlistment,
14 the member shall be released from the member's enlist-
15 ment contract and discharged for the member's own con-
16 venience, with the pay and form of discharge certificate
17 to which the member's service entitles the member, if the
18 member's application makes a prima facie case that there
19 was recruitment impropriety in the case of that member
20 and the Secretary concerned determines that there is in-
21 sufficient evidence in rebuttal of the prima facie case. The
22 statement of the recruiter alone shall not constitute suffi-
23 cient rebuttal.

24 "(b) PRIMA FACIE CASE OF RECRUITMENT IMPRO-
25 PRIETY.—For purposes of subsection (a), a prima facie

1 case of recruitment impropriety is made in any of the fol-
2 lowing cases:
3 "(1) The member's enlistment contract was not
4 witnessed by a person as required under section
5 505(a)(2) of this title.
6 "(2) An original copy of the member's enlist-
7 ment contract cannot be produced by the military
8 records office or the original copy is missing any
9 pages.
10 "(3) The member alleges with specificity re-
11 cruiter misconduct or recruitment improprieties, in-
12 cluding any of the following:
13 "(A) Coercion, threats, or intimidation for
14 the purpose of inducing a member of the De-
15 layed Entry Program to report to active duty,
16 or a recruitment prospect to enlist, or to dis-
17 suade or obstruct an enlistee from seeking a
18 separation from the Delayed Entry Program.
19 "(B) Misrepresentation as to military enti-
20 tlements and benefits, including the availability
21 of educational money or bonuses.
22 "(C) Misrepresentation as to military proc-
23 essing, assignments, and training, including the
24 likelihood of an assignment exposing an enlistee
25 to combat.

1 "(D) Interfering with the civilian criminal
2 justice process—
3 "(i) by accepting for enlistment a re-
4 cruitment prospect who has unpaid fines or
5 pending charges, is under court order for
6 confinement in a criminal justice facility,
7 or is on probation, on parole, or subject to
8 a similar status; or
9 "(ii) by interceding in a criminal jus-
10 tice proceeding, paying a fine of, appearing
11 in court on behalf of, or testifying for a re-
12 cruitment prospect.
13 "(E) Recommendation to falsify or omit
14 disqualifying conditions on the enlistment appli-
15 cation or contract, or the use of an imposter or
16 'ringer' to take a physical examination or any
17 written examination required as part of the en-
18 listment process in the place of the applicant
19 for enlistment.
20 "(F) Falsifying, concealing, omitting, or
21 otherwise failing to disclose the existence of a
22 disqualifying condition, whether related to med-
23 ical condition, criminal history or past or cur-
24 rent use of controlled substances, or using

1 forged documents to meet any qualification of
2 enlistment.
3 "(G) Recommending, encouraging, or ma-
4 terially assisting a transfer of custody of the
5 prospective enlistee's minor children for the
6 purpose of meeting enlistment eligibility, or in-
7 forming the enlistee that the enlistee may apply
8 for or be permitted to regain custody of the en-
9 listee's children during the member's first en-
10 listment or term of service.
11 "(c) PROCEDURE.—(1) As soon as practically pos-
12 sible after a member revokes an enlistment under sub-
13 section (a), the Secretary concerned shall issue an order
14 releasing such member from the custody and control of
15 the armed forces. Such release shall not constitute a dis-
16 charge. Any such order shall provide for the transpor-
17 tation at the Department's expense of the member to the
18 member's home of record or point of enlistment, as the
19 member elects.
20 "(2) A member who revokes an enlistment contract
21 under subsection (a) shall be entitled to a release order
22 under paragraph (1) so long as the member revokes the
23 enlistment contract during the first 180 days of the mem-
24 ber's continuous active service, regardless of the date on
25 which the Secretary concerned issues the release order.

"(3) If the Secretary concerned fails to issue a release order under paragraph (1) within seven days of the date on which the member revokes the member's enlistment under subsection (a), such member shall be entitled, upon written request, to termination leave beginning on the seventh day after the date on which the member revokes the enlistment under subsection (a).

"(4) A member who has revoked the member's enlistment under subsection (a) and requested termination leave under paragraph (3) shall not be subject to any adverse action, including prosecution, based on absence without leave, unauthorized leave, or desertion, that began on the date on which the member requested that termination leave.

"(d) NOTICE.—Notice of the provisions of this section, including the right conferred by subsection (a) to revoke an enlistment contract, shall be given to all enlistees or potential enlistees—

"(1) in any form for application to enlist or reenlist; and

"(2) in any contract for enlistment or reenlistment.".

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1173 the following new item:

"1173a. Enlisted members: contract revocation based upon substantiated recruitment impropriety".

1 (c) ANNUAL REPORT ON RECRUITMENT IMPROPRI-
2 ETIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the Sec-
3 retary's annual report to Congress under section 113(c)
4 of title 10, United States Code, statistics on the number
5 and types of cases of recruitment improprieties, as well
6 as the rate of disciplinary and prosecutorial actions taken
7 with respect to each such case and final disposition on
8 each substantiated and unsubstantiated case. For pur-
9 poses of this subsection, the term "recruitment impropri-
10 eties" includes any of the following:

11 (1) Acts or omissions in violation of law or reg-
12 ulation with the intent to enlist a person not quali-
13 fied for enlistment or whom the recruiter believes is
14 unqualified for enlistment.

15 (2) Acts or omissions in violation of law or reg-
16 ulation with the intent to grant a person a specific
17 option, MOSC, educational benefit, bonus, or other
18 enlistment benefit for (A) which an applicant is in-
19 eligible, or (B) whom the recruiter does not believe
20 is eligible.

21 (3) Grossly negligent acts or omissions in viola-
22 tion of law, regulation, or policy resulting in a fraud-
23 ulent, erroneous, or defective enlistment or reporting
24 to active duty or transfer of an unqualified person.

1 (4) Absent evidence of an innocent purpose, in-
2 tentional acts or omissions that would constitute
3 grounds for a member of the service to exercise the
4 entitlement to enlistment contract revocation from
5 the service under section 1173a of title 10, United
6 States Code, as added by subsection (b).

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY OF GEORGIA

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

1 **SEC. ___. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON CON-**
2 **TRACTOR PERFORMANCE OF SECURITY-**
3 **GUARD FUNCTIONS.**

4 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
5 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comp-
6 troller General shall submit to the Committee on Armed
7 Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Serv-
8 ices of the House of Representatives a report on con-
9 tractor performance of security guard functions under sec-
10 tion 332 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authoriza-
11 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314) dur-
12 ing the period for which such section has been in effect.

13 (b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required
14 under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

15 (1) An assessment of whether the security-
16 guard functions performed under a contract under
17 that section were performed under clear, legal, and
18 transparent constitutional and operational restric-
19 tion, supervision, and oversight by the Secretary of

1 Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments,
2 and Congress.
3 (2) An assessment of whether oversight of all
4 contracted activity and function has included direct
5 observation and experience, transparency, and
6 monthly financial and activity reports by the Depart-
7 ment of Defense to Congress or other federal over-
8 sight agencies.
9 (3) An assessment of whether contracts entered
10 into under that section were awarded using competi-
11 tive procedures.
12 (4) An assessment of whether each contract en-
13 tered into under that section ensured that the proc-
14 ess of hiring personnel to perform security-guard
15 functions—
16 (A) was awarded using competitive proce-
17 dures and affirmative action hiring for local in-
18 dividuals and individuals displaced by reason of
19 emergencies;
20 (B) did not discriminate in hiring on the
21 basis of gender, race, religion, or ethnicity; and
22 (C) provided for the availability of ade-
23 quate background information on all employees
24 hired under the contract to assess any security
25 risk presented by any such employee.

(5) An assessment of whether the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments ensured that awarding such contracts using competitive procedures did not disadvantage contractors owned or operated primarily by minorities or women.

(6) An assessment of whether all contracts entered into under that section ensured that recruiting and training standards for contractors performing security-guard functions at an installation or facility were comparable to the recruiting and training standards for the personnel of the Department of Defense and members of the armed forces who perform security-guard functions at that military installation or facilities.

(7) An assessment of whether activities and actions by contractors performing security-guard functions under a contract entered into under that section were limited by the legal restrictions and restraints that comparably apply to both police and military forces in the United States and abroad.

(8) A description of any action by a contractor performing security-guard functions under that section that—

(A) resulted in a negative perception or reaction from the residents of a country or State to which the contractor was assigned; or

(B) unduly or negligently endangered members of the armed forces or members of allied or foreign military forces assigned to the base or unit where the contractor performed security-guard functions.

(9) A description of the lines of authority and command within the Department of Defense to carry out security-guard functions and an assessment of whether such a description was established and followed as part of all contracts entered into under that section.

(10) An assessment of whether all such contracts established, distributed, and provided adequate training on rules governing the use of force, use of lethal weapons, and rules of engagement, that are the same as the rules established, distributed, and provided to members of the armed forces performing security-guard functions.

(11) An assessment of whether all such contracts restricted any actions by contractors performing security-guard functions not compatible with international laws of war and conduct, the Con-

1 stitution, the Geneva Accords, and human rights
2 principles established by the United Nations.
3 (12) An assessment of whether all such con-
4 tracts provided for a procedure to bring complaints
5 and hold contractors performing security-guard
6 functions responsible for any violations, including
7 fines, reduction in pay, reassignment or termination
8 of employment or prosecution by United States or
9 international courts, depending on the circumstances
10 and nature of the violation.
11 (13) An assessment of whether all such con-
12 tracts were required to compare the costs of using
13 contractors to perform security-guard functions to
14 the costs of using of members of the armed forces
15 to perform such functions, including bonus combat
16 pay, and a justification of any excessive gap in pay
17 differentials between a contractor and a member of
18 the armed forces performing a similar function.
19 (14) An assessment of whether all contracts
20 performed in the United States compared—
21 (A) the costs of performing the same func-
22 tion using local individuals or individuals dis-
23 placed by reason of a natural disaster; and
24 (B) the immediate and long term risks in-
25 volved to the environment and human health

1 from the toxicity levels of the environment as
2 well as those caused by the use of weapons or
3 human activity.
4 (15) For any such contracts that replaced the
5 performance of security-guard functions by civilian
6 police with performance of such functions by a con-
7 tractor, an evaluation of the cost of each type of per-
8 formance in terms of comparable training, length
9 and type of service.
10 (16) An assessment of whether all contracts re-
11 affirmed and applied the principle of Posse Com-
12 itatus, which maintains a clear dividing line between
13 the training, function, use of lethal force and rules
14 of engagement of those performing civilian police or
15 military security functions in the United States or
16 abroad.
17 (17) Whether or not the Comptroller General
18 recommends—
19 (A) that a contract entered into under
20 such section should be terminated—
21 (i) upon a finding of a violation in fi-
22 nancial reporting or abuse, a violation of
23 international law or the rules of engage-
24 ment, or other misconduct by the con-

1 tractor related to any Federal contract en-
2 tered into by the contractor; or
3 (ii) upon a finding of repeated viola-
4 tions of any international or Constitutional
5 legal restrictions or repeated endangerment
6 of regular forces or police by the con-
7 tractor; or
8 (B) that future contract bidding should not
9 be allowed for a period of 5 years by any cor-
10 poration or contractor who is found to have vio-
11 late a rule applicable to such a contract.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY OF GEORGIA

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

1 **SEC. _____ SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE USE OF TAMIFLU**
2 **TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF ASIAN BIRD**
3 **FLU.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

5 (1) The Asian Bird Flu virus has been shown
6 to be zoonetic to some degree, causing a small num-
7 ber of human fatalities and illness from direct con-
8 tact with infected birds and fowl but has shown no
9 sign of human to human transmission to date.

10 (2) Recent scientific tests conducted in Israel
11 and England have proven the efficacy of Sambucol,
12 a natural extract of Black Elderberry plants in kill-
13 ing at least 99 percent of the Asian Bird Flu virus
14 in the blood of birds, pigs, and humans.

15 (3) Other simple dietary and hygiene methods
16 can prevent the passage of the virus from birds to
17 humans.

1 (4) The best scientific research and observation
2 shows that the threat of a human pandemic from
3 the Asian Bird Flu virus is exaggerated.
4 (5) Recent use of the drug Tamiflu in South-
5 east Asia and elsewhere has shown it to be ineffec-
6 tive against the virus and to have severe side-effects,
7 including hallucinations and some fatalities.
8 (6) The Defense Supply Center of the Depart-
9 ment of Defense in Philadelphia and other Federal
10 agencies have been stockpiling Tamiflu.
11 (7) The profits from that stockpiling for mil-
12 lions of people here and abroad have accrued to
13 Roche Laboratories and Gilead Science, a company
14 that financially benefits Secretary of Defense Donald
15 Rumsfeld.
16 (8) Natural methods that are simpler than
17 Tamiflu are effective in preventing the effects and
18 spread of Asian Bird Flu to human and other bird
19 and animal populations.
20 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
21 gress that no funds should be appropriated to the Depart-
22 ment of Defense for the purchase or stockpiling of Tamiflu
23 or any related product.

H.CON.RES.274

Whereas section 1385 of title 18 (commonly known as the `Posse Comitatus Act') prohibits the use of the Armed Forces as a posse comitatus to execute the laws except in cases and under... (Introduced in House)

HCON 274 IH

109th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. CON. RES. 274

Reaffirming the continued importance and applicability of the Posse Comitatus Act.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 25, 2005

Ms. MCKINNEY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the continued importance and applicability of the Posse Comitatus Act.

Whereas section 1385 of title 18 (commonly known as the `Posse Comitatus Act') prohibits the use of the Armed Forces as a posse comitatus to execute the laws except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress;

Whereas enacted in 1878, the Posse Comitatus Act was expressly intended to prevent United States Marshals, on their own initiative, from calling on the Army for assistance in enforcing Federal law;

Whereas the Posse Comitatus Act has served the Nation well in limiting the use of the Armed Forces to enforce the law;

Whereas nevertheless, by its express terms, the Posse Comitatus Act is not a complete barrier to the use of the Armed Forces for a range of domestic purposes, including law enforcement functions, when the use of the Armed Forces is authorized by Act of Congress or the President determines that the use of the Armed Forces is required to fulfill the President's obligations under the Constitution to respond promptly in time of

war, insurrection, or other serious emergency; and

Whereas existing laws, including chapter 15 of title 10 (commonly known as the `Insurrection Act'), and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), grant the President broad powers that may be invoked in the event of domestic emergencies, including an attack against the Nation using weapons of mass destruction, and these laws specifically authorize the President to use the Armed Forces to help restore public order: Now, therefore, be it

> *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That Congress reaffirms the continued importance of section 1385 of title 18, and it is the sense of Congress that nothing in this chapter should be construed to alter the applicability of such section to any use of the Armed Forces as a posse comitatus to execute the laws.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY OF GEORGIA

at the appropriate place in title V of the bill, insert the following new section:

1 **SEC. 5___. AMENDING OFFENSE OF SODOMY UNDER THE**
2 **UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.**
3 (a) FORCIBLE SODOMY AND SODOMY OF A CHILD.—
4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 925 of title 10,
5 United States Code (article 125 of the Uniform
6 Code of Military Justice), is amended to read as fol-
7 lows:
8 **"§ 925. Art. 125. Forcible sodomy and sodomy of a**
9 **child**
10 "(a) Any person subject to this chapter who engages
11 in unnatural carnal copulation by force with another per-
12 son is guilty of forcible sodomy. Any person found guilty
13 of forcible sodomy shall be punished as a court-martial
14 may direct.
15 "(b) Any person subject to this chapter who, under
16 circumstances not amounting to forcible sodomy, commits
17 an act of unnatural carnal copulation with a person—
18 "(1) who is not his or her spouse; and

1 "(2) who has not attained the age of sixteen
2 years; is guilty of sodomy and shall be punished as
3 a court-martial may direct.
4 "(c) Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to com-
5 plete either of these offenses.".
6 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
7 tions at the beginning of subchapter X of chapter 47
8 of such title is amended by striking the item relating
9 to section 925 and inserting the following new item:
"925. Art. 125. Forcible sodomy and sodomy of a child.".
10 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
11 this section shall take effect 12 months after the date of
12 the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to of-
13 fenses committed after such effective date.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new title:

1 TITLE XIV—SEXUAL 2 HARRASSMENT IN THE MILI- 3 TARY

Subtitle A—Protection of Persons Reporting Sexual Assault or Domestic Violence

Sec. 1401. Victim service organization privilege and health care professional privilege in cases arising under Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Subtitle B—Victim's Rights and Restitution

Sec. 1411. Military law enforcement and victims' rights.
Sec. 1412. Availability of incident reports.
Sec. 1413. Victim advocates and victims' rights.
Sec. 1414. Restitution.
Sec. 1415. Records of military justice actions.

4 Subtitle A—Protection of Persons 5 Reporting Sexual Assault or Do- 6 mestic Violence

7 SEC. 1401. VICTIM SERVICE ORGANIZATION PRIVILEGE 8 AND HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL PRIVI- 9 LEGE IN CASES ARISING UNDER UNIFORM 10 CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

11 (a) PRIVILEGES ESTABLISHED.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter XI of chapter 47
2 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code
3 of Military Justice), is amended by adding at the
4 end the following new section:

5 "§941. Art. 141. Privilege for communication with
6 victim service organization or health
7 care professional

8 "(a) GENERAL RULE OF PRIVILEGE.—A client has
9 a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other
10 person from disclosing, a confidential communication
11 made between the client and a victim service organization
12 or any representative of the organization, or between the
13 client and a health care professional or any representative
14 of the professional, in a case arising under this chapter,
15 if such communication was made for the purpose of secur-
16 ing advice, counseling, treatment, or assistance concerning
17 the client's mental, physical, or emotional condition caused
18 by domestic violence, family violence, dating violence,
19 stalking, or sexual assault.

20 "(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

21 "(1) The term 'client' means a person who
22 consults with or is examined or interviewed by a vic-
23 tim service organization or any representative of the
24 organization, or by a health care professional or any
25 representative of the professional.

1 "(2) The term 'victim service organization'
2 means an organization (whether public or private)
3 that provides advice, counseling, or assistance to vic-
4 tims of domestic violence, family violence, dating vio-
5 lence, stalking, or sexual assault, or to the families
6 of such victims.
7 "(3) The term 'representative', with respect to
8 an organization or professional, means a person di-
9 rected by or assigned to assist that organization or
10 professional, respectively, in providing advice, coun-
11 seling, treatment, or assistance.
12 "(4) The term 'confidential communication'
13 means a communication not intended to be disclosed
14 to third persons other than—
15 "(A) those to whom disclosure is in fur-
16 therance of providing advice, counseling, treat-
17 ment, or assistance to the client; and
18 "(B) those reasonably necessary for dis-
19 closing under subparagraph (A).
20 "(c) EMERGENCY SHELTER PROTECTION.—A client
21 or representative of a client may not be compelled to pro-
22 vide testimony in a civil, criminal, legislative, disciplinary,
23 or administrative proceeding that would identify—
24 "(1) the name, address, location, or telephone
25 number of a safe house, abuse shelter, or other facil-

1 ity that provided temporary emergency shelter to the
2 victim of the offense or transaction that is the sub-
3 ject of the proceeding; or
4 "(2) the name, address, or telephone number of
5 a victim representative.
6 "(d) WHO MAY CLAIM THE PRIVILEGE.—The privi-
7 lege under subsection (a) or (c) may be claimed by the
8 client or the guardian or conservator of the client. A per-
9 son who may claim the privilege may authorize trial coun-
10 sel or defense counsel to claim the privilege on his or her
11 behalf. The victim service organization, health care profes-
12 sional, or representative who received the communication
13 may claim the privilege on behalf of the client. The author-
14 ity of such an organization, professional, representative,
15 guardian, or conservator to so assert the privilege is pre-
16 sumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
17 "(e) EXCEPTIONS.—There is no privilege under this
18 section—
19 "(1) when the client is dead, except for the
20 privilege under subsection (c);
21 "(2) to the extent the communication reports
22 child abuse;
23 "(3) when a victim service organization, health
24 care professional, or representative believes that a
25 mental or emotional condition of the client makes

1 the client a danger to any person, including the cli-
2 ent; or
3 "(4) if the communication clearly contemplated
4 the future commission of a fraud or crime or if the
5 services of the victim service organization or health
6 care professional are sought or obtained to enable or
7 aid anyone to commit or plan to commit what the
8 client knew or reasonably should have known to be
9 a crime or fraud.".
10 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
11 tions at the beginning of such subchapter is amend-
12 ed by adding at the end the following new item:

"941. 141. Privilege for communication with victim service organization or health care professional.".

13 (b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 941 of title 10, United
14 States Code (article 141 of the Uniform Code of Military
15 Justice), as added by subsection (a), applies to commu-
16 nications made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

17 Subtitle B—Victim's Rights and
18 Restitution

19 SEC. 1411. MILITARY LAW ENFORCEMENT AND VICTIMS'
20 RIGHTS.

21 (a) VICTIMS RIGHTS.—After an allegation of a do-
22 mestic violence, sexual assault, family violence, or stalking
23 offense that is reported to, or investigated by military law

1 enforcement agency, the victim (or alleged victim) shall
2 have the following rights:
3 (1) Victims' rights set out under section 502(b)
4 of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990
5 (42 U.S.C. 10606(b)).
6 (2) The right to be informed of the availability
7 of crisis intervention services and resources and
8 medical services and, when applicable, that medical
9 services arising out of the need to secure evidence
10 may be reimbursed.
11 (3) The right to be informed of legal procedures
12 and resources available for the protection of the vic-
13 tim, including military no contact orders and protec-
14 tion orders, the provisions of section 1561a of title
15 10, United States Code, and the full faith and credit
16 provisions of the Violence Against Women Act as de-
17 fined by section 2265 of title 18, United States
18 Code.
19 (4) The right to be informed of names and tele-
20 phone numbers of public and private assistance pro-
21 grams, including victim compensation programs,
22 transitional compensation programs, and programs
23 that provide counseling, treatment, shelter, and sup-
24 port services.

(5) The right to be informed of the military law enforcement agency report number for the case, if available, other identifying information, and the following statement: "If within 30 days you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call (the military law enforcement agency's telephone number) for information on the status of your case.".

(6) The right to be notified by military law enforcement authorities of the arrest of the suspect, if the suspect is arrested, regardless of whether the suspect is an adult or a juvenile.

(7) The right to be to informed, in a case in which the suspect is an adult and has been arrested, of the suspect's release, of the scheduled time, place, and date for initial court appearances of the suspect, and of the victim's right to be heard.

(b) NOTICE OF RIGHTS TO BE PROVIDED.—As soon after an allegation of a domestic violence, sexual assault, family violence, or stalking offense as possible without interfering with an investigation or arrest, a representative of the military law enforcement agency that has responsibility for investigating the offense shall provide the victim with a multicopy form that includes the following:

1 (1) A form for the victim to request or waive
2 applicable rights to information to which the victim
3 is entitled, on request, under this section.
4 (2) A means for the victim to designate a lawful
5 representative selected by the victim.
6 (3) Notice to the victim of the following:
7 (A) Victims' rights under section 502(b) of
8 the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990
9 (42 U.S.C. 10606(b)).
10 (B) The availability of crisis intervention
11 services and resources and medical services and,
12 when applicable, that medical services arising
13 out of the need to secure evidence may be reim-
14 bursed.
15 (C) The legal procedures and resources
16 available for the protection of the victim, in-
17 cluding military no contact orders and protec-
18 tion orders, the provisions of section 1561a of
19 title 10, United States Code, and the full faith
20 and credit provisions of the Violence Against
21 Women Act as defined by section 2265 of title
22 18, United States Code.
23 (D) The names and telephone numbers of
24 public and private assistance programs, includ-
25 ing victim compensation programs, transitional

compensation programs, and programs that provide counseling, treatment, shelter, and support services.

(E) The military law enforcement agency report number for the case, if available, other identifying information, and the following statement: "If within 30 days you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call (the military law enforcement agency's telephone number) for information on the status of your case.".

(F) Regardless of whether the suspect is an adult or a juvenile, a statement that the victim will be notified by military law enforcement authorities of the arrest of the suspect, if the suspect is arrested.

(G) If the suspect is an adult and has been arrested, a statement that the victim will be informed of the suspect's release, of the scheduled time, place, and date for initial court appearances of the suspect and of the victim's right to be heard, and that to exercise those rights, the victim may contact the custodial agency regarding the suspect's status or contact the command regarding any changes.

1 (c) EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL STATUS OF VICTIM.—
2 If at the time of contact with a military law enforcement
3 agency representative under subsection (a), a victim is
4 emotionally unable to request or to waive applicable rights,
5 the military law enforcement agency representative shall
6 so designate that on the multicopy form and any entity
7 that is subsequently involved in the case shall presume
8 that the victim invoked the applicable rights to which the
9 victim is entitled and, on request, the victim may later
10 waive those rights.

11 SEC. 1412. AVAILABILITY OF INCIDENT REPORTS.

12 (a) APPLICABILITY.—A military law enforcement
13 agency shall provide, without charge, to a victim of domes-
14 tic violence, sexual assault, family violence, or stalking (or
15 to the representative of such a victim, if the victim is de-
16 ceased) a copy of the incident report in the case, a copy
17 of the incident report summary (referred to as a "face
18 sheet"), or both, in accordance with subsection (b).

19 (b) TIME FOR AVAILABILITY.—

20 (1) SUMMARIES.—A copy of an incident report
21 summary shall be made available during regular
22 business hours to a victim or the victim's representa-
23 tive no later than 48 hours after being requested by
24 the victim or the victim's representative, unless the
25 military law enforcement agency informs the victim

1 or representative of the reasons why the summary is
2 not available, in which case the summary shall be
3 made available to the victim or representative no
4 later than five working days after the request is
5 made.

6 (2) INCIDENT REPORTS.—A copy of the inci-
7 dent report shall be made available during regular
8 business hours to a victim or the victim's representa-
9 tive no later than five working days after being re-
10 quested by a victim or representative, unless the
11 military law enforcement agency informs the victim
12 or representative of the reasons why the incident re-
13 port is not available, in which case the incident re-
14 port shall be made available to the victim or rep-
15 resentative no later than 10 working days after the
16 request is made.

17 (c) IDENTIFICATION.—An incident report and a sum-
18 mary of an incident report may be provided to any person
19 under this section only upon presentation of identification
20 satisfactory to the Secretary concerned.

21 (d) TIME DURATION.—This section applies to re-
22 quests for copies of incident reports and summaries of in-
23 cident reports made within five years from the date of
24 completion of the incident report.

25 (e) VICTIM'S REPRESENTATIVE DEFINED.—

1 (1) For purposes of this section, the term "vic-
2 tim's representative" means, with respect to a victim
3 who is deceased, the person who is listed first among
4 the following:
5 (A) The surviving spouse.
6 (B) A surviving child of the decedent who
7 has attained 18 years of age.
8 (C) A surviving parent of the decedent.
9 (D) A surviving adult relative.
10 (E) The public administrator appointed by
11 a probate court, if one has been appointed.
12 (2) A victim's representative does not include
13 any person who has been convicted of murder under
14 State or Federal law or any person identified in the
15 incident report as a suspect.
16 SEC. 1413. VICTIM ADVOCATES AND VICTIMS' RIGHTS.
17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Any victim making an allegation
18 of sexual assault, domestic violence, family violence, or
19 stalking may have a victim advocate present at any inter-
20 view of the victim conducted by any military law enforce-
21 ment official.
22 (b) SUPPORT DURING PROCEEDINGS.—In a military
23 justice proceeding, a victim advocate, upon the request of
24 the victim, shall be allowed to accompany the victim dur-
25 ing the proceedings. The victim advocate shall be allowed

1 to confer orally and in writing with the victim in a reason-
2 able manner.

3 SEC. 1414. RESTITUTION.

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 80 of title 10, United
5 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1561a
6 the following new section:

7 "§1561b. Restitution

8 "(a) RESTITUTION REQUIRED.—In addition to any
9 other civil, disciplinary, or criminal penalty authorized by
10 law, the convening authority in a court-martial shall order
11 restitution for any offense specified in section 920, 892(4),
12 or 1561a of this title.

13 "(b) SCOPE AND NATURE OF ORDER.—

14 "(1) DIRECTIONS.—An order of restitution
15 under this section shall direct the person convicted
16 to pay the victim the full amount of the victims'
17 losses, as determined by the convening authority
18 pursuant to paragraph (2).

19 "(2) ENFORCEMENT.—An order of restitution
20 under this section shall be issued and enforced in ac-
21 cordance with section 3664 of title 18 in the same
22 manner as an order under section 3663A of that
23 title.

24 "(c) MANDATORY ORDER.—

1 "(1) The issuance of a restitution order under
2 this section is mandatory.
3 "(2) The convening authority may not decline
4 to issue an order under this section because of—
5 "(A) the economic circumstances of the
6 person convicted; or
7 "(B) the fact that a victim has received, or
8 is entitled to receive, compensation for the vic-
9 tim's injuries from the proceeds of insurance,
10 transitional compensation, veterans benefits, or
11 any other source.
12 "(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
13 "(1) FULL AMOUNT OF THE VICTIM'S
14 LOSSES.—The term 'full amount of the victim's
15 losses' includes any costs incurred by the victim
16 for—
17 "(A) medical services relating to physical,
18 psychiatric, or psychological care;
19 "(B) physical and occupational therapy or
20 rehabilitation;
21 "(C) necessary transportation, temporary
22 housing, and child care expenses;
23 "(D) lost income;
24 "(E) attorney's fees, plus any costs in-
25 curred in obtaining a civil protective order; and

1 "(F) any other loss suffered by the victim
2 as a proximate result of the offense or offenses.
3 "(2) VICTIM.—The term 'victim' means a per-
4 son harmed as a result of a commission of a crime
5 under this title, including, in the case of a victim
6 who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapaci-
7 tated, or deceased, the legal guardian of the victim
8 or representative of the victim's estate, another fam-
9 ily member, or any other person appointed as suit-
10 able by a court, but in no event shall the accused be
11 named as such a representative or guardian.".
12 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
13 at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting
14 after the item relating to section 1561a the following new
15 item:

"1561b. Restitution.".

16 SEC. 1415. RECORDS OF MILITARY JUSTICE ACTIONS.

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter XI of chapter 47 of
18 title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military
19 Justice), is amended by adding at the end the following
20 new section (article):

21 "§940a. Art. 140a. Military justice information: trans-
22 mission to Director of Federal Bureau of
23 Investigation

24 "Whenever a member of the armed forces is dis-
25 charged or dismissed from the armed forces or is released

1 from active duty, the Secretary concerned shall transmit
2 to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a
3 copy of records of any disciplinary action against the
4 member involving sexual misconduct during the period of
5 the member's service in the armed forces that is taken
6 under this chapter, including any nonjudicial punishment
7 imposed under section 815 of this title (article 15).".

8 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
9 at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding
10 at the end the following new item:

"940. 140a. Military justice information: transmission to Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation.".

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5122

OFFERED BY MS. MCKINNEY OF GEORGIA

Add at the appropriate place in the bill the following new section:

1 **SEC. _____. REDEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMED**
2 **FORCES IN IRAQ.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

4 (1) Congress and the American people have not
5 been shown clear, measurable progress toward estab-
6 lishment of stable and improving security in Iraq or
7 of a stable and improving economy in Iraq, both of
8 which are essential to promote the emergence of a
9 democratic government in Iraq.

10 (2) Whereas additional stabilization in Iraq by
11 United States military forces cannot be achieved
12 without the deployment of hundreds of thousands of
13 additional United States troops, which in turn can-
14 not be achieved without a military draft.

15 (3) More than $277 billion has been appro-
16 priated by the United States Congress to finance
17 United States military action in Iraq and Afghani-
18 stan.

1 (4) United States troops continue to be target
2 of the insurgency and continue to be killed on a
3 daily basis.
4 (5) According to recent polls, over 80 percent of
5 the Iraqi people want United States forces out of
6 Iraq, and these same polls also indicate that 45 per-
7 cent of the Iraqi people feel that the attacks on
8 United States troops are justified.
9 (6) Continuing United States military action in
10 Iraq is not in the best interests of the United States,
11 the people of Iraq, or the Persian Gulf Region,
12 which were cited in Public Law 107–243 as jus-
13 tification for undertaking such action.
14 (b) REDEPLOYMENT.—The deployment of United
15 States forces in Iraq, by direction of Congress, is hereby
16 terminated and the forces involved are to be redeployed
17 at the earliest practicable date.
18 (c) REACTION FORCE.—A quick-reaction United
19 States force and an over-the-horizon presence of United
20 States Marines shall be deployed in the Persian Gulf Re-
21 gion.
22 (d) RELIANCE ON DIPLOMACY.—The United States
23 shall pursue security and stability in Iraq through diplo-
24 macy.

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 197

Declaring that it is the policy of the United States not to enter into any base agreement with the Government of Iraq that would lead to a permanent United States military presence in Iraq.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 2005

Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OLVER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WATT, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Declaring that it is the policy of the United States not to enter into any base agreement with the Government of Iraq that would lead to a permanent United States military presence in Iraq.

Whereas on April 13, 2004, President George W. Bush stated: "As a proud and independent people, Iraqis do not support an indefinite occupation and neither does America."; and

War Powers Resolution of 1973
Public Law 93-148
93rd Congress, H. J. Res. 542
November 7, 1973

Joint Resolution

Concerning the war powers of Congress and the President.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This joint resolution may be cited as the "War Powers Resolution".

PURPOSE AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) It is the purpose of this joint resolution to fulfill the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and insure that the collective judgement of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicate by the circumstances, and to the continued use of such forces in hostilities or in such situations.

(b) Under article I, section 8, of the Constitution, it is specifically provided that the Congress shall have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution, not only its own powers but also all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

(c) The constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.

CONSULTATION

SEC. 3. The President in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and after every such introduction shall consult regularly with the Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

REPORTING

SEC. 4. (a) In the absence of a declaration of war, in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced--
(1) into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;
(2) into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for deployments which relate solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces; or
(3) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation; the president shall submit within 48 hours to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate a report, in writing, setting forth--
(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces;
(B) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and
(C) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

(b) The President shall provide such other information as the Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to committing the Nation to war and to the use of United States Armed Forces abroad

(c) Whenever United States Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities or into any situation described in subsection (a) of this section, the President shall, so long as such armed forces continue to be engaged in such hostilities or situation, report to the Congress periodically on the status of such hostilities or situation as well as on the scope and duration of such hostilities or situation, but in no event shall he report to the Congress less often than once every six months.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

SEC. 5. (a) Each report submitted pursuant to section 4(a)(1) shall be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate on the same calendar day. Each report so transmitted shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for appropriate action. If, when the report is transmitted, the Congress has adjourned sine die or has adjourned for any period in excess of three calendar days, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, if they deem it advisable (or if petitioned by at least 30 percent of the membership of their respective Houses) shall jointly request the President to convene Congress in order that it may consider the report and take appropriate action pursuant to this section.

(b) Within sixty calendar days after a report is submitted or is required to be submitted pursuant to section 4(a)(1), whichever is earlier, the President shall terminate any use of United States Armed Forces with respect to which such report was submitted (or required to be submitted), unless the Congress (1) has declared war or has enacted a specific

authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces, (2) has extended by law such sixty-day period, or (3) is physically unable to meet as a result of an armed attack upon the United States. Such sixty-day period shall be extended for not more than an additional thirty days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress in writing that unavoidable military necessity respecting the safety of United States Armed Forces requires the continued use of such armed forces in the course of bringing about a prompt removal of such forces.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs by concurrent resolution.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES FOR JOINT RESOLUTION OR BILL

SEC. 6. (a) Any joint resolution or bill introduced pursuant to section 5(b) at least thirty calendar days before the expiration of the sixty-day period specified in such section shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, as the case may be, and such committee shall report one such joint resolution or bill, together with its recommendations, not later than twenty-four calendar days before the expiration of the sixty-day period specified in such section, unless such House shall otherwise determine by the yeas and nays.

(b) Any joint resolution or bill so reported shall become the pending business of the House in question (in the case of the Senate the time for debate shall be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents), and shall be voted on within three calendar days thereafter, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

(c) Such a joint resolution or bill passed by one House shall be referred to the committee of the other House named in subsection (a) and shall be reported out not later than fourteen calendar days before the expiration of the sixty-day period specified in section 5(b). The joint resolution or bill so reported shall become the pending business of the House in question and shall be voted on within three calendar days after it has been reported, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

(d) In the case of any disagreement between the two Houses of Congress with respect to a joint resolution or bill passed by both Houses, conferees shall be promptly appointed and the committee of conference shall make and file a report with respect to such resolution or bill not later than four calendar days before the expiration of the sixty-day period specified in section 5(b). In the event the conferees are unable to agree within 48 hours, they shall report back to their respective Houses in disagreement. Notwithstanding any rule in either House concerning the printing of conference reports in the Record or concerning any delay in the consideration of such reports, such report shall be acted on by both Houses not later than the expiration of such sixty-day period.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES FOR CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

SEC. 7. (a) Any concurrent resolution introduced pursuant to section 5(b) at least thirty calendar days before the expiration of the sixty-day period specified in such section shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, as the case may be, and one such concurrent resolution shall be reported out by such committee together with its recommendations within fifteen calendar days, unless such House shall otherwise determine by the yeas and nays.

(b) Any concurrent resolution so reported shall become the pending business of the House in question (in the case of the Senate the time for debate shall be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents), and shall be voted on within three calendar days thereafter, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

(c) Such a concurrent resolution passed by one House shall be referred to the committee of the other House named in subsection (a) and shall be reported out by such committee together with its recommendations within fifteen calendar days and shall thereupon become the pending business of such House and shall be voted on within three calendar days after it has been reported, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

(d) In the case of any disagreement between the two Houses of Congress with respect to a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses, conferees shall be promptly appointed and the committee of conference shall make and file a report with respect to such concurrent resolution within six calendar days after the legislation is referred to the committee of conference.
Notwithstanding any rule in either House concerning the printing of conference reports in the Record or concerning any delay in the consideration of such reports, such report shall be acted on by both Houses not later than six calendar days after the conference report is filed. In the event the conferees are unable to agree within 48 hours, they shall report back to their respective Houses in disagreement.

INTERPRETATION OF JOINT RESOLUTION

SEC. 8. (a) Authority to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations wherein involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances shall not be inferred--
(1) from any provision of law (whether or not in effect before the date of the enactment of this joint resolution), including any provision contained in any appropriation Act, unless such provision specifically authorizes the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into such situations and stating that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution; or
(2) from any treaty heretofore or hereafter ratified unless such treaty is implemented by legislation specifically authorizing the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into such situations and stating that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

(b) Nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any further specific statutory authorization to permit members of United States Armed Forces to participate jointly with members of the armed forces of one or more foreign countries in the headquarters operations of high-level military commands which were established prior to the date of enactment of this joint resolution and pursuant to the United Nations Charter or any treaty ratified by the United States prior to such date.

(c) For purposes of this joint resolution, the term "introduction of United States Armed Forces" includes the assignment of member of such armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities.

(d) Nothing in this joint resolution--
(1) is intended to alter the constitutional authority of the Congress or of the President, or the provision of existing treaties; or (2) shall be construed as granting any authority to the President with respect to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations wherein involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances which authority he would not have had in the absence of this joint resolution.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 9. If any provision of this joint resolution or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the joint resolution and the application of such provision to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 10. This joint resolution shall take effect on the date of its enactment.

CARL ALBERT
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES O. EASTLAND
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
November 7, 1973.

The House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the resolution (H. J. Res 542) entitled "Joint resolution concerning the war powers of Congress and the President", returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of

Representatives, in which it originated, it was Resolved, That the said resolution pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:
W. PAT JENNINGS
Clerk.

I certify that this Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives.
W. PAT JENNINGS
Clerk.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
November 7, 1973

The Senate having proceeded to reconsider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 542) entitled "Joint resolution concerning the war powers of Congress and the President", returned by the President of the United States with his objections to the House of Representatives, in which it originate, it was Resolved, That the said joint resolution pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

Attest:
FRANCIS R. VALEO
Secretary.

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D C 20301-4000

PERSONNEL AND READINESS

2 5 APR 2006

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-0552

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am forwarding to you the Department's response to sexual assault policy requirements included in *Section 596, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006* (PL 109-163).

The Department of Defense (DoD) will soon implement a data management system that will track cases in which the unavailability of supply or laboratory resources hinder healthcare or prosecutions. The system will also facilitate the management of sexual assault programs at the installation and Service levels.

Current DoD policy addresses the availability and accessibility of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources for responding to sexual assaults in deployed units. This policy has worked successfully in the Central Command Area of Operations and applies to all military organizations worldwide

These efforts reflect our commitment to a robust sexual assault prevention and response program. In 2005, implementation of confidential reporting enabled many more victims to receive healthcare. The Military Services trained more than 1,000,000 personnel and have functioning sexual assault prevention and response programs at their installations. These and other initiatives will enable DoD to make steady progress in eliminating sexual assault in the ranks of the military

I am sending a similar letter and the Department's report to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

Sincerely,

David S. C. Chu

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Ike Skelton
Ranking Member

Executive Summary

Purpose:

Section 596(a) and (b) of The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 includes new reporting requirements for the Secretary of Defense aimed at improving the Department's capability to respond to sexual assaults affecting members of the Armed Forces. In accordance with the subsections referenced above, this executive summary describes the Department's plans for: a system to track cases in which care, investigation or prosecution is hindered by the lack of available sexual assault evidence collection kits or lack of timely access to laboratory testing resources; and, for ensuring accessibility and availability of supplies, trained personnel and response resources for responding to sexual assaults occurring in deployed units.

Plan for System to Track Cases in Which Care or Prosecution is Hindered by Lack of Availability:

The Department of Defense will use the *Defense Case Record Management System (DCRMS)* to track cases in which care or prosecution of sexual assaults is hindered by the lack of supplies or laboratory support. DCRMS will become operational in July 2006 and is designed to be an effective tool for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) to manage the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program at the operational level. It tracks: unrestricted and restricted reports of sexual assault; the medical and advocacy services provided to victims; and, the case management actions of first response groups (SARCs, Victim Advocates (VAs), Healthcare Providers, Law Enforcement and Investigators, Judge Advocates, Chaplains) from initial report to final disposition. It allows the Military Services to assess trends, improve service delivery, and obtain consistent data to support requests to refine policies as needed.

DCRMS will enable the Military Services to comply with Section 596(a) by tracking cases in which care of victims or investigation or prosecution of offenders is hindered by the lack of sexual assault evidence collection kits or the lack of timely access to laboratory testing. This is accomplished through the use of specific data fields that capture information such as: kit availability at the time of exam; the date evidence is submitted; and the date evidence processing is completed.

Accessibility Plan for Deployed Units:

Training of Personnel

Department of Defense Directive 6495.01 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, October 6, 2005* and its associated Directive-type Memorandums: *"Essential Training Tasks for a Sexual Assault Response Capability (JTF-SAPR-013)," April 26, 2005* and *"Sexual Assault Evidence Collection and Preservation Under Restricted Reporting (JTF-SAPR-014)," June 30, 2005* mandate that criminal

investigators, healthcare providers and the other first response groups receive specialized training in sexual assault prevention and response. Specific to healthcare providers, essential training tasks include but, are not limited to: sexual assault examination process; sexual assault evidence collection kit; and chain of custody. In addition, criminal investigator training includes: crime scene management; identification and collection of fragile evidence; preliminary interviews; understanding sex offenders; and suspect and victim interview techniques.

SAPR Program training guidelines apply to both deployed units and units assigned to home stations. Recognizing that the process for providing services to victims is situational dependent, *Directive-type Memorandum, "Training Standards for Pre-Deployment Information on Sexual Assault and Response Training (JTF-SAPR-012)," December 13, 2004* stipulates that deploying units receive special instruction on the support systems that will be available during deployment and the procedures for reporting a sexual assault.

Training is required to be conducted throughout every service member's career at both the unit level and at all professional military education programs. The Military Services have implemented ambitious training programs to meet mandated requirements and to provide trained SARCs and VAs for all deploying units. For example, the Army has trained 1,850 deployable uniformed victim advocates. The Navy has successfully integrated SAPR baseline training into all Navy Military Training resulting in 365,900 trained sailors. In addition to its SARC training, the Marine Corps has trained over 700 unit victim advocates and has targeted leadership instruction at both the junior and advanced level. As part of its training program, the Air Force produced a highly acclaimed video that all 356,000 airmen have seen and discussed.

Supply Availability

The process for ordering sexual assault evidence collection kits follows the procedures outlined for ordering other medical supplies. Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) that perform Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) maintain inventory levels based on local historical data and use normal logistical procedures to monitor on-hand quantity. When the on-hand quantity falls below the re-order number, due to utilization or expiration, the logistic branch requisitions additional kits from a Prime Vendor. Medical supplies for testing and treating sexually transmitted diseases (including human immunodeficiency virus), and testing for pregnancy follow the same process. It is important to note that MTFs do not process sexual assault evidence collection kits and therefore do not own related equipment. The four Military Services use the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) for processing.

The High Cost of Privatized Warfare
Iraq and the Costs of War

By WILLIAM D. HARTUNG
Counterpunch, March 6/7, 2004

Halliburton's role in Iraq has been deeply scrutinized in the past few months but its implications go far beyond one company or one conflict. The real issue at hand is determining how to best provide effective support for our men and women in uniform, at a reasonable cost, with transparency and accountability. That's true in Iraq, or Afghanistan, or the Philippines, or Colombia, or Kosovo, or Liberia, or anywhere else American military personnel are sent on short notice to face down tyrants or keep the peace.

Problems with the Estimation Game: The Hidden Costs of War

Wars are costly undertakings. They almost always cost more than government officials claim they will. Yale economist William D. Nordhaus has suggested that governments have an incentive to understate the costs of conflict because "If wars are thought to be short, cheap, and bloodless, then it is easier to persuade the populace and the Congress to defer to the President." 1 Robert Hormats, the Vice-Chairman of Goldman Sachs International, observed during the run-up to the current war in Iraq:

History is littered with gross underestimates of the cost of war. Lincoln originally thought the civil war could last 90 days. His Treasury told him it would cost $250 million. It lasted four years and cost $3.3 billion. The First World War was originally forecast to be short and inexpensive. The Vietnam war cost 90% more than forecast. 2

Even conflicts that appear at first to be relatively "cheap," like the 1991 Persian Gulf War, often end up having substantial, hidden, long-term costs. In that conflict, the bulk of the $76 billion in direct war costs were paid for by U.S. allies, and U.S. combat deaths were relatively low, at 148 personnel lost. But more than a decade later, U.S. taxpayers are absorbing billions of dollars in costs for treating the service-related injuries and disabilities of the veterans of that conflict. More than one-third of the veterans of the 1990/1991 Gulf War--over 206,000 in all--have filed for service-related disabilities, and as of early 2003, more than 159,000 of those claims had been approved. This extraordinary "postwar casualty rate" puts the lie to the idea that the first Gulf War was either a cheap or easy victory. 3

Likewise, when former White House economic adviser Lawrence Lindsey suggested to the Wall Street Journal in September of 2002 that a U.S. intervention in Iraq could cost about 2% of our Gross Domestic Product--roughly $200 billion--the White House quickly dismissed his estimate. A few months later, they also dismissed Lindsey from his post as White House economic adviser. Roughly a year and a half after Lindsey made his prediction, and less than a year into the war in Iraq, his rough guess is beginning to look like a gross underestimate of the cost of intervening in Iraq. To date, U.S. taxpayers have committed roughly $180 billion to the buildup to war, the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime, and the ongoing occupation and rebuilding effort in Iraq . That doesn't count the costs of "buying allies" through special aid and trade deals, or any projections forward of how long we may have "boots on the ground" in Iraq. And it is unlikely in an election year that this administration will be forthcoming about future costs. It will pretend they don't exist--as with the failure to budget for war costs in the FY 2005 budget documents--or let them out in dribs and drabs as with the recently floated $50 billion supplemental request.

The biggest source of the underestimate in the case of this war was the notion among some in this administration that the war would be a "cakewalk," and that once Saddam Hussein's regime had crumbled, building a functioning democracy in Iraq would be a relatively straightforward, inexpensive affair. In fact, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and AID administrator Andrew Natsios cited figures as low as $1.5 billion for Iraqi rebuilding, on the theory that most of the funds could come from the sale of Iraqi oil. This is particularly ironic when we consider that some of the charges of fraud and abuse relating to Halliburton have to do with overcharges in the importation of fuel into Iraq.

As for hidden human costs of this war, we are already past 500 deaths of our military personnel, and combat injuries are occurring at a much higher rate than in the first Gulf War. In addition, because it is an occupation and not an air war, there is a need to keep an eye on trauma-related issues for veterans returning from Iraq--the impact of seeing friends and fellow unit members killed and maimed, of serving in close combat, of seeing the impacts of the years of brutality that Saddam Hussein imposed on his own people, and so forth. U.S. combat personnel should get all the support they need to process these experiences, which will undoubtedly include needs for traditional health care as well as psychological and emotional support services. This will cost money, and it is not something that we can in good conscience cut corners on now that our troops are in harm's way in a very difficult situation in Iraq . If contracts with companies like Halliburton are "indefinite cost, indefinite quantity," our social contract to meet the ongoing needs of the men and women of our armed forces--and their families--needs to be firm, fixed, enduring, and non-negotiable.

<u>The Halliburton Factor: The High Price of Privatized War</u>

Just as many in the Bush administration underestimated the challenges posed by the postwar occupation and stabilization of Iraq, they overestimated the ability of private companies like Halliburton to bear a lion's share of the burden in the rebuilding process. In the January/February issue of The Atlantic, James Fallows points out the degree to which the Pentagon cast aside all of the detailed pre-war planning that had been done not only by the State Department, but also by the Agency for International Development, the CIA, and the Army War College. As the magazine's own summary puts it, "The U.S. occupation of Iraq is a debacle not because the government did no planning but because a vast amount of expert planning was willfully ignored by the people in charge." 4

A related point that Fallows doesn't mention is that there were two sets of plans that the Pentagon had well underway before the start of the war: 1) to drop its hand-picked Iraqi exiles into the country, and the Iraqi ministries, as soon as possible; and 2) to hand over as much of the rebuilding process--and the sustainment and support of U.S. troops--to private firms like Halliburton, Bechtel, Dyncorps, and SAIC, as quickly as possible. 5 On one level, "exiles plus-Halliburton" was the Pentagon's plan for post-war Iraq. This raises problems in terms of cost and accountability, but it also raises problems in terms of our larger objectives in Iraq, such as promoting security and democratization.

What do we know so far about Halliburton's work for the Pentagon? We know that it has been secretive and that it has been extensive. The company was already doing significant work in the region under the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contract, a ten-year arrangement in force since 2001 under which the company is in essence the on-call logistics and supply arm for the United States Army. Under LOGCAP and other non-Iraq-related contracts, Halliburton's Kellogg, Brown and Root division (KBR) has done everything from throw up "temporary"

military facilities in Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Iraq to build prison facilities for terror suspects in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

So, with or without Iraqi rebuilding money, Halliburton would be a significant Pentagon contractor. The company has been in this line of work for some time, going back to when then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney first asked the firm to study whether a private firm might be able to provide logistics planning and support for U.S. contingency operations. Its first big contract for military support operations was in Somalia, followed by a multi-billion dollar payday in the Balkans, where the company made itself essential to the conduct of U.S. operations. 6

What really drew public attention was not the pre-existing LOGCAP work, it was the no-bid contract that Halliburton received to put out potential oil fires in the wake of an intervention in Iraq, and repair Iraqi oil infrastructure. The company was asked to estimate the scope of work prior to the war, and then they were awarded the contract. As an Army spokesman put it in an interview for the New York Times Magazine, "They were the company best positioned to execute the oil field work because of their involvement in the planning." 7 This is circular logic, to put it mildly. Who was checking Halliburton's assessment of what work needed to be done, to make sure they weren't tailoring the scope of work to what they could do rather than what needed to be done? Who was going to monitor Halliburton, which was already providing a wide array of services for the U.S. military worldwide? And if there were problems, who was going to discipline Halliburton, a company that U.S. forces were already depending on for meals, clean laundry, vehicle maintenance, base building and repair, and a host of other essential functions?

One of the arguments made for rushing to give the contract to Halliburton was simple expediency. The public was told by the Pentagon that we needed to be ready to hit the ground running,

particularly if Iraq's oil fields were up in flames as had happened with the Kuwaiti fields in the first Gulf War. But it turns out that there were firms that were never allowed to bid far more capable than Halliburton of putting out oil well fires. As the late, great Mark Fineman of the Los Angeles Times pointed out in a piece filed with his colleague Dana Calvo in April of 2003, Boots and Coots International Well Control Inc., the Halliburton affiliate that would have been utilized to put out oil well fires, was actually in financial trouble at the time of the Iraqi contract and had limited "surge capacity" to deal with a major outbreak of oil-well fires in the Persian Gulf. Luckily, the oil-well fires were limited, but even to deal with a small amount, Halliburton had to bring in a second firm, Wild Well Control, Inc. Bill Mahler of Wild Well told Fineman and Calvo "We would have liked to participate in the pre-planning. It was frustrating we weren't included." 8 So, the rush to hire Halliburton didn't serve the need to get the best oil-fire-fighting firm in place, and could well have proved a major problem had there been more oil fires to deal with. Secrecy didn't serve the needs of expediency, but it did serve to exclude other qualified firms from bidding on the work.

A similar story emerges in the case of the gasoline overcharges out of Kuwait. It appears that Halliburton overcharged by about $1 a gallon on 57 million gallons brought in from Kuwait, using an intermediary firm called Altanmia. When pressed, Halliburton claimed that it was directed to use the firm, or alternately that the firm was the most expedient firm to truck the gasoline in from Kuwait. But when Rep. Waxman's office asked a few questions, it emerged that Halliburton had spent only one day looking for companies to assist in this work, that Altanmia had no track record in fuel supply, and that there may have been nepotism involved, in the form of a relative of a member of the Kuwaiti ruling family associated with the firm. Yet both Halliburton and the Army Corps of Engineers had argued that the company had done its best under difficult circumstances to get fuel into Iraq in the most expeditious

way possible. Other Pentagon officials seem to disagree, since there is now an investigation underway to see if there was criminal wrongdoing involved in the fuel overcharges. 9

Then of course there is the "meals not served" scandal, in which Halliburton was billing the Pentagon for 42,042 meals a day at Camp Arifjan in Kuwait while only 14,053 were actually served. That's not a small undercount, a case of being a little off in playing "guess who's coming to dinner?" as one Halliburton PR person put it. That means day in, and day out, billing U.S. taxpayers for three times as many meals as were actually served. And according to press accounts, the quality of the meals was so unappealing that many U.S. soldiers in Kuwait skip out of the mess hall and go out and buy food from vendors on the street. So far, $27 million in overcharges have been detected in just five facilities, with roughly another 50 to be checked. 10 This sounds like a case of a company that was not just "stressed out." This sounds like a company that was taking advantage of the fog of war and occupation to take U.S. taxpayers for a ride.

Finally, we have the case of at least $6.3 million in kickbacks on yet another Halliburton contract in Iraq. If there are kickbacks, that means there has to be enough "padding" in the contract to allow for the kickback, plus a profit for all concerned. And if there's a kickback on one contract, plus an overcharge on another, plus a systematic overbilling on a third, one must ask when these should stop being treated as isolated instances and acknowledged as a systematic problem of waste, fraud, abuse, and possible criminality in Halliburton's operations in Iraq. Can these companies rip off the taxpayers first, and then just pay back the overcharge from future contracts, as has been the case so far, or will there be a demand for systematic accountability and monitoring to make sure that the examples so far are not the tip of a very large iceberg?

Toward Greater Accountability: A Question of Balance

A number of members of Congress and representatives of good government groups have called for Halliburton to be debarred from government contracts altogether, or from future contracts for the rebuilding of Iraq, based on the overcharges, kickbacks, and overbilling practices that have emerged in its work in the Iraqi theater to date. This may well be warranted, but it is as important to think about how we would go about doing this as whether to do it. As David Isenberg of the British American Security Information Council put it recently, for our armed forces as they are currently structured, private military companies like Halliburton are like the American Express card--they can't leave home without them. So before punishing a company like Halliburton, one must consider how to accomplish the support and logistics tasks that Halliburton is currently shouldering on behalf of the armed forces.

The U.S. has gone too far down the road of privatization when it comes to military support services. There are certain levels of discipline, risk, and discretion that one can expect from a person who has agreed to wear the uniform of their country that one cannot necessarily expect from a person or entity who is performing a similar task for a fee. Lieutenant General Charles S. Mahan, Jr. has asserted that there were points during the current Iraq war when the refusal of contract employees to go into harm's way deprived U.S. troops of fresh food, showers, toilets, and other basic services for months at a time. 11

Unlike for U.S. military personnel, no one is keeping figures on the numbers of civilian contract employees killed and wounded in Iraq, but it is believed to be substantial, and some press accounts have suggested that the security costs tacked onto contracts by private companies doing rebuilding and troop support work in Iraq are anywhere from 6% to 25%. The U.S. cannot even provide the number of contract employees present in Iraq at any given point.

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Advertisement

Army Spouses Expect Reenlistment Problems

By Thomas E. Ricks
Washington Post Staff Writer
Sunday, March 28, 2004; Page A01

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. -- Patty B. Morgan's husband was fighting in Iraq with the 101st Airborne, and she was caring for two children by herself. Their lease was expiring and they had committed to buying a house across town, so she was going through with the move anyway.

One hot morning last July, as she was about to drive boxes to the new place, she walked outside, infant car seat in hand, and opened the garage door -- to find that her green Jeep had been stolen.

A few days later, she was told that her husband wouldn't be home by Labor Day, as she had expected, but would serve in Iraq six months more, for a total of a year.

"It was a hell of a week," Morgan said in her throaty voice.

Morgan's experience is part of a significant change in Army life brought about by the post-9/11 world: The extended, or repeated, deployments that have characterized the Army since then have intensified the burdens traditionally borne by military families. And most of the spouses who have remained behind are wondering how long the Army can keep it up.

This change is reflected in a recent poll conducted by The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University, and in dozens of supplemental interviews. The poll, the first nongovernmental survey of military spouses conducted since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, included more than 1,000 spouses living on or near the 10 heaviest-deploying Army bases.

While most of them said they have coped well, three-quarters said they believe the Army is likely to encounter personnel problems as soldiers and their families tire of the pace and leave for civilian lives.

Lt. Gen. Franklin "Buster" Hagenbeck, the Army's personnel chief, said in an interview that, overall, The Post/Kaiser/Harvard poll results seemed to reflect those of the service's internal surveys.

The findings come at a time when the Army is providing soldiers' families with unprecedented levels of support. Over the past 30 years, beginning with the end of conscription after the Vietnam War, the service became smaller, more professional -- and more married. By the 1991 Persian Gulf War, the military was caught flat-footed by the growing need to support soldiers' families during a major deployment.

In response, the Army built a robust network of family supports ranging from day care to counseling to legal help to instruction in Army basics, household finance and coping with stress. In addition, spouses can volunteer to watch over one another through Army Family Readiness Groups.

As Patty Morgan dealt with her crisis last July, she also drew on another common, and powerful, resource: her "military girlfriends" from nearby Fort Campbell, Ky. They swooped in, she recalled, to provide babysitting, transportation and relief from her volunteer duties with her Army Family Readiness Group so she could go ahead with her move and do the paperwork to replace the Jeep. "We have formed bonds," she said. "We're all family."

Hagenbeck said the Army is taking family concerns over deployments into account. "We recognize that as a major issue," he said. Yet since Sept. 11, 2001, the Army has been increasingly expeditionary -- that is,

based in the United States but prepared to take on a stream of new missions overseas. "That's the business we're going to be in for a while," said Col. Michael Resty, the garrison commander at Fort Carson, Colo. "Anybody who thinks differently is fooling themselves."

The strain on troops and their families has led some in Congress to advocate a big boost in the size of the active-duty Army, which stands at about 485,000 troops.

The Pentagon is planning to add 30,000 soldiers over the next several years, but before agreeing to further expansion, it wants to see whether the other steps it is taking will ease the strain. Most notably, the Pentagon is reorganizing divisions to expand the number of the Army's deployable brigades from 33 to 48. In addition, the Army has announced a new policy under which troops will serve longer tours at bases, permitting their families to put down deeper roots.

The question is whether those steps will be sufficient. "There's no way to know for sure," said Tom Donnelly, a former staff member of the House Armed Services Committee. Donnelly said he expects that 2005 will be "the make-or-break year," as some soldiers who have already served in Iraq for a year are sent back for a second tour.

In the meantime, repeated and unpredictable deployments remain Army spouses' biggest issue. In The Post/Kaiser/Harvard poll, a slight majority -- 55 percent -- said their spouses' current deployment had been extended longer than they expected. Of that group, more than a third said that had created "major problems" for them.

"It was a roller coaster," said Meg Davis, whose husband, a lieutenant in the 101st Airborne Division, spent the past year in Iraq. "Everybody said six months, so we were expecting August, worst-case scenario." Instead, her husband did not return home until February.

Of the spouses polled, 95 percent were women. Three-quarters had one or more children younger than 18. The same proportion had had a spouse deployed overseas since Sept. 11, 2001. A third of those whose husbands had deployed and returned said they expected another deployment in the next year. The poll did not examine the problems faced by the families of National Guard and Reserve troops because they are a far more difficult population to locate and survey.

Large majorities of Army wives said that coping with their spouses' deployment had been a problem, but that they were proud of their service to the country. Many resented media coverage that portrays them as not handling it well. "It's not fair to us, or to the guys over there, to say that we're all having nervous breakdowns, because we're not," said Holly Petraeus, wife of the commander of the 101st Airborne.

At the same time, some worry about the toll on their marriages, and far more worry about the emotional strain they see in their children.

There is almost one child -- a total of about 470,000 -- for each soldier on active duty in the Army. In interviews, mothers said the Iraq deployment has been harder on their children than it has been on them. In the poll, three-quarters said the deployment had created problems for their offspring, with more than a quarter characterizing the troubles as major. Two-thirds said their sons and daughters were "sad"; somewhat less than a third said their children were more aggressive or had trouble concentrating.

"When my husband deployed to Afghanistan, my fourth-grader, the light kind of went out of her face," said Amanda Hicks, whose husband is a pilot in the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment. Hicks and her fellow teachers at Ringgold Elementary School, the school closest to the gates of Fort Campbell, said their current students are notably fragile. "I have got the teariest class this year," said Debbie Sanders, a kindergarten teacher. "They just cry all the time."

While half of the spouses rated their own morale as high, less than a third rated the morale of the families around them similarly.

And even though they feel at least somewhat supported by their nonmilitary countrymen, the spouses do not feel particularly well understood by them -- not even by their own extended families. With the community of wives living on and around Army bases offering an attractive alternative, this generation has broken the long-established pattern of going back home for the duration of a husband's deployment.

"We have become a sorority of separation," said Anne Torza, wife of an Apache attack-helicopter pilot in the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, "and I wouldn't give up my sisters for anything. You know that 'band of brothers'? We're a band of sisters."

The Daily Tax

"It's been a rough, rough, tiresome year," said Jeniqua Knuckles, mother of three and wife of an artillery sergeant in the 101st Airborne Division who spent most of 2003 in northern Iraq.

That was what the women who did well tended to say. More than 40 percent of those with deployed spouses said the experience had left them depressed, and nearly 80 percent said they often felt lonely.

Family-oriented holidays were especially difficult: Candice Foster, whose husband is a staff sergeant in the 4th Infantry Division, said she left the Christmas tree up an extra two months with all her husband's presents underneath.

"The hardest part is going to bed and waking up alone, every night and day being alone," said Amy Greene, wife of a 3rd Armored Cavalry medic and mother of a baby born while her husband was in Iraq for the past year. "It's very hard, especially when you see all the happy families together and you know that your family may never be together again."

Although the possibility of death has become part of their everyday lives -- over the past year, 588 U.S. troops have died in Iraq -- the women do not talk about it much, at least not directly. Their avoidance was reflected in the cautious way some talked when asked about memorial services. Foster said she simply could not attend them. "I thought it was just too hard, with my husband still over there," she said. "It could be him."

Even when things are going well, their spouses' absence remains a source of chronic underlying tension, imposing a small daily tax on their psychic energy.

"It's always there," said Jennifer Trantham, wife of a Black Hawk helicopter crew chief in the 3rd Infantry Division, which returned from the Middle East last summer. There were whole days, she said, when she would hang around the house, "kind of hoping he will call." He has already been told to expect to redeploy to Iraq next year, she added.

Counterbalancing the daily burdens are not only the wives' Army and informal networks, but also their own sense of purpose. Three-quarters felt they were "doing something important," and more than eight in 10 said their spouses' deployment had made them more confident in their ability to take care of themselves and their families.

Diane Campbell, wife of a warrant officer in the 43rd Area Support Group, said that one night at a movie, her young daughter turned to her and out of the blue said, "My daddy's saving the world."

Many have eased their emotional load by getting out of the house and staying busy volunteering or taking on new projects. Some have blossomed, learning new skills ranging from changing tires to paying bills.

Ileana Arnold, wife of a motor pool sergeant in the 3rd Armored Cavalry, said that until last year she had always left home-improvement projects to her husband. But when he shipped out, she said, she began building a patio behind her house. That done, she moved on to a series of woodworking projects. When she began hammering and sawing, she joked, her five children began muttering things such as, "Daddy needs to come home *now!*"

From Kitchen to Battlefield

Technology -- not only 24-hour news, but also e-mail -- has kept this generation of spouses extraordinarily close to their husbands' lives. But that, they have discovered, is a mixed blessing. The Iraq deployment has been the U.S. military's first war fought in an interconnected environment, in which even front-line soldiers generally have access to e-mail and the Internet. "It's the 'kitchen table to the battlefield' war," Morgan said. "Something happens -- between cable news, the cell phone, the Internet, e-mail -- it goes back and forth instantly."

That speed can be vexing: Almost every wife seems to have gotten a predawn call telling her to turn on the television because the "crawl" on the bottom of the cable news screen was reporting that a soldier had been killed in the region of Iraq where her husband was posted.

To squelch rumors sparked by such reports, the Army has had each unit's Family Readiness Group quickly transmit information on events in Iraq. "When something happens, the phone tree lights up, so you're not sitting there watching TV trying to figure out if your husband is hurt," said Kristin Jackson, whose husband is a mechanic in the 101st Airborne.

But even when the news is that he is safe, she quietly added, it carries a pang of grief. "It still hurts, because it is someone's husband, and it is a loss in our family," she said.

About four in 10 spouses said they had had problems communicating with their deployed soldiers. But that number reflects more than anything the height of their expectations: Many of them grew up on instant messaging. At first, as units deployed to Iraq last spring, most had to write letters to communicate -- and for some, it was an unfamiliar exercise.

Hiccups in the mail compounded their worries. Tanya Metansingh, whose husband is a scout in the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, mistakenly believed for some time that her husband had been wounded in the face twice, both times by shrapnel: Her mother-in-law received a letter about an incident in May, and a month later, as she was about to give birth, Metansingh received another -- not realizing that the second letter had simply been held up for four weeks.

Later in 2003, e-mails and phone calls from Iraq became more common, and something of a lifeline. Many wives said that, in recent months, they had received electronic communications three or four times a week -- including digital photographs of their soldier-spouses, which are especially meaningful for children who cannot yet read.

"Technology has made a huge difference," said Sonia Scott, whose husband, an Apache attack-helicopter pilot in the 3rd Armored Cavalry, spent the past year in western Iraq. "I think it's kept marriages together."

Given a close-up view of the war, two-thirds of the spouses said things were going well for the United States in Iraq. Only four in 10 said media coverage of the war was good, and even fewer approved of the

coverage of military families.

"Our soldiers are doing wonderful things, like painting schools, and they never see it in the newspapers," said Jeanne Koss, who works with Family Readiness Groups at Fort Carson.

Television news, the spouses said, acted like a powerful drug for them over the past year, reviled but craved. "It's a necessary evil," said Jean Patterson, wife of a senior sergeant in an engineering battalion that was in Mosul, Iraq, for 12 months. "We're addicted to it, we need the information -- but then we turn around and bash it."

Morgan said simply, "It can make you physically ill."

That was not an idle observation. Army counselors and others said that one of the leading indicators that a deployed soldier's wife is headed for trouble is that she takes hours-long wallows in the news. The problem was especially acute last spring, when all the broadcasts from correspondents embedded with front-line combat units made it possible to watch hours of coverage at a time -- a new experience for Army wives and everyone else.

Here, too, the wives were concerned about their children: The coverage tends to show the most violent aspects of the deployment -- firefights, helicopter crashes and the aftermath of bombings -- so children tend to assume that is what life is like for their deployed fathers. And coverage of casualties and funerals, many wives found, was insensitive, even rude.

One other thought hovered in the back of their minds: "Family members believe in the mission," said Jan McConnell, a youth services coordinator at Fort Carson. "But as you keep hearing press reports about how other people feel about Iraq, everybody wonders, 'Will the American public turn against the military?' "

Civilian Cluelessness

When Traci Lever, married to a platoon sergeant in the 3rd Armored Cavalry, had a fender bender not long ago, she mailed the damage estimate of $500 to the driver who had hit her. When the driver learned that her husband had just returned from a year in Iraq, he sent a check for $600 -- and enclosed a second one for $50 with the notation, "Dinner for two."

Despite such gestures, military wives see a gap between themselves and the civilian world. About 90 percent of spouses said they were satisfied with the respect the American public shows soldiers. But Davis, wife of the 101st Airborne Division lieutenant, spoke for many when she said: "The farther away you get from post, the less understanding there is."

Often, the spouses see good intentions thwarted by a lack of comprehension. Desaree Venema, whose husband has been gone for a year as a senior sergeant in the 4th Infantry Division, said that in her, nonmilitary neighborhood, residents have been supportive, shoveling snow and babysitting her daughters "when I have a bad day." But when they complain about a spouse having to go on a week-long business trip, she said, "I just about have to draw blood from my tongue" to stop from shouting at them.

"It's wonderful to put the red, white and blue Dixie Cups in the chain-link fence to show patriotism, but you need specific tools," said McConnell, the Fort Carson youth services coordinator. Civilians sometimes will say things such as, "It's good your dad can e-mail you because it shows he's alive," unaware of how scary it will sound to a child -- especially when the e-mail breaks down, said Mary M. Keller, executive director of Military Child Education Coalition, a nonprofit group.

Many wives said that even their own parents and siblings back home don't get it.

"I would talk to my parents" back home in Texas, said Marisela Martinez, wife of a 4th Infantry Division sergeant who was deployed to the Sunni Triangle until recently. "But they don't know what we're going through. I try to explain to my dad what I'm going through, and he'd say, 'Well, you signed up for this.' "

Coming, Going, Gone

There was only one point on which the spouses' views of the Army turned toward to the negative: About half said the Army had done a "not so good" or "poor" job of keeping them informed about the timing and duration of deployments.

When deployments were extended, spouses said, there were direct and painful consequences: Those whose husbands were gone for longer than expected were nearly twice as likely as the others to report that a child was having trouble at school or acting more aggressively. Extensions also sharply increased the percentage of spouses who reported feeling depressed and anxious.

"We are not a bunch of whiners," said Joyce Dolinish, wife of a commander in the 101st Airborne. "But the repeated deployments worry us."

Many Army wives did not sign up for that life. At Fort Carson, for example, the major unit is a brigade of the 4th Infantry Division, which had not seen combat since coming home from Vietnam in December 1970. And until 9/11, Army recruiters tended to dwell less on the adventure of Army life and more on financial incentives, such as education benefits.

The spouses who were interviewed estimated that one or two of every 10 wives take deployment very hard. "Their husbands will probably get out," Kristin Jackson said.

That sentiment is widely shared: About 76 percent of those polled said they believe the Army is heading for personnel problems as soldiers and their families tire of the post-9/11 pace and leave the service.

And yet, the same percentage said that, knowing what they know now about the Army, they would do it all over again.

What those numbers reflect, said wives and other Army insiders, is that the Army is adapting to the post-9/11 world. "We're seeing a harder Army come out of this," full of veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan, said Lt. Jason Davis, the husband of Meg Davis.

"The reenlistments that we'll see will be good ones," the Iraq veteran said. "These guys are experts, and they know what they're getting into."

A strong minority of military wives want no part of that frequent-flier life.

About half of those polled said they expect their spouses to reenlist, and that they will support the decision. But about three in 10 said that they are certain their spouses will get out -- and that they want that to happen.

If those numbers prove true, "that's a good news story for the Army," said Master Sgt. J.D. Riley, a Pentagon expert on enlisted personnel issues. Currently, he said, about 50 percent of soldiers leave at the end of their first term.

The greater worry is that more seasoned soldiers -- especially the senior sergeants who are the backbone of today's Army -- will start leaving in unusually large numbers, as they did during the latter part of the Vietnam War. It is too early to tell if Iraq will provoke such an exodus, but some Army experts are concerned by internal Army data indicating morale problems among troops serving there.

"He's getting out," Erika Storm said of her husband, a seven-year Army veteran who is a mechanic for Bradley Fighting Vehicles in the 4th Infantry Division. "As good as the Army is, he doesn't want to tear himself away from his family."

The most vulnerable spouses are also those newest to the Army. Shyla McLaughlin said she and her husband will "definitely" leave the Army as soon as they can. "I knew there were chances of deployment, but I didn't know how hard it was going to be," she said.

But some Army wives hope their husbands will stay. "This is the first time my husband has said, in 12 years, that he's ready to get out," said Candice Foster. But if she has anything to say about it, she said, "he's going to stay in." A steady paycheck, good benefits and a safe environment in which to rear children all combine to provide a powerful lure.

Those who intend to stay in especially cite the powerful sense of comradeship they have developed over the past year with other Army wives -- the "sorority of separation" to which Anne Torza referred. "This life is an adventure," she said, "and we're in it together."

In military terms, they have achieved unit cohesion.

Assistant polling director Claudia Deane contributed to this report.

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CBS NEWS

Army Recruiters Face Investigation

GOLDEN, Colo., May 2, 2005

(CBS) In an attempt to boost slumping recruitment numbers, the U.S. Army has started offering stronger incentives, including increased enlistment bonuses.

But two recruiters from Colorado have been suspended as the Army investigates accusations that they encouraged a teenager to lie and cheat so he could join up.

Reporter Rick Sallinger of Denver TV station KCNC reports that 17-year-old high school journalist and honor student David McSwane is just the kind of guy the military would like.

But McSwane tells Sallinger, "I wanted to see how far the Army would go during a war to get one more solider."

So, says Sallinger, McSwane contacted his local Army recruiting office, in Golden, with a scenario he created.

For one thing, he told his recruiter, he was a dropout and didn't have a high school diploma.

No problem, McSwane says the recruiter explained. He suggested that McSwane create a fake diploma from a nonexistent school.

McSwane recorded the recruiter saying on the phone: "It can be like Faith Hill Baptist School. Whatever you choose."

So, as instructed, McSwane went to a Web site and, for $200, arranged to have a phony diploma created. It certified McSwane as a graduate of Faith Hill Baptist High School, the very name the recruiter had suggested, and came complete with a fake grade transcript.

What was McSwane's reaction to them encouraging him to get a phony diploma? "I was shocked. I'm sitting there looking at a poster that says, 'Integrity, honor, respect,' and he is telling me to lie."

And, says Sallinger, there was more.

The Army doesn't accept enlistees with a drug problem, but that's what McSwane pretended to have when he spoke with the recruiter.

"I have a problem with drugs. I can't kick the habit. Just marijuana," McSwane recalls telling the recruiter. "And he says, 'Not a problem. Just take this detox." He said he would pay for half of it, and told me where to go (to get it)."

Drug testers Sallinger contacted insist it doesn't work, but the recruiter claimed in another recorded phone conversation that taking the detoxification capsules and liquid would help McSwane pass the required test.

"The two times that I had the guys use it," the recruiter says on the tape, "it's worked both times. We didn't have to worry about anything."

The original recruiter left Golden in a routine transfer, but another recruiter, Sgt. Tim Pickel, picked up the ball.

A friend of McSwane's shot video as the sergeant drove McSwane to a store where he could purchase the so-called detox kit.

Sallinger then went to the Army recruiting office and confronted Sgt. Pickel. Sallinger played him a conversation McSwane said he had with Pickel on the phone in which Pickel reassures McSwane there are ways around McSwane's supposed problem with marijuana.

Pickel quickly referred Sallinger to his superiors.

So Sallinger played the tapes and showed the video to Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Brodeur, who heads Army recruiting in the Denver region.

"Let me sum up all of this with one word: unacceptable. Completely unacceptable," Brodeur said.

"Let me tell you something, sir," he said to Sallinger. "I'm a soldier and have been a soldier for 20 years. This violates trust, it violates integrity, it violates honor, and it violates duty."

Brodeur has ordered a full investigation to determine what happened, and if it's part of a broader problem involving military recruiters breaking the rules in order to meet their quotas.In Fort Knox, Ky., Lt. Col. Michael Shepherd, the assistant chief of staff, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, agreed wholeheartedly with Brodeur, telling ***The Early Show*** **co-anchor Harry Smith** Monday, "Our initial response is just like the battalion commander's. This type of behavior is totally unacceptable.

"This is under investigation and once that's complete, we'll be able to tell what we need to do next. We just need to get back to the business of recruiting. These problems are just ones that we can't stand (for)."

Admitting it's "tough out there" signing up recruits these days, Shepherd added, "But none of that pressure would ever warrant any of the behavior we've seen here.

"We live by a code of Army values. We have to understand integrity, honor, duty, again, lot of pressure but, what's the penalty for not making mission of the individual recruiter? A matter of maybe he needs additional training, maybe he needs additional resources. And we're here to help provide that here at this headquarters."

Shepherd says penalties for the two recruiters could range from letters of reprimand to court martials.

Could this sort of thing be happening elsewhere? "We have systems and procedures in place to do inspections throughout the command to ensure these types of things do not happen," Shepherd responded. "We have data-mining capabilities, quality assurance capabilities, that look into the records of these recruiters to reveal if there is some sort of pattern of misbehavior. So when that happens, we get into it early. For some reason...this one came through and didn't catch it ahead of time."

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20 April 2006

CAN £2.99 HANDWASH STOP BIRD FLU?

SPRAY 'WILL KILL VIRUS'

By Greig Box

AN everyday handwash can kill the bird flu virus in under 30 seconds, experts claimed yesterday.

No-Germs, a £2.99 spray bought over the counter, has been in the shops for the past two years.

It was developed to combat the spread of MRSA but scientists tested it against the H5N1 avian flu bug and were astonished by the result.

Sean Campbell, managing director of British makers Advanced Formulations, claimed it kills 99.8 per cent of H5N1.

He said: "We are very excited by this discovery.

"We tested the product against H5N1 on the off-chance. We were confident it would work, as it kills most viruses including MRSA. Killing the H5N1 before it has a chance to enter the body is the key.

"Eighty per cent of all common illnesses are spread by hand-to-mouth, nose-and-eye contact.

"We can say with total confidence No-Germs will protect against H5N1. We will now work hard to get the product included in any H5N1 emergency pack.

"It will help everybody. It has sold very well so far without advertising."

Stores including Tesco, Waitrose, Boots and Superdrug stock the alcohol-free spray.

It was tested on H5N1 at Queen Mary's School of Medicine and Dentistry in the University of London.

The virus has killed more than 100 people worldwide. Almost all were in direct contact with diseased birds.

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Print ☒ Close

Colombia: Private U.S. Operatives on Risky Missions

by Juan Forero, New York Times
February 14th, 2004

Bogota, Colombia - After their tiny plane crashed deep in the jungles of southern Colombia, three American civilians on a mission to search for cocaine labs, drug planes and, occasionally, guerrilla units were taken hostage by Marxist rebels.

A year later, the men's families say the captives have been all but forgotten. Some say that is the way American officials and the men's employers want it to be.

The three Americans -- Marc Gonsalves, Keith Stansell and Thomas Howes -- worked cloaked in secrecy for two subsidiaries of Northrop Grumman, the huge military contractor, in an arrangement used increasingly by the United States government in conflict zones from Colombia to Afghanistan.

The men's families and critics of American policy here say the case sheds light on a shadowy world of secret operations that employ private contractors in deals that make it easy to skirt public scrutiny and for all to wash their hands if something goes wrong.

"My complaint about use of private contractors is their ability to fly under the radar and avoid any accountability," Representative Jan Schakowsky, an Illinois Democrat, said. "Now we're finding out that because of their low profile, and so little scrutiny, they are able to avoid liability or responsibility for these individuals."

American officials and executives at Northrop Grumman bristle at the suggestion that they have not done all they can to secure freedom for the men. Diplomats say there is probably little that they can do.

The American ambassador here, William B. Wood, said that "nothing at this mission has a higher priority than the well-being and safe release" of the crew members, according to a letter sent to the families of the missing men before Christmas.

Jack Martin, a Northrop Grumman spokesman, said in an e-mail message that the company was closely cooperating with the government to ensure the release of the three Americans and "remained in regular and frequent contact with the hostages' families."

But in interviews, family members were aggrieved at what has become a painful and protracted episode that could have implications beyond Colombia. "They're not acknowledging these men, and nobody cares," Jo Rosano, the mother of Mr. Gonsalves, said last month in an interview in her home in Bristol, Conn. "They say, 'We're doing all we can.' But what are you doing?"

The number of Americans working in Colombia for private contractors has nearly doubled in two years to 400, the congressional limit. Hundreds more are citizens of Colombia and other countries. American law also allows up to 400 military officials in Colombia.

There are now two dozen American companies here, with the contracts for antidrug programs worth $178 million last year. They spray coca fields, operate eavesdropping devices, organize alternative development programs, repair airplanes, assess intelligence and advise the Colombian Defense Ministry.

In Iraq and Afghanistan, more than 70 American companies and private individuals have won up to $8 billion in contracts in the last two years, according to the Center for Public Integrity in Washington. Much of their work is shielded from the public, critics say, noting that their deaths are not even added to the American body count.

American officials, here and elsewhere, say using contractors saves money, provides essential services and specialists and frees military forces that are already stretched thin. They also say the three men taken captive were working within the legal limits set by the Congress.

But critics say that for American policy makers, the political risks surrounding Washington's deepening involvement in Colombia's conflict made using contractors preferable to placing American forces or intelligence officers in similar jeopardy.

The mission of the three men whose plane went down last Feb. 13 was to fly their single-engine Cessna, its underbelly loaded with sophisticated photographic equipment, over vast jungle tracts to search for illegal drug activities and, sometimes, guerrilla movements.

The intelligence was then shared with the Colombian armed forces in Washington's two-pronged fight against drug trafficking and a 40-year Marxist insurgency.

After the crash, in Caqueta Province, the rebels killed two other survivors: an American pilot, Tom Janis, and a Colombian intelligence officer. Weeks later, on March 25, a plane on a mission to track the captives hit a tree. Three more Americans were killed: Tommy Schmidt, Ralph Ponticelli and James Oliver.

The men were part of a team of a dozen or so pilots and technicians overseen by the American military mission in Latin America, the Southern Command, based in Miami. Their operation was dubbed the Southcom Reconnaissance System, and Northrop Grumman held the $8.6 million contract for the work.

As the program became increasingly successful, several former pilots and others familiar with the program said civilian managers pushed flight crews farther over the jungles, often at night and sometimes 300 miles from their base.

Their mission expanded, too, from locating targets in the illegal drug trade chosen by the American Embassy to keeping a look out for leftist guerrillas, including those of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC.

"The mission is certainly not to look for the FARC," but rather drug traffickers, said one former pilot. "But it's hard, as you know, to separate the two."

By 2002, pilots began to worry about what they perceived to be the lack of power and speed of their planes -- the single-engine Cessna Caravan -- for a country as big and mountainous as Colombia.

"Pretty soon you're exceeding your limitations," said another flyer, who added that the $150,000 annual salary motivated pilots to accept increasingly dangerous missions.

Two pilots, Paul C. Hooper and Douglas C. Cockes, wrote letters in November and December of 2002 to Northrop Grumman warning that flying single-engine planes was a recipe for disaster. The letters, first revealed by The Los Angeles Times, suggested that the Cessnas be replaced with twin-engine Beech King Air 300's.

Northrop Grumman and American government officials declined to comment when asked about the warnings.

"We had 60 some years of flight experience between the two of us," Mr. Cockes said in an interview, "and the handwriting was on the wall."

The planes were not replaced, and the two pilots resigned. After the two crashes, which temporarily halted the program, Northrop Grumman resumed the operation under a different name, the Colombia Surveillance System, using twin-engine planes.

Today, family members say they still have not received a full explanation of what happened. In January the families of the crewmen killed in the second crash receive a half-page, double-spaced summary from the Southern Command saying the plane hit a ridge and suggesting pilot error.

But conflicting information exists, with an embassy official saying recently that engine failure may have caused the plane to dip just before reaching the 4,400-foot rise.

"It's been sheer hell," said Ralph Ponticelli, the father of one of the pilots killed. "We are just not satisfied."

Family members also remain confused about the contractual obligations of the men's employers. All of the pilots and crew members had begun working for California Microwave Systems, a subsidiary of Northrop Grumman. After the first crash, the program was transferred to a newly created company, CIAO Inc., former pilots and family members said.

Family members, former pilots and a high-ranking official who worked with contractors for years in Colombia contend that the contract switch was aimed at shielding Northrop Grumman from liability.

"There are veils," said John McLaughlin, the former head of the State Department's airborne program in Colombia, in charge of the spraying of coca crops. "If you have to go through this company and that company to try to recover, it puts some people off."

Efforts to reach CIAO -- which has an office in Maryland, according to documents -- were unsuccessful. Phones were either disconnected or went unanswered.

Northrop Grumman, in a statement, declined to answer a list of questions regarding details of the program and requesting a

response to the relatives' claims.

The company did say it had been working with California Microwave "to support the families of the three crew members who lost their lives and to ensure they receive all the benefits to which they are entitled."

But the relatives are far from satisfied.

"We hear that Butch went to work for CIAO three days after he was assigned to Colombia," said Betty Oliver, the mother of Mr. Oliver, who is known as Butch. "And consequently CIAO does not recognize who is working for them. Grumman does not recognize he worked for them. So who did he work for?"

Mr. Schmidt's wife, Sharon, and Mr. Ponticelli's parents said they had since been trying, with no luck, to obtain $350,000 death benefits. Both families received notices from an insurance adjuster saying they could not be paid benefits because the men had not worked for Northrop Grumman when they were killed.

"They say they terminated him and so therefore they have no legal responsibility," Ms. Schmidt said. "The reason they had done this is because they had been made aware, in writing, that serious concerns had been raised about the use of single-engine planes."

As for those taken captive, the FARC is using them as bargaining chips for a prisoner exchange and has hidden them well. Though American forces tracked the Americans after their capture, the trail has since been lost.

"The intelligence picture has, candidly, dried up," General James Hill, commander of American forces in Latin America, told a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on Oct. 29. "We get very little intelligence on them. We do not know exactly where they are."

What little is known of their fate comes from "Held Hostage in Colombia," a documentary by two American producers, Victoria Bruce and Karin Hayes, featuring interviews with the hostages conducted by a Colombian journalist, Jorge Enrique Botero.

"I don't want more deaths," Mr. Stansell, sitting with his fellow crew members as armed guerrillas stood by, said in the documentary, excerpts of which were shown on "60 Minutes II." "I don't want to die. I don't want anybody dying trying to get me out of here."

The families are demanding negotiations to secure the release of the captives, but American policy forbids talks with the FARC, which the State Department has labeled a terrorist group.

"The Americans are truly making no effort to get them out," said a Western diplomat. "The Americans could be there 10 years."

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CIP Colombia Program
April 15, 2006

Colombian coca cultivation in 2005

At 5:00 yesterday (Good Friday), the U.S. government announced that coca cultivation in Colombia last year totaled 144,000 hectares, a level not seen since 2002. While this appears to be a 30,000-hectare increase over 2004 levels, the White House Drug Czar's press release cautions that much of the increase owes to newly discovered coca in areas that U.S. satellites were not monitoring before.

No matter what the reason for the huge increase measured in 2005, the following points are indisputable.

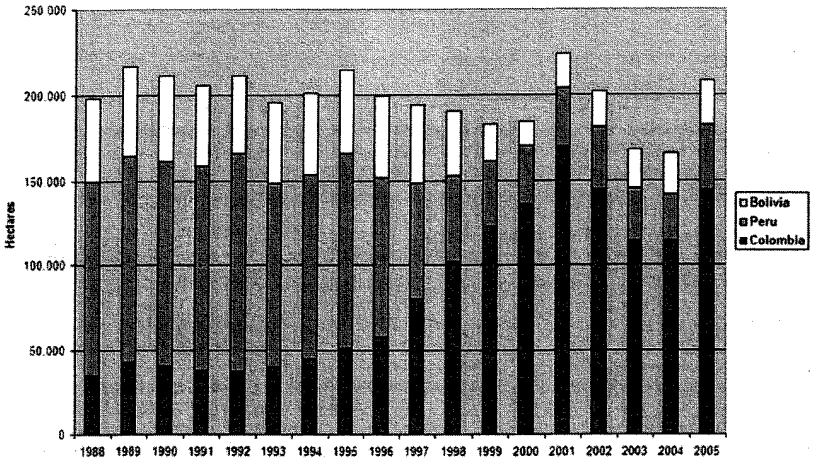
1. According to an October 2000 White House report, "The goal of President Pastrana's Plan Colombia (October 1999) is to reduce Colombia's cultivation, processing, and distribution of drugs by 50 percent over six years." The 2005 coca-cultivation figures reported yesterday show that **Plan Colombia has demonstrably failed to reach that goal**. It hasn't even come close.

The figure of 144,000 hectares in 2005 exceeds the U.S. government's measures of Colombian coca-growing in 1999, the year before Plan Colombia began (122,500 hectares), and 2000, the plan's first year (136,200 hectares).

Even if we accept the U.S. government's argument that the high 2005 estimate owes to measurement in new areas, it is impossible to claim that Plan Colombia has brought a 50 percent reduction in coca-growing in six years. It cannot plausibly be claimed that better measurement would have shown coca-growing to be twice as extensive – 288,000 hectares – in 1999 and 2000.

Andean Coca Cultivation

Source: State Department International Narcotics Control Strategy Reports, 1996-2005



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Colombia	79,500	101,800	122,500	136,200	169,800	144,400	113,850	114,000	144,000
Peru	68,800	51,000	38,700	34,100	34,000	36,600	31,150	27,500	38,000
Bolivia	45,800	38,000	21,800	14,600	19,900	21,600	23,200	24,600	26,500
Total	194,100	190,800	183,000	184,900	223,700	202,000	168,200	166,100	208,500

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Colombia	34,000	42,400	40,100	37,500	37,100	39,700	44,700	50,900	57,200
Peru	115,530	121,685	121,300	120,800	129,100	108,800	108,600	115,300	94,400
Bolivia	48,925	52,900	50,300	47,900	45,500	47,200	48,100	48,600	48,100
Total	198,455	216,985	211,700	206,200	211,700	195,700	201,400	214,800	199,700

2. The figure of 144,000 hectares in 2005 represents the most coca measured in Colombia since 2002, when the U.S. government reported 144,400 hectares. That was the second-highest year ever.

Either Colombia has returned to this level of cultivation, or the "reductions" reported in 2002 and 2003 were false due to poor measurement. If the reductions were false, then U.S. officials for several years have unwittingly made **false and misleading claims about the success of aerial fumigation in Colombia**. Three of many examples:

- Testimony of Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Robert Charles, October 29, 2003: "One of Plan Colombia's goals was to reduce coca cultivation by 50% by 2005. President Uribe's aggressive support for spraying, and the professionalism and efficiency of State Department contractors may well have put us ahead of that mark."

- February 27, 2003 press release from the Drug Czar's office regarding 2002 coca reduction: "These figures capture the dramatic improvement attributable to activities to control coca production that commenced in August with the inauguration of President Uribe. ... 'Our anti-drug efforts in Colombia are now paying off, and we believe that this represents a turning point,' said John Walters, Director of

National Drug Control Policy."

- Testimony of Assistant USAID Administrator for Latin America Adolfo Franco, May 11, 2005: "The reduction of coca cultivation in the region has been most significant in Colombia. Aerial eradication has impressively reduced regional production capacity and has raised pressure on traffickers to bear the cost of replanting and field reconstitution. ... As the final year of Plan Colombia comes to an end, however, success is measurable and is a good reason to redouble efforts on programs that have caused traffickers the greatest damage."

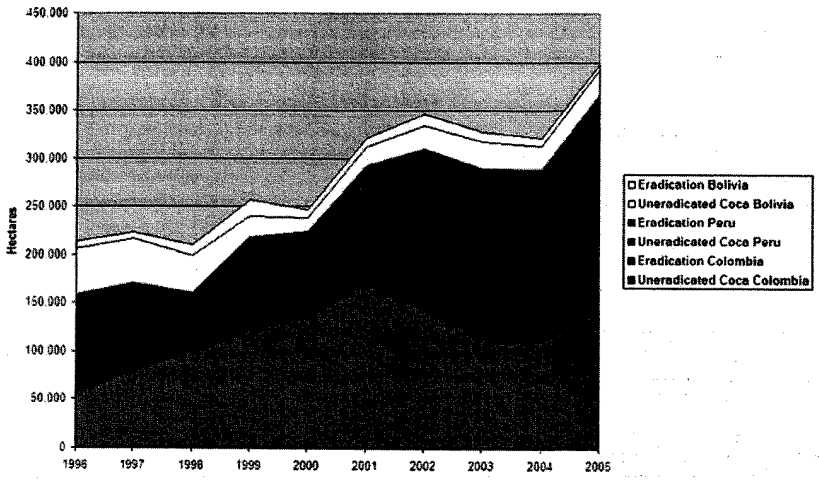
3. The U.S. government's 2005 estimates for the three principal Andean coca-producing countries – Colombia, Bolivia and Peru – show that 208,500 hectares of coca were grown in the Andean region last year. That is **the highest estimate since 2001**. It is the sixth-highest estimate in the 18 years since 1988.

4. 2005 was **the first year since 1995** that U.S. data showed coca increasing simultaneously in all three Andean countries.

5. Attempted coca production in Colombia – defined as eradicated plus uneradicated coca – has surged from 183,500 hectares in 2000 to 315,400 hectares in 2005. **That's a five-year increase of 72 percent.** In response to fumigation, growers have cut down forests and planted coca in 72 percent more territory last year than they did in 2000, including in national parks. That – more than the effects of glyphosate – is the real environmental disaster brought by fumigation.

The Andean region as a whole has seen attempted coca cultivation increase 62 percent, from 246,124 hectares in 2000 to 398,100 hectares in 2005.

Total Coca Cultivation Estimates, Dept. of State, 1996-2005



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Uneradicated Coca Colombia	57,200	79,500	101,800	122,500	136,200	169,800	144,400	113,850	114,000	144,000
Eradication Colombia	5,600	19,000	31,123*	43,246	47,371	84,251	122,695	132,817	136,555	171,400
Uneradicated Coca Peru	94,400	68,800	51,000	38,700	34,100	34,000	36,000	31,150	27,500	38,000
Eradication Peru	1,259	3,462	7,825	13,800	6,200	3,900	7,000	11,313	10,339	12,200
Uneradicated Coca Bolivia	48,100	45,800	38,000	21,800	14,600	19,900	24,400	28,450	24,600	26,500
Eradication Bolivia	7,512	7,026	11,621	16,999	7,653	9,435	11,839	10,000	8,437	6,000
Total	214,071	223,588	241,369	257,045	246,124	321,286	346,334	327,580	321,431	398,100

6. A dozen years of aerial herbicide fumigation in Colombia has shown one thing clearly: spraying people who have no other economic alternatives is effective only at reducing coca-growing in a specific zone for a specific period of time. (In fact, we are surprised that the Drug Czar's press release indicated only a 10 percent coca reduction last year in areas that were being sprayed; we would have expected that figure to be higher.)

But **people with no economic alternatives have not been deterred by fumigation**. They replant rapidly (the UN reported last year that 62 percent of the coca plots their satellites detected in 2004 did not exist in 2003), and they relocate to other zones – including zones that U.S. government satellites apparently had not bothered to measure before.

The 2005 coca data show that six years after Plan Colombia, coca-growers are still several steps ahead of the spray planes. Colombia has no shortage of remote, hard-to-reach jungle and savannah where few people live, government presence is zero, and coca can be planted and harvested. These zones, taken together, are at least the size of California – yet since 2000 the U.S. spray fleet has only been able to cover an area a bit larger than Delaware.

A few more spray planes will not make any difference. Doubling the current fleet of about twenty planes (which nobody proposes due to the cost) would make little difference.

7. The real lesson we can draw from the 2005 coca numbers is that **fumigating an area is no substitute for governing it**. Aerial herbicide fumigation appeared to be a shortcut, a cheap way to reduce drug supplies without having to engage in "nation-building," establishing a government presence and a legal economy in Colombia's vast, neglected, impoverished rural zones. Only governance – which will require a costly, long-term political and military effort with mostly Colombian funds – will bring real reductions in Colombia's coca crop. Fumigation is a poor substitute. Instead of a shortcut, fumigation has proven to be a dead end.

8. CIP has been predicting the 2005 outcome for several years:

- March 22, 2004: One thing the drug war has shown us over the past twenty years is that drug crops move around. The common response to eradication in one zone is new cultivation in other areas. ... Though U.S. statistics are showing less coca, there are several reasons why supply has continued to meet demand so effectively. **It is possible that new coca cultivation is appearing in areas not measured by satellite imagery.**
- February 27, 2003: While supporters of the program will laud the findings as evidence of the effectiveness of fumigation, the numbers cannot be taken to reflect a country- or region-wide decrease, as **they were not designed to measure the replanting of coca in areas outside of the target areas that were fumigated.** ... We've seen that fumigation is able to reduce coca-growing temporarily in a limited area, but re-planting in new areas will occur as quickly as the laws of supply and demand dictate.
- April 11, 2002: It is obvious to all that Colombia's problems go well beyond narcotics, and we have argued for years that **our emphasis on military responses and fumigation would do little more than push drug cultivation around the map of South America.**

- September 10, 2001: Instead of reducing coca-growing, fumigation has only proven able to move the plants around geographically. **Spray in one place, and coca appears elsewhere.** This sort of cat-and-mouse game can go on indefinitely: all coca planted in South America in 2000 could fit in a land area two-thirds the size of Rhode Island. Colombia's Amazon-basin jungles and plains alone are the size of California.
- April 2000: Colombian peasants will continue growing coca and heroin as long as U.S. demand exists and rural Colombia lacks economic opportunity. It's a matter of survival. **Aerial fumigation won't change that - if anything, it will push coca-growing into more remote guerrilla-controlled areas.**

"OPERATION DRAGON"

An Assassination Plot Targeting
1998 Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Human Rights Award Laureate
Berenice Celeyta Alayón

Immediate Threat: Berenice Celeyta Alayón, one of four Colombian recipients of the 1998 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, has been targeted by an assassination plot known as "Operation Dragon" for her work in support of the SINTRAEMCALI labor union's campaign against corruption and privatization of the Cali Municipal Corporation (EMCALI), Colombia's third largest public utility company. On August 23rd, 2004, Colombian Congressman Alexander Lopez Maya of Bogotá (former President of SINTRAEMCALI) received a notice from an unnamed military official informing him that assassins had been paid to murder him, Luis Hernandez (Human Rights Officer and former President of the SINTRAEMCALI labor union), and Ms. Celeyta that week. Upon informing the Colombian Attorney General's Office (*Fiscalia General de la Nación*) of the notice, its director authorized a raid conducted in the cities of Cali and Medillín on August 25th. The information confiscated revealed that this plot was part of a surveillance plan organized under the direction of the Colombian military intelligence and involved private international security organizations with ties to paramilitary groups.[1]

Background: For several years, SINTRAEMCALI has engaged in a highly contentious campaign against corruption and privatization of EMCALI. On December 24th, 2001, the national government announced its plan to privatize the company in an effort to stem what it claimed was inefficient distribution of its water, sewage, electrical and communications services. This effort received support from several regional and local politicians, as well as powerful business owners and national politicians, including Colombian President Álvaro Uribe. However, the union claimed that the company was viable and its sale would only benefit well-connected owners at the expense of the workers and local population. Because of the union's opposition, its leaders and members were accused of subversion and consistently harassed, threatened and even killed by police and military forces, as well as private security groups with alleged links to paramilitary groups. In addition, Representative Lopez received a hand written death threat letter on October 27th, 2004, delivered to his Congressional Office in Bogotá. In December, Ms. Celeyta returned her cell phone, issued by the Protection Program of the Ministry of the Interior, because of late-night phone calls in which she received threats and heard sounds of automatic weaponry being fired.

The August 25th raid in Cali took place at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Julian Villate Leal, a highly decorated member of the Third Brigade of the Colombian Army, who received US military training and taught in the US[2]. There, police uncovered evidence that revealed the army had supplied classified information to the Consultaría Integral Latinoamericana (CIL), a private international consulting firm specializing in the liquidation of assets of publicly-owned companies, and its associate, SERACIS, a private security company. This information detailed the political positions, habits, activities and the daily movements of Ms. Celeyta, Representative Lopez Maya, Mr. Hernandez and over 175 union leaders, human rights workers and members of the political opposition. According to evidence gathered, the purpose of this plan was to "impede or neutralize the irregular actions of SINTRAEMCALI" and "research the personal security [and] vulnerability" of those involved in the opposition to privatization.

In Lt. Colonel Villate's possession were names, phone numbers and addresses of those under surveillance, as well as highly sensitive information concerning detailed protection measures granted to those under surveillance by the Protection Program of the Colombian Ministry of the Interior, including government-issued cell phone numbers and radios; names of bodyguards; their weapons and body armor; and identifying information on

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[1] This summary is based on a press bulletin written on August 27, 2004 by Colombian Congressman Alexander Lopez Maya and evidence confiscated during the Cali raid. The evidence is available at the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center fort Human Rights.

[2] Lt. Colonel Villate trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, the US Naval Postgraduate School located in Monterey, California and the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (the former School of the Americas) in Ft. Benning, Georgia, where he taught courses as well. He was also the Dean of the Escuela Superior de Guerra (National War College) of Colombia from July 1, 2002 until his retirement on August 10, 2004.

vehicles driven by those targeted, including the level of protective armament applied to these vehicles. Lt. Colonel Villate's notes also reveal the existence of an intelligence network through direct correspondence involving a nexus of private companies, private security groups and public security forces, including: the management of EMCALI, the Superintendent of Public Services, the Third Brigade of the Colombian Army, the Intelligence Service of the National Police (SIPOL), the National Electrical Finance body (FEN), the Colombian Ministry of the Interior, the Administrative Security Department (DAS), and the Cali Metropolitan Police Department.[3]

During his interrogation, Lt. Colonel Villate revealed that CIL had been contracted by EMCALI and the Superintendent of Public Services of Cali to carry out an analysis of the economic, financial and socio-political reality of the company, and in turn provide strategic recommendations to guarantee its viability. He further revealed that he had been employed by CIL, to which he referred as "our company," and that various public security entities, including the DAS of Bogotá, were aware of his activities, which further establishes the government awareness of the surveillance plan and the plot against Ms. Celeyta and her colleagues.

Following the raids, there have been continued threats against individuals targeted by "Operation Dragon." On September 17th, 2004, paramilitaries with alleged ties to Lt. Colonel Villate made multiple phone calls to SINTRAEMCALI President Luis Hernandez, Vice President Luis Enrique Imbachi Rubiano, and union leader Carlos Marmolejo. On the same day, a man in a bulletproof vest conspicuously inquired about the whereabouts of union leader Carlos Ocampo at his university. On October 21st, former SINTRAMEMCALI member and retired EMCALI employee Tania Valencia was carjacked, beaten and interrogated about the activities of Representative Lopez Maya, Carlos Marmolejo, and Carlos Ocampo. During these encounters paramilitaries referred to SINTRAEMCALI union members as "Indumiles," a term used by Lt. Colonel Villate in his notes to describe those under surveillance and targeted for assassination, which further illustrates the connection between those harassing the union members and those behind gathering information confiscated during the raid. On October 13, 2005, Congressman Lopez Maya received a letter of condolences (Sufragio) at his office, making a mock announcement of the deaths of the Congressman, Ms. Celeyta, Mr. Hernandez, and others who have denounced Operation Dragon and other human rights abuses. Most recently, since December 14, 2005, Ms. Celeyta and Mr. Hernández have reported being followed by suspicious vehicles.

Points of Concern: The following highlights our grave and ongoing concern regarding Operation Dragon:

- Although the Uribe Administration had initiated a preliminary investigation in October 2004 and has since met with NGOs concerned with this case, including the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, the government has taken no legal or administrative action despite the fact that there is clear evidence pointing to high-ranking Colombian military members illegally being in possession of classified information;
- Lt. Colonel Villate's possession of classified documents leaked from Colombia's U.S.-supported and funded Protection Program, as well as his moonlighting for a private security company as an active military officer, violates Colombian law and raises concern about the integrity of the Protection Program, the Third Brigade of the Colombian Army, the Cali Metropolitan Police, the Administrative Security Department, and the Intelligence Service of the National Police;[4]
- There has been little significant progress by the Colombian Attorney General in investigating this case. The Office originally agreed to undertake the case following the raid. However, the process has not moved forward. The slow pace of the investigation seems to reflect a lack of political will by the Government of Colombia to prosecute those responsible; and
- The legal representative for Lt. Col. Villate, the Honorable Jorge Armando Otalora, has recently been appointed Assistant Attorney General (Vicefiscal General de la Nación), indicating that, at best, a conflict of interest will exist in the Office.

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[3] Correspondence between the military's Regional Central Intelligence Office and the Director of the Central Intelligence of Bogotá accused SINTRAEMCALI of having ties to the ELN and FARC insurgencies. Documents also made specific references to the members of the following opposition parties: Polo Democrático, Frente Social y Politico, Alternativa Democrática and MOIR; Congresspersons Wilson Borja, Gustavo Petro, Maria Isabel Urrutia, Carlos Gaviria, Jorge Enrique Robledo and Luis Carlos Avellaneda; El Valle Governor Angelino Garzon and Bogotá Mayor Luis Eduardo Gazon, among others.

[4] Lt. Colonel Villate was an active member of the Third Brigade until his retirement. Until then he allegedly worked for both the Colombian Army and the public security entities CIL and SERASIS.

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Sister of ex-Colombia president murdered in kidnapping

AFP

AFP/La Tarde/File Photo: Undated picture shows Liliana Gaviria (R) with her brothers Cesar Gaviria (L) former Colombian president...

Fri Apr 28, 3:41 AM ET

BOGOTA (AFP) - The sister of former Colombian president and Organization of American States chief Cesar Gaviria was murdered during a kidnapping attempt, President Alvaro Uribe said.

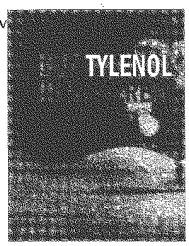
Liliana Gaviria's body was found in an industrial area a few kilometers (miles) from her home near Pereira, 340 kilometers (210 miles) west of Bogota, he said.

"The kidnappers appeared to have made a forcible entry when she and a bodyguard, a police officer, resisted," said Pereira Mayor German Dario Saldarriaga.

"Four or five persons tried to kidnap her," he said.

A group of armed men snatched Gaviria from her home in the afternoon, killing one of her bodyguards in the process, a police spokesman said.

ADV



Local media reported that two would-be kidnappers were also wounded and captured.

Gaviria, who heads the opposition Liberal Party, was Colombia's president from 1994-1998 and later served as secretary general of the OAS, based in Washington.

Uribe offered a reward of 430,000 dollars for information leading to capture of those behind the crime.

In April 1996, a brother of the former president was kidnapped by a mysterious rebel group called Dignity for Colombia, which freed Juan Carlos Gaviria after mediation.

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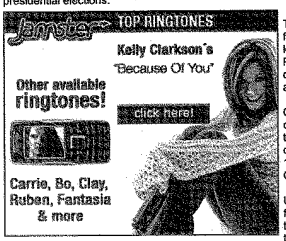
LATIN AMERICA

Sister of ex-Colombia president murdered in kidnapping

Zoom:

Cesar Sabogal
Bogota, Colombia, April 28, 2006 (AFP) - The sister of former president Cesar Gaviria was killed during a failed kidnap attempt, highlighting political violence in Colombia just one month ahead of presidential elections.



The body of Liliana Gaviria, 52, was found in an industrial area a few kilometers (miles) from her home near Pereira, 340 kilometers (210 miles) west of Bogota, President Alvaro Uribe said at a public event late Thursday.

Cesar Gaviria, a fierce critic of the conservative president, is the leader of the Liberal Party, the country's main opposition group. He was president from 1994 to 1998 and is a former head of the Organization of American States.

Uribe offered a reward of 430,000 dollars for information leading to capture of those behind the crime, and dispatched the head of the national police and his defense minister to Pereira.

Gaviria also traveled to Pereira but made no immediate statement.

"The kidnappers appeared to have made a forcible entry when she and a bodyguard, a police officer, resisted," said Pereira mayor German Dario Saldarriaga.

"Four or five persons tried to kidnap her," he said.

A group of armed men snatched the mother of two from her home in the afternoon, killing one of her bodyguards in the process, a police spokesman said.

Local media reported that two would-be kidnappers were also wounded and captured.

In April 1996, Juan Carlos Gaviria, a brother of the former president, was kidnapped by a mysterious rebel group called Dignity for Colombia but was freed after mediation.

Uribe opponents for months have complained of a "dirty war" launched against them ahead of the May 28 presidential elections.

Gaviria has railed for months against what he said was a lack of protection available for opposition politicians, and called on Uribe to reject support from Colombia's right-wing paramilitary groups.

On Tuesday a Liberal Party city councilman in the southern province of Huila was gunned down in an ambush, the 17th councillor killed in Colombia this year.

On Sunday the lifeless body of historian Jaime Gomez, an adviser to the presidential campaign of Liberal Party candidate Horacio Serpa, was found. He had been kidnapped one month earlier.

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And on Monday Alvaro Leyva, the Conservative Party candidate, denounced a plot to murder him and claimed military intelligence officers were following his steps.

Uribe, a tough-talking conservative who leads his own U Party and is supported by Washington, is far ahead in the polls. In a survey published Wednesday he has 57 percent of popular support, far ahead of Serpa with 18 percent and the leftist Carlos Garivia, with 14 percent.

Uribe needs 50 percent plus one vote to avoid a runoff election in June. AFP

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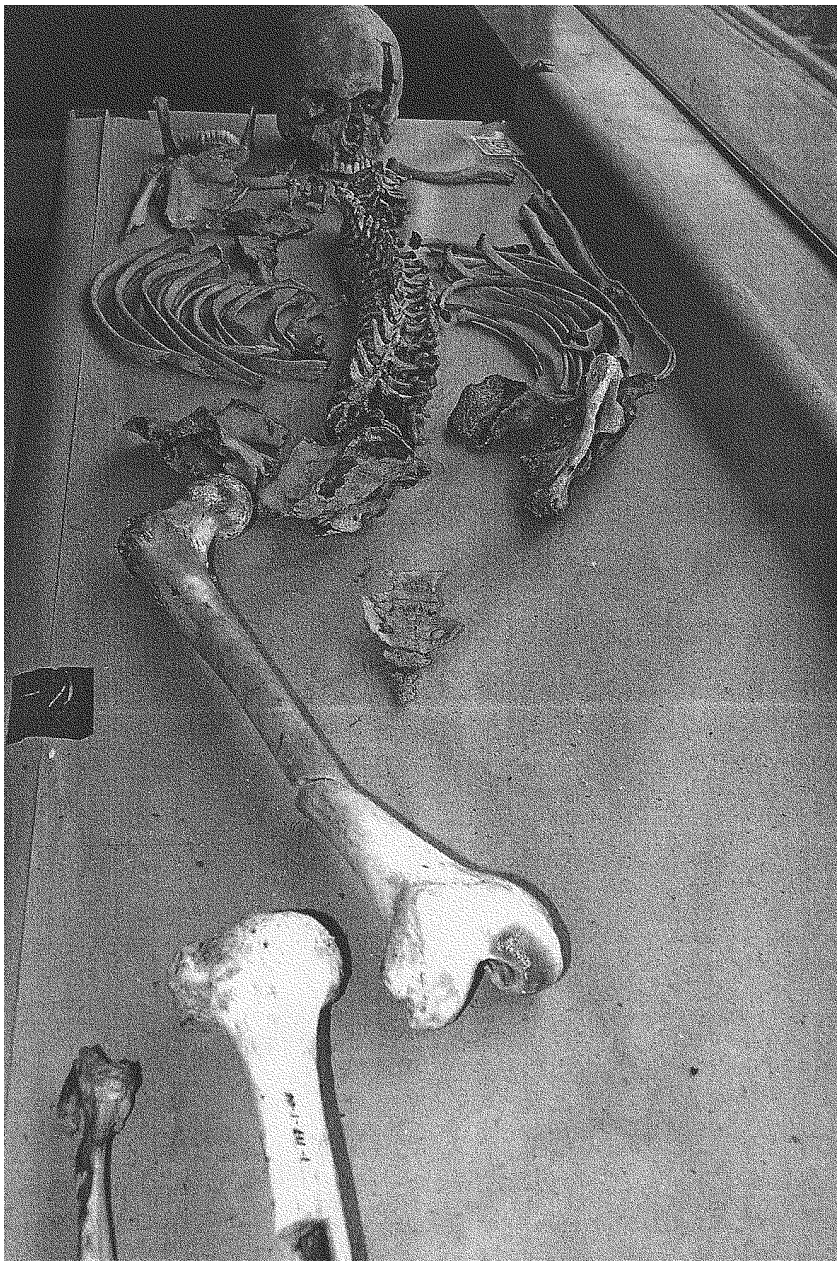
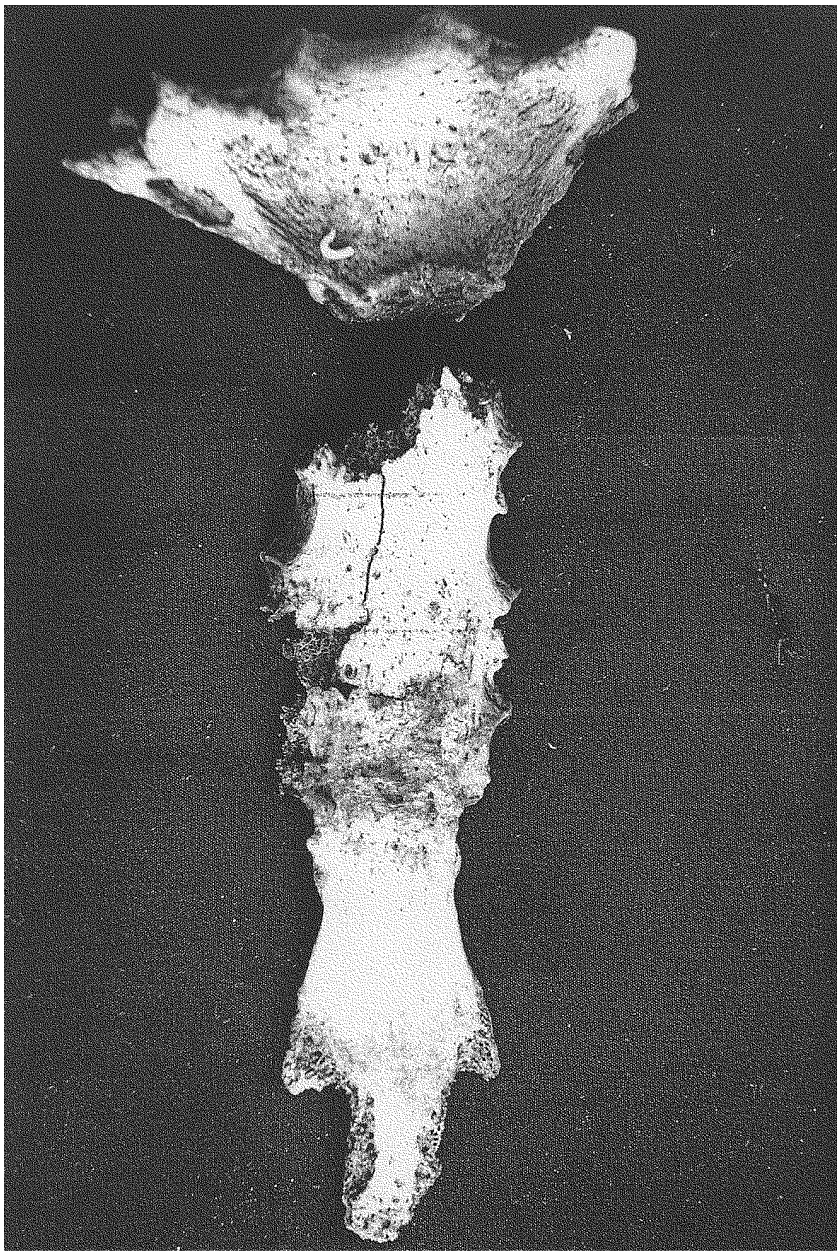
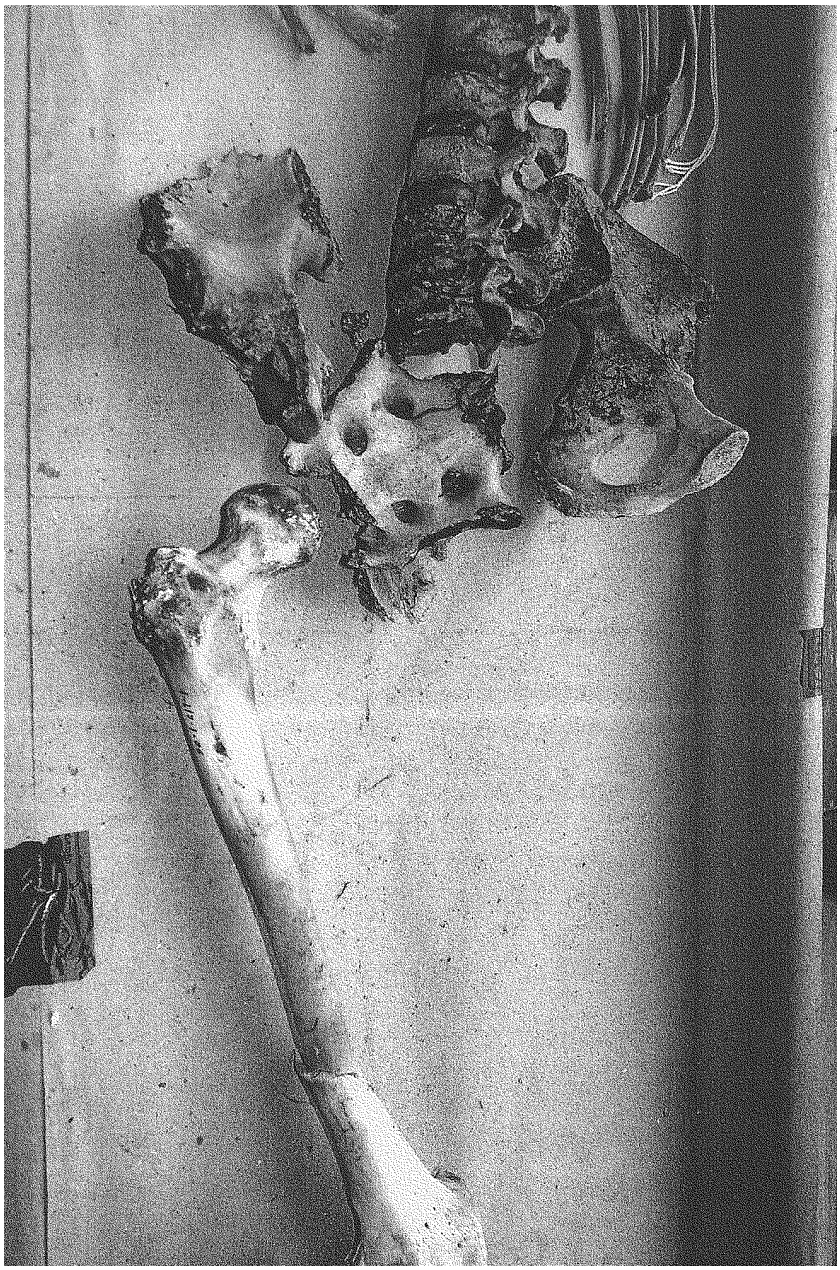
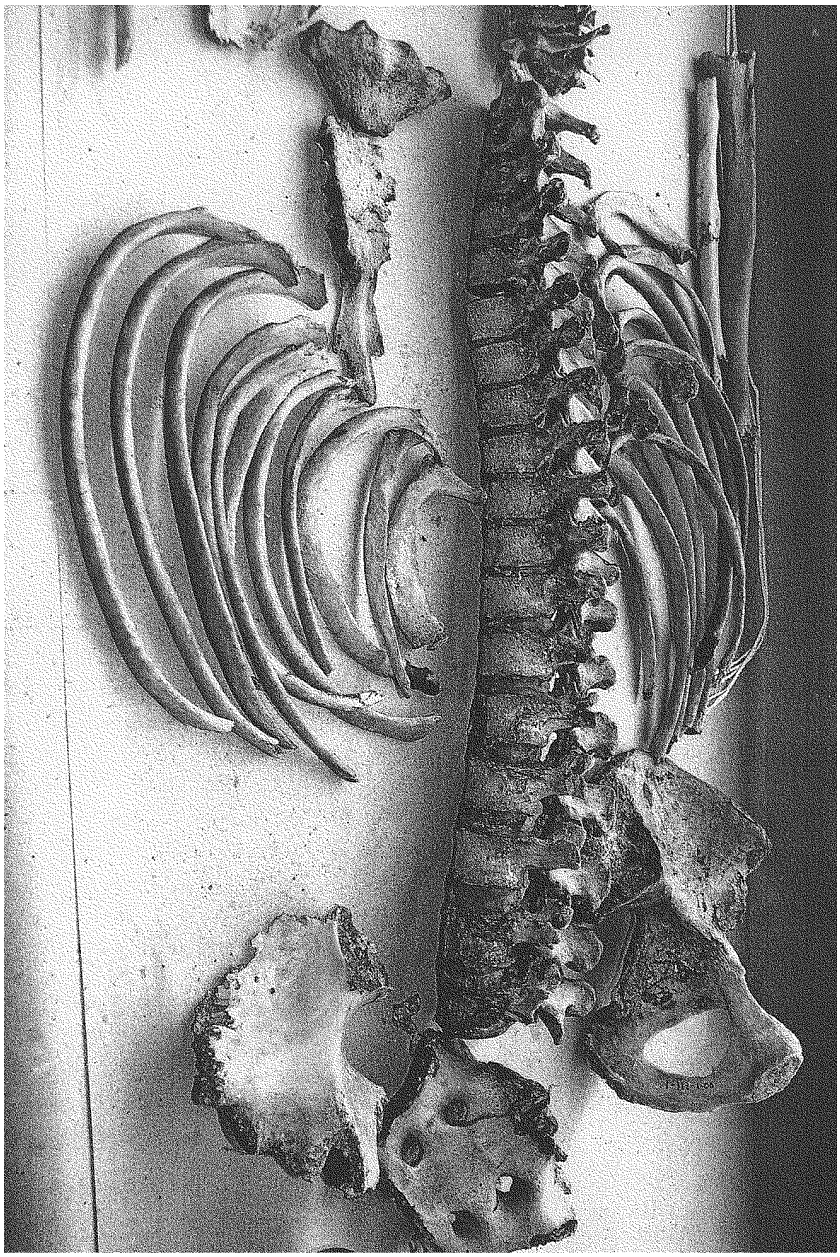
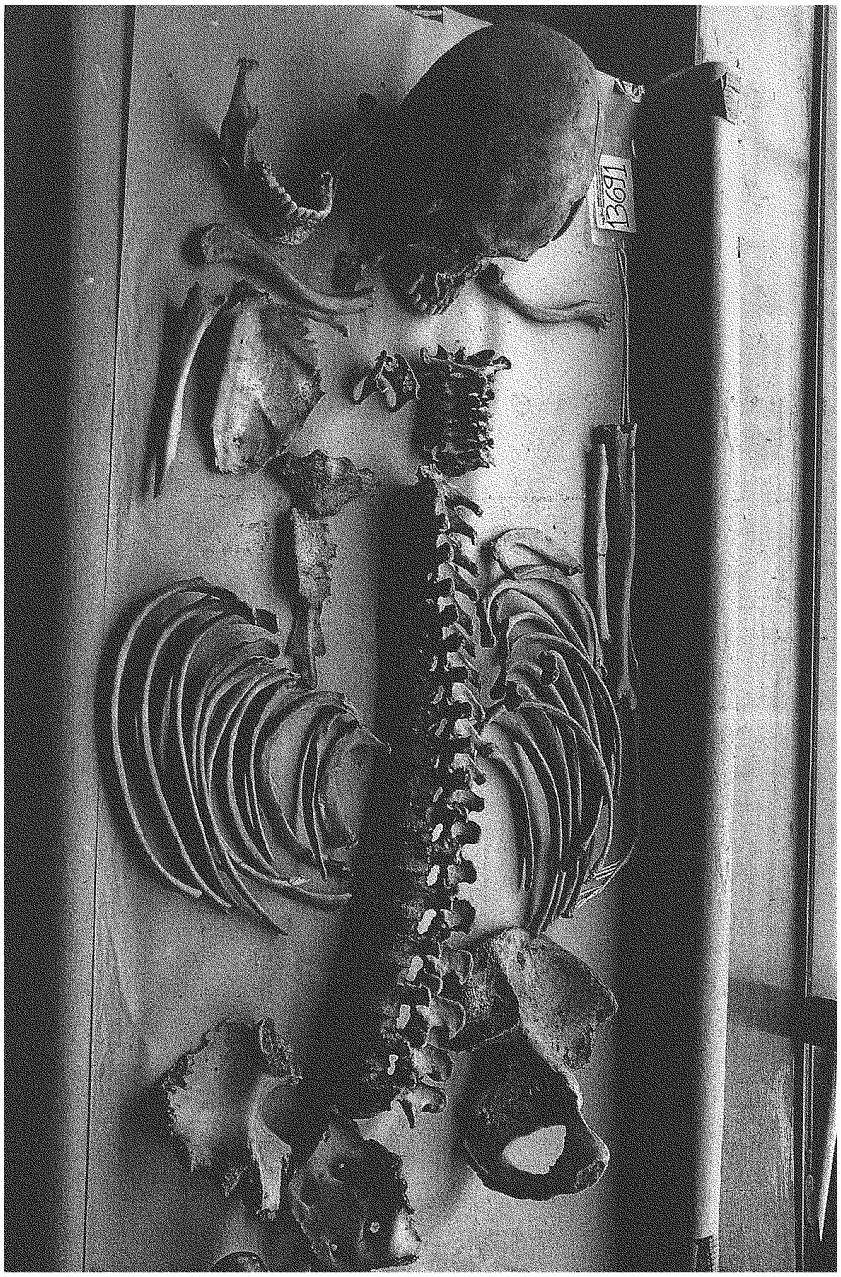
Photographs Taken of the Remains of Jaime Gomez, Chief of Staff to Colombian Senator Piedad Cordoba, murdered April 2006.







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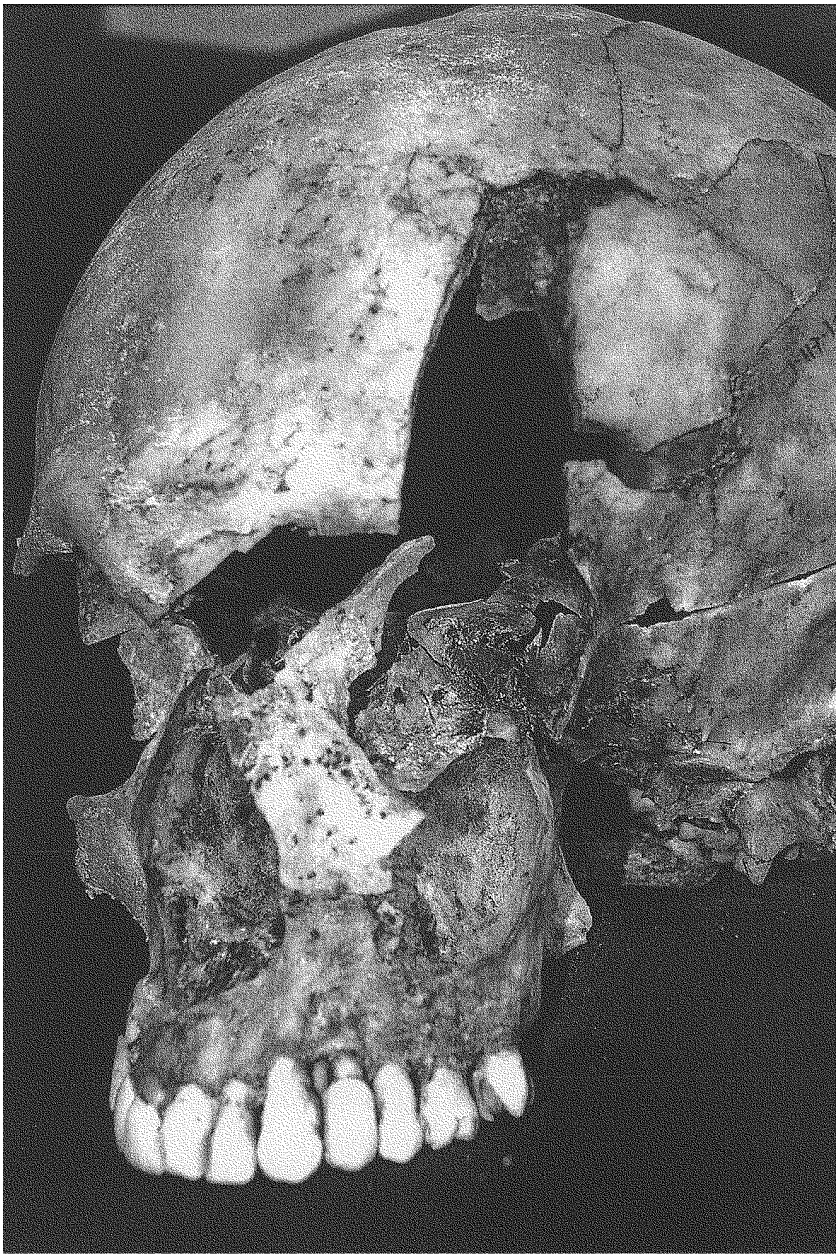

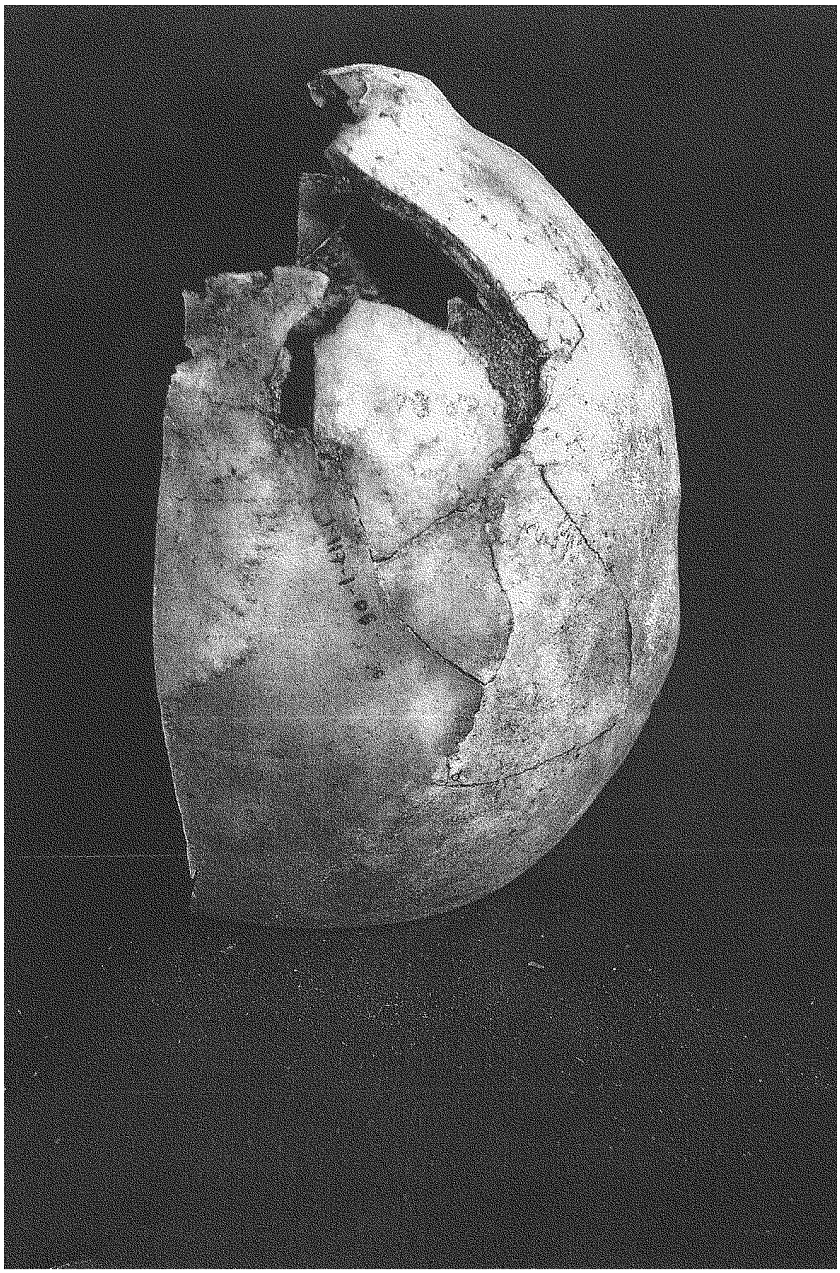

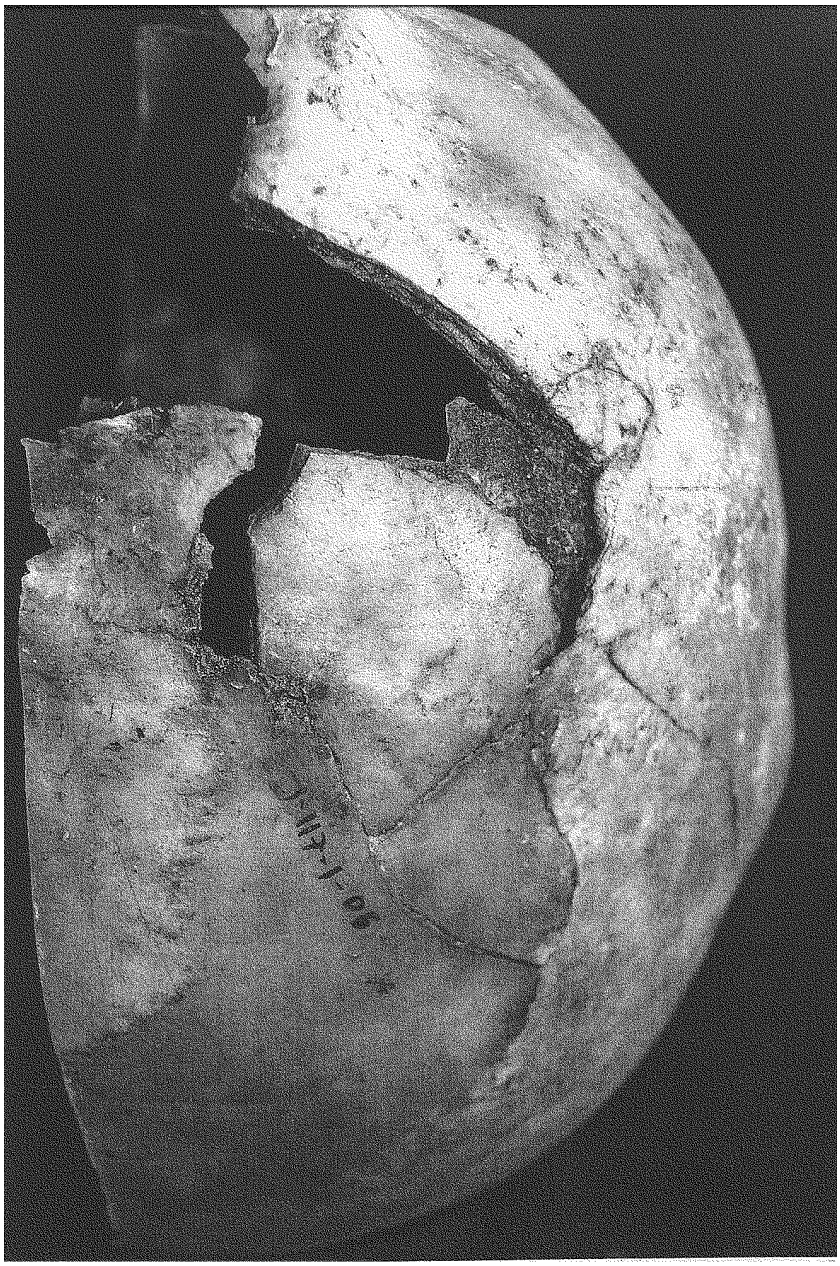

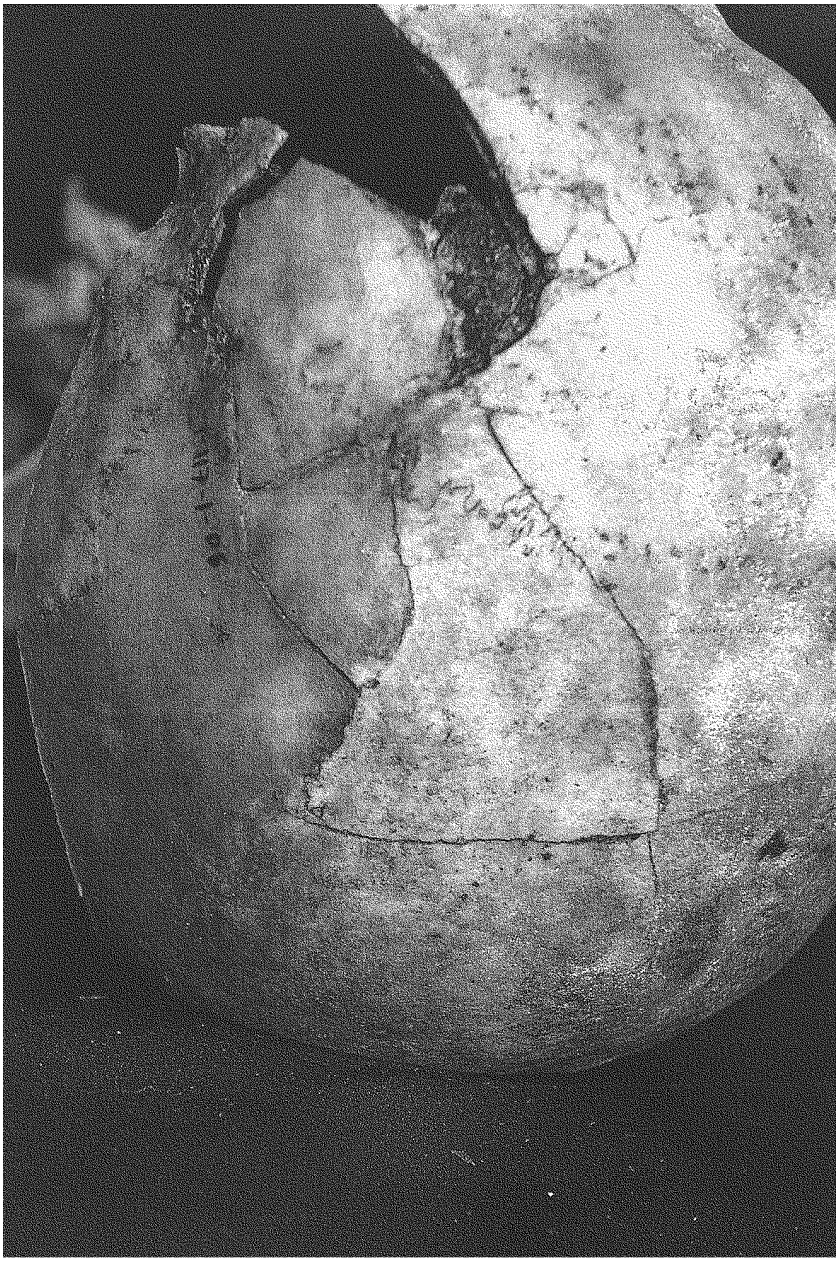

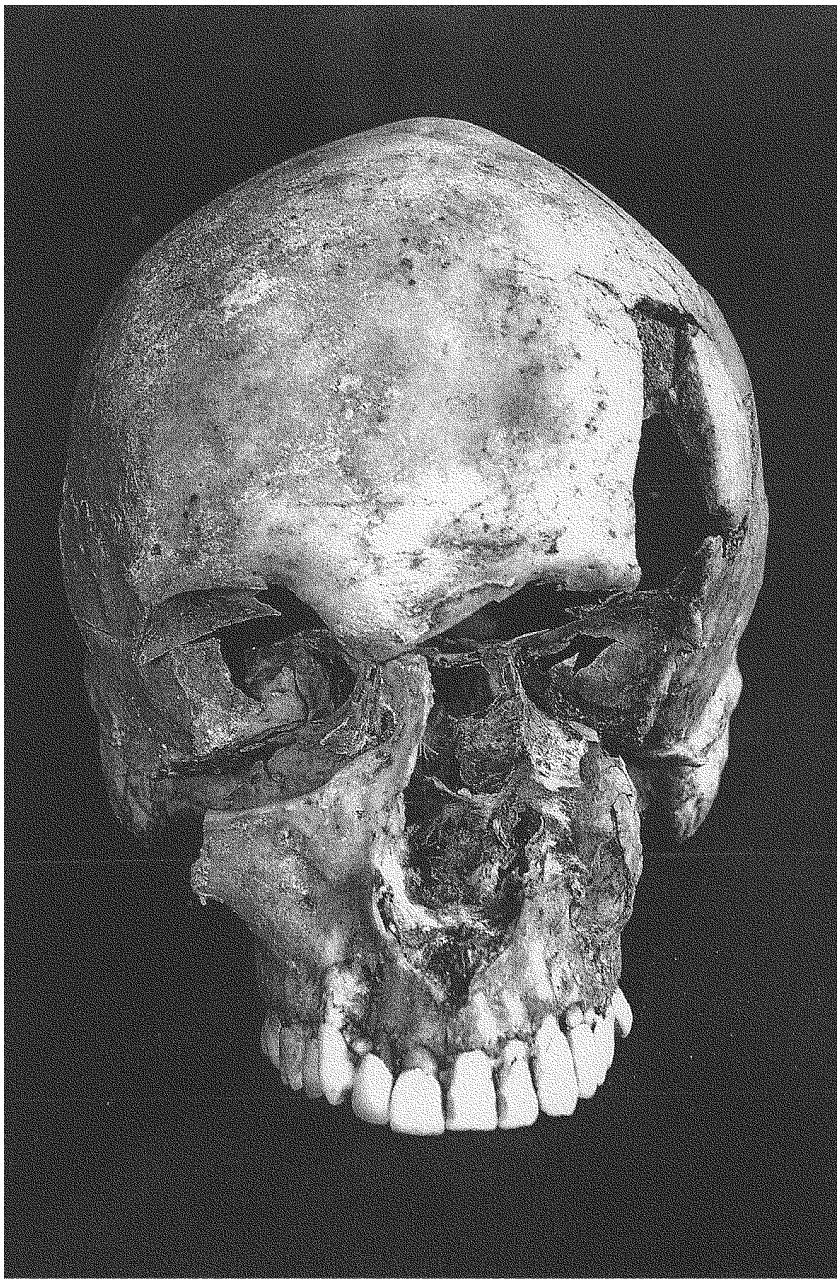

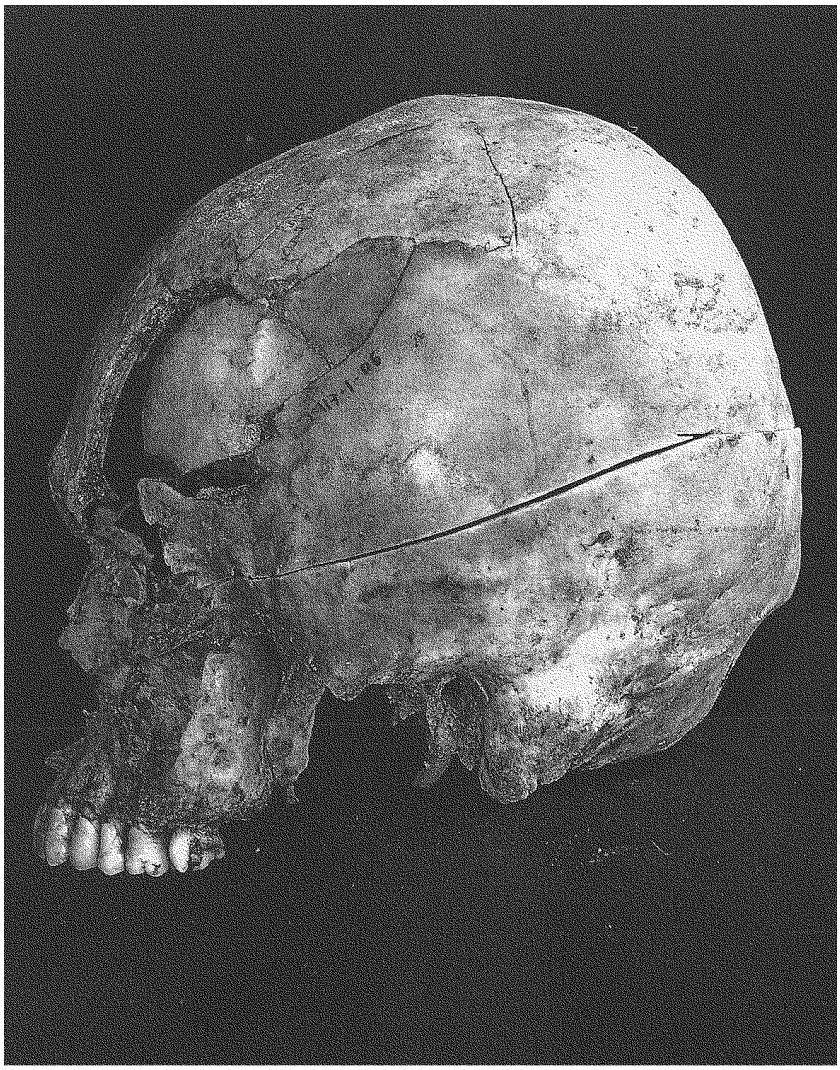

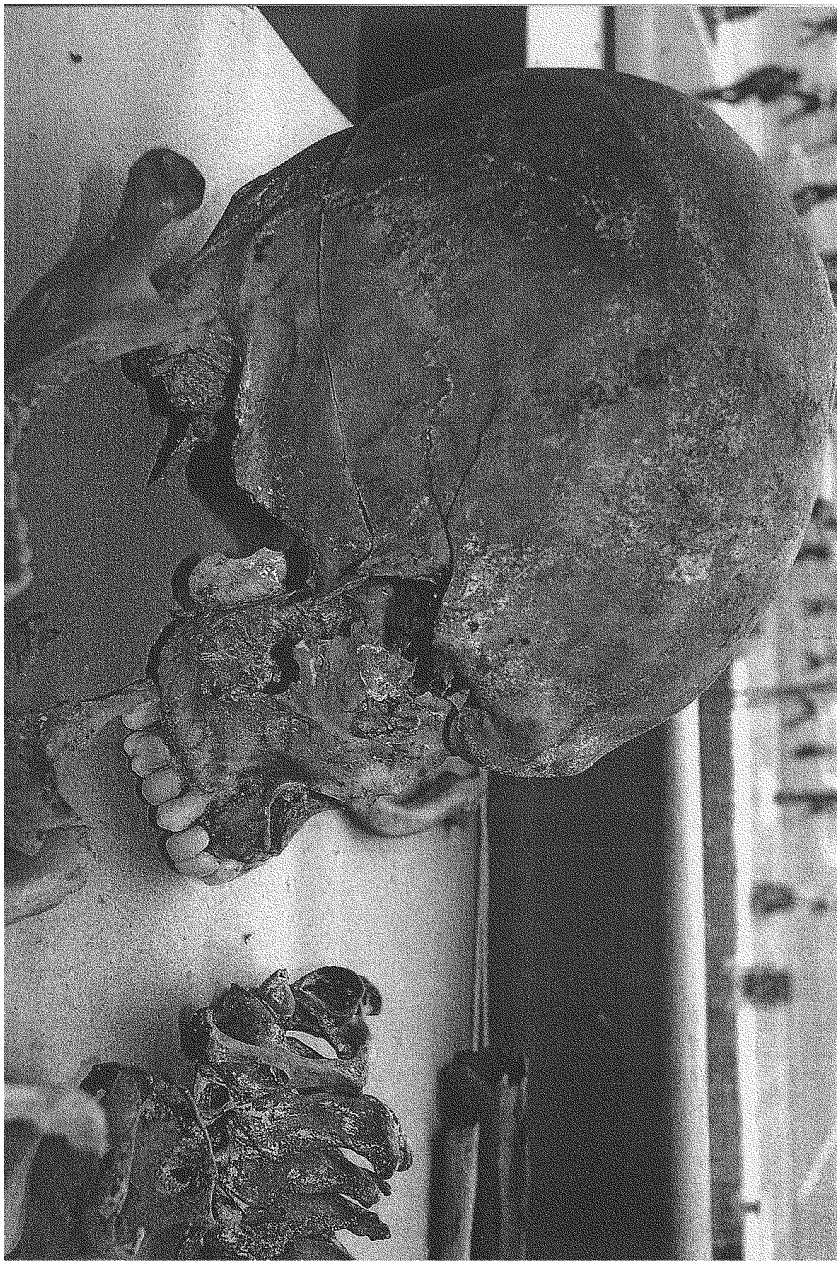

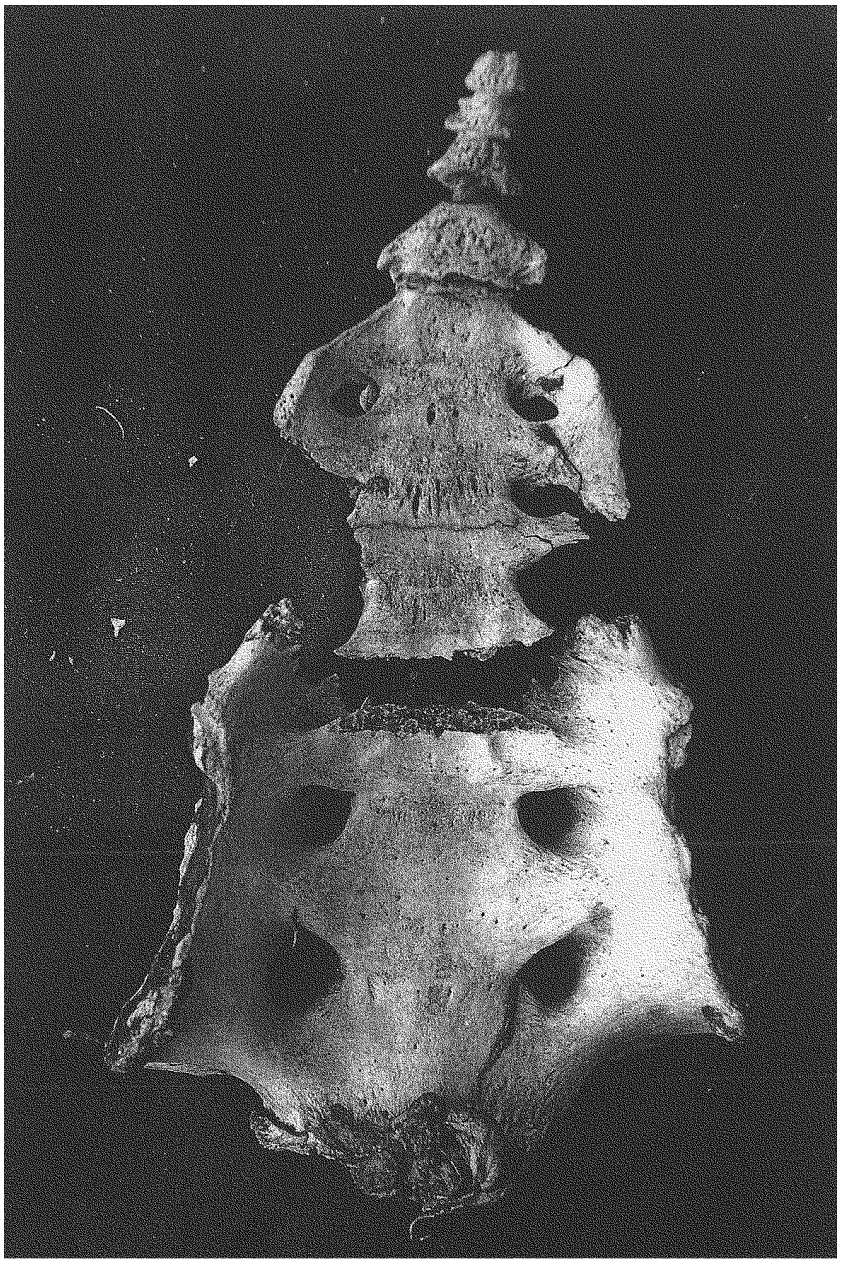

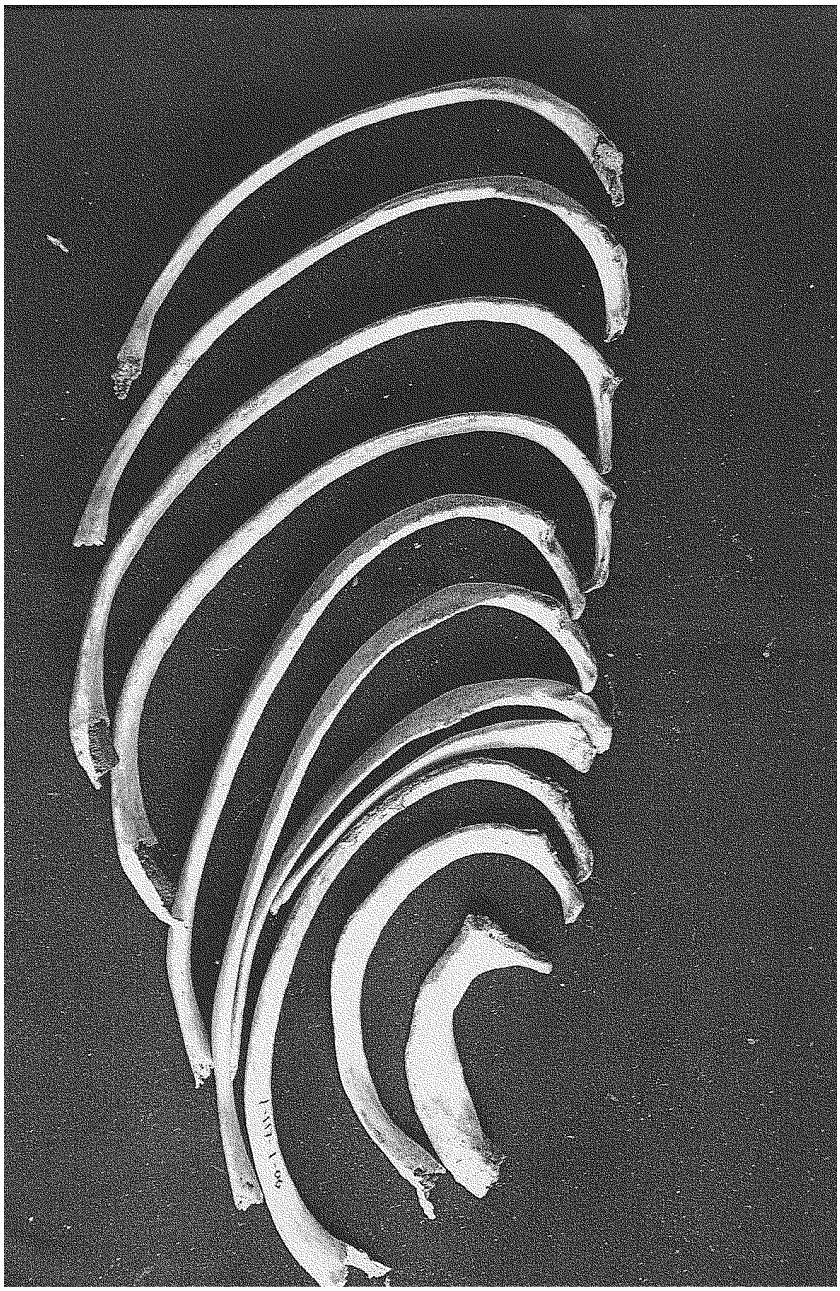

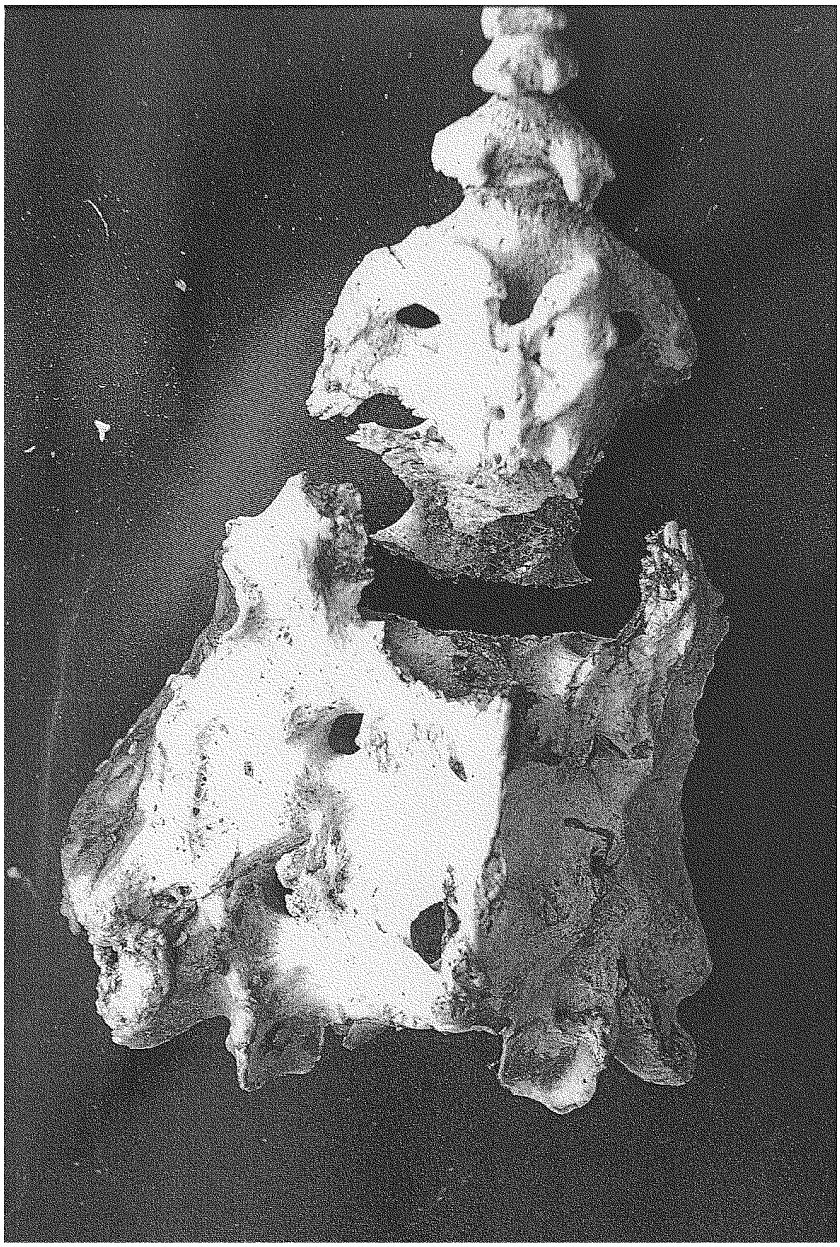

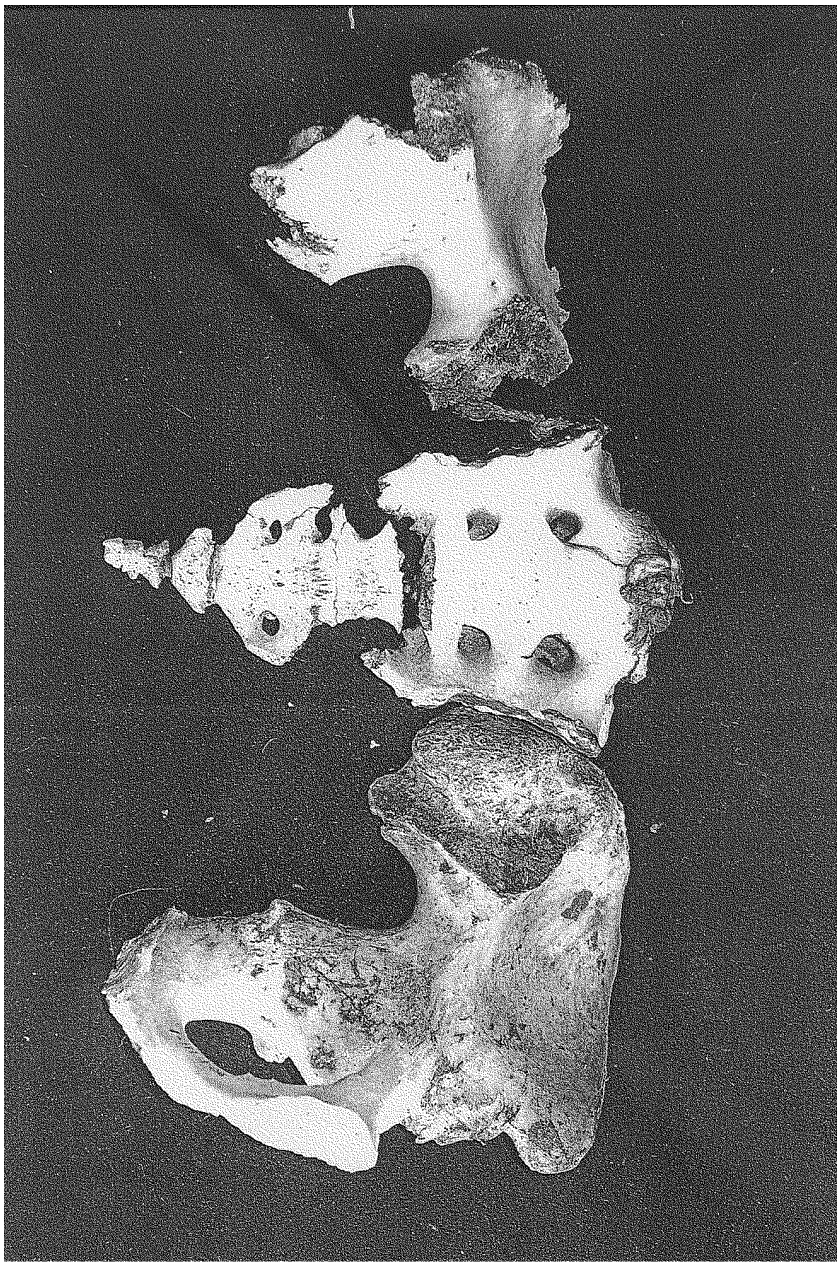

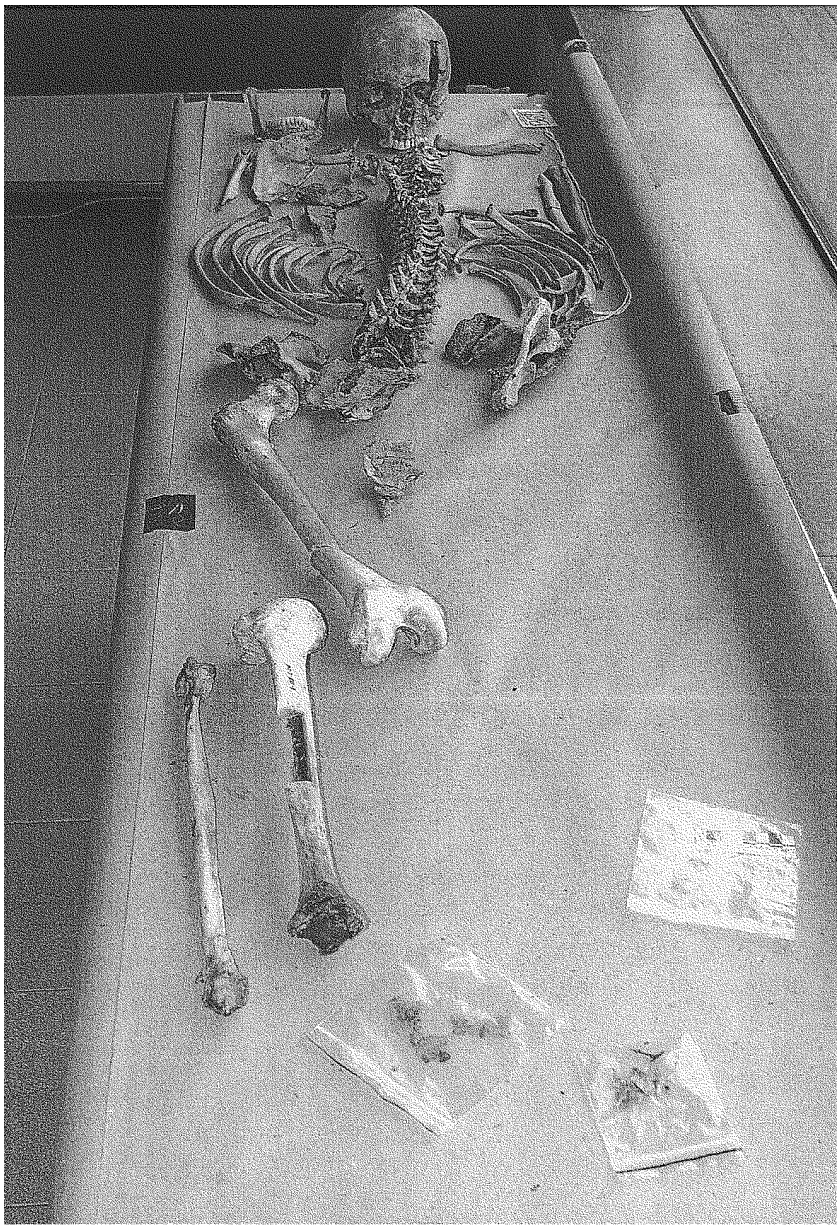

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Bird flu shows resistance to drug

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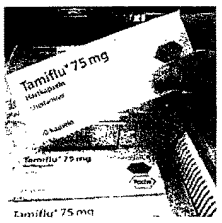
By Anita Manning, USA TODAY

The strain of flu scientists fear could spark a pandemic is showing signs of becoming resistant to an antiviral drug being stockpiled around the world, a warning that drugs being stored by governments might not be as strong a defense as hoped, flu experts say.



Tamiflu is one of two medications that appear effective against bird flu, but a new report suggests otherwise.

By Daniel Maurer, AP

Tamiflu is one of just two antiviral medications that appear to be effective against the bird flu strain known as H5N1, which has circulated in Asia for nearly two years. Scientists report in the journal *Nature* that virus samples taken from a Vietnamese girl in February were found to be resistant to the drug.

Researcher Yoshihiro Kawaoka, a virologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Tokyo, says the results highlight the "need to do more basic research" to find other drugs effective against flu viruses.

Kawaoka found that 60% of the virus samples from the girl's blood were highly resistant to Tamiflu. Higher doses were effective in wiping out the virus, researchers found, and the girl has recovered. The virus was not resistant to another antiviral, Relenza.

The report, which is being published in the Oct. 20 issue of the journal, was posted online Friday because of its relevance to preparations for a pandemic that scientists fear could emerge if the avian strain develops the ability to easily infect humans and spread.

Kawaoka says this does not suggest that governments should stop stockpiling Tamiflu. "This is just one case," he says. "The vast majority of H5N1 viruses out there are still very sensitive. We should stick to the plan but perhaps consider also stockpiling (Relenza)."

Many countries are doing that, though in smaller amounts than Tamiflu. The U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services has ordered 4.3 million courses of Tamiflu and 84,300 of Relenza. Tamiflu is the more popular choice for stockpiling because it is a tablet. Relenza is an inhaled powder and more complicated to administer in an emergency, says infectious-disease specialist Brian Currie of Montefiore Medical Center in New York.

The emergence of drug-resistant strains of the H5N1 virus is "ominous," Currie says. "It's not surprising though, given that the drug has been used extensively during the outbreak in the area." But, he says: "There really is no surveillance system looking for this. One of the things this article highlights is that we have to start looking."

Too much reliance on Tamiflu as a defense against the H5N1 flu could be a mistake, says Michael Osterholm of the University of Minnesota. Tests in animals suggest that unless the drug is taken before exposure to the virus, it might not be effective, he says.

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Flu drugs 'will not work' if pandemic strikes

- No evidence Tamiflu will be effective, say experts
- Relying on medicines alone 'would be suicidal'

Sarah Boseley and Jonathan Watts in Beijing
Thursday January 19, 2006

Guardian

There is no evidence that Tamiflu, the drug being stockpiled by Britain, the United States and Europe, will work if a flu pandemic takes off in humans, according to a review published today by the Lancet medical journal.

None of the four existing drugs against influenza has much effect, the paper says. The authors strongly warn against relying on drugs to stamp out a potential avian flu pandemic, saying complacency could get in the way of more useful public health measures - such as hygiene and isolation - to stop the spread of infection.

Tom Jefferson, author of the review published online, told the Guardian yesterday that he hoped that Tamiflu and the similar drug Relenza would save lives in a pandemic, though they have not reduced mortality among the few flu victims who have taken them.

"I'm a member of the human race. I seriously hope they will be effective," he said. "But relying on a single solution is suicidal."

Sufficient data on the use of the two drugs, known as neuraminidase inhibitors, in a pandemic does not exist, he said. "We're trying to bring people down to earth."

The review says the use of the drugs should not be considered in a pandemic "without concomitant measures, such as barriers, distance and personal hygiene". While the drugs might reduce patients' symptoms, the authors say the use of Tamiflu could actually increase the spread of the flu virus. If people take the drug and have fewer symptoms they may end up going to work and spreading the potentially lethal virus.

Dr Jefferson and colleagues from the Cochrane Vaccines Field looked at all the evidence from trials of the efficacy of all four flu drugs - not just Tamiflu and Relenza but also two older drugs from a different class, amantadine and rimantadine.

The latter two are problematic because their use has rapidly led to the emergence of resistant flu strains and they cause unpleasant side-effects, such as hallucinations. The study, part-funded by the Department of Health, recommends that none of the four should be used for the treatment of ordinary winter flu.

Amantadine and rimantadine should not be used because they do not work and cause unpleasant side-effects. Tamiflu and Relenza reduce the severity of real influenza, but do not work on what are known as "influenza-like illnesses" - viral infections with similar symptoms which cannot be distinguished by the GP from real flu without tests.

By the time tests are done, Relenza and Tamiflu are no use, because they must be given within 48 hours of the onset of flu.

The reviewers believe the two drugs should be kept for pandemic use only, where it will be obvious that the cases doctors see will be genuine influenza.

The review could lead to a change of policy from the World Health Organisation, which recommends countries to use antiviral flu drugs in times of ordinary seasonal flu outbreaks so that health workers can become familiar with their use in case of a pandemic.

The Department of Health, which has ordered 14.6m courses of Tamiflu, said in a statement that it was "completely misleading" to claim Tamiflu and Relenza were ineffective against avian flu.

There was not enough data to draw a conclusion, it said. But it admitted it was looking for a "back-up" strategy. "Tamiflu was chosen on the basis of independent expert advice. Internationally, this is agreed as the product of choice. Our antiviral strategy is kept under constant review and we are looking carefully at alternatives as a possible back-up to Tamiflu." International donors pledged $1.9bn (£1.08bn) yesterday towards a global fund to control bird flu. It was hailed as the biggest financial step yet towards preventing a pandemic.

Most of the money will be spent on improving veterinary medicine in East Asia, which has been the worst affected region since the disease emerged in Hong Kong in the late 1990s.

Among the major contributors at the Beijing conference were the US, which contributed $334m, Japan $159m and Europe $138m. Britain promised $35.5m. The total - roughly half grants and half loans - exceeded World Bank estimates of funding gaps by more than $500m.

FAQ: treatments

Is there a cure for flu?

No. The drugs at best only shorten the bout and reduce the symptoms.

Are all four flu drugs the same?

No. There are two classes. Amantadine and rimantadine are older drugs of one class. Tamiflu and Relenza are a newer class of drugs.

Are any of these drugs effective against normal flu?

Not very. The older drugs are not effective enough to make up for the unpleasant side-effects, the review says. The new drugs help reduce symptoms, but must be given within 48 hours - before a doctor can be sure a patient has flu, and not a virus.

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Tamiflu May Not Be Reliable Bird Flu Protection, DHS Official Warns

Wednesday, October 19, 2005

By Todd Zwillich

WebMD

The antiviral drug being hurriedly stockpiled by governments worldwide may not be reliable protection against bird flu, a U.S. preparedness official warned Tuesday.

Experts have long said that Tamiflu is not a cure for bird flu, but the drug could help slow the severity or spread of the disease in the event of a human pandemic. Governments have rushed to order stocks, prompting a worldwide run on the drug and criticism of its manufacturer for apparent refusal to share its patent with generic drugmakers.

But even that assessment may be overly optimistic, Michael Osterholm, MD, told reporters Tuesday. Osterholm is associate director of the National Center for Food Protection and Defense within the Department of Homeland Security.

Questions of Effectiveness

"I believe that antiviral drugs really represent a tool, a limited tool," said Osterholm, who is also director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota. "What we don't know is if Tamiflu will work."

Tamiflu and drugs like it can mitigate flu severity and slow disease spread if taken within 48 hours of symptoms. The drug has been shown to have some effectiveness against H5N1, the virus strain that has sickened more than 120 people and killed more than 60 in Southeast Asia.

Once it enters the body, H5N1 replicates more rapidly and penetrates a wider range of lung cells than do other more common flu viruses The aggressive infection sets off a rapid and massive release of chemicals that then turn on the immune system to destroy it.

When Should Tamiflu Be Taken?

Experts call the chemical release a "cytokine storm." One key but unanswered question about the drug is whether it needs to be given earlier or in higher-than-usual doses to stave off the dangerous "storm."

"Frankly we just don't know," Osterholm said.

Limited animal studies have suggested that Tamiflu must be given before infection in order to be effective, he said. That could greatly reduce Tamiflu's usefulness in an epidemic because the drug would have to be given long before any evidence of sickness.

The U.S. has announced plans to increase its Tamiflu stores from 2 million to more 20 million treatment courses. The drug is on back order from Swiss manufacturer Roche as dozens of other governments have requested the drug.

"It's being sold right now as almost the Cipro of post-9/11," said Osterholm, referring to mass purchases of the antibiotic ciprofloxacin after mailed anthrax attacks killed five people in the fall of 2001.

Roche Responds

In a statement Tuesday, William M. Burns, CEO of Roche's pharmaceuticals division, said Tamiflu was effective.

"Tamiflu is designed to be active against all clinically relevant influenza viruses, and key international research groups have demonstrated, using animal models of influenza, that Tamiflu is effective against the avian H5N1 strain circulating in the Far East."

The company has fallen under criticism from lawmakers and some governments for refusing to suspend its patent so that generic drug makers could help fill stockpile orders.

One Indian company, Cipla, announced last week that it would go ahead with plans to manufacture a Tamiflu copy whether or not Roche gives it a license.

Meanwhile, one lawmaker increased pressure on Roche Tuesday by calling on the company to allow up to five U.S. generic manufacturers to make emergency supplies of the drug within the next 30 days. Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) said he would ask the Bush administration to use emergency powers to suspend the company's patent if it does not license the drug by that time.

Roche spokesman Terrence Hurley told WebMD in an email that the company has not refused any official requests to sublicense Tamiflu. "To date, we have been approached by just one country in the Far East and are having conversations with them right now," he said.

"That is not near good enough. Roche has responsibilities to the world," Schumer told reporters.

By Todd Zwillich, reviewed by Louise Chang, MD

SOURCES: Michael Osterholm, MD, director, Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy, University of Minnesota, associate director, National Center for Food Protection and Defense, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security. Sen. Charles Schumer, (D-N.Y.). William M. Burns, CEO, Roche Pharmaceuticals Division. Terrence Hurley, spokesman, Roche.

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March 28, 2006
The Skeptic

On the Front: A Pandemic Is Worrisome but 'Unlikely'

By ELISABETH ROSENTHAL

OXFORD, England — The Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Ho Chi Minh City, where Dr. Jeremy Farrar works, has treated about two dozen people with avian influenza in the last three years.

With that tiny number, Dr. Farrar and his Vietnamese colleagues probably have more clinical experience than any other doctors with the A(H5N1) virus — the dreaded germ that international health officials fear may ignite the next flu pandemic.

Yet, Dr. Farrar notes, this trickle of humans infected with bird flu — 186 in all since 2003 — has provoked a flood of scientific meetings on pandemics, accelerating in recent months.

"The ratio of meetings to patients is probably 10 to 1: Hawaii tomorrow. Geneva and Singapore next week," said Dr. Farrar, in jeans and carrying a red backpack, on a break from a conference where he was — naturally — speaking on the topic.

"The interest is phenomenal," he said, clicking at his popular PowerPoint presentation.

Still, Dr. Farrar is not sure that this intensity is entirely rational:

Having observed A(H5N1) for many years in Asia, he thinks it is unlikely that the virus is poised to jump species, becoming readily transmissible to humans or among them. Nor does he believe the mantra that a horrific influenza pandemic is inevitable or long overdue. He points out that the only prior pandemic with a devastating death toll was in 1918, and he says that may have been "a unique biological event."

"For years, they have been telling us it's going to happen — and it hasn't," said Dr. Farrar, director of the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit at the hospital in Vietnam. "Billions of chickens in Asia have been infected and millions of people lived with them — we in Asia are intimate with our poultry — and less than 200 people have gotten infected.

"That tells you that the constraints on the virus are considerable," he continued. "It must be hard for this virus to jump."

Still, a part of Dr. Farrar is terrified of A(H5N1) — "a very nasty virus," he calls it — which he has watched kill healthy young people, devouring their lungs.

In the last year, the virus has extended its range in birds from Eastern China to Western Africa. Over time, it has expanded the variety of species it can infect, including ferrets and cats.

"That is alarming," he acknowledges in the understated British way.

Like all responsible scientists, Dr. Farrar believes the world should prepare. But schooled in places where people die of real and present diseases like malaria and tuberculosis, he finds the "doomsday" predictions sketched out by some international officials unhelpful, more fantasy than fact.

And even if these officials' dire forecasts were to come true, he says, many of their elaborate pandemic preparedness plans are unworkable in developing countries, which do not have the resources or medical facilities to comply.

"I think you have to say we really don't know the odds of pandemic, and people are not comfortable with that," Dr. Farrar said. "It could fizzle out and kill 98 people — one more than the number dead today. Or it could be something like 200 million," closer to an estimate once made by Dr. David Nabarro, chief avian flu coordinator for the United Nations.

"It's terrifying if it happens, but it is very, very unlikely, I think — and it is difficult to balance those facts."

At the Tropical Disease Hospital in Vietnam, doctors have been doing just that, bracing for a pandemic that may never come, since long before it became fashionable in the West.

Before Vietnam began vaccinating poultry in mid-2005, the disease was rampant among birds there. Of the world's 186 confirmed human cases, 93 are from Vietnam. There have been no new cases this year.

But in the Tropical Diseases Hospital, doctors and nurses still don full bio-protective gear when they evaluate suspected cases, because "you don't know if the next one will mark the start of human to human transmission," Dr. Farrar said.

With each new patient, they assiduously try to follow international scientific recommendations. But their on-the-ground experience reveals

holes in the neat strategies coming from United Nations experts in Geneva and Rome.

The World Health Organization suggests that it might be possible to contain a pandemic by quickly diagnosing index cases, identifying contacts, prescribing all antiviral drugs, and quarantining, for example.

In response, Dr. Farrar shows a picture of the home of a patient: a hut on stilts by the Mekong River. When that patient fell ill, he took a boat to the local health station, and was transferred to the district hospital, Dr. Farrar says. Later, an ambulance took him to Ho Chi Minh City, where genetic analysis showed that he had avian influenza, instead of typical pneumonia. If bird flu ever gained the ability to spread easily among humans, that patient would have infected thousands before diagnosis.

"You've got to act quickly, but the process now takes many days," Dr. Farrar said, suggesting that more money for clinics, labs and experts should be flowing to developing nations.

"Then you're supposed to go back to the village and saturate it with oseltamivir?" he asks, using the generic name for the antiviral drug Tamiflu. "What do the villagers do when they hear the man has bird flu? They don't sit still; they get on buses and flee and stay with relatives in other villages," potentially spreading it there.

For doctors in Vietnam, human cases of avian influenza have been a frightening reality for more than three years, and Dr. Farrar vividly remembers the initial terror of the devoted hospital staff, unsure if they could catch bird flu from patients.

"Look at this lung — there's nothing there," he said pulling up the X-ray of a patient who is back at the university, but whose left chest shows a vast empty cavern. Studies from the hospital have taught the world much about A(H5N1): humans took longer to clear this virus than normal influenza, for example, and Tamiflu can quickly breed resistant strains.

But, to Dr. Farrar's chagrin, the treatment options have not really improved.

Flu vaccines are still manufactured by an "ancient strategy" that involves injecting eggs with virus, he complained, even as other vaccines rely on more sophisticated methods. As a result, flu vaccines — including experimental versions aimed at A(H5N1) — are cumbersome to produce, and target just one strain.

"What we need is a vaccine that is effective across strains because the virus can be different each year," he said. "My mom in the U.K. can get a shot every year, but that is not realistic in rural Asia."

More remarkable still, he said, Tamiflu is still the only drug useful against avian influenza, "and we all know that one drug is not adequate to treat any viral disease," he said, noting that multiple drugs are used in AIDS.

Patients at Dr. Farrar's Hospital are given Tamiflu, and it appears to help some. "It's all that we have," he said. "So if I was sick, I'd certainly want to get it."

But, he rues the lack of international research and coordination to tackle a disease that has been in Asia for nearly 10 years. For example, he said, although Vietnam has greatly reduced the number of bird flu outbreaks by vaccinating poultry, no one knows if the vaccine puts pressure on A(H5N1) to mutate to develop resistance to the shot, which could cause a rebound of disease in the coming years.

Personally, Dr. Farrar remains optimistic, believing a pandemic will not come. If A(H5N1) changed so that it readily infected people, it would probably become less deadly, he said.

But if disaster happens, he says: "People will look back and say: 'This was a nasty virus that you knew could sometimes infect other species. Why didn't you do something? All you had was a single effective drug and no vaccine?' "

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This is in response to your request for information on Tamiflu purchases for the Military Services. A contract for Tamiflu was awarded to Roche for 2.4 million bottles (capsules) at a cost of $68M. The Tamiflu was purchased for use in the event of a flu pandemic and will be issued to the Military Services as needed. There are no forecasted requirements by Service.

Vickie O'Toole

DLA Legislative Affairs

(From Vickie.Otoole@dia.mil 4/26/06 in response to query from office of Rep. Cynthia McKinney)

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Homeland Security Contracts for Vast New Detention Camps

NEWS ANALYSIS/COMMENTARY PETER DALE SCOTT,
NEW AMERICA MEDIA, FEB 06 2006

Editor's Note: A little-known $385 million contract for Halliburton subsidiary KBR to build detention facilities for "an emergency influx of immigrants" is another step down the Bush administration's road toward martial law, the writer says.

BERKELEY, Calif.--A Halliburton subsidiary has just received a $385 million contract from the Department of Homeland Security to provide "temporary detention and processing capabilities."

The contract -- announced Jan. 24 by the engineering and construction firm KBR -- calls for preparing for "an emergency influx of immigrants, or to support the rapid development of new programs" in the event of other emergencies, such as "a natural disaster." The release offered no details about where Halliburton was to build these facilities, or when.

To date, some newspapers have worried that open-ended provisions in the contract could lead to cost overruns, such as have occurred with KBR in Iraq. A Homeland Security spokesperson has responded that this is a "contingency contract" and that conceivably no centers might be built. But almost no paper so far has discussed the possibility that detention centers could be used to detain American citizens if the Bush administration were to declare martial law.

For those who follow covert government operations abroad and at home, the contract evoked ominous memories of Oliver North's controversial Rex-84 "readiness exercise" in 1984. This called for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to round up and detain 400,000 imaginary "refugees," in the context of "uncontrolled population movements" over the Mexican border into the United States. North's activities raised civil liberties concerns in both Congress and the Justice Department. The concerns persist.

"Almost certainly this is preparation for a roundup after the next 9/11 for Mid-Easterners, Muslims and possibly dissenters," says Daniel Ellsberg, a former military analyst who in 1971 released the Pentagon Papers, the U.S. military's account of its activities in Vietnam. "They've already done this on a smaller scale, with the 'special registration' detentions of immigrant men from Muslim countries, and with Guantanamo."

Plans for detention facilities or camps have a long history, going back to fears in the 1970s of a national uprising by black militants. As Alonzo Chardy reported in the Miami Herald on July 5, 1987, an executive order for continuity of government (COG) had been drafted in 1982 by FEMA head Louis Giuffrida. The order called for "suspension of the Constitution" and "declaration of martial law." The martial law portions of the plan were outlined in a memo by Giuffrida's deputy, John Brinkerhoff.

In 1985, President Reagan signed National Security Decision Directive 188, one of a series of directives that authorized continued planning for COG by a private parallel government.

Two books, James Mann's "Rise of the Vulcans" and James Bamford's "A Pretext for War," have revealed that in the 1980s this parallel structure, operating outside normal government channels, included the then-head of G. D. Searle and Co., Donald Rumsfeld, and then-Congressman from Wyoming Dick Cheney.

After 9/11, new martial law plans began to surface similar to those of FEMA in the 1980s. In January 2002 the Pentagon submitted a proposal for deploying troops on American streets. One month later John Brinkerhoff, the author of the 1982 FEMA memo, published an article arguing for the legality of using U.S. troops for purposes of domestic security.

Then in April 2002, Defense Dept. officials implemented a plan for domestic U.S. military operations by creating a new U.S. Northern Command (CINC-NORTHCOM) for the continental United States. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld called this "the most sweeping set of changes since the unified command system was set up in 1946."

The NORTHCOM commander, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld announced, is responsible for "homeland defense and also serves as head of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).... He will command U.S. forces that operate within the United States in support of civil authorities. The command will provide civil support not only in response to attacks, but for natural disasters."

John Brinkerhoff later commented on PBS that, "The United States itself is now for the first time since the War of 1812 a theater of war. That means that we should apply, in my view, the same kind of command structure in the United States that we apply in other theaters of war."

Then in response to Hurricane Katrina in Sept. 2005, according to the Washington Post, White House senior adviser Karl Rove told the governor of Louisiana, Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, that she should explore legal options to impose martial law "or as close as we can get." The White House tried vigorously, but ultimately failed, to compel Gov. Blanco to yield control of the state National Guard.

Also in September, NORTHCOM conducted its highly classified Granite Shadow exercise in Washington. As William Arkin reported in the Washington Post, "Granite Shadow is yet another new Top Secret and compartmented operation related to the military's extra-legal powers regarding weapons of mass destruction. It allows for emergency military operations in the United States without civilian supervision or control."

It is clear that the Bush administration is thinking seriously about martial law.
Many critics have alleged that FEMA's spectacular failure to respond to Katrina followed from a deliberate White House policy: of paring back FEMA, and instead strengthening the military for responses to disasters.

A multimillion program for detention facilities will greatly increase NORTHCOM's ability to respond to any domestic disorders.

Scott is author of "Drugs, Oil, and War: The United States in Afghanistan, Colombia, and Indochina" (Rowman & Littlefield, 2003). He is completing a book on "The Road to 9/11." Visit his Web site .

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Halliburton's Immigrant Detention Centers

by Ruth Conniff

http://www.commondreams.org/views06/0418-27.htm

While thousands of people were celebrating the contribution America's undocumented immigrants make to our economy, and demanding justice and recognition for workers who are denied basic rights, the government was making plans for large-scale detention centers in case of an "emergency influx" of immigrants.

KBR, the Halliburton subsidiary recently reprimanded for gross overcharging in its military contracts in Iraq, won a $385 million contract to build the centers. According to the Halliburton website -- www.Halliburton.com -- "the contract, which is effective immediately, provides for establishing temporary detention and processing capabilities to augment existing ICE Detention and Removal Operations Program facilities in the event of an emergency influx of immigrants into the U.S., or to support the rapid development of new programs."

What new programs might those be?

The web was abuzz with speculation after the contract was awarded on January 24. Pacific News Service gave the most detailed analysis.

It connected the new "immigration emergency" plans with older plans that involved imposing martial law.

Certainly the detention centers raise the specter of WW II Japanese internment camps.

The new facilities could be used for round-ups of Muslim Americans or other American citizens tagged as "enemy combatants."

The use of military personnel and military contractors in the event of a Katrina-like disaster, which the Halliburton contract provides for, brings us closer to martial law, whether it is officially declared or not.

It also means record profits for Halliburton, which declared 2005 "the best in our 86-year history." David Lesar, Halliburton's chairman, president and CEO, declares on the company website, "For the full year 2005 we set a record for revenue and achieved net income of $2.4 billion with each of our six divisions posting record results."

Not bad for a company that has been repeatedly cited for inflating charges and wasting taxpayer money in Iraq.

The immigration detention centers ought to raise a red flag, not just about nepotism and waste among military contractors, but about what our government has in store for us.

Perhaps the same energy that propelled immigrant rights into the national headlines could be harnessed to demand an explanation for what, exactly, Halliburton is helping to prepare for with this latest big chunk of taxpayer largess.

Ruth Conniff covers national politics for The Progressive and is a voice of The Progressive on many TV and radio programs.

Go to Original

Many Troops Dissatisfied, Iraq Poll Finds
By Bradley Graham and Dana Milbank
The Washington Post

Thursday 16 October 2003

A broad survey of U.S. troops in Iraq by a Pentagon-funded newspaper found that half of those questioned described their unit's morale as low and their training as insufficient, and said they do not plan to reenlist.

The survey, conducted by the Stars and Stripes newspaper, also recorded about a third of the respondents complaining that their mission lacks clear definition and characterizing the war in Iraq as of little or no value. Fully 40 percent said the jobs they were doing had little or nothing to do with their training.

The findings, drawn from 1,935 questionnaires presented to U.S. service members throughout Iraq, conflict with statements by military commanders and Bush administration officials that portray the deployed troops as high-spirited and generally well-prepared. Though not obtained through scientific methods, the survey results suggest that a combination of difficult conditions, complex missions and prolonged tours in Iraq is wearing down a significant portion of the U.S. force and threatening to provoke a sizable exodus from military service.

In the first of a week-long series of articles, Stars and Stripes said yesterday that it undertook the survey in August after receiving scores of letters from troops who were upset with one aspect or another of the Iraq operation. The newspaper, which receives some funding from the Defense Department but functions without editorial control by the Pentagon, prepared 17 questions and sent three teams of reporters to Iraq to conduct the survey and related interviews at nearly 50 camps.

"We conducted a 'convenience survey,' meaning we gave it to those who happened to be available at the time rather than to a randomly selected cross section, so the results cannot necessarily be projected as representing the whole population," said David Mazzarella, the paper's editorial director here. "But we still think the findings are significant and make clear that the troops have a different idea of things than what their leaders have been saying."

Experts in public opinion and the military concurred that the poll was not necessarily representative, but they characterized it as a useful gauge of troop sentiment. "The numbers are consistent with what I suspect is going on there," said David Segal, a military sociologist at the University of Maryland at College Park. "I am getting a sense that there is a high and increasing level of demoralization and a growing sense of being in something they don't understand and aren't sure the American people understand."

The paper quoted Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, commander of U.S. forces in Iraq, saying in a Sept. 9 interview for the series that "there is no morale problem." He said complaints among troops are "expected" and part of "the Army's normal posture," whether the soldiers are deployed or not.

"We haven't had time to study the survey, but we take all indicators of morale seriously," said Bryan Whitman, a senior Pentagon spokesman. "It's the reason we've instituted several programs to address morale and welfare issues." A White House spokesman had no comment.

Some military experts pointed to good news for the administration in the survey. Military historian Eliot Cohen, who serves on a Pentagon advisory panel, noted that the proportion that said the war was worthwhile -- 67 percent -- and the proportion of troops that said they have a clearly defined mission -- 64 percent -- are "amazingly high." He added that complaints are typical. "American troops have a God-given right and tradition of grumbling," he said.

In the survey, 34 percent described their morale as low, compared with 27 percent who described it as high and 37 percent who said it was average; 49 percent described their unit's morale as low, while 16 percent called it high.

In recent days, the Bush administration has launched a campaign to blame the news media for portraying the situation in Iraq in a negative light. Last week, Bush described the military spirit as high and said that life in Iraq is "a lot better than you probably think. Just ask people who have been there."

But Stars and Stripes raised questions about what those visiting dignitaries saw in Iraq. "Many soldiers -- including several officers -- allege that VIP visits from the Pentagon and Capitol Hill are only given hand-picked troops to meet with during their tours of Iraq," the newspaper said in its interview with Sanchez. "The phrase 'Dog and Pony Show' is usually used. Some troops even go so far as to say they've been ordered not to talk to VIPs because leaders are afraid of what they might say."

The newspaper also noted in that interview that its reporters were told that some soldiers who had complained of morale problems had faced disciplinary actions known as Article 15s, which can result in reprimand, extra duties and forfeiture of pay. Sanchez said he did not know of any such punishments, but he added that they would have been handled at a lower level.

The paper's project recorded significant differences in the morale of various units, but overall found that Army troops tended to sound more dissatisfied than Air Force personnel and Marines, and that reservists were the most troubled.

Uncertainty about when they are returning home was a major factor in dampening morale, according to the newspaper. The interviews were conducted at a time when some reserve and regular Army units were learning that their tours had been extended. The Pentagon has since sought to provide a clearer rotation plan and has begun granting troops two-week home leaves.

Although Pentagon officials say they have seen no sign yet of a rise in the number of troops deciding against reenlisting, the survey suggested that such a surge may be coming soon. A total of 49 percent of those questioned said it was "very unlikely" or "not likely" that they would remain in the military after they complete their current obligations. In the past, enlistment rates tended to drop after conflicts, but many defense experts and noncommissioned officers have warned of the potential for a historically high exodus, particularly of reservists.

Jump to TO Features for Friday 17 October 2003

Today's TO Features

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Troops' thoughts in Iraq

(Click here to return to series index page)

Stars and Stripes collected 1,935 questionnaires from servicemembers in Iraq between Aug. 10 and Aug. 31. The people who returned a survey make up a group known as a convenience sample, which means they represent the views only of those filling out the survey and do not necessarily represent the views of every servicemember in Iraq. As a result, there is no margin of error within these results. A number of steps were taken to verify accurate inputting of information. Some percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding.

1. How do you rate the overall living conditions at your base?

No. resp.		Pct.
93	excellent	5%
578	good	30%
719	average	37%
370	not good	19%
158	poor	8%

2. How often do you have access to any post exchange facilities?

470	more than once a day	24%
320	once a day	17%
369	once every few days	19%
580	once a week	30%
108	never	6%

3. How do you rate the post exchange facilities?

42	excellent	2%
361	good	19%
802	average	41%
470	not good	24%
208	poor	11%

4. How would you rate your health since you arrived in the Middle East?

188	excellent	10%
694	good	36%
730	average	38%
251	not good	13%
60	poor	3%

5. How would you rate the health care services available to you in the Middle East?

142	excellent	7%
533	good	28%
714	average	37%
355	not good	18%

154	poor	8%

6. How would you rate your chain of command's ability to give you the materials you need to accomplish your mission?

130	excellent	7%
534	good	28%
563	average	29%
393	not good	20%
299	poor	15%

7. How concerned is your chain of command about your living conditions?

288	very concerned	15%
356	above average concern	18%
462	concerned	24%
504	somewhat concerned	26%
308	not concerned	16%

8. How effective is your command at making improvements?

215	excellent	11%
576	good	30%
567	average	29%
361	not good	19%
202	poor	10%

9. How likely is it that you will stay in the military after your current obligation is complete?

340	Very likely	18%
245	likely	13%
353	possible	18%
333	not likely	17%
611	very unlikely	32%

10. How do you rate the mail delivery system in the Middle East?

84	excellent	4%
379	good	20%
620	average	32%
471	not good	24%
369	poor	19%

11. How worthwhile do you think fighting this war was for America?

542	very worthwhile	28%
359	probably worthwhile	19%
395	worthwhile	20%
390	little value	20%
211	not worthwhile at all	11%

12. How clearly defined is your mission?

400	very clear	21%
282	mostly clear	15%
523	clear	27%
348	mostly not clear	18%
326	not clear at all	17%

13. How do you rate your unit's morale?

53	very high	3%
252	high	13%
653	average	34%
540	low	28%
412	very low	21%

14. How closely is what you're doing now related to your training?

170	identical	9%
391	very close	20%
560	close	29%
396	not close	20%
379	nothing to do with training	20%

15. How much training did you receive for your current mission?

260	more than enough	13%
665	enough	34%
386	some	20%
225	very little	12%
379	learning as I go	20%

16. How do you rate your personal morale?

146	very high	8%
365	high	19%
720	average	37%
368	low	19%
281	very low	15%

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CBS NEWS

Army Recruiters Face Investigation

GOLDEN, Colo., May 2, 2005

(CBS) In an attempt to boost slumping recruitment numbers, the U.S. Army has started offering stronger incentives, including increased enlistment bonuses.

But two recruiters from Colorado have been suspended as the Army investigates accusations that they encouraged a teenager to lie and cheat so he could join up.

Reporter Rick Sallinger of Denver TV station KCNC reports that 17-year-old high school journalist and honor student David McSwane is just the kind of guy the military would like.

But McSwane tells Sallinger, "I wanted to see how far the Army would go during a war to get one more solider."

So, says Sallinger, McSwane contacted his local Army recruiting office, in Golden, with a scenario he created.

For one thing, he told his recruiter, he was a dropout and didn't have a high school diploma.

No problem, McSwane says the recruiter explained. He suggested that McSwane create a fake diploma from a nonexistent school.

McSwane recorded the recruiter saying on the phone: "It can be like Faith Hill Baptist School. Whatever you choose."

So, as instructed, McSwane went to a Web site and, for $200, arranged to have a phony diploma created. It certified McSwane as a graduate of Faith Hill Baptist High School, the very name the recruiter had suggested, and came complete with a fake grade transcript.

What was McSwane's reaction to them encouraging him to get a phony diploma? "I was shocked. I'm sitting there looking at a poster that says, 'Integrity, honor, respect,' and he is telling me to lie."

And, says Sallinger, there was more.

The Army doesn't accept enlistees with a drug problem, but that's what McSwane pretended to have when he spoke with the recruiter.

"I have a problem with drugs. I can't kick the habit. Just marijuana," McSwane recalls telling the recruiter. "And he says, 'Not a problem. Just take this detox." He said he would pay for half of it, and told me where to go (to get it)."

Drug testers Sallinger contacted insist it doesn't work, but the recruiter claimed in another recorded phone conversation that taking the detoxification capsules and liquid would help McSwane pass the required test.

"The two times that I had the guys use it," the recruiter says on the tape, "it's worked both times. We didn't have to worry about anything."

The original recruiter left Golden in a routine transfer, but another recruiter, Sgt. Tim Pickel, picked up the ball.

A friend of McSwane's shot video as the sergeant drove McSwane to a store where he could purchase the so-called detox kit.

Sallinger then went to the Army recruiting office and confronted Sgt. Pickel. Sallinger played him a conversation McSwane said he had with Pickel on the phone in which Pickel reassures McSwane there are ways around McSwane's supposed problem with marijuana.

Pickel quickly referred Sallinger to his superiors.

So Sallinger played the tapes and showed the video to Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Brodeur, who heads Army recruiting in the Denver region.

"Let me sum up all of this with one word: unacceptable. Completely unacceptable," Brodeur said.

"Let me tell you something, sir," he said to Sallinger. "I'm a soldier and have been a soldier for 20 years. This violates trust, it violates integrity, it violates honor, and it violates duty."

Brodeur has ordered a full investigation to determine what happened, and if it's part of a broader problem involving military recruiters breaking the rules in order to meet their quotas.In Fort Knox, Ky., Lt. Col. Michael Shepherd, the assistant chief of staff, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, agreed wholeheartedly with Brodeur, telling ***The Early Show*** **co-anchor Harry Smith** Monday, "Our initial response is just like the battalion commander's. This type of behavior is totally unacceptable.

"This is under investigation and once that's complete, we'll be able to tell what we need to do next. We just need to get back to the business of recruiting. These problems are just ones that we can't stand (for)."

Admitting it's "tough out there" signing up recruits these days, Shepherd added, "But none of that pressure would ever warrant any of the behavior we've seen here.

"We live by a code of Army values. We have to understand integrity, honor, duty, again, lot of pressure but, what's the penalty for not making mission of the individual recruiter? A matter of maybe he needs additional training, maybe he needs additional resources. And we're here to help provide that here at this headquarters."

Shepherd says penalties for the two recruiters could range from letters of reprimand to court martials.

Could this sort of thing be happening elsewhere? "We have systems and procedures in place to do inspections throughout the command to ensure these types of things do not happen," Shepherd responded. "We have data-mining capabilities, quality assurance capabilities, that look into the records of these recruiters to reveal if there is some sort of pattern of misbehavior. So when that happens, we get into it early. For some reason...this one came through and didn't catch it ahead of time."

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XEROX

RL32419 -- Private Security Contractors in Iraq: Background, Legal Status, and Other Issues

Jennifer Elsea, Nina M. Serafino
May 28, 2004

Full text: pdf Order this item

The United States is relying heavily in Iraq on private firms to supply a wide variety of services, including security. From the information available in published sources, this apparently is the first time that the United States has depended on contractors to provide such extensive security in a hostile environment, although it has previously contracted for more limited security services in Afghanistan, Bosnia, and elsewhere. In Iraq, private companies are currently providing security services such as the protection of individuals, non-military transport convoys, buildings and other economic infrastructure, as well as the training of Iraqi police and military personnel. U.S. contracts for these services are issued by, or on behalf of, the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), the U.S.-led entity that is currently exercising sovereign authority in Iraq.

In a discussion paper issued recently, the CPA stated that it has direct contracts with eight companies for personal security, non-military site security, and non-military convoy security services that are "defensive in nature" and with a total value of $147 million, but it did not name the firms. Some eight firms have been identified in recent news accounts of firms providing protective services to or on behalf of the CPA, although these may not entirely overlap with the CPA list. These firms are Armor Group, Blackwater Security Consulting, Custer Battles, Erinys Iraq, Diligence LLC, Global Risk Strategies, Special Operations Consulting-Security Management Group, and the Steele Foundation. In addition, a State Department list cites another firm, ISI Iraq, as providing security to coalition facilities. Also, two companies have contracts to train the Iraqi security forces: DynCorp for the police and Vinnell Corporation for the military (although the work reportedly is being done by MPRI under a subcontract).

The use of armed contractors raises several concerns for many Members, including transparency and accountability. Transparency issues include the lack of public information on the terms of their contracts, including their costs and the standards governing their performance, as well as the background and training of those hired under contract. The apparent lack of a practical means to hold contractors accountable under U.S. law for abuses and other transgressions, and the possibility that they could be prosecuted by foreign courts, is also a source of concern.

Contractors working with the U.S. military (or with any of the

coalition forces) in Iraq are non-combatants who have no combat immunity under international law if they engage in hostilities, and whose conduct may be attributable to the United States. Contractors are not likely to be subject to military law, but may be prosecuted under criminal statutes that apply extraterritorially or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or by means of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA). However, there is little precedent for trying contractor employees for crimes committed overseas. At least until June 30, 2004, when the CPA is scheduled to transfer sovereignty to Iraq and dissolve, Iraqi courts do not have jurisdiction to prosecute contractors without the permission of the CPA.

U.S. Department of Defense
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
Contracts

On the Web:
http://www.defenselink.mil/cgi-bin/dlprint.cgi?
http://www.defenselink.mil/contracts/2005/ct20050712.html
Media contact: +1 (703) 697-5131

Public contact:
http://www.dod.mil/faq/comment.html
or +1 (703) 428-0711

FOR RELEASE AT
5 p.m. ET

No. 700-05
July 12, 2005

CONTRACTS

AIR FORCE

Northrop Grumman Systems Corp., San Diego, Calif., is being awarded a $272,700,000 fixed price incentive firm contract modification to provide for Low Rate Initial Production Lot 4 items: Four Global Hawk RQ-4B Production Air Vehicle with Enhanced-Integrated Sensor Suites; one Mission Control Element; one Launch Recovery Element, Support Equipment and Spares. At this time, $41,174,144 of the funds has been obligated. This work will be complete by July 2008. Solicitation began March 2004. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, is the contracting activity (FA8620-04-C-3430).

Lockheed Martin Space Systems Co., Sunnyvale, Calif., is being awarded a $21,500,000 cost-plus award-fee contract modification. This procurement will incorporate new launch schedules for Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Satellite F-17 and Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Satellite F-19. The F-17 launch date will move from May 31, 2005 to Dec. 1, 2005 and the F-19 launch date will move from May 31, 2009 to Oct. 31, 2009. It also includes parallel Mini Inertial measurement Unit and Thermal Control Subsystem integration to the critical path for F-18 to meet an Oct. 31, 2007 launch date. At this time, $400,000 of the funds has been obligated. This work will be complete by December 2012. The Headquarters Space and Missile Systems Center, Los Angeles Air Force Base, Calif., is the contracting activity (F04701-02-C-0003, P00049).

ARMY

Textron Marine & Land Systems, New Orleans, La., was awarded on June 30, 2005, an $86,922,864 modification to a firm-fixed-price contract for Armored Security Vehicles. Work will be performed in New Orleans, La., and is expected to be completed by Feb. 28, 2006. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This was a sole source contract initiated on Sept. 23, 1994. The U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Warren, Mich., is the contracting activity (DAAE07-99-C•S001).

AM General L.L.C., South Bend, Ind., was awarded on July 11, 2005, a $19,011,990 modification to a firm-fixed-price contract for M1114 Chassis for the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles. Work will be performed in South Bend, Ind., and is expected to be completed by Dec. 31, 2007. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This was a sole source contract initiated on July 17, 2000. The U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Warren, Mich., is the contracting activity (DAAE07-01-C-S001).

OCCI Inc., Fulton, Mo., was awarded on July 11, 2005, a $7,790,800 firm-fixed-price contract for construction of a new concrete control station and miscellaneous mechanical and electrical work. Work will

be performed in Tazewell, Ill., and is expected to be completed by May 30, 2007. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. There were 71 bids solicited on March 11, 2005, and three bids were received. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island, Ill., is the contracting activity (W912EK-05-C-0069).

Kelly-Ryan Inc.*, Seattle, Wash., was awarded on July 11, 2005, a $100,000 increment as part of a $15,981,000 firm-fixed-price contract for harbor improvements. Work will be performed in False Pass, Alaska, and is expected to be completed by Dec. 30, 2007. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. There were 20 bids solicited on April 29, 2004, and four bids were received. The U.S. Army Engineer District, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, is the contracting activity (W911KB-05-C-0016).

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Roche Laboratories Inc., Nutley, N.J., is being awarded a maximum $58,000,000 firm fixed price contract for Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps for Oseltamivir Phosphate Capsules. This is a requirements contract with a base year and one option period. Performance completion date is Feb. 28, 2006. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. There were two proposals solicited and one responded. The contracting activity is the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa. (SP0200-05-D-0009).

NAVY

Aviation Training Consulting, Limited Liability Corp., Altus, Okla., is being awarded a $28,000,000 ceiling-priced, indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity contract for the development of mission task lists and curricula for Marine aviation platforms in support of the U.S. Marine Corps aviation training transformation. Work will be performed in Altus, Okla., and is expected to be completed in July 2008. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. This contract was not competitively procured. The Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division, Orlando, Fla., is the contracting activity (N00019-05-D-0024).

*Small Business

http://www.defenselink.mil/contracts/2005/ct20050712.html

This is in response to your request for information on Tamiflu purchases for the Military Services. A contract for Tamiflu was awarded to Roche for 2.4 million bottles (capsules) at a cost of $68M. The Tamiflu was purchased for use in the event of a flu pandemic and will be issued to the Military Services as needed. There are no forecasted requirements by Service.

Vickie O'Toole

DLA Legislative Affairs

(From Vickie.Otoole@dia.mil 4/26/06 in response to query from office of Rep. Cynthia McKinney)

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Bush military bird flu role slammed

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- A call by President George W. Bush for Congress to give him the power to use the military in law enforcement roles in the event of a bird flu pandemic has been criticized as akin to introducing martial law.

Bush said aggressive action would be needed to prevent a potentially disastrous U.S. outbreak of the disease that is sweeping through Asian poultry and which experts fear could mutate to pass between humans.

Such a deadly event would raise difficult questions, such as how a quarantine might be enforced, the president said.

"I'm concerned about what an avian flu outbreak could mean for the United States and the world," he told reporters during a Rose Garden news conference on Tuesday.

"One option is the use of a military that's able to plan and move," he said. "So that's why I put it on the table. I think it's an important debate for Congress to have."

The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 bans the military from participating in police-type activity on U.S. soil.

But Dr. Irwin Redlener, associate dean of Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health and director of its National Center for Disaster Preparedness, told The Associated Press the president's suggestion was dangerous.

Giving the military a law enforcement role would be an "extraordinarily Draconian measure" that would be unnecessary if the nation had built the capability for rapid vaccine production, ensured a large supply of anti-virals like Tamiflu and not allowed the degradation of the public health system.

"The translation of this is martial law in the United States," Redlener said.

And Gene Healy, a senior editor at the conservative Cato Institute, said Bush would risk undermining "a fundamental principle of American law" by tinkering with the act, which does not hinder the military's ability to respond to a crisis.

"What it does is set a high bar for the use of federal troops in a policing role," he wrote in a commentary on the group's Web site. "That reflects America's traditional distrust of using standing armies to enforce order at home, a distrust that's well-justified."

Healy said soldiers are not trained as police officers, and putting them in a civilian law enforcement role "can result in serious collateral damage to American life and liberty."

People who catch the worst strain of avian flu can die of viral pneumonia and acute respiratory distress, according to mayoclinic.com.

The disease has killed tens of millions of birds in Asia.

Last week, the U.N.'s health agency, the World Health Organization, sought to ease fears that the disease could kill as many as 150 million people worldwide.

"We're not going to know how lethal the next pandemic is going to be until the pandemic begins," WHO influenza spokesman Dick Thompson said, according to The Associated Press.

The consequences of an outbreak in the United States need to be addressed before catastrophe strikes, Bush said.

The president said he saw things differently than he did as governor of Texas. "I didn't want the president telling me how to be the commander in chief of the Texas Guard," he said.

"But Congress needs to take a look at circumstances that may need to vest the capacity of the president to move beyond that debate. And one such catastrophe or one such challenge could be an avian flu outbreak."

Should avian flu mutate and gain the ability to spread easily from human to human, world leaders and scientists would need rapid access to accurate information to be able to stem its spread, he said.

"We need to know, on a real-time basis, the facts, so the world's scientific community could analyze the facts," he said.

Bush said he had spoken to Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, about work towards a vaccine, but that means of prevention remained a distant hope.

"I take this issue very seriously," Bush said. "I'm not predicting an outbreak, but just suggesting to you we ought to be thinking about it, and we are."

Absent an effective vaccine, public health officials likely would try to stem the disease's spread by isolating people who had been exposed to it. Such a move could require the military, he said.

"I think the president ought to have all options on the table," Bush said, then corrected himself, "all assets on the table -- to be able to deal with something this significant."

Katrina lessons

Bush began discussing the possibility of changing the law banning the military from participating in police-type activity last month, in the aftermath of the government's sluggish response to civil unrest following Hurricane Katrina.

"I want there to be a robust discussion about the best way for the federal government, in certain extreme circumstances, to be able to rally assets for the good of the people," he told reporters September 26.

Last month, White House spokesman Scott McClellan said Bush "wants to make sure that we learn the lessons from Hurricane Katrina," including the use of the military in "a severe, catastrophic-type event."

"The Department of Defense would assume the responsibility for the situation, and come in with an overwhelming amount of resources and assets, to help stabilize the situation," McClellan said.

The World Health Organization has reported 116 cases of avian flu in humans, all of them in Asia. More than half of them have been fatal, it said.

On Thursday, the Senate added $4 billion to a Pentagon spending bill to head off the threat of an outbreak of avian flu among humans. The bulk of the money -- $3 billion -- would be used to stockpile Tamiflu, an antiviral drug that has proved effective against the H5N1 virus -- the strain blamed for six deaths in Indonesia last week.

U.S. health agencies have about 2 million doses of Tamiflu, enough to treat about 1 percent of the population. The money added by the Senate would build that stockpile to cover about 50 percent of the population.

CNN's Deirdre Walsh contributed to this report.

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Brookings Institution expert Peter Singer says flatly "No one knows the figures. The accounting and accountability is Enron-like." 12 The early departure of 60 Korean engineers from Iraq in early December after two of their colleagues were killed in an ambush was only the most dramatic case of how the security issue may be affecting foreign subcontractors working for U.S. firms. 13

It is unclear what one can expect from contract employees because in situations like Iraq they are increasingly becoming explicit targets of terror-bombers, resisters, and "dead-enders." They are viewed as a potential weak link in the support system for our forces in the field that can be exploited to undermine morale, deprive them of vital supplies, and so forth. A company like Halliburton might well argue in response to this that they are better equipped than most firms to operate in dangerous environments, and that therefore they are a better choice than a firm that might otherwise seem like a logical choice based on more traditional business skills alone.

But it is on the efficiency front that the case for privatization, Halliburton-style, is perhaps the weakest of all. The advantage of privatization is supposed to be that it shakes up complacent government bureaucracies by introducing an element of competition. Other advantages include cutting overhead by not having to invest in full-time, long-term employees to do short-term tasks, and hiring individuals with specialized skills (such as integrating certain kinds of technologies) for as long as needed and no longer. The problem with the Halliburton case is that once you have handed over a huge swath of your operation to them for a 10-year period, mostly in the form of open-ended, cost-plus contracts, there is no more competition. If you become dependent upon a company like Halliburton for essential functions, while eliminating the people you would need to carry out those functions, then you are setting yourself up for the death of a thousand cuts. Or, in this case, a thousand cost over-runs. And that's particularly true if you

don't have a good system for monitoring their activities on a regular basis.

So, what should happen? Independent investigations of Halliburton need to continue, but the punishments may have to proceed in parallel with a sort of "policy audit." This process would be helped substantially if the doors were opened to genuine competitive bidding, not only among big U.S. companies, but also between private companies and units of the U.S. government that may be able to do the job better. The U.S. should also do a better job of involving indigenous Iraqi entrepreneurs. And the absurd limits on who can bid on Iraqi rebuilding work should be lifted. If companies are only brought in at the subcontracting level, there isn't competition on price at the prime contractor level, which is where taxpayers' money can be saved.

Over time, the functions of private companies, and which ones we want the military itself to handle, should be reexamined--particularly with respect to logistics and support functions that involve being in the midst of combat and occupation operations. But for the moment, part of holding Halliburton and other private companies accountable may involve scaling their responsibilities down to size, so they are not "too big to punish," without also punishing our men and women in uniform. That doesn't mean they shouldn't be held accountable, it just means a short- and long-term strategy is needed. The privatization of military support functions has evolved over a decade or more. Restoring the proper balance between government and corporate roles in this area could take at least that long.

William D. Hartung runs the Arms Trade Resource Center and is an advisory committee member of Foreign Policy in Focus. He is the author of How Much Are You Making in the War, Daddy?
This article is adapted from testimony presented before the Senate Democratic Policy Committee on February 13, 2004.

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Patient Information

TAMIFLU®

(oseltamivir phosphate)

R_X only

This leaflet contains important information about TAMIFLU (TAM-ih-flew). Read it well before you begin treatment. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare professional about your medical condition or your treatment. This leaflet does not list all the benefits and risks of TAMIFLU. If you have any questions about TAMIFLU, ask your healthcare professional. Only your healthcare professional can determine if TAMIFLU is right for you.

What is TAMIFLU?

TAMIFLU attacks the influenza virus and stops it from spreading inside your body. TAMIFLU treats flu at its source, by attacking the virus that causes the flu, rather than simply masking symptoms.

TAMIFLU is for treating adults and children age 1 and older with the flu whose flu symptoms started within the last day or two. TAMIFLU can also reduce the chance of getting the flu in people age 1 and older who have a higher chance of getting the flu because they spend time with someone who has the flu. TAMIFLU can also reduce the chance of getting the flu if there is a flu outbreak in the community.

What is "Flu"?

"The flu" is an infection caused by the influenza virus. Flu symptoms include fever (usually 100°F to 103°F in adults, and sometimes higher in children) and problems such as cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, headaches, muscle aches, fever, and extreme tiredness. Many people use the term "flu" to mean any combination of these symptoms, such as the common cold, but true influenza infection is often worse and may last longer than a cold.

Flu outbreaks happen about once a year, usually in the winter, when the influenza virus spreads widely in the community. Outside of those outbreaks, only a very tiny number of respiratory infections are caused by the influenza virus.

Should I get a flu shot?

TAMIFLU is not a substitute for a flu vaccination. You should continue to get a flu vaccination every year, according to your healthcare professional's advice.

Who should not take TAMIFLU?

Do not take TAMIFLU if you are allergic to the main ingredient, oseltamivir phosphate, or to any other ingredients of TAMIFLU. Before starting treatment, make sure your healthcare professional knows if you take any other medicines, or are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding. TAMIFLU is normally not recommended for use during pregnancy or nursing, as the effects on the unborn child or nursing infant are unknown. TAMIFLU is not recommended for use in children younger than 1 year of age.

Tell your healthcare professional if you have any type of kidney disease, heart disease, respiratory disease, or any serious health condition.

How should I take TAMIFLU?

It is important that you begin your treatment with TAMIFLU as soon as possible from the first appearance of your flu symptoms or soon after you are exposed to the flu. If you feel worse or develop new symptoms during treatment with TAMIFLU, or if your flu symptoms do not start to get better, you should contact your healthcare professional.

If you have the flu: Take TAMIFLU twice a day for 5 days, once in the morning and once in the evening. You should complete the entire treatment of 10 doses (capsules or liquid), even if you feel better.

To prevent the flu: If someone in your home has the flu, take TAMIFLU once a day for 10 days or for as long as prescribed. You can take TAMIFLU for up to 6 weeks if you are exposed to the flu because of an outbreak in your community. Follow your healthcare professional's advice on how long to take TAMIFLU.

TAMIFLU has not been studied in children 1 to 12 years of age for preventing flu during an outbreak in your community or for use for more than 10 days.

You can take TAMIFLU with food or without food. There is less chance of stomach upset if you take it with a light snack, milk, or a meal.

If you are taking TAMIFLU liquid, your pharmacist will give you a dosing dispenser marked with three possible doses. Follow your healthcare professional's instructions on which dose to take or how to combine them for the proper dose for you. In order to be sure you receive the proper dose, it is important that you use the dispenser provided. Review the instructions below on how to use the dispenser and ask your pharmacist if you have any questions. If you lose or damage the dispenser and cannot use it, contact your healthcare professional or pharmacist for advice on the proper dose.

If you forget to take your medicine, take the missed dose as soon as you remember, except if it is 2 hours or less before your next dose. Then continue to take TAMIFLU at the usual times. Do not take 2 doses at a time to make up for a missed dose. If you miss several doses, tell your healthcare professional and follow the advice given to you.

What are the possible side effects of TAMIFLU?

The most common side effects of TAMIFLU are nausea and vomiting. These are usually mild to moderate. They usually happen in the first 2 days of treatment. Taking TAMIFLU with food may reduce the chance of getting these side effects.

If you develop an allergic reaction or severe rash, stop taking TAMIFLU and contact your healthcare professional.

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, or if you have any concerns about the side effects you get, tell your healthcare professional.

How and where should I store TAMIFLU?

TAMIFLU capsules should be stored at room temperature below 77°F (25°C) and kept in a dry place. Keep this medication out of reach of children.

TAMIFLU suspension should be stored under refrigeration at 36° to 46°F (2° to 8°C). Do not freeze.

General advice about prescription medicines:

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. Do not use TAMIFLU for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give TAMIFLU to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may not be right for them.

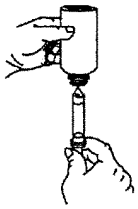
This leaflet summarizes the most important information about TAMIFLU. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare professional. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare professional for information about TAMIFLU that is written for health professionals.

DOSING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PATIENTS:

Please follow instructions carefully to ensure proper dosing of the oral suspension.

- Shake closed bottle well for about 5 seconds before each use.
- Remove child-resistant cap.

- Before inserting the tip of the oral dispenser into bottle adapter, push the plunger completely down toward the tip of the oral dispenser. Insert tip firmly into opening of the bottle adapter.
- Turn the entire unit (bottle and oral dispenser) upside down.
- Pull the plunger out slowly until the desired amount of medication is withdrawn into the oral dispenser (see figure). The 75 mg dose is obtained by filling the dispenser twice, once to the 30 mg graduation, and a second fill to the 45 mg graduation.



- Turn the entire unit right side up and remove the oral dispenser slowly from the bottle.
- Dispense directly into mouth. Do not mix with any liquid prior to dispensing.
- Close bottle with child-resistant cap after each use.
- Disassemble oral dispenser, rinse under running tap water and air dry prior to next use.

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Rumsfeld's growing stake in Tamiflu

Defense Secretary, ex-chairman of flu treatment rights holder, sees portfolio value growing.

October 31, 2005: 10:55 AM EST

By Nelson D. Schwartz, Fortune senior writer

NEW YORK (Fortune) - The prospect of a bird flu outbreak may be panicking people around the globe, but it's proving to be very good news for Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and other politically connected investors in Gilead Sciences, the California biotech company that owns the rights to Tamiflu, the influenza remedy that's now the most-sought after drug in the world.

Rumsfeld served as Gilead (Research)'s chairman from 1997 until he joined the Bush administration in 2001, and he still holds a Gilead stake valued at between $5 million and $25 million, according to federal financial disclosures filed by Rumsfeld.

The forms don't reveal the exact number of shares Rumsfeld owns, but in the past six months fears of a pandemic and the ensuing scramble for Tamiflu have sent Gilead's stock from $35 to $47. That's made the Pentagon chief, already one of the wealthiest members of the Bush cabinet, at least $1 million richer.

Rumsfeld isn't the only political heavyweight benefiting from demand for Tamiflu, which is manufactured and marketed by Swiss pharma giant Roche. (Gilead receives a royalty from Roche equaling about 10% of sales.) Former Secretary of State George Shultz, who is on Gilead's board, has sold more than $7 million worth of Gilead since the beginning of 2005.

Another board member is the wife of former California Gov. Pete Wilson.

"I don't know of any biotech company that's so politically well-connected," says analyst Andrew McDonald of Think Equity Partners in San Francisco.

What's more, the federal government is emerging as one of the world's biggest customers for Tamiflu. In July, the Pentagon ordered $58 million worth of the treatment for U.S. troops around the world, and Congress is considering a multi-billion dollar purchase. Roche expects 2005 sales for Tamiflu to be about $1 billion, compared with $258 million in 2004.

Rumsfeld recused himself from any decisions involving Gilead when he left Gilead and became Secretary of Defense in early 2001. And late last month, notes a senior Pentagon official, Rumsfeld went even further and had the Pentagon's general counsel issue additional instructions outlining what he could and could not be involved in if there were an avian flu pandemic and the Pentagon had to respond.

As the flu issue heated up early this year, according to the Pentagon official, Rumsfeld considered unloading his entire Gilead stake and sought the advice of the Department of Justice, the SEC and the federal Office of Government Ethics.

Those agencies didn't offer an opinion so Rumsfeld consulted a private securities lawyer, who advised him that it was safer to hold on to the stock and be quite public about his recusal rather than sell and run the risk of being accused of trading on insider information, something Rumsfeld doesn't believe he possesses. So he's keeping his shares for the time being.

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