DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Explanation of tables

The following tables provide the program-level detailed guidance for the funding authorized in title I of this Act. The tables also display the funding requested by the administration in the fiscal year 2008 budget request for procurement programs, and indicate those programs for which the committee either increased or decreased the requested amounts. As in the past, the Department of Defense may not exceed the authorized amounts (as set forth in the tables or, if unchanged from the administration request, as set forth in budget justification documents of the Department of Defense), without a reprogramming action in accordance with established procedures. Unless noted in this report, funding changes to the budget request are made without prejudice.

Rapid Acquisition Fund (sec. 105)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize $100.0 million for the rapid acquisition fund.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

Title I -- PROCUREMENT	Authorization Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorization
Aircraft Procurement, Army	4,179,848	1,049,327	5,229,175
Missile Procurement, Army	1,645,485	532,617	2,178,102
Procurement of W&TCV, Army	3,089,998	4,456,686	7,546,684
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,190,576	38,400	2,228,976
Other Procurement, Army	12,647,099	2,366,056	15,013,155
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	500,000	-500,000	
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	12,747,767	727,340	13,475,107
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,084,387	-6,000	3,078,387
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	760,484	166,113	926,597
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	13,656,120	-50,482	13,605,638
Other Procurement, Navy	5,470,412	-38,000	5,432,412
Procurement, Marine Corps	2,999,057	-300,000	2,699,057
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	12,393,270	200,543	12,593,813
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	868,917		868,917
Missile Procurement, Air Force	5,131,002	35,000	5,166,002
Other Procurement, Air Force	15,421,162	891,800	16,312,962
Procurement, Defense-Wide	3,318,834	67,136	3,385,970
National Guard and Reserve Equipment Rapid Acquisition Fund	100,000		100,000
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	100,204,418	9,636,536	109,840,954

Subtitle B—Army Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Aircraft Procurement, Army						
	Aircraft						
	Fixed Wing						
1	UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT		157,043		-157,043		
	Transfer fixed-wing intra-theater logistics mission to USAF				[-157,043]		
2	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT						
	Rotary Wing						
3	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER		468,259		-131,000		337,259
	Transfer to Kiowa Warrior (APA 19)				[-31,000]		
	Transfer to PE 64220A (RDA 77)				[-100,000]		
4	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)		230,491				230,491
5	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	42	773,799		552,430	42	1,326,229
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-185,098				-185,098
	Grow the Force Transfer				[182,050]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[370,380]		
6	UH-60 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		116,745				116,745
7	CH-47 HELICOPTER	6	157,908		6,000	6	163,908
	CH-47 - annual contract				[6,000]		
8	CH-47 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		32,982				32,982
	Modification of Aircraft						
9	GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)		149,062				149,062
10	ARL MODS (TIARA)		52,298				52,298
11	AH-64 MODS		689,628				689,628

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
11	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-18,924				-18,924
12	AH-64 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		40,957				40,957
13	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS		577,250		530,540		1,107,790
	CH-47 modifications - annual contract				[16,000]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[514,540]		
13	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-36,592				-36,592
14	CH-47 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		39,182				39,182
15	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS		17,175				17,175
16	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS		340				340
17	LONGBOW						
18	UH-60 MODS		13,035		3,000		16,035
	Enhanced electronic digital engine control unit (EDECU)				[3,000]		
19	KIOWA WARRIOR		20,807		31,000		51,807
	Transfer from ARH (APA 3) for cockpit display systems				[31,000]		
20	AIRBORNE AVIONICS		179,565				179,565
21	GATM ROLLUP		53,071				53,071
	Spares and Repair Parts						
22	SPARE PARTS (AIR)		9,304				9,304
	Support Equipment and Facilities						
	Ground Support Avionics						
23	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		48,120		207,400		255,520
	Additional aircraft survivability equipment				[207,400]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
24	ASE INFRARED CM		365,472				365,472
	Other Support						
25	AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL						
26	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,065				5,065
27	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		80,221				80,221
28	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		42,727		7,000		49,727
	Aircraft wireless intercom system (AWIS)				[5,000]		
	Air Warrior primary survival gear carrier (PSGC)				[2,000]		
29	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		95,203				95,203
30	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,377				2,377
31	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		2,376				2,376
	Total - Aircraft Procurement, Army		**4,179,848**		**1,049,327**		**5,229,175**
	Missile Procurement, Army						
	Other Missiles						
	Surface-to-air Missile System						
1	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		243,251		-243,251		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-243,251]		
2	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	108	472,907	25	75,000	133	547,907
	Patriot PAC-3 missiles			[25]	[75,000]		
3	SURFACE-LAUNCHED AMRAAM SYSTEM SUMMARY						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Air-to-surface Missile System						
4	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY		46,000				46,000
	Anti-tank/Assault Missile System						
5	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	385	103,799		76,914	385	180,713
	Grow the Force Transfer				[76,914]		
6	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	2,255	110,593			2,255	110,593
6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-22,700				-22,700
7	TOW-2 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
8	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	1,482	225,282			1,482	225,282
9	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	3,492	22,585			3,492	22,585
10	MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS						
11	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS	57	235,865			57	235,865
12	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM						
	Modification of Missiles						
	Modifications						
13	PATRIOT MODS		67,479		502,514		569,993
	Grow the Force Transfer				[502,514]		
14	JAVELIN MISSILE MODS						
15	ITAS/TOW MODS		92,330		121,440		213,770
	Grow the Force Transfer				[121,440]		
16	MLRS MODS		5,578				5,578
17	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		10,541				10,541

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Spares and Repair Parts						
18	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		23,643				23,643
	Support Equipment and Facilities						
19	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		4,268				4,268
20	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)		10				10
21	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		4,054				4,054
22	CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Total - Missile Procurement Army		**1,645,485**		**532,617**		**2,178,102**
	Procurement of Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles						
	Tracked Combat Vehicles						
1	ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD						
2	BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT		140,314	481	1,402,500	481	1,542,814
	Transfer from Title XV				[1,402,500]		
3	BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)		4,684				4,684
4	ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES						
5	STRYKER VEHICLE	127	1,038,984	263	1,060,875	390	2,099,859
	Transfer from Title XV				[402,775]		
	Additional Stryker vehicles				[658,100]		
6	FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS (FCS)		79,483				79,483
7	FCS SPIN OUTS		20,123				20,123

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Modification of Tracked Combat Vehicles						
8	CARRIER, MOD			317	132,220	317	132,220
	Transfer from Title XV				[132,220]		
9	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)			56	165,400	56	165,400
	Grow the Force Transfer				[35,400]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[130,000]		
10	BFVS SERIES (MOD)		37,611				37,611
11	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)		36,924				36,924
12	FAASV PIP TO FLEET						
13	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	12	36,826	134	398,000	146	434,826
	Grow the Force Transfer				[95,700]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[277,400]		
	Hercules Recapitalization				[24,900]		
14	HEAVY ASSAULT BRIDGE (HAB) SYS (MOD)						
15	ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE		41,500				41,500
16	ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD)						
17	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE		12,927				12,927
18	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)		588,979				588,979
19	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	18	52,928	-18	-52,928		
	M1A2 SEP requirements already funded				[-52,928]		
19A	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM (M1A2 SEP) (GA0750)			235	1,303,100	235	1,303,100
	Transfer from Title XV				[1,303,100]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Support Equipment and Facilities						
20	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TCV-WTCV)						
21	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)		7,760				7,760
	Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles						
22	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119	53	48,902	57	52,800	110	101,702
	Grow the Force Transfer				[52,800]		
23	INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY		331,729		-331,729		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-331,729]		
24	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	2,308	37,096		27,389	2,308	64,485
	Grow the Force Transfer				[7,989]		
	M240 medium machine gun (7.62 mm)				[19,400]		
25	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL		19,000		13,317		32,317
	Grow the Force Transfer				[13,317]		
26	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM)	8,382	35,335		9,241	8,382	44,576
	Grow the Force Transfer				[9,241]		
27	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)	970	21,000		15,448	970	36,448
	Grow the Force Transfer				[15,448]		
28	MORTAR SYSTEMS	313	4,320		4,704	313	9,024
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,704]		
29	M16 RIFLE						
30	M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE		417				417

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
31	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		21,620		5,505		27,125
	Grow the Force Transfer				[5,505]		
32	XM110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)	694	10,000		460	694	10,460
	Grow the Force Transfer				[460]		
33	M4 CARBINE	69,678	97,550		8,274	69,678	105,824
	Grow the Force Transfer				[8,274]		
34	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS)	5,328	7,000		906	5,328	7,906
	Grow the Force Transfer				[906]		
35	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WPNS STATION				29,895		29,895
	Grow the Force Transfer				[29,895]		
36	FUTURE HANDGUN SYSTEM (FHS)		3,500				3,500
37	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	126	270,251		192,318	126	462,569
	Grow the Force Transfer				[192,318]		
	Modification of Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles						
38	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS		6,264				6,264
39	M4 CARBINE MODS		13,696		4,018		17,714
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,018]		
40	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS		17,173				17,173
41	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS		12,361				12,361
42	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS		10,177		1,523		11,700
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,523]		
43	PHALANX MODS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
44	M119 MODIFICATIONS		1,794				1,794
45	M16 RIFLE MODS		3,900		188		4,088
	Grow the Force Transfer				[188]		
46	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		2,791				2,791
	Support Equipment and Facilities						
47	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)				1,262		1,262
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,262]		
48	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		6,466				6,466
49	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		3,189		12,000		15,189
	Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI)				[12,000]		
50	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)		5,424				5,424
51	CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Spares						
52	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (WTCV)						
	Total - Procurement of WTCV, Army		**3,089,998**		**4,456,686**		**7,546,684**
	Procurement of Ammunition, Army						
	Ammunition						
	Small/Medium Caliber Ammunition						
1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		189,179				189,179
2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		68,045				68,045

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
3	CTG, 9MM, ALL TYPES		4,527				4,527
4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		179,466				179,466
5	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES						
6	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		29,243				29,243
7	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		21,759				21,759
8	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		208,504				208,504
	Mortar Ammunition						
9	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		6,495				6,495
10	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		53,798				53,798
11	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES		111,594				111,594
	Tank Ammunition						
12	CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES		14,338				14,338
13	CTG, TANK, 120MM, ALL TYPES		180,400				180,400
	Artillery Ammunition						
14	CTG, ARTY, 75MM: ALL TYPES		2,699				2,699
15	CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES		41,965				41,965
16	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES		88,049				88,049
17	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982		28,781				28,781
18	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL T		60,076				60,076
	Artillery Fuzes						
19	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES		4,251				4,251
	Mines						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
20	MINES, ALL TYPES		4,791				4,791
21	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES		2,522				2,522
22	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES		51,876				51,876
	Rockets						
23	SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		29,453				29,453
24	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		137,861				137,861
	Other Ammunition						
25	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		30,945				30,945
26	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		72,392		13,000		85,392
	Smoke grenades				[13,000]		
27	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		181,787				181,787
28	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES		21,608				21,608
	Miscellaneous						
29	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES		15,000				15,000
30	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES		25,241				25,241
31	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES		2,748				2,748
32	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		6,564				6,564
33	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT		11,757				11,757
34	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		12,100		5,000		17,100
	Ammunition outloading test bed				[5,000]		
35	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Ammunition Production Base Support						
	Production Base Support						
36	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		143,708		20,400		164,108
	AAP solvent recovery system				[7,200]		
	Acid containment and storage system				[13,200]		
37	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,436				3,436
38	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES		5,418				5,418
39	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL		135,256				135,256
40	ARMS INITIATIVE		2,944				2,944
	Re-Estimate of Guaranteed Loan						
41	RE-ESTIMATE OF GUAR LOAN						
	Interest on Re-Estimate						
42	INTEREST ON RE-ESTIMATE						
	Total - Procurement of Ammunition, Army		**2,190,576**		**38,400**		**2,228,976**
	Other Procurement, Army						
	Tactical and Support Vehicles						
	Tactical Vehicles						
1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS		57,053		9,631		66,684
	Grow the Force Transfer				[9,631]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED		6,100		171		6,271
	Grow the Force Transfer				[171]		
3	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		2,185				2,185
4	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)		596,627		389,782		986,409
	Grow the Force Transfer				[389,782]		
5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		828,403		1,024,349		1,852,752
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,024,349]		
6	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN		36,011				36,011
7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		483,023		80,641		563,664
	Grow the Force Transfer				[80,641]		
8	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)		155,124		428,186		583,310
	Grow the Force Transfer				[126,288]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[301,898]		
9	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY		199,100				199,100
10	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916		83,897				83,897
11	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV P		197,499				197,499
12	LINE HAUL ESP		1,925,867		-1,925,867		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-1,925,867]		
13	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM						
14	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		32,725				32,725
15	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TAC VEH)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
16	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL		898		34		932
	Grow the Force Transfer				[34]		
	Non-tactical Vehicles						
17	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN		600				600
18	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		310				310
19	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER		3,437				3,437
	Communications and Electronics Equipment						
	Comm-Joint Communications						
20	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM		4,228				4,228
21	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)		2,071				2,071
	Comm-Satellite Communications						
22	SECOMP-I						
23	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS		87,772		37,600		125,372
	Grow the Force Transfer				[37,600]		
24	SHF TERM		8,790		5,174		13,964
	Grow the Force Transfer				[5,174]		
25	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)		812				812
26	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)		86,877		10,413		97,290
	Grow the Force Transfer				[10,413]		
27	SMART-T (SPACE)		50,412				50,412
28	SCAMP (SPACE)		1,300				1,300
29	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS		33,447		2,250		35,697

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,250]		
30	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)		6,042				6,042
	Comm-C3 System						
31	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)		25,512		400		25,912
	Grow the Force Transfer				[400]		
	Comm-Combat Communications						
32	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)		7,893		1,598		9,491
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,598]		
33	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)		3,021		28,995		32,016
	Grow the Force Transfer				[28,995]		
34	SINCGARS FAMILY		137,080		1,005,910		1,142,990
	Grow the Force Transfer				[10,563]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[1,370,347]		
	Sincgars Family				[-375,000]		
35	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2		8,000				8,000
36	MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATIONS OPERATIONS		8,653				8,653
37	JOINT TACTICAL AREA COMMAND SYSTEMS		1,248,884		-1,248,884		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-1,248,884]		
38	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS		433,526		1,626,133		2,059,659
	Grow the Force Transfer				[65,562]		
	Transfer from Title XV				[2,560,571]		
	Bridge to Future Networks - Joint Network Node				[-1,000,000]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
39	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING		7,902				7,902
40	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT		18,801		887		19,688
	Grow the Force Transfer				[887]		
41	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		10,192				10,192
42	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)		12,072				12,072
43	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY		65,530		15,844		81,374
	Grow the Force Transfer				[15,844]		
44	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)		19,525		2,429		21,954
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,429]		
	Comm-Intelligence Communications						
45	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE		1,461				1,461
	Information Security						
46	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)		23,225		4,568		27,793
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,568]		
47	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		60,301		31		60,332
	Grow the Force Transfer				[31]		
	Comm-Long Haul Communications						
48	TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION		9,619				9,619
49	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		34,520				34,520
50	ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)		511				511
51	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)		27,880				27,880
	Comm-Base Communications						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
52	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		156,170				156,170
	Grow the Force Transfer				[81,361]		
	Unjustified program growth				[-81,361]		
53	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)		6,662				6,662
54	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD		217,298		1,700		218,998
	DISN hardware enhancements				[1,700]		
55	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM		32,076				32,076
	Elect Equip-Nat For Int Prog (NFIP)						
56	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)		[ ]				[ ]
57	GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)		[ ]				[ ]
	Elect Equip-Tact Int Rel Act (TIARA)						
58	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP)		36,132		16,353		52,485
	Grow the Force Transfer				[16,353]		
59	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)		3,560		4,006		7,566
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,006]		
60	PROPHET GROUND (MIP)		119,482				119,482
61	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP		196,419		30,660		227,079
	Grow the Force Transfer				[30,660]		
62	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS)		20,682		12,798		33,480
	Grow the Force Transfer				[12,798]		
63	ARMY COMMON GROUND STATION (CGS) (TIARA)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
64	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)		34,604		4,250		38,854
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,250]		
65	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP) (TIARA)						
66	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP)						
67	DCGS-A (MIP)		114,842		32,788		147,630
	Grow the Force Transfer				[32,788]		
68	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)						
69	TROJAN (MIP)		13,418				13,418
70	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)		2,351				2,351
71	CI HUMINT INFO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CHIMS)		26,310		276		26,586
	Grow the Force Transfer				[276]		
72	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)		17,903		5,519		23,422
	Grow the Force Transfer				[5,519]		
	Elect Equip-Electronic Warfare (EW)						
73	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR		43,893		5,304		49,197
	Grow the Force Transfer				[5,304]		
74	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY		11,900				11,900
75	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)		1,278				1,278
	Elect Equip-Tactical Surv. (TAC SURV)						
76	SENTINEL MODS		20,885				20,885

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
77	NIGHT VISION DEVICES		278,641		180,102		458,743
	Grow the Force Transfer				[147,102]		
	Fill unfunded requirement for night vision devices				[33,000]		
78	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE		129,951		29,538		159,489
	Grow the Force Transfer				[29,538]		
79	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT		230,607		102,417		333,024
	Grow the Force Transfer				[102,417]		
80	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS		3,518				3,518
81	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP				300		300
	Grow the Force Transfer				[300]		
82	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)						
83	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE		7,572				7,572
84	PROFILER		8,000		2,800		10,800
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,800]		
85	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)		41,480				41,480
86	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)		175,975		74,160		250,135
	Grow the Force Transfer				[74,160]		
87	LIGHTWEIGHT LSR DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD)		93,986		43,400		137,386
	Grow the Force Transfer				[43,400]		
88	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32				1,001		1,001
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,001]		
89	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM		14,000				14,000
90	INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - MIP						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
91	ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM						
	Elect Equip-Tactical C2 Systems						
92	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS		393,883				393,883
93	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY		40,626		6,676		47,302
	Grow the Force Transfer				[6,676]		
94	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM		32,935		828		33,763
	Grow the Force Transfer				[828]		
95	FAAD C2		9,000				9,000
96	AIR & MSL DEF PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD)		19,611		20,751		40,362
	Grow the Force Transfer				[20,751]		
97	KNIGHT FAMILY		68,280		26,000		94,280
	Grow the Force Transfer				[26,000]		
98	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		2,070				2,070
99	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY		71,034				71,034
100	TC AIMS II		29,037		362		29,399
	Grow the Force Transfer				[362]		
101	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS)		10,745				10,745
102	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER		9,215		1,053		10,268
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,053]		
103	DATA PRODUCTS		36,142				36,142
104	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		120,767		1,722		122,489
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,722]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
105	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)		53,563		96,042		149,605
	Grow the Force Transfer				[96,042]		
106	MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE		42,000				42,000
	Elect Equip - Automation						
107	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM		39,353				39,353
108	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		11,389				11,389
109	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		120,732				120,732
110	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		32,955		2,680		35,635
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,680]		
111	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		30,427				30,427
	Elect Equip-Audio Visual Sys (A/V)						
112	AFRTS		964				964
113	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)		6,306				6,306
114	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)		3,358		3,760		7,118
	Grow the Force Transfer				[3,760]		
	Elect Equip-Mods Tactical Sys/Eq						
115	WEAPONIZATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM		15,207				15,207
	Elect Equip-Support						
116	ITEMS UNDER $5M (SSE)		14,430				14,430
117	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)		508				508

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Other Support Equipment						
	Chemical Defensive Equipment						
118	RADIAC SET AN/PDR 77()		1,500		39		1,539
	Grow the Force Transfer				[39]		
119	RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM NUCLEAR - BIOLOGICAL		316				316
120	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION		46,294		13,532		59,826
	Grow the Force Transfer				[13,532]		
121	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)		7,700		1,379		9,079
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,379]		
	Bridging Equipment						
122	TACTICAL BRIDGING		50,443				50,443
123	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		74,785				74,785
	Engineer (Non-construction) Equipment						
124	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-		45,218		3,945		49,163
	Grow the Force Transfer				[3,945]		
125	KIT, STANDARD TELEOPERATING		334,068		-334,068		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-334,068]		
126	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM		63,016				63,016
127	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)						
128	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD		33,283		25,000		58,283
	Additional EOD equipment				[25,000]		
129	ITEMS< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT		3,562				3,562

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
130	AERIAL DETECTION		11,708				11,708
	Combat Service Support Equipment						
131	HEATERS AND ECU'S		18,463		1,397		19,860
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,397]		
132	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES				7,050		7,050
	Grow the Force Transfer				[7,050]		
133	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT		13,540		6,263		19,803
	Grow the Force Transfer				[6,263]		
134	LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)						
135	LAND WARRIOR				49,500		49,500
	LRIP items for 2 battalions				[49,500]		
136	MOUNTED SOLDIER SYSTEM						
137	FORCE PROVIDER						
138	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT		26,123		30,022		56,145
	Grow the Force Transfer				[30,022]		
139	CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY PROGRAM		43,842				43,842
140	MOBILE INTEGRATED REMAINS COLLECTION SYSTEM		9,941				9,941
141	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)		20,099		985		21,084
	Grow the Force Transfer				[985]		
142	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CSS EQ)				4,500		4,500
	Recon-navigation system (RNAV)				[4,500]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Petroleum Equipment						
143	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		1,293				1,293
144	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		34,056		350		34,406
	Grow the Force Transfer				[350]		
	Water Equipment						
145	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS		41,981		436		42,417
	Grow the Force Transfer				[436]		
	Medical Equipment						
146	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		85,490		871		86,361
	Grow the Force Transfer				[871]		
	Maintenance Equipment						
147	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS		29,475		10,698		40,173
	Grow the Force Transfer				[10,698]		
148	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)		23,396		120,586		143,982
	Transfer from Title XV				[120,586]		
	Construction Equipment						
149	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)		11,700		3,310		15,010
	Grow the Force Transfer				[3,310]		
150	SKID LOADER (SSL) FAMILY OF SYSTEM		16,900				16,900
151	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING		19,440		6,579		26,019
	Grow the Force Transfer				[6,579]		
152	DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC		6,440				6,440

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
153	MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING		4,219				4,219
154	LOADERS		18,842		1,044		19,886
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,044]		
155	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR		3,371		560		3,931
	Grow the Force Transfer				[560]		
156	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED		6,000		2,189		8,189
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,189]		
157	CRANES						
158	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS		37,800		2,287		40,087
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,287]		
159	CONST EQUIP ESP		42,984				42,984
160	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)		11,484		338		11,822
	Grow the Force Transfer				[338]		
	Rail Float Containerization Equipment						
161	LOGISTIC SUPPORT VESSEL (LSV)						
162	JOINT HIGH SPEED VEHICLE (JHSV)		210,000				210,000
163	HARBORMASTER COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTER		18,237				18,237
164	CAUSEWAY SYSTEMS						
165	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		4,300				4,300
	Generators						
166	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		92,863		18,612		111,475
	Grow the Force Transfer				[18,612]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Material Handling Equipment						
167	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)		20,587		22,308		42,895
	Grow the Force Transfer				[22,308]		
168	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM		24,757		14,985		39,742
	Grow the Force Transfer				[14,985]		
	Training Equipment						
169	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT		16,337		102,400		118,737
	Combat training centers				[102,400]		
170	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM		201,843		39,800		241,643
	Urban training center				[24,800]		
	Laser Collective Combat Training System (LCCATS)				[10,000]		
	Call for fire trainer II / JFETS				[5,000]		
171	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER		67,123				67,123
172	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA		67,386				67,386
	Test Measure and Dig Equipment (TMD)						
173	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT		10,644				10,644
174	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)		36,516				36,516
175	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)		19,302				19,302
	Other Support Equipment						
176	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		48,704				48,704
177	IED DEFEAT EQUIPMENT						
178	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		103,018		1,638		104,656

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,638]		
179	BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT		29,976				29,976
180	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)		58,223				58,223
181	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)		3,061				3,061
182	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE						
183	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING		23,968				23,968
184	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3		7,000				7,000
185	MA8975		2,499				2,499
	Spares and Repair Parts						
	OPA2						
186	INITIAL SPARES - C&E		44,497				44,497
	OPA3						
187	INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP						
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		8,636				8,636
	Total - Other Procurement, Army		**12,647,099**		**2,366,056**		**15,013,155**

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund						
	Network Attack						
1	ATTACK THE NETWORK						
	JIEDDO Device Defeat						
2	DEFEAT THE DEVICE		200,000		-200,000		
	Transfer to Title XV				[-200,000]		
	Force Training						
3	TRAIN THE FORCE						
	Staff and Infrastructure						
4	OPERATIONS		300,000		-300,000		
	Transfer to Title XV				[-300,000]		
	Total - Joint IED Defeat Fund		**500,000**		**-500,000**		

Multiyear procurement authority for M1A2 Abrams System Enhancement Package upgrades (sec. 111)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide authority to the Secretary of the Army to enter into a multiyear contract for the upgrade of Abrams tanks to the M1A2 System Enhancement Package (SEP) versions.

Section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, authorizes the Department of Defense to enter into multiyear contracts for the purchase of property, but only if six statutory criteria are met. One of these criteria is that the use of a multiyear contract must result in "substantial savings" compared to the anticipated costs of carrying out the program through annual contracts.

The Department estimates that the multiyear contract for the M1A2 Abrams SEP upgrades will result in savings of approximately $178.0 million, or a total of approximately 10 percent, compared to the cost of five annual contracts. The committee considers these savings to be substantial and concludes that the multiyear proposal meets the statutory criteria.

Multiyear procurement authority for M2A3/M3A3 Bradley fighting vehicle upgrades (sec. 112)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide authority to the Secretary of the Army to enter into a multiyear contract for the upgrade of Bradley Fighting Vehicles and Bradley Fire Support Team Vehicles to the M2A3/M3A3/BFIST versions.

Section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, authorizes the Department of Defense to enter into multiyear contracts for the purchase of property, but only if six statutory criteria are met. One of these criteria is that the use of a multiyear contract must result in "substantial savings" compared to the anticipated costs of carrying out the program through annual contracts.

The Department estimates that a multiyear contract for the Bradley upgrades over 4 fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 2008 and ending in fiscal year 2011 will result in savings of approximately $131.0 million, or a total of approximately 5 percent, compared to the cost of four annual contracts. Because the Department plans to purchase a procurement quantity of 525 in the first year, the Department assumes that savings resulting from larger procurement quantities will be achieved in that year regardless of whether a multiyear contract is approved. However, the Department estimates that a multiyear contract will result in savings of $131.0 million, or a total of 10 percent, compared to the cost of annual contracts over the final 3 years of the contract. The committee considers these savings to be substantial and concludes that the multiyear proposal meets the statutory criteria.

Stryker Mobile Gun System (sec. 113)

The committee recommends a provision that would withhold all funding for the procurement of the Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS) until 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Army certifies to Congress that the results of the initial operational test and evaluation indicate that the Stryker MGS is operationally effective, suitable, and survivable. The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation on MGS funding if the Secretary determines

that further procurement of the Stryker MGS is in the national security interest of the United States, submits to the Congress, in writing , a notification of the waiver together with a discussion of the reasons for the waiver and the actions that will be taken to mitigate any deficiencies which cause the system to be deemed not operationally effective, suitable, and/or survivable.

In January 2007, the Army decided to deploy the Stryker MGS with the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) that was deploying to Iraq as part of the "surge" of units called for by the revamped Baghdad security plan. This was done despite the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation's concern that planned operational and live fire ballistic test and evaluation were not complete and were not yet adequate to support a final assessment of MGS crew and system survivability, operational effectiveness, and operational suitability. The Director expressed concern about the current reliability and operational effectiveness of the vehicle, with mean rounds between system aborts being well below the entrance criteria for entry into initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E), and with significant "fightability" shortfalls, particularly with regard to the functioning of the two machine guns. More troubling are the unique survivability concerns expressed by the Director, with MGS crews at greater risk than crews in other Stryker configurations, the details of which are classified and cannot be discussed in this report.

The committee is troubled by the Army's decision and shares the concerns expressed by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation and believes that no more Stryker MGS's should be procured until adequate testing shows that the system is operationally effective, suitable, and survivable. The committee notes that the MGS IOT&E has been delayed from earlier this year to November 2007, because of the SBCT's early deployment to Iraq, and a full rate production decision is not expected until February 2008.

Consolidation of Joint Network Node program and Warfighter Information Network—Tactical program into a single Army tactical network program (sec. 114)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of the Army to consolidate the joint network node (JNN) and warfighter information network—tactical (WIN–T) programs into one Army tactical network program.

The budget request included $312.6 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for JNN and fiscal year 2008 budget requested an additional $2.2 billion in war-related funding in OPA for JNN. The combined budget request for JNN totals over $2.5 billion. If approved, the Department of the Army would procure 10 JNN hubs, 175 JNNs, 557 battalion command post nodes, and would sustain all previous JNN units fielded.

The JNN is a commercially-based Ku-band satellite system that supports the Army's tactical communications requirements for the exchange of voice, data, and video from theater to the battalion level. The JNN was designed to be operational within 30 minutes of the time that the tactical operations center ceases movement and sets up in a static position. The Army began the JNN program as a quick-start initiative funded by emergency supplemental dollars

in response to an urgent operational need statement from U.S. Central Command. The committee recognizes the importance of this capability in the theater today and notes that the urgent operational need has now been met. The committee notes that the budget request would complete the fielding of JNN to the rest of the Army.

The committee is concerned that the Army did not comply with title 10 of the United States Code in its acquisition of Lots 1–9 of JNN by not adequately testing the JNN platform and its associated systems before it was produced and fielded. The committee is also concerned that the Army does not own, nor does it have access to, the technical data package for JNN.

The committee directs the Department to perform an initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E) and deliver to the congressional defense committees a low rate initial production report before a full rate production decision has been made by the Department. The committee is concerned that the Army's investment in JNN is not appropriately aligned with its knowledge of its shortcomings and an IOT&E will help the Army develop a better understanding of its investment and the additional investments necessary for the sustainment of JNN.

In addition to the JNN request, the Army's fiscal year 2008 baseline budget request included $222.3 million for the continued research and development of the WIN–T program.

As envisioned, WIN–T will also support the Army's tactical communications, including video, data, imagery, and voice services, for commanders at all echelons at remote locations throughout the battle space. WIN–T is also expected to interface with the Joint Tactical Radio System, which extends to the individual warfighter platform level, and will be integral to the Army's modernization to the Future Combat Systems (FCS). The committee believes that the Army should move as quickly as possible to incorporate this capability into JNN.

JNN and WIN–T are duplicate programs. However, WIN–T will meet the requirements of JNN, but with greater capability, providing on-the-move capabilities to Army commanders—a longstanding requirement. It is estimated that the Army will require well over $2.0 billion to field JNN to all Army units.

In September 2004, after competitively awarding two contracts for the Systems Development and Demonstration phase for the WIN–T communications system, the Army received approval to merge the winning contractors into a single team to accelerate WIN–T development. Since that time, and mostly due to affordability issues, the Army has restructured the WIN–T program, further delaying its fielding.

According to the Army's February 2007 "Report to Congress on the Bridge to Future Networks," the Army intends to replace JNN with WIN–T beginning in 2014. The committee is concerned that the Army cannot afford to field both JNN and WIN–T in such a short time period and that the training, logistical, and maintenance burdens for the rapid fielding of two highly complex communication networks in such a close time frame has not been sufficiently analyzed.

The committee is also concerned about the Secretary of the Army's January 2007 notification to Congress of the WIN–T breach of the Nunn-McCurdy unit cost threshold which was a result of the Army's decision to expand WIN–T's capability and increase the scope of its fielding. The committee shares the concern of the Government Accountability Office that the WIN–T program has been operating without a bona fide acquisition program baseline for 18 months, and may not have a new approved acquisition program baseline until well after the June 2007 Nunn-McCurdy certification.

The committee believes that, should JNN and WIN–T remain as two programs on separate and parallel paths, the result may be two sub-optimal systems instead of a single, integrated, fully-capable system as currently envisioned. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to consolidate these two programs into a single tactical network program which will provide a seamless transition from JNN to WIN–T as soon as possible, and at optimum cost.

Further, the committee recommends transferring the $2.6 billion in title XV, OPA for JNN to title I, OPA for JNN. Further, the committee recommends a reduction of $1.0 billion in OPA for JNN.

Budget Items—Army

Armed reconnaissance helicopter

The budget request included $468.2 million in the base budget request for 37 Armed Reconnaissance Helicopters (ARH), and $222.6 million in the fiscal year 2008 war-related budget request for an additional 29 Armed Reconnaissance Helicopters to replace OH–58D Kiowa Warrior combat losses.

In April 2007, the Army issued a "stop work notice" to the contractor, giving the company 30 days to address cost and scheduling performance problems for the ARH program. The Army subsequently evaluated the contractor's response and proposal for executing the ARH program, and after a special meeting of the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council on May 18, 2007, decided that continuing with the current contractor enables ARH fielding sooner and at less cost than re-competing the program.

The committee recommends a transfer of $131.0 million from title I, Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter, including $31.0 million to APA for OH–58D cockpit display system software upgrades and mast mounted sight circuit cards, and $100.0 million to PE 64220A to fund remaining research and development requirements for ARH.

The committee also recommends a reduction of $38.6 million in title XV, APA for ARH, and a transfer of $184.0 million—including $86.0 million to Operations and Maintenence, Army (OMA) for the recapitalization of UH–60A Blackhawk helicopters, $38.0 million to APA for the upgrade of UH–60A helicopters to UH–60L models, and $60.0 million to APA for common missile warning systems for fixed wing aircraft.

The committee recognizes the long standing Army requirement for an ARH and commends the Army for taking a critical look at the program as currently structured and executed. The committee

urges the Army to continue rigorous oversight of the contractor's performance and expects frequent consultation with the congressional defense committees on the results of that oversight. The committee encourages the Army to submit a comprehensive reprogramming that will adequately fund the required restructuring of the ARH program.

CH–47 Chinook helicopter

The budget request included $157.9 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA) for six new build CH–47 helicopters and $577.3 million in PE 23744A for CH–47 cargo helicopter modifications. These amounts assumed savings for procurement and modifications under a 5–year multiyear contract authority requested by the Department of Defense.

Section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, authorizes the Department of Defense to enter into multiyear contracts for the purchase of property, but only if six statutory criteria are met. One of these criteria is that the use of a multiyear contract must result in "substantial savings" compared to the anticipated costs of carrying out the program through annual contracts.

The Department estimates that the multiyear contract will result in savings of approximately 3.8 percent for the new build CH–47 helicopters and 4.3 percent for the modifications. The committee does not consider these savings to be substantial and concludes that the statutory standard for approval of a multiyear contract has not been met. The committee encourages the Department to resubmit its proposal for a multiyear contract in the future, if it determines that more substantial savings can be achieved.

To meet the cost of an annual contract in fiscal year 2008, the committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million in APA, a total of $163.9 million, for CH–47 helicopters; and an increase of $16.0 million in APA, a total of $593.3 million, for CH–47 cargo helicopter modifications.

Enhanced electronic digital engine control unit

The budget request included $13.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA) for UH–60 Blackhawk helicopter modifications, but no funding for the Enhanced Electronic Digital Engine Control Unit (EDECU).

The common EDECU will standardize engine controls among all Army helicopter platforms flying GE–T700–701C and GE–T700–701D engines, and provide increased processing capability and memory beyond the capacity of the legacy Digital Engine Control Unit (DECU). The EDECU provides single channel engine supervisory control for engine governing, over-speed protection, temperature limiting protection, and integral auto relight capability.

The EDECU is a common engine control unit designed for interchangeable support for UH–60L/M and Apache AH–64D Block II/III aircraft equipped with T700–GE–701C or –701D engines. The EDECU has greater reliability, serviceability, and a lower unit cost than its legacy predecessor system, the DECU. The EDECU hardware will be common for all platforms, and will be introduced directly to production or fielded through depot level replacement.

The committee recommends an increase of $3.0 million for the EDECU, for a total of $16.0 million.

Aircraft survivability equipment infrared countermeasures

The budget request included $365.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA) for Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasure (ATIRCM)/Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) installation kits (A–Kits) and mission kits (B-Kits) to provide an integrated warning and countermeasure system for aircraft survivability against infrared guided missile systems. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army identified additional funds for this aircraft survivability equipment among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $207.4 million in APA, for a total of $572.9 million.

Aircrew integrated systems

The base budget request included $42.7 million for aircrew integrated systems, including $2.2 million for an encrypted Aircraft Wireless Intercom System (AWIS), but no funding for a non-encrypted version. The budget request also contained no funding for the Air Warrior Generation 3 Primary Survival Gear Carrier (PSGC).

The AWIS is a cordless, voice-activated crew intercommunications system integrated with the aircraft communications system. The system provides a wireless communication capability between crew members in flight and during ground service operations, allows medical personnel freedom of both hands to perform onboard medical procedures while communicating with the flight crew, and eliminates the operational hazards and operational restrictions inherent to the existing tethered system. Currently there is no integrated or qualified communication system between the crew flying medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) aircraft and the medic on the ground preparing a patient for transport or suspended beneath the hovering aircraft over hazardous terrain during critical rescue hoist operations. Hand and arm signals are currently used as the means for communication.

The committee notes that the Army MEDEVAC community has requested the immediate fielding of an unencrypted AWIS based upon Hurricane Katrina relief experience. Funding appropriated in fiscal year 2007 was sufficient to procure only 60 AWIS of the 363 required for the Army's UH–60 MEDEVAC aircraft.

The Air Warrior Generation 3 PSGC is a modular, integrated, rapidly reconfigurable combat aircrew ensemble that saves lives and maximizes Army aircrew member mission performance. The PSGC incorporates first aid, survival, signaling, and communications equipment with body armor, microclimate cooling, and an integrated extraction capability.

The Generation 3 PSGC incorporates numerous system and safety improvements based upon combat lessons learned, including the Universal Camouflage pattern, and will result in a significant signature reduction for a downed aircrew member in a desert environment.

The committee recommends an additional $5.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army to procure non-encrypted AWIS for the remain-

ing 303 MEDEVAC aircraft, and $2.0 million to replace over 3,500 previously-fielded Generation 1 PSGCs with the improved Generation 3, for a total $49.7 million.

Patriot Advanced Capability–3

The budget request included $472.9 million in Missile Procurement, Army (MPA) for procurement of 108 Patriot Advanced-Capability–3 (PAC–3) missiles. The committee recommends an increase of $75.0 million in MPA to procure an additional 25 PAC–3 missiles.

The committee notes that the Army Chief of Staff included in the Army's fiscal year 2008 unfunded priorities list an initiative to upgrade three Patriot PAC–2 battalions to the most modern and capable PAC–3 configuration. This PAC–3 "Pure Fleet" initiative was the number three priority for the Army, for $452.2 million. This upgrade will increase significantly the capability of Patriot battalions to defend against longer-range and more complex missile threats currently facing forward-deployed U.S. forces, allies, and friends.

Since the submission of the original budget request, the Army clarified its plans for funding the PAC–3 Pure Fleet initiative, and prepared a fiscal year 2007 reprogramming proposal for $212.0 million to begin the initiative. Additionally, it has budgeted $208.0 million in its fiscal year 2008 "Grow the Army" budget plan to complete the initiative. Furthermore, the Grow the Army plan includes funding to add two additional PAC–3 battalions to the force structure to meet the requirements of regional combatant commanders. This plan, with the Pure Fleet initiative, would bring the Patriot force to a total of 15 PAC–3 battalions, which represents a significant increase in capability from today's force. The committee supports this proposed funding for the PAC–3 system.

The committee notes that the PAC–3 system is in high demand by regional combatant commanders, and that U.S. forces do not have a sufficient inventory of PAC–3 missiles to meet the requirements of U.S. military operational plans. The committee commends the Army for taking steps to fund the PAC–3 Pure Fleet initiative, and urges the Army to plan and budget for increased PAC–3 missile inventory in the future to meet the needs of regional combatant commands.

Section 223 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) named the Patriot PAC–3 system as one of the effective, near-term missile defense systems that the Department of Defense shall make a missile defense priority. Patriot is the only combat-tested and combat-proven missile defense system in the U.S. arsenal.

Stryker Vehicle

The base budget request included $1.0 billion and the fiscal year 2008 war-related budget request included $402.8 million in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV) for Stryker vehicles.

The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army identified additional funds for Stryker among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2008, including add-on armor, ballistic shields, remote weapons stations, medical evacuation vehicles, and additional Stryker vehicles for depot repair cycle floats.

The committee recommends an increase of $658.1 million in the base budget, and an increase of $117.0 million in the war-related budget to replace projected Stryker battle losses.

Improved recovery vehicle

The budget request included $36.8 million in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV) for the M88A2 Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System (HERCULES). The HERCULES is the only single-recovery vehicle capable of performing recovery, evacuation, and limited repair of the Abrams tank. Without improvements incorporated in the M88A2 HERCULES, units must use two recovery vehicles to perform the spectrum of recovery missions. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army identified additional funds for the HERCULES among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $24.9 million, a total of $61.7 million for the M88A2 HERCULES.

System enhancement program: SEP M1A2

The budget request included $52.9 million in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV) to upgrade M1A2 Abrams tanks to the System Enhancement Package (SEP) configuration. The fiscal year 2007 main supplemental budget request included $325.0 million for the same purpose. The committee understands that all of the remaining M1A2 Abrams tanks will be upgraded to the SEP configuration with the fiscal year 2007 funding. Therefore, the committee recommends no funding for upgrading M1A2 Abrams tanks to the SEP configuration in fiscal year 2008.

M240 medium machine gun

The base budget request included $37.1 million for the M240 medium machine gun and the fiscal year 2008 war-related request included $42.7 million for the same. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army identified additional funds for the M240 among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $19.4 million in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, a total of $56.5 million for M240 medium machine guns in the base budget.

Arsenal support program initiative

The budget request included no funding in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV) for the Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI).

The military arsenals serve a compelling national security need by providing rapid manufacturing capabilities for specialized and unique defense manufacturing requirements. The arsenals, however, suffer from underutilization which has affected overhead rates, making it increasingly difficult for them to compete with private industry and maintain a base of skilled workers.

The ASPI was established in 2001 to address that problem. The program integrates commercial activity in the arsenals to reduce the Army's cost of ownership and modernize the facilities, while maintaining their core competencies in support of national defense requirements. The program establishes broad economic goals,

maintains the viability of the Army manufacturing arsenals, and encourages the sharing of manufacturing facilities and unique capabilities on a "pay as you go" basis for non-governmental entities performing commercial work at Army manufacturing arsenals.

The committee recommends an increase of $12.0 million for the ASPI.

Grenades

The budget request included $13.9 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army for yellow and green smoke grenades. The committee recommends an increase of $13.0 million in PAA for the procurement of additional yellow and green smoke grenades.

Ammunition outloading test bed

The budget request included $11.8 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) for ammunition-peculiar equipment, but did not include funds necessary to complete an automated ammunition outloading test bed. The test bed combines state of the art Gantry robotic equipment with conveyor systems allowing ammunition plant personnel to outload ammunition directly from trucks to shipping containers. The benefits of the automated outloading capability include increased capacity and increased personnel safety. The Army acknowledges that its current outloading capability is less than half that required to meet readiness goals. The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PAA to complete an automated ammunition outloading test bed.

Ammunition plant solvent recovery system

The budget request included $143.7 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) for the provision of industrial facilities, but included no funds for a centralized solvent recovery system. The Army uses ether and alcohol as the primary solvents in the manufacture of propellants. A study last year indicated that 5 million pounds of solvents were used for production at one ammunition plant. Of that level, only 1.2 million pounds were recovered by the current system. The committee understands that a modern system will significantly increase the amount of solvent recovered, resulting in reduced environmental risks and lower costs of propellent production. The committee recommends an increase of $7.2 million in PAA for an ammunition plant solvent recovery system.

Acid containment and storage system

The budget request included $143.7 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) for the provision of industrial facilities, but included no funds for the modernization and upgrade of acid containment and storage systems. The committee understands that a modern system will reduce maintenance costs and increase safety. The committee recommends an increase of $13.2 million in PAA for an ammunition plant acid storage and containment system.

Single channel ground and airborne radio system family

The base budget request included $137.1 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for single channel ground and airborne radio system (SINCGARS) hardware units. The fiscal year 2008

war-related budget request included $1.4 billion in OPA for the SINCGARS hardware units. SINCGARS provides the primary means of command and control for combat, combat support, and combat service support units in the Army.

From fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2007, the Army received $2.0 billion to acquire approximately 210,000 SINCGARS hardware units. In the fiscal year 2007 supplemental budget, the Army requested an additional $532.5 million for 31,425 hardware units. The combined fiscal year 2008 budget request would permit the Army to procure an additional approximately 107,000 units of SINCGARS radios. According to the Army, the combined budget request is intended to address modular force structure increases, the need to equip National Guard units, and support an effort to provide SINCGARS communications in all combat service and combat service support tactical wheeled vehicles.

The SINCGARS program is currently in the third year of a 5–year base contract with 2 option years. The largest discount is available for orders of 10,000 or more hardware units. The Secretary of the Army recently directed the SINCGARS program office to determine if a new competition for SINCGARS radios is warranted, given the increased demand and requirement for radios. Given that the government owns the technical data package, additional discounts may be available if a second contractor can be established. Currently, the Army is conducting a market assessment to ascertain if there are any potential vendors interested in and capable of meeting the Army's SINCGARS requirements. In the event that there will not be a new competition for SINCGARS, the Army could still seek additional quantity discounts through a renegotiation with the current contractor.

It is the committee's understanding that the Army plans to make a contract award in June 2008, to acquire the over 100,000 SINCGARS hardware units. The SINCGARS units funded with fiscal year 2008 dollars are expected to be delivered beginning in May 2009, and continue at a monthly delivery rate of 4,000 to 6,600 units through October 2010. Based on the contractor's production rates, the Government Accountability Office has determined that the Army does not need to acquire all of the radios it is requesting in the fiscal year 2008 war-related budget request given supplier lead times and delivery schedules.

The committee is also reluctant to approve the Army's full SINCGARS budget request in light of program uncertainties related to the Army's requirements for SINCGARS radios. Currently, there are Army and Office of Secretary of Defense force structure and communications studies underway that may impact requirements for SINCGARS radios. Both studies are scheduled for completion in the summer of 2007. The committee expects these studies will address the Army's acquisition of commercial off-the-shelf radios and the prospects for joint tactical radio systems future production and fielding.

Therefore, the committee recommends transferring the $1.4 billion in title XV, OPA for SINCGARS family to title I, OPA for SINCGARS family. Further, the committee recommends a reduction of $375.0 million in OPA for SINCGARS hardware units.

Information systems

The budget request included $156.2 million in Other Procurement, Army for information systems, a 700 percent increase over the amount requested in fiscal year 2007. According to Army budget justification materials, $81.4 million of the increase in the base budget is for Grow the Army initiative requirements at locations such as Forts Carson, Leonard Wood, and Lee. The Army again requested the same amount in its justification materials for Grow the Army, duplicating the request of $81.4 million for information systems. While the committee endorses the Army's need to increase force structure, some of the requested funding to support the increase in troop strength is unjustified. The committee recommends a decrease of $81.4 million in information systems, leaving only the initial base budget request of $156.2 million.

Installation information infrastructure modernization program

The budget request included $217.3 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for the Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization program (I3MP). I3MP encompasses the modernization and upgrade of the telecommunications/information infrastructure on Army installations in the continental United States, Europe, and Pacific theaters, and the management of the Army Enterprise Systems. At the installation level, I3MP delivers a secure, interoperable network that is capable of passing large data packages at high speeds to a user's desktop. The committee notes that high bandwidth connectivity provides military users with enhanced capabilities for data, voice, and video communications. These capabilities enable military organizations to better support deployed forces and other Department of Defense activities. The committee recommends an additional $1.7 million for hardware enhancements to the Defense Information System Network, especially to increase network geographic diversity and alternative data pathways.

Explosive ordnance disposal equipment

The budget request included $33.3 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) equipment. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel are in constant contact with the most dangerous threats to coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. They need adequate equipment for operations and training. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army identified additional funds for EOD equipment among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $25.0 million in OPA for EOD equipment.

Land warrior

Many analysts believe that the most prevalent threats the Nation will confront over the next 2 decades will be similar to those it currently faces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The committee understands that the Army must be organized, trained, and equipped to respond to all threats at any level on the spectrum of conflict. However, the most likely missions the Army will be called upon to conduct will be counterinsurgency and stability and support operations. These missions are infantry-intensive. The Army itself has

recognized this and has increased the number of infantry in the modular brigade combat teams (BCTs), and plans to do the same in the Future Combat Systems BCTs.

Given that the Army will depend more on infantry, not less, the committee is troubled that the Army has not requested funding for procurement of the Land Warrior system after 10 years of development at a cost of $2.0 billion. The committee has no clear understanding as to how the Army intends to take advantage of the technologies already developed and ready to field that will give the infantry advantages it needs on the battlefield today.

Land Warrior, under its latest configuration, gives the infantry small unit leaders a suite of capabilities that enhance situational awareness and command and control. It includes an advanced combat helmet with an optical display attachment, a modified M–4 rifle, digital imaging equipment, a 12–hour lithium-ion battery, a voice and data radio, a Global Positioning System, a computer subsystem, a multifunction laser, and a control card for identity management.

The committee is aware that over the years Land Warrior suffered not only from management, cost, performance, and schedule problems, but also with requirements growth and the challenges associated with so many information technology and software-based systems. However, the Department of Defense Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) recently assessed Land Warrior during tests with the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, a Stryker unit preparing to deploy to Iraq. The Director, in a carefully worded report to this committee, determined that the system was "on track" to be operationally effective and suitable, even though it has not completed its Initial Operational Test.

Although Land Warrior still has two technological issues to address, the committee understands that DOT&E has indicated that the system's test items could deploy with the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, that the battalion is eager to take the system to Iraq, and that the Army has approved the plan.

The committee notes that funding to support Land Warrior items of equipment in Iraq was originally on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded requirements list, but understands that the Army has now identified sources of funding for that purpose.

The committee also understands that the Army intends to take the Land Warrior program to a Milestone C acquisition decision to begin low rate initial production (LRIP), but does not intend to actually fund LRIP.

The committee believes that such a decision may be short-sighted, especially in light of the Army's recognition of the centrality of the infantryman to the likely missions the Army will face over the next decades. The committee urges the Army to review its decision to terminate the Land Warrior program. Accordingly, the committee recommends an addition of $30.4 million in PE 64827A, and $49.5 million in Other Procurement, Army, to continue development of the Land Warrior program, and to procure LRIP items of equipment to field to the remaining two battalions of the Stryker brigade combat team currently equipped with Land Warrior.

Recon and navigation system

The budget request included $2.3 billion in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for other support equipment, but included no funds for the Recon and Navigation System (RNAV). This navigation system supports the mission requirements of Army special operations divers. The committee recommends an increase of $4.5 million in Other Procurement, Army for RNAV.

Army combat training centers

The budget request included $16.3 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) to support improvements at the Army's premier training ranges: the National Training Center (NTC), the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), and the Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC). The committee notes that the Army's force generation and rotation training strategies have strained the time available for units to conduct their normal mission rehearsal exercises at either the NTC, JRTC, or JMRC.

The Army currently plans to invest modestly over the next 3 years and up to $176.7 million through the future-years defense plan to upgrade and modernize the combat training centers. The committee is concerned that this investment profile is inadequate to meet the mid-term demands of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the Army's plans to increase its end strength. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army identified additional funds for the combat training centers among his unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2008. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $102.4 million in OPA for the combat training centers.

Urban training technologies

The budget request included $94.9 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for training range instrumentation and modernization. The committee notes that the Army's readiness and rotation training strategies call for units to accomplish more of their mission training and rehearsals at their local training areas and facilities. The Army is using several technologies to increase the flexibility and value of local training ranges and facilities including the Deployable Range Package, the Homestation Instrumentation System, and the Integrated Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain Training System. The committee recommends an increase of $24.8 million in OPA to accelerate the procurement of these training systems and for the instrumentation of a regional urban operations training center.

The committee understands that the Army's Force Generation model (ARFORGEN) depends heavily on increasing the readiness of reserve units prior to mobilization. To accomplish this, in part, the Army plans to consolidate equipment at regional training facilities where units rotate through weapons and maneuver qualification then return to their home stations.

The committee is concerned that the Army has not developed a comprehensive modernization plan for local and regional training installations, such as Camp Atterbury, Fort Pickett, Camp Blanding, Camp Shelby, Fort McCoy, and many others necessary to support its reserve component ARFORGEN concept. The com-

mittee directs the Army to provide the defense committees with its regional training facilities modernization plan—including identification of installations, projected training demand, facilities modernization requirements, priorities, costs, and schedules, by January 31, 2008.

Laser collective combat training system

The budget request included $201.4 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) but did not include funds for the Laser Collective Combat Training System (LCCATS). This is a laser-based marksmanship training system currently in use by National Guard units for urban operations, reflexive fire training, close quarters marksmanship, and small unit maneuver drills. The committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million for the laser collective combat training system for the procurement and fielding of 250 additional systems.

Call for fire trainer

The budget request included $4.1 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for the Call For Fire Trainer (CFFT), but included no funds for the conclusion of the Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System (JFETS) demonstration project. JFETS is a next generation, virtual reality call for fire training simulation. The committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in OPA to complete this demonstration project.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Aircraft Procurement, Navy						
	Combat Aircraft						
1	AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)		3,016				3,016
2	EA-18G	18	1,307,303			18	1,307,303
2	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-39,593				-39,593
3	EA-18G ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		51,117				51,117
4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	24	2,112,973	12	713,540	36	2,826,513
4	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-55,824				-55,824
	Transfer from Title XV				[713,540]		
5	F/A-18E/F ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		46,817				46,817
6	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	6	1,112,564			6	1,112,564
7	JSF ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		119,598				119,598
8	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	21	1,847,877			21	1,847,877
8	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-89,216				-89,216
9	V-22 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		200,690				200,690
10	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	20	518,475			20	518,475
11	MH-60S (MYP)	18	509,763			18	509,763
11	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-86,223				-86,223
12	MH-60S ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		80,037				80,037
13	MH-60R	27	958,816			27	958,816
13	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-114,095				-114,095
14	MH-60R ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		152,841				152,841

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
15	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)						
15	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
16	E-2C ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		57,275				57,275
	Airlift Aircraft						
17	C-40A						
	Trainer Aircraft						
18	T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK		32,523				32,523
19	JPATS	44	295,272			44	295,272
	Other Aircraft						
20	KC-130J	4	268,096			4	268,096
20	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-45,553				-45,553
21	KC-130J ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		33,900				33,900
22	F-5						
23	VTUAV	3	37,687			3	37,687
24	OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
	Modification of Aircraft						
25	EA-6 SERIES		30,602				30,602
26	AV-8 SERIES		37,549				37,549
27	ADVERSARY		3,523				3,523
28	F-18 SERIES		441,883				441,883
29	H-46 SERIES		22,125		2,000		24,125
	Upgrade H-46 communications equipment				[2,000]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
30	AH-1W SERIES		7,404				7,404
31	H-53 SERIES		48,145		2,900		51,045
	Integrated mechanical diagnostics health monitoring				[2,900]		
32	SH-60 SERIES		58,609				58,609
33	H-1 SERIES		6,489				6,489
34	EP-3 SERIES		46,862				46,862
35	P-3 SERIES		262,563		8,900		271,463
	Equipment for integrated P-3C tactical picture				[8,900]		
36	S-3 SERIES		470				470
37	E-2 SERIES		11,047				11,047
38	TRAINER A/C SERIES		20,227				20,227
39	C-2A		32,420				32,420
40	C-130 SERIES		1,208				1,208
41	FEWSG		651				651
42	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		20,903				20,903
43	E-6 SERIES		126,185				126,185
44	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		55,823				55,823
45	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		13,707				13,707
46	T-45 SERIES		57,157				57,157
47	POWER PLANT CHANGES		22,454				22,454
48	JPATS SERIES		9,872				9,872
49	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS		8,389				8,389

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
50	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		65,774				65,774
51	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		148,785				148,785
52	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		6,454				6,454
53	ID SYSTEMS		10,283				10,283
54	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		68,377				68,377
	Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts						
55	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,158,051				1,158,051
	Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities						
56	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		470,795				470,795
57	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		10,812				10,812
58	WAR CONSUMABLES		65,369				65,369
59	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		20,630				20,630
60	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		58,315				58,315
61	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		1,719				1,719
62	JUDGMENT FUND						
63	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Total - Aircraft Procurement, Navy		**12,747,767**		**727,340**		**13,475,107**
	Weapons Procurement, Navy						
	Ballistic Missiles						
	Modification of Missiles						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
1	TRIDENT II MODS	12	1,087,801		-36,000	12	1,051,801
	Conventional Trident missile modifications				[-36,000]		
	Support Equipment and Facilities						
2	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,486				3,486
	Other Missiles						
	Strategic Missiles						
3	TOMAHAWK	394	383,075			394	383,075
	Tactical Missiles						
4	AMRAAM	79	87,460			79	87,460
5	SIDEWINDER	184	54,891			184	54,891
6	JSOW	421	131,324			421	131,324
7	SLAM-ER						
8	STANDARD MISSILE	75	159,667			75	159,667
9	RAM	90	79,540			90	79,540
10	HELLFIRE	439	45,736			439	45,736
11	AERIAL TARGETS		66,311				66,311
12	DRONES AND DECOYS						
13	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		9,279				9,279
	Modification of Missiles						
14	ESSM	85	83,275			85	83,275
15	HARM MODS		41,302				41,302
16	STANDARD MISSILES MODS						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Support Equipment and Facilities						
17	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,675		30,000		33,675
	Allegany Ballistics Laboratory facilities modernization				[30,000]		
18	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON		215,834				215,834
	Ordnance Support Equipment						
19	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		41,697				41,697
	Torpedoes and Related Equipment						
	Torpedoes and Related Equip.						
20	SSTD		13				13
21	ASW TARGETS		10,158				10,158
	Mod of Torpedoes and Related Equipment						
22	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	133	83,902			133	83,902
23	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		63,754				63,754
24	QUICKSTRIKE MINE		3,236				3,236
	Support Equipment						
25	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		35,919				35,919
26	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		9,496				9,496
	Destination Transportation						
27	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,395				3,395
	Other Weapons						
	Guns and Gun Mounts						
28	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		14,233				14,233

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Modification of Guns and Gun Mounts						
29	CIWS MODS		182,314				182,314
30	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		20,516				20,516
31	GUN MOUNT MODS		8,365				8,365
32	PIONEER						
33	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS		23,561				23,561
34	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		6,566				6,566
	Other						
35	MARINE CORPS TACTIAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM		90,259				90,259
36	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Spares and Repair Parts						
37	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		34,347				34,347
	Total - Weapons Procurement, Navy		**3,084,387**		**-6,000**		**3,078,387**
	Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps						
	Proc Ammo, Navy						
	Navy Ammunition						
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		113,493				113,493
2	JDAM	1,145	33,633			1,145	33,633
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		30,323				30,323
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		12,651				12,651

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
5	PRACTICE BOMBS		36,339				36,339
6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		44,255				44,255
7	AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS						
8	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		78,546				78,546
9	JATOS		4,774				4,774
10	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		26,619				26,619
11	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		11,211				11,211
12	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		21,696				21,696
13	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		45,375				45,375
14	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		11,041				11,041
15	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,229				3,229
	Proc Ammo, MC						
	Marine Corps Ammunition						
16	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION		37,116		92,494		129,610
	Grow the Force Transfer				[92,494]		
17	MC GROUND FORCES AUGMENTATION		69,375		-69,375		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-69,375]		
18	5.56 MM, ALL TYPES						
19	7.62 MM, ALL TYPES						
20	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES		19		8,827		8,846
	Grow the Force Transfer				[8,827]		
21	.50 CALIBER						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
22	40 MM, ALL TYPES		30,679		13,973		44,652
	Grow the Force Transfer				[13,973]		
23	60MM, ALL TYPES		17,414		17,589		35,003
	Grow the Force Transfer				[17,589]		
24	81MM, ALL TYPES		20,329		40,720		61,049
	Grow the Force Transfer				[40,720]		
25	120MM, ALL TYPES		23,841		10,928		34,769
	Grow the Force Transfer				[10,928]		
26	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES		11,328				11,328
27	9 MM ALL TYPES						
28	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		26,625				26,625
	Grow the Force Transfer						
29	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		2,146		21,769		23,915
	Grow the Force Transfer				[21,769]		
30	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES		36,604		22,274		58,878
	Grow the Force Transfer				[22,274]		
31	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE		4				4
32	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		34		4,770		4,804
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,770]		
33	FUZE, ALL TYPES		2,330		1,961		4,291
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,961]		
34	NON LETHALS		4,191		183		4,374

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Grow the Force Transfer				[183]		
35	AMMO MODERNIZATION		5,264				5,264
36	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION						
	Total - Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine		**760,484**		**166,113**		**926,597**
	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy						
	Other Warships						
1	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	1	5,864,838			1	5,864,838
1	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-3,140,885		-20,000		-3,160,885
	Excess funding for Ship Self Defense System (SSDS)				[-20,000]		
2	CARRIER ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		124,401				124,401
3	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	2,649,297			1	2,649,297
3	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-853,106				-853,106
4	SSN ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		702,710		470,000		1,172,710
	Advance procurement for building 2 boats in FY 10				[470,000]		
5	SSGN CONVERSION						
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
6	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS						
6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
7	CVN REFUELING ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		297,344				297,344

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
8	SSN ERO						
8	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
9	SSBN ERO	1	222,887			1	222,887
9	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-35,235				-35,235
10	SSBN ERO ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		42,744				42,744
11	DDG 1000		2,802,637				2,802,637
11	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
12	DDG-1000 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		150,886				150,886
13	DDG-51		78,078		-30,000		48,078
	Program close-out costs funded ahead of need				[-30,000]		
14	DDG MODERNIZATION PROGRAM						
15	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	3	910,482	-2	-430,482	1	480,000
	Reflect delays & cost growth in the LCS program				[-430,482]		
	Amphibious Ships						
16	LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP						
17	LPD-17	1	1,698,825			1	1,698,825
17	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-299,903				-299,903
18	LPD-17 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
19	LHA REPLACEMENT		1,377,414				1,377,414
19	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
20	LHA ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Auxiliaries, Craft and Prior Yr Program Costs						
21	SPECIAL PURPOSE						
22	OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIPS						
23	OUTFITTING		419,811		-40,000		379,811
	Funding in excess of need for post-delivery availabilities				[-40,000]		
24	SERVICE CRAFT		32,903				32,903
25	LCAC SLEP	5	98,518			5	98,518
26	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		511,474				511,474
	Total - Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy		**13,656,120**		**-50,482**		**13,605,638**
	Other Procurement, Navy						
	Ships Support Equipment						
	Ship Propulsion Equipment						
1	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE		6,690				6,690
2	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE		9,468				9,468
	Navigation Equipment						
3	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		29,503				29,503
	Underway Replenishment Equipment						
4	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT						
	Periscopes						
5	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP		69,753				69,753

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Other Shipboard Equipment						
6	DDG MOD		50,008				50,008
7	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		9,139				9,139
8	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,192				2,192
9	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		25,219				25,219
10	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		31,178				31,178
11	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		146,787				146,787
12	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		40,837				40,837
13	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		10,076				10,076
14	DSSP EQUIPMENT		6,159				6,159
15	CG MODERNIZATION		267,809				267,809
16	LCAC		65				65
17	MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT		14,127				14,127
18	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		186,018				186,018
19	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,968				3,968
20	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		16,128				16,128
	Reactor Plant Equipment						
21	REACTOR POWER UNITS		391,610				391,610
22	REACTOR COMPONENTS		234,245				234,245
	Ocean Engineering						
23	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		6,840				6,840

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Small Boats						
24	STANDARD BOATS		30,236				30,236
	Training Equipment						
25	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT		9,239				9,239
	Production Facilities and Equipment						
26	OPERATING FORCES IPE		50,335				50,335
	Other Ship Support						
27	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS		70,101				70,101
28	LCS MODULES		80,324		-65,000		15,324
	Defer module funding to reflect delay in LCS program				[-65,000]		
	Drug Interdiction Support						
29	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
	Communications and Electronics Equipment						
	Ship Radars						
30	RADAR SUPPORT						
	Ship Sonars						
31	SPQ-9B RADAR		14,480		6,000		20,480
	Additional radar for backfitting on Navy surface vessels				[6,000]		
32	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	1	25,423			1	25,423
33	SSN ACOUSTICS		319,981				319,981
34	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		14,929				14,929
35	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS		13,357				13,357

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	ASW Electronic Equipment						
36	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM		16,955				16,955
37	SSTD	22	2,924			22	2,924
38	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		60,745				60,745
39	SURTASS		10,484				10,484
40	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER		7,173				7,173
	Electronic Warfare Equipment						
41	AN/SLQ-32		29,903				29,903
42	INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS						
	Reconnaissance Equipment						
43	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		51,375				51,375
	Submarine Surveillance Equipment						
44	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG		105,015				105,015
	Other Ship Electronic Equipment						
45	NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM						
46	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		26,562				26,562
47	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT		63,190				63,190
48	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM		27,853				27,853
49	ATDLS		3,861				3,861
50	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		48,399				48,399
51	SHALLOW WATER MCM		1,447				1,447
52	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		7,619				7,619

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
53	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV		4,252				4,252
54	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		3,997				3,997
	Training Equipment						
55	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT		17,423				17,423
	Aviation Electronic Equipment						
56	MATCALS		20,100				20,100
57	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		7,719				7,719
58	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM		18,403				18,403
59	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM		25,331				25,331
60	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,935				7,935
61	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM		9,384				9,384
62	FACSFAC						
63	ID SYSTEMS		29,835				29,835
64	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)		8,959				8,959
	Other Shore Electronic Equipment						
65	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT						
66	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE		3,983				3,983
67	COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS		63,973				63,973
68	RADIAC		10,205				10,205
69	GPETE		7,042				7,042
70	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		4,466				4,466
71	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		9,476				9,476
72	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		40,843				40,843

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Shipboard Communications						
73	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		185				185
74	PORTABLE RADIOS						
75	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		301,868				301,868
76	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M		36,753				36,753
77	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		4,169				4,169
78	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		86,551				86,551
	Satellite Communications						
79	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		74,677				74,677
	Shore Communications						
80	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		2,643				2,643
81	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS		1,179				1,179
82	JEDMICS						
83	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		10,672				10,672
	Cryptographic Equipment						
84	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		107,609				107,609
	Cryptologic Equipment						
85	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		16,067				16,067
	Other Electronic Support						
86	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT		27,298				27,298
	Drug Interdiction Support						
87	OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Aviation Support Equipment						
	Sonobuoys						
88	SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES		67,373		15,000		82,373
	Additional procurement to improve training & readiness				[15,000]		
	Aircraft Support Equipment						
89	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		58,155		8,000		66,155
	Multi-spectral threat emitter system (MTES)				[8,000]		
90	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS		8,281				8,281
91	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT		12,897				12,897
92	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT		38,863				38,863
93	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		12,248				12,248
94	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		1,507				1,507
95	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT		12,750				12,750
96	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES		79,536				79,536
97	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		31,811				31,811
98	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		11,638				11,638
	Ordnance Support Equipment						
	Ship Gun System Equipment						
99	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	2	1,382			2	1,382
100	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT		5,567				5,567
	Ship Missile System Equipment						
101	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
102	NATO SEASPARROW		28,765				28,765
103	RAM GMLS		3,990				3,990
104	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM		31,642				31,642
105	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		93,783				93,783
106	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		53,966				53,966
107	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS		6,840				6,840
	FBM Support Equipment						
108	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		150,918		-13,000		137,918
	Conventional Trident missile program				[-13,000]		
	ASW Support Equipment						
109	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		114,205				114,205
110	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,191				5,191
111	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,490				3,490
112	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		8,935				8,935
	Other Ordnance Support Equipment						
113	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		38,462				38,462
114	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,422				3,422
	Other Expendable Ordnance						
115	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		42,450		6,000		48,450
	NULKA decoy procurement				[6,000]		
116	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		9,950				9,950

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
117	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		32,093		5,000		37,093
	SSN training device mods				[5,000]		
	Civil Engineering Support Equipment						
118	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		1,455				1,455
119	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		839				839
120	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		12,097				12,097
121	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		17,648				17,648
122	TACTICAL VEHICLES		32,853				32,853
123	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT		138,485				138,485
124	COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT		5,434				5,434
125	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		5,778				5,778
126	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION		23,337				23,337
127	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES		2,047				2,047
	Supply Support Equipment						
128	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		13,037				13,037
129	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		15,521				15,521
130	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		6,153				6,153
131	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		72,576				72,576
	Personnel and Command Support Equipment						
	Training Devices						
132	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		19,463				19,463

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Command Support Equipment						
133	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		42,539				42,539
134	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		1,983				1,983
135	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,418				3,418
136	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
137	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		11,608				11,608
138	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		13,996				13,996
139	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		30,938				30,938
140	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		137,366				137,366
141	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		49,572				49,572
142	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
143	SPECIAL PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]
	Other						
144	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Spares and Repair Parts						
145	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		218,071				218,071
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		11,362				11,362
	Total - Other Procurement, Navy		**5,470,412**		**-38,000**		**5,432,412**

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Procurement, Marine Corps						
	Weapons and Combat Vehicles						
	Tracked Combat Vehicles						
1	MC GROUND FORCES AUGMENTATION		2,211,625		-2,211,625		
	Grow the Force Transfer				[-2,211,625]		
2	AAV7A1 PIP		3,050		1,329		4,379
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,329]		
3	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE						
3	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
4	EFV ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
5	LAV PIP		30,883		1,182		32,065
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,182]		
6	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS		14,716		113		14,829
	Grow the Force Transfer				[113]		
	Artillery and Other Weapons						
7	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		3,895				3,895
8	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		93,379		107,500		200,879
	Grow the Force Transfer				[107,500]		
9	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM		30,650				30,650
10	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION		15,779		39,655		55,434
	Grow the Force Transfer				[39,655]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Weapons						
11	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM				12,735		12,735
	Grow the Force Transfer				[12,735]		
	Other Support						
12	MODIFICATION KITS		4,429		190,430		194,859
	Grow the Force Transfer				[190,430]		
13	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		14,994		15		15,009
	Grow the Force Transfer				[15]		
14	OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR						
	Guided Missiles and Equipment						
	Guided Missiles						
15	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		1,988				1,988
16	JAVELIN				9,240		9,240
	Grow the Force Transfer				[9,240]		
17	COMPLEMENTARY LOW ALTITUDE WEAPON SYSTEM						
	Other Support						
18	MODIFICATION KITS		641		80,020		80,661
	Grow the Force Transfer				[80,020]		
	Communications and Electronics Equipment						
	Command and Control Systems						
19	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER		19,493		37,450		56,943
	Grow the Force Transfer				[37,450]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Repair and Test Equipment						
20	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		21,051		53,468		74,519
	Grow the Force Transfer				[53,468]		
21	AUTO TEST SYSTEMS						
	Other Support (Tel)						
22	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		18,669		443		19,112
	Grow the Force Transfer				[443]		
23	MODIFICATION KITS		10,926		24,232		35,158
	Grow the Force Transfer				[24,232]		
	Command and Control System (Non-tel)						
24	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		6,374		25		6,399
	Grow the Force Transfer				[25]		
25	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		40,664		26,017		66,681
	Grow the Force Transfer				[26,017]		
26	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS						
	Repair and Equipment (Non-tel)						
27	RADAR SYSTEMS		16,061		134,654		150,715
	Grow the Force Transfer				[134,654]		
	Intell/Comm Equipment (Non-tel)						
28	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		1,438		25,584		27,022
	Grow the Force Transfer				[25,584]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
29	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		28,902		120,751		149,653
	Grow the Force Transfer				[120,751]		
	Other Comm/Elec Equipment (Non-tel)						
30	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT		8,991		33,553		42,544
	Grow the Force Transfer				[33,553]		
	Other Support (Non-tel)						
31	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		75,101		22,147		97,248
	Grow the Force Transfer				[22,147]		
32	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		20,535		11,044		31,579
	Grow the Force Transfer				[11,044]		
33	RADIO SYSTEMS		61,148		118,670		179,818
	Grow the Force Transfer				[118,670]		
34	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		27,019		76,593		103,612
	Grow the Force Transfer				[76,593]		
35	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		20,090		2,303		22,393
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,303]		
	Support Vehicles						
	Administrative Vehicles						
36	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES		1,070				1,070
37	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		13,366				13,366

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Tactical Vehicles						
38	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)		1,572		179,083		180,655
	Grow the Force Transfer				[179,083]		
39	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS						
40	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT		660		106,095		106,755
	Grow the Force Transfer				[106,095]		
41	LIGHTWEIGHT PRIME MOVER						
42	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP		26,763		8,300		35,063
	Grow the Force Transfer				[8,300]		
43	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS		9,002		29,680		38,682
	Grow the Force Transfer				[29,680]		
43A	TRAILERS				147,388		147,388
	Grow the Force Transfer				[147,388]		
	Other Support						
44	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,947		2,920		6,867
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,920]		
	Engineer and Other Equipment						
45	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		1,717		4,064		5,781
	Grow the Force Transfer				[4,064]		
46	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT		3,662		2,402		6,064
	Grow the Force Transfer				[2,402]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
47	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		5,187		12,365		17,552
	Grow the Force Transfer				[12,365]		
48	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		4,188		7,233		11,421
	Grow the Force Transfer				[7,233]		
49	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		10,523		1,876		12,399
	Grow the Force Transfer				[1,876]		
50	EOD SYSTEMS		14,656		31,555		46,211
	Grow the Force Transfer				[31,555]		
	Materials Handling Equipment						
51	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		12,388				12,388
52	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)		12,439				12,439
53	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		3,157		22,333		25,490
	Grow the Force Transfer				[22,333]		
54	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		6,613				6,613
	General Property						
55	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		2,236		16,050		18,286
	Grow the Force Transfer				[16,050]		
56	TRAINING DEVICES		31,074		41,075		72,149
	Grow the Force Transfer				[41,075]		
57	CONTAINER FAMILY		878		8,307		9,185
	Grow the Force Transfer				[8,307]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
58	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		8,585		79,406		87,991
	Grow the Force Transfer				[79,406]		
59	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)		2,472				2,472
60	BRIDGE BOATS				43,903		43,903
	Grow the Force Transfer				[43,903]		
61	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN		1,109		21,982		23,091
	Grow the Force Transfer				[21,982]		
	Other Support						
62	MODIFICATION KITS						
63	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		6,508		16,455		22,963
	Grow the Force Transfer				[16,455]		
	Spares and Repair Parts						
64	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		12,794				12,794
	Total - Procurement, Marine Corps		**2,999,057**		**-300,000**		**2,699,057**

Multiyear procurement authority for *Virginia* class submarine program (sec. 131)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear contract to purchase *Virginia* class submarines, subject to the Secretary's providing a certification that all of the criteria in section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, have been met.

Navy officials have said that contracting for the next set of *Virginia* class submarines under a multiyear contract would allow the Federal Government to achieve roughly 13 percent savings when compared to acquiring the same submarines using annual contracts.

Budget Items—Navy

H–46 modifications

The budget request included $22.1 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN, line 29) for modifications of H–46 helicopters, but included no funding to upgrade H–46 communications equipment. The H–46 helicopter was initially designed for a service life of 10,000 hours, but that life has been extended twice, and is now expected to reach more than 15,000 hours before the MV–22 will replace all of them. Extending this venerable platform has caused the Marine Corps to experience critical obsolescence and sustainment issues. The committee recommends an increase of $2.0 million for the procurement of H–46 communications upgrades.

H–53 modifications

The budget request included $48.1 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN, line 31) for modifications of H–53 helicopters, of which $2.3 million is for the Integrated Mechanical Diagnostics Health and Usage Management System (IMDS). Since 2001, the Marines have been equipping the fleet of H–53 helicopters with the IMDS, and have procured kits for nearly half of the fleet of 148 helicopters. The systems flying have already provided a significant improvement in aircraft readiness rates and ability to maintain the aircraft to support high tempo operations, while simultaneously improving the accuracy of the fleet health and material status reporting. The committee recommends an increase of $2.9 million for the procurement of additional IMDS systems.

P–3 modifications

The budget request included $262.6 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN, line 35) for modifications of P–3 aircraft, but included no funding for the procurement of integrated tactical picture (ITP) systems until fiscal year 2009. The P–3 aircraft is the workhorse of the U.S. Navy, providing a wide array of missions from conducting anti-submarine warfare to identifying and validating targets on the ground or on the ocean's surface, to participating in humanitarian relief operations. The P–3 aircraft host a wide variety of sensors, from video to radars, to antennas and communications, but lack the ability to fuse these inputs into one complete tactical picture. Because of this need, the Navy developed an ITP system (the automatic fusion of data), but deferred procurement

funding for ITP until the fiscal year 2009 budget. The committee recommends an increase of $8.9 million for the procurement of ITP systems for P–3 aircraft.

Weapons industrial facilities

The budget request included $3.7 million for various activities at government-owned, contractor-operated weapons industrial facilities. The committee recommends an increase of $30.0 million to accelerate the facilities restoration program at the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory.

Ship Self Defense System for carrier replacement program

The budget request included $2,879.2 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN, line 1) for the Carrier Replacement program. Within the budget for the CVN–78, the committee notes that the unit cost for the Ship Self Defense System (SSDS) is 150 percent greater than the similar system procured for the fiscal year 2007 amphibious assault ship, LHA(R). The committee has placed significant emphasis on the importance of the Navy's managing shipbuilding costs in other sections of this report on costs from the shipbuilding prime contractors. Given the high proportion of ship costs that accrue from sources other than the prime contractors, the committee believes that it is equally important for the Navy to manage the cost for Government-furnished equipment.

The committee recommends a reduction of $20.0 million in SCN for the SSDS for CVN–78.

***Virginia* class submarine advance procurement**

The budget request included $702.7 million for advance procurement for the *Virginia* class submarine program. However, the budget request included no funding for economic order quantity (EOQ) procurement of long lead material in conjunction with the fiscal year 2009 multiyear procurement request. The Navy has reported that roughly 13 percent savings will be achieved through the multiyear procurement for the seven *Virginia* class submarines programmed in fiscal years 2009 through 2013. Further, as reported by the Navy and testified by the Chief of Naval Operations and Secretary of the Navy to the Subcommittee on Seapower, additional advance procurement for economic order quantity purchases of long lead material would increase multiyear savings, help stabilize the Nation's critical submarine industrial base, provide greater opportunity to achieve program schedule reductions, and provide for an efficient transition to build two submarines per year. The Navy estimates that approximately 14 percent savings can be achieved on an additional $470.0 million investment in advance procurement.

The Navy has identified the requirement for a fleet of 313 ships, including 48 attack submarines. However, the Navy projects that attack submarine levels will fall as low as 40 boats, and remain below the 48-boat requirement for more than a decade.

The Navy is now claiming that it will be able to mitigate this shortage in forces using three techniques:

(1) building the new *Virginia* class submarines faster by reducing the time between the start of construction to delivery

from the current level of 86 months for the last boat to deliver to a level of 60 months;

(2) extending the life of some boats currently in the fleet from 3 to 24 months; and

(3) increasing the length of deployments.

By using a combination of these measures, the Navy claims that it will be able to maintain no fewer than 42 boats in the force and will be able to maintain the current level of commitments to the combatant commanders (roughly 10 boats continuously on deployment).

The committee commends the Navy for exploring alternatives for maintaining the current levels of commitment to the combatant commanders. However, these potential actions are not without some risk.

Reducing the construction start-to-delivery time would certainly speed the arrival of new construction boats in the fleet. However, the committee understands that on the whole SSN–688 class consisting of 62 boats, the contractors were only able to deliver three boats with a start-to-delivery interval of 60 months or less. The maximum building time was 86 months and the average for all 62 boats was 72 months.

In addition, extending the length of deployments would help produce more deployed days for meeting requirements, but the committee wonders about the price that this could exact. The Navy's previous attempts to extend times on deployment (and reduce the amount of time spent at home) have resulted in retention problems. In fact, submarine sailors already spend much more time deployed on average than the rest of the Navy.

But even if one assumes that these measures are successful, current deployments are not sufficient to meet all of the priority national requirements and less than 60 percent of the combatant commanders' overall requirements.

The committee believes that it is essential for the Navy to increase attack submarine production rates as soon as practicable in order to minimize the risk to our national security posture posed by the long-term shortfall to the attack submarine force. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $470.0 million for *Virginia* class advance procurement, which would support building two submarines in fiscal year 2010.

DDG–51 program completion costs

The budget request included $78.1 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN, line 13) for DDG–51 program completion and production shutdown costs. This request is in addition to approximately $500 million that has been previously appropriated for these activities. The committee understands the necessity to properly fund these activities in order to support the efficient and effective delivery of remaining ships in the program, and to transition special tooling and program material for in-service support. The committee notes that the full scope of the program closeout effort continues to be defined as shipbuilders and vendors plan to transition from DDG–51 production to DDG–1000 production. Previous appropriations provide sufficient funding to support program completion activities through fiscal year 2008, while the Navy com-

pletes its determination of the scope of requirements for closing out the DDG–51 program. The committee expects the Navy to refine estimates for program completion based on the ongoing determination of requirements, and to include remaining funding requirements in the fiscal year 2009 budget request.

The committee recommends a decrease of $30.0 million in SCN for DDG–51 program completion.

Littoral combat ship

The budget request included $910.5 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN, line 15) for the construction of three Littoral Combat Ships (LCS). The Navy intends this to be a relatively smaller, more affordable vessel that carries modular payloads. The Navy concept is that, on one day, an LCS might be configured to operate as an anti-submarine vessel. However, as a mission needs to change, it could rapidly change the whole mission payload, within a day or so, and operate in an anti-surface warfare or mine warfare mode.

Each of the two prime contractor teams had contracts to build two ships. The prime contractors have teamed with smaller shipyards in both cases in order to keep LCS costs lower than would be possible in one of the major yards that normally build Navy ships.

The first ship (LCS–1) was scheduled to deliver in late 2006. The Navy is now estimating that the first ship will deliver sometime in the middle of 2008. The LCS–1 contractor team had barely started on their second ship (LCS–3) when the program ran into major cost problems earlier this year. The Navy then issued a stop work order on LCS–3 in order to reduce expenditures and limit further cost exposure on the program while it separately re-evaluated program cost estimates.

The Navy entered into negotiations with the LCS–1 team to sign up to a fixed price contract on the two ships or face outright cancellation on the second ship. These negotiations occurred during this past spring. When the stop work order was nearly ready to expire, the Navy announced that it and the LCS–1 contractor team were unable to reach an agreement and that the Navy was terminating the contract for LCS–3 for the convenience of the Government. It is too early to precisely estimate the termination costs, but the Navy has reported that significant funds for LCS–3 are on hold pending completion of the termination negotiations.

The second contractor team has a contract to build two LCS vessels of another design (LCS–2 and LCS–4). The Navy awarded this contract later, so LCS–2 is roughly 1 year behind the LCS–1. Unfortunately, it appears that this team is experiencing similar cost problems. The Navy has not issued the same ultimatum to this contractor team, but has claimed that the Navy will do so if the cost of LCS–2 continues to grow toward the Navy's estimate. Meanwhile, the Navy is proceeding with the start of construction on LCS–4, although it is not clear that the root causes for early cost growth on LCS–2 have been addressed.

The committee is disappointed that the cost of the lead ship has more than doubled and the delivery schedule has slipped several times.

The committee commends the Secretary of the Navy for exercising oversight and for trying to bring cost and schedule discipline to this troubled program. The committee is also interested in supporting the Secretary's efforts to improve the Navy's acquisition process. Reviewing this LCS situation will undoubtedly result in a new set of "lessons learned" that the acquisition community will dutifully try to implement. However, the committee has previously expressed concerns about the LCS concept and the LCS acquisition strategy. The LCS situation may be more a case of "lessons lost." Long ago, we knew that we should not rush to sign a construction contract before we have solidified requirements. We also knew that the contractors will respond to incentives, and that if the incentives are focused on maintaining schedules and not on controlling cost, cost growth on a cost-plus contract should surprise no one. After the fact, everyone appears ready to agree that the original ship construction schedule for the lead ship was overly aggressive.

The Navy has said that the capability that this vessel will bring to the fleet is of the utmost urgency for responding to asymmetric threats. The committee believes that if the Navy really believed that the threat were that urgent, it might have taken more near-term steps to address it. For example, the Navy might not have cancelled the remote minehunting system (RMS) capability on a number of the DDG–51 class destroyers, ships that will be available to the combatant commanders much sooner than LCS. The Navy might also have taken this modular capability slated for the LCS and packaged those modules to deploy sooner on ships of opportunity. Rather, the Navy is waiting on a shipbuilding program to deliver that capability (in a useful quantity) at some future date.

The Navy now proposes to use the funds requested in fiscal year 2008 to award contracts for two LCS vessels, rather than the three originally envisioned. Given the uncertainty about what is happening with the earlier ships in the program and uncertainties about the options for an acquisition strategy that will remain available to the Navy next year, the Navy does not intend to award these two contracts until late in fiscal year 2008.

In summary:

(1) a high degree of cost uncertainty will continue to overshadow the LCS program until the two lead ships execute test and trials, starting late in 2007.

(2) the Navy's current estimate is that the approximately $1.6 billion appropriated for the first six ships will be required to complete the three ships currently under contract, with significant additional funding being held for termination of a fourth ship.

(3) if the Navy's estimates are correct, or low, then the Navy will be engaging in fixed price negotiations with the second prime contractor for LCS–2 and LCS–4 late in 2007, with the distinct possibility that LCS–4 would be terminated.

(4) if the Navy's estimates are high, then sufficient funding from within previous appropriations should be available for a newly procured LCS.

(5) the Navy has yet to formulate its acquisition strategy for the LCS program, however, the challenges inherent to fair competition between two dissimilar ship designs have become

significantly more complex in light of the recent termination of LCS–3 (or potential termination of LCS–4).

(6) the Navy has announced a delay for conducting a program downselect decision until 2010, at which time it also plans to revise the LCS combat system, which raises concerns regarding the infrastructure and life cycle support costs for the three or four ships of the LCS variant not selected for "full rate production."

(7) program delays have pushed the next notional contract award until late in fiscal year 2008.

(8) termination negotiations for LCS–3 will likely be proceeding at the same time the prime contractor is being solicited for a proposal to build another LCS ship, in which case the material procured for LCS–3 would likely revert back to the contractor for this new procurement. The net effect is that the current LCS–3 obligations that are fenced for termination costs would sufficiently cover the contractor's fiscal year 2008 obligations for a newly procured LCS.

The committee recommends $480.0 million for LCS in fiscal year 2008, a decrease of $430.5 million. We cannot relive the early days of the LCS program and remember "lessons learned," but we have the opportunity to take positive steps now to right the program. Before awarding contracts for additional ships in the LCS program, we need to maintain focus on delivering the most capability possible for the $1.6 billion invested thus far for six ships. This would require that we impose accountability for the quality of program estimates; halt further changes to program requirements; and ensure that the contracts provide effective incentives for cost performance.

The Secretary of the Navy has advised the committee that the Navy's estimates appear to be quite conservative based on contractor performance over the past quarter, as measured against recently revised baselines. Although further risk is acknowledged, the Navy has expressed confidence that the program will be able to improve on the Navy's worst case estimates and avoid further termination action. If the Navy and industry are successful in managing costs going forward, this should allow four ships to be delivered within previously appropriated funds.

The committee notes that the LCS–1 contractor was awarded a lead ship contract that targeted a significantly lower price and a significantly more aggressive schedule for starting construction. The risks inherent in this aggressive schedule were exacerbated by changes to Navy requirements. These factors may have contributed to the decision to terminate LCS–3—an outcome referred to as "winner-loses." The resultant imbalance between the two competing shipbuilders jeopardizes the Navy's ultimate goal for a competitive downselect in 2010, followed by full and open competition for the winning LCS variant.

Therefore, the committee directs that funds authorized for a fiscal year 2008 LCS ship may only be used when combined with LCS SCN funds appropriated in prior years, to solicit, on a competitive basis, bids for two fixed price LCS ship construction contracts, one for each of the two competing LCS variants. The Secretary of the Navy may waive this requirement only if: he determines that there is only one acceptable LCS variant, based on completion of accept-

ance trials on the two LCS variants; and he notifies the congressional defense committees 30 days before releasing a solicitation based on that waiver determination.

The committee believes that the history of the LCS acquisition strategy has been one of documenting decisions, rather than guiding and informing decisions. Therefore, the Secretary of Defense is directed to submit a report on the approved acquisition strategy for the LCS program at least 90 days prior to issuing any solicitation or requests for proposal, but no later than December 1, 2008.

Outfitting and post-delivery

The budget request included $419.8 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN, line 23) for outfitting and post-delivery funding. Outfitting and post-delivery is a centrally-managed account for all ship programs funded in the SCN account. Outfitting and post-delivery requests are made annually based on projected vessel delivery schedules. The Navy has requested funding in the fiscal year 2008 budget request for post-delivery purposes in advance of execution requirements because ship delivery schedules across multiple programs have been delayed.

The committee recommends a decrease of $40.0 million in SCN for outfitting and post-delivery.

LCS modules

The budget request included $80.3 million for assembling and outfitting Littoral Combat Ships (LCS) mission modules. The Navy intends the LCS to be a relatively smaller vessel that carries modular payloads. The Navy concept is that, using these mission modules, an LCS might be configured to operate as an anti-submarine vessel on one day. On the next day, the Navy might change the whole mission payload and operate the LCS in an anti-surface warfare mode.

As described elsewhere in this report, the LCS program has run into serious problems. The committee sees no particular reason to acquire mission modules at the pace planned by the Navy, since there have been significant delays in the ship program. The committee recommends a decrease of $65.0 million for LCS modules.

SPQ–9B radar

The budget request included $14.5 million for procurement of SPQ–9B radar equipment. The SPQ–9B radar provides surface ships with a gunfire control radar that also enhances ship self-defense capabilities. The Navy plans to buy another SPQ–9B in fiscal year 2010. The committee believes that the Navy could achieve more efficient production by combining the procurement of the two buys. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million to procure an additional SPQ–9B radar.

Sonobuoys

The budget request included $67.4 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN, line 88) for sonobuoy procurement. The Navy's current sonobuoy inventory and planned procurement for fiscal year 2008 fall short of the Navy's Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirement

(NNOR), which was established to support the National Military Strategy plus annual training requirements.

Anti-submarine warfare (ASW) continues to be a core mission of the United States Navy. Our naval force could face modern, highly capable submarines operating in littoral waters where acoustic conditions are poor and sonobuoy expenditures could greatly exceed projections.

The committee recommends an increase of $15.0 million for sonobuoy procurement to improve training and readiness.

Weapons range support equipment

The budget request included $58.2 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN, line 89) for the procurement of equipment to implement the Navy fleet training range instrumentation training plan, but included no funding for the continued procurement of the multi-spectral threat emitter system (MTES).

The proliferation of lethal surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery presents a clear threat to the warfighter. Threat emitters replicate the electronic signatures of these threats on training ranges. Additional funding would permit the Navy to expand usage of MTES capabilities to other fleet training ranges. The committee recommends an increase of $8.0 million for the procurement of two MTES.

NULKA anti-ship missile decoy system

The budget request included $42.4 million for anti-ship missile decoy systems, including $25.5 million for procuring 55 new NULKA decoys. Procuring additional NULKA decoys would ensure that fleet installations remain on a reasonable schedule, would keep production rates above the minimum sustaining level, and would achieve more reasonable unit production costs. The committee recommends an increase of $6.0 million for the NULKA procurement program to purchase additional decoys.

Submarine training device modifications

The budget request included $32.1 million to procure submarine training device modifications. The Navy has critical training requirements to support submarines in the fleet and has been using performance support systems (PSS) that would enhance training quality opportunities. The committee understands that the Navy could expand the development of the oxygen generator and air purification PSS capabilities to be used to support onboard qualifications, operation, and maintenance activities for the submarines. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million to expand the use of performance support systems in conducting submarine training.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Aircraft Procurement, Air Force						
	Combat Aircraft						
	Tactical Forces						
1	F-35	6	1,391,824			6	1,391,824
1	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-93,657				-93,657
2	F-25 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		123,539				123,539
3	F-22A	20	3,737,976			20	3,737,976
3	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-585,263				-585,263
4	F-22 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		426,666				426,666
5	F-15E						
5	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
	Airlift Aircraft						
	Tactical Airlift						
6	C-17A (MYP)		260,601				260,601
6	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
7	C-17 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
	Other Airlift						
8	C-130J	9	799,658			9	799,658
8	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-113,589				-113,589
9	C-130J ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
10	HC-130 RECAP		9,990				9,990
11	MC-130 RECAP		65,742				65,742

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
11A	Joint Cargo Aircraft				157,043		157,043
	Transfer fixed-wing intra-theater logistics mission from				[157,043]		
	Trainer Aircraft						
	Operational Trainers						
12	JPATS	39	245,889			39	245,889
	Other Aircraft						
	Helicopters						
13	V22 OSPREY	5	473,957			5	473,957
13	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-20,160				-20,160
14	V-22 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		41,245				41,245
	Mission Support Aircraft						
15	C-40	2	48,615			2	48,615
16	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		4,477				4,477
	Other Aircraft						
17	TARGET DRONES		85,604				85,604
18	C-37A						
19	GLOBAL HAWK	5	564,722			5	564,722
19	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-50,717				-50,717
20	GLOBAL HAWK ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		63,841				63,841
21	MQ-1 PREDATOR	24	277,999			24	277,999
22	MQ-9	4	58,470			4	58,470

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Modification of In-service Aircraft						
	Strategic Aircraft						
23	B-2A		316,055		-48,000		268,055
	Transfer to PE 64240F (RDAF 70)				[-38,000]		
	Delay in radar modernization program				[-10,000]		
24	B-1B		53,125				53,125
25	B-52		18,091		19,000		37,091
	Avionics midlife & electronic countermeasures (AMI & ECMI) for 76 aircraft				[19,000]		
26	F-117						
	Tactical Aircraft						
27	A-10		167,107				167,107
28	F-15		19,165				19,165
29	F-16		329,370				329,370
30	F-22A		281,905				281,905
	Airlift Aircraft						
31	C-5		398,473				398,473
31	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-66,457				-66,457
32	C-5 MOD ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		66,700				66,700
33	C-17A		211,206				211,206
34	C-21		13,920				13,920
35	C-32A		1,646				1,646
36	C-37A		420				420

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Trainer Aircraft						
37	GLIDER MODS		118				118
38	T-6		17,089				17,089
39	T-1		24				24
40	T-38		130,803				130,803
41	T-43		2,230				2,230
	Other Aircraft						
42	KC-10A (ATCA)		1,924				1,924
43	C-12		459				459
44	C-20 MODS		535				535
45	VC-25A MOD		28,416				28,416
46	C-40		209				209
47	C-130		384,386		14,000		398,386
	LAIRCM for AFSOC AC-130 & MC-130 aircraft				[14,000]		
48	C130J MODS		62,259				62,259
49	C-135		118,561		9,000		127,561
	KC-135 global air traffic management (GATM) upgrades				[9,000]		
50	COMPASS CALL MODS		45,293				45,293
51	C-29A MODS						
52	DARP		106,108				106,108
53	E-3		54,286				54,286
54	E-4		19,745				19,745

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
55	E-8		79,689				79,689
56	H-1		22,112				22,112
57	H-60		19,565				19,565
58	GLOBAL HAWK MODS		24,332				24,332
59	OTHER AIRCRAFT		109,496				109,496
60	MQ-1 MODS		74,692				74,692
61	MQ-9 MODS		20,578				20,578
62	CV-22 MODS		16,523				16,523
	Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts						
63	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		267,386				267,386
	Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities						
	Common Support Equip						
64	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP		111,136				111,136
	Post Production Support						
65	B-1						
66	B-2A						
67	B-2A		34,780				34,780
68	B-52						
69	C-5		18,277				18,277
70	C-21		14,904				14,904
71	C-130		16,929				16,929
72	EC-130J		5,348				5,348

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
73	F-15		5,615				5,615
74	F-16		19,454				19,454
75	OTHER AIRCRAFT		101,896				101,896
	Industrial Preparedness						
76	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		23,942				23,942
	War Consumables						
77	WAR CONSUMABLES		86,707				86,707
	Other Production Charges						
78	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		683,080		49,500		732,580
	LITENING advanced targeting pods				[49,500]		
79	DEPOT MODERNIZATION						
	Classified Pgms						
80	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
81	CLASSIFIED ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
82	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
	Other Production Charges SOF						
83	CANCELLED ACCT ADJUSTMENTS						
	DARP						
84	DARP		27,881				27,881
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		8,348				8,348
	Total - Aircraft Procurement, Air Force		**12,393,270**		**200,543**		**12,593,813**

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force						
	Procurement of Ammo, Air Force						
	Rockets						
1	ROCKETS		18,188				18,188
	Cartridges						
2	CARTRIDGES		165,343				165,343
	Bombs						
3	PRACTICE BOMBS		26,080				26,080
4	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		150,247				150,247
5	SENSOR FUZED WEAPON						
6	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	3,817	112,783			3,817	112,783
7	WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER						
	Flare, IR MJU-7B						
8	CAD/PAD		33,867				33,867
9	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		3,198				3,198
10	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		4,726				4,726
11	MODIFICATIONS		935				935
12	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000		4,169				4,169
	Fuzes						
13	FLARES		274,921				274,921
14	FUZES		70,808				70,808

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Weapons						
	Small Arms						
15	SMALL ARMS		3,652				3,652
	Total - Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force		**868,917**			**3,817**	**868,917**
	Missile Procurement, Air Force						
	Ballistic Missiles						
	Missile Replacement Equipment-Ballistic						
1	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		26,446				26,446
	Other Missiles						
	Tactical						
2	JASSM	210	201,125	-47	-40,000	163	161,125
	Reduce ramp-up to reflect testing difficulties				[-40,000]		
3	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	172	52,690			172	52,690
4	AMRAAM	206	224,577			206	224,577
5	PREDITOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	662	65,143			662	65,143
6	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	1,395	95,297			1,395	95,297
	Industrial Facilities						
7	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION		2,382				2,382

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Modification of In-service Missiles						
	Class IV						
8	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE		31				31
9	MM III MODIFICATIONS		505,395				505,395
10	AGM-65D MAVERICK		252				252
11	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE		10,111				10,111
	Spares and Repair Parts						
	Missiles and Repair Parts						
12	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		46,675				46,675
	Other Support						
	Space Programs						
13	ADVANCED EHF		744		125,000		125,744
13	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
	Advance procurement for additional satellite (AEHF 4)				[125,000]		
14	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	1	375,682			1	375,682
14	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		-50,499				-50,499
15	WIDEBAND ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
16	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		18,242				18,242
17	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)		200,161				200,161
17	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)						
18	GPS SPACE ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		10,100				10,100
19	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)		127,350				127,350

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
20	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPACE)						
21	TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPACE)		36,457				36,457
22	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	5	1,166,591				1,166,591
23	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPACE)		117,740				117,740
24	SBIR HIGH ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		479,000				479,000
	Special Programs						
25	DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM		184,314				184,314
26	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		[ ]		[-50,000]		[ ]
27	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
28	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
29	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		148,581				148,581
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		1,086,415		-50,000		1,036,415
	Total - Missile Procurement, Air Force		**5,131,002**		**35,000**		**5,166,002**
	Other Procurement, Air Force						
	Vehicular Equipment						
	Passenger Carrying Vehicles						
1	ARMORED VEHICLE						
2	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		19,254				19,254
	Cargo and Utility Vehicles						
3	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		32,737				32,737

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
4	HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)						
5	CAP VEHICLES		875				875
	Special Purpose Vehicles						
6	HMMWV, ARMORED						
7	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES		38,939				38,939
	Fire Fighting Equipment						
8	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES		27,016				27,016
	Materials Handling Equipment						
9	HALVERSEN LOADER						
	Base Maintenance Support						
10	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU		25,919				25,919
11	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000(VEHICLES)		47,351				47,351
	Cancelled Account Adjustment						
12	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	Electronics and Telecommunications						
	Comm Security Equipment (COMSEC)						
13	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		180,186				180,186
14	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)		1,526				1,526
	Intelligence Programs						
15	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		3,057				3,057
16	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT		24,139				24,139

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Electronics Programs						
17	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS		12,821				12,821
18	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM		50,429				50,429
19	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN		61,769				61,769
20	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST		23,650				23,650
21	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		41,216				41,216
22	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		18,612				18,612
23	DRUG INTERDICTION SPT		446				446
	Special Comm-Electronics Projects						
24	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		113,348				113,348
25	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS		14,319				14,319
26	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		10,420				10,420
27	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM		78,189				78,189
28	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES		33,423		8,000		41,423
	Joint threat emitter (JTE)				[8,000]		
29	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N		10,700				10,700
30	C3 COUNTERMEASURES		7,421				7,421
31	GCSS-AF FOS		27,798				27,798
32	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM		22,702				22,702
33	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS		43,659				43,659
	Air Force Communications						
34	BASE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE		323,347				323,347

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
35	USCENTCOM		113,553				113,553
	DISA Programs						
36	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE		3,979		27,600		31,579
	SBIRS - mission control ground station backup				[27,600]		
37	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE		14,077				14,077
38	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE		16,459				16,459
39	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE		50,268				50,268
40	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		122,559				122,559
41	MILSATCOM SPACE		116,902				116,902
42	SPACE MODS SPACE		26,490				26,490
43	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM		22,846				22,846
	Organization and Base						
44	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		208,863				208,863
45	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER		27,174				27,174
46	RADIO EQUIPMENT		12,235				12,235
47	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)		3,110				3,110
48	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT		9,839				9,839
49	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		115,606				115,606
50	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000						
	Modifications						
51	COMM ELECT MODS		35,460				35,460

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Other Base Maintenance and Support Equip						
	Personal Safety and Rescue Equipment						
52	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES		21,251				21,251
53	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000 (SAFETY)				2,500		2,500
	Self-deploying infrared streamers				[2,500]		
	Depot Plant and Material Handling Equip						
54	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		22,177				22,177
	Base Support Equipment						
55	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		17,360				17,360
56	MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT						
57	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS		6,221				6,221
58	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT		3,035				3,035
59	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		36,932				36,932
60	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000 (BASE S)		53,876				53,876
61	PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
	Special Support Projects						
62	DARP RC135		22,532				22,532
63	DISTRIBUTED GROUND SYSTEMS		197,806				197,806
64	SELECTED ACTIVITIES		[ ]		[853,700]		[ ]
65	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		532,214				532,214
66	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.		15,573				15,573
	Spares and Repair Parts						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
67	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		27,935				27,935
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		12,269,562		853,700		13,123,262
	Total - Other Procurement, Air Force		**15,421,162**		**891,800**		**16,312,962**

Limitation on retirement of C–130E/H tactical airlift aircraft (sec. 141)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring any C–130E/H tactical airlift aircraft in fiscal year 2008.

The committee believes it would be premature to retire C–130 aircraft until an Air Force Fleet Viability Board has conducted an assessment of the C–130E/H fleet of aircraft and the results of the Intra-theater Lift Capability Study (ITLCS) and the Force Mix Study identify the right mix and number of intra-theater airlift assets, and the results of the assessment and the ITLCS and Force Mix studies have been provided to the congressional defense committees.

Limitation on retirement of KC–135E aerial refueling aircraft (sec. 142)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring any KC–135E aircraft during fiscal year 2008 unless the Air Force provides the congressional defense committees with a request to retire KC–135E aircraft during fiscal year 2008 in accordance with established procedures similar to those used for prior approval reprogramming requests. The Air Force's number one acquisition priority is to replace its aged KC–135E fleet of aircraft with a new tanker, the KC–X. Two contractor teams have submitted offers responding to the KC–X request for proposals. The Air Force is currently reviewing those offers.

The committee notes that multiple studies have been conducted, both by the Air Force and independent groups, on service life and viability of the KC–135 fleet. These include: (1) "Air Force Fleet Viability Board, KC–135 Assessment Report," September 2005; (2) "Defense Science Board Task Force Report on Aerial Refueling Requirements," May 2004; (3) "The Tanker Requirement Study 2005"; (4) "KC–135 Economic Service Life Study (ESLS)"; and (5) "CNA Summary Analysis of the Material Condition of the KC–135 Aerial Refueling Fleet," August 2004.

The committee remains concerned, however, that as recommended in the "Air Force Fleet Viability Board, KC–135 Assessment Report," the Air Force has still not done destructive testing on a KC–135E aircraft. In addition, the Air Force has a history of retiring aircraft before fielding a replacement, creating its own shortfall in capabilities. The committee expects that the retirement of KC–135E aircraft should be informed by the progress made on the KC–X acquisition strategy and the outcome of the destructive testing.

Budget Items—Air Force

B–2 bomber

The budget request included $316.1 million for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for the B–2 bomber, of which $270.6 million was for radar modernization. The budget request also included $244.0 million for the B–2 bomber in PE 64240F. The fiscal year 2008 budget requested $45.8 million in war-related funding for

APAF line 23 for the B–2, of which an additional $10.0 million was for B–2 radar modernization. The radar modernization program has experienced a number of problems and is in the process of being restructured. To address the requirements of the restructured program the committee recommends a decrease of $38.0 million in APAF and an increase of $38.0 million in PE 64240F for the restructured B–2 bomber radar modernization program. The committee recommends a further decrease of $10.0 million in APAF line 23 due to the delay in the radar program and an additional $14.1 million reduction in the fiscal year 2008 budget request for war-related funding, which is excess to the restructured program.

B–52 bomber aircraft

The budget request included $18.1 million for the B–52 bomber in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) line 25 for aircraft modernization, but no funds for the electronic countermeasure improvement (ECMI) program and avionics midlife improvement (AMI) program. The committee recommends an additional $19.0 million to ensure that AMI and ECMI capabilities are available for all 76 B–52 bomber aircraft. The committee urges the Air Force to include full funding in the fiscal year 2009 budget request to support 76 modernized bomber aircraft with 44 combat coded aircraft.

Large aircraft infrared countermeasures system

The budget request included $73.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF, line 47) for procurement of aircraft installation kits for the large aircraft infrared countermeasures (LAIRCM) system for various C–130 aircraft. The LAIRCM system provides protection against man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) which are widely available and have been used by terrorists in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom against both military and commercial aircraft. Additional funding for LAIRCM, including funding for nonrecurring engineering and kit production for Special Operations Command (SOCOM) AC–130 and MC–130 aircraft, is included on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of $14.0 million to accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for the SOCOM C–130 aircraft.

C–135 global air traffic management

The budget request included $118.6 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF, line 49) for modifications to the C–135 and KC–135 aircraft, including $103.3 million for the procurement of Global Air Traffic Management (GATM) modifications. The GATM modification includes avionics upgrades, wiring interfaces, and associated preparation activities for added communications, navigation, and surveillance equipment needed for operations in oceanic airspace where there are reduced spacing requirements between aircraft. To accelerate this program, the committee recommends an increase of $9.0 million for procurement of additional KC–135 GATM modifications.

Advanced targeting pod

The budget request included $683.1 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF, line 78) for miscellaneous production charges, including $105.4 million for the procurement of advanced targeting pods (ATPs). Advanced targeting pods provide targeting capability for use with precision guided munitions on fighter, bomber, and attack aircraft. The LITENING ATP is currently in use by both the active and reserve components of the Air Force. The Air Force Chief of Staff included $22.0 million for additional ATPs in his unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of $49.5 million for the procurement of 33 additional LITENING ATPs.

Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile

The budget request included $201.1 million in Missile Procurement, Air Force (MPAF, line 2) for the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM). The committee notes that the JASSM program has recently suffered a series of four unsuccessful flight tests, covering the first four production lots. In addition, the Air Force notified Congress in April that the JASSM program had suffered a Nunn-McCurdy breach due to cost growth. Press reports quote the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition as saying the program is currently under review and termination is one possible course of action.

The committee recognizes that JASSM was designed to meet a needed capability. However, increasing production from 163 missiles in fiscal year 2007 to 210 missiles in fiscal year 2008 appears unwarranted given the program's current difficulties.

The committee recommends a reduction of $40.0 million in MPAF for the JASSM.

Advanced Extremely High Frequency satellite

The budget request included $0.7 million in Missile Procurement, Air Force for the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite. The committee recommends an increase of $125.0 million for advanced procurement for the fourth AEHF satellite.

The AEHF is a satellite that provides secure, survivable anti-jam, anti-scintillation communications for tactical and strategic users. It will provide low, medium, and high data rate capability to all military services and defense agencies. It is the successor satellite system to the Milstar system, but provides 10 times more capacity. The first AEHF launch is on schedule for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008, with follow launches in 2009 and 2010.

In 2002, the Air Force decided that new technology, particularly laser communications, would provide greater communications capability and established the Transformational Satellite Communications system (TSAT) as a successor to AEHF. Originally the first TSAT was going to replace the fourth AEHF satellite and launch in 2012. As a result of schedule, technical, and other issues the TSAT program has been delayed with a first launch now scheduled for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. The fourth AEHF was to have launched in 2011.

With the slip in TSAT there is a gap in projected communications capability that is worrisome. General Cartwright, Com-

mander of United States Strategic Command testified before the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces that "the constellation of satellites is critical to us. We cannot afford a gap in that capability." The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has recommended a fourth AEHF as a way to mitigate the risk of the communications gap.

The committee notes that in the AEHF program, as in several other space modernization programs, early termination of one program in favor of a new, technically complex replacement program could increase the risk that gaps in capability might arise when there are delays in the new program. While the committee fully supports the TSAT program and the significant improvements in capabilities that it provides, including communications on the move, the committee believes that it is prudent to procure a fourth AEHF to mitigate the risk of subsequent delays in TSAT, which would result in increasingly significant communications gaps.

The committee also directs the Air Force to fund TSAT fully to minimize any further gaps resulting from future TSAT program delays. Delays will surely occur for a variety of reasons that are unknown at this time and the Air Force should avoid deliberate programmatic delays. The committee is not aware of any satellite program that launched on the schedule and budget in place 8 years prior to the first launch.

Joint threat emitter

The budget request included $9.5 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF, line 28) for the joint threat emitter (JTE) program. This Air Force program provides a state-of-the-art surface-to-air missile (SAM) threat simulation incorporating commercial technology into a modular architecture to maximize diverse capabilities and configurations for joint aircrew training. A transportable, single reprogrammable unit provides multiple (up to three) threat presentations, realistic aircraft tracking simulation, and video feedback debrief functions. JTE is designed to reduce range operations and maintenance requirements up to 80 percent as compared to previous systems. The committee recommends an increase of $8.0 million for JTE procurement to allow the Air Force to deploy JTE systems at additional training sites.

Space-Based Infrared Satellite system mission control station backup

The budget request included $4.0 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) line 36 for Space-Based Infrared Satellite (SBIRS) system ground control mobile and fixed site communications and electronics upgrades. The committee recommends an additional $27.6 million for the SBIRS backup mission control ground station. This additional funding is needed to provide the backup ground station with capabilities compatible with both the legacy missile warning satellites and both SBIRS elements. This item is listed on the Air Force Space Command unfunded priority list.

Self-deploying infrared streamer

The budget request included no funding in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) for personal safety and rescue equipment items

less than $5.0 million. The self-deploying infrared streamer (SDIRS) system aids in the rescue of downed aircrew at sea. The SDIRS system is attached to an ejection seat and automatically deploys and activates upon submergence in the water, making the wearer highly visible to search and rescue teams using the naked eye during daylight and night vision equipment during hours of darkness. The SDIRS installation requires only minimal modification to the existing system without affecting other components of the pilot's survival kit.

The committee recommends an increase of $2.5 million for procurement of the self-deploying infrared streamer.

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	Procurement, Defense-Wide						
	Major Equipment						
	Major Equipment, OSD/WHS						
1	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		98,063				98,063
	Major Equipment, NSA						
2	INTEL SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPS		[ ]				[ ]
3	CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM		[ ]		[12,336]		[ ]
4	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		8,145				8,145
5	DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PGM		[ ]				[ ]
6	COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE						
7	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]
	Major Equipment, WHS						
8	WHS MOTOR VEHICLES	1	175			1	175
9	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		22,393				22,393
	Major Equipment, DISA						
10	INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
11	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		45,564				45,564
12	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM						
13	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		10,779				10,779
14	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		2,596				2,596
15	TELEPORT PROGRAM		39,082				39,082
16	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		127,177				127,177
17	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)		10,836				10,836

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
18	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK (DISN)		48,946		14,000		62,946
	DISN enhancements for network geographic diversity				[14,000]		
19	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE		1,909				1,909
	Major Equipment, DIA						
20	INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS		[ ]				[ ]
21	COMBATANT COMMAND INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS		[ ]				[ ]
22	DIA SUPPORT TO SOUTHCOM INTEL OPS		[ ]				[ ]
23	DIA SUPPORT TO PACOM MANAGEMENT HQ		[ ]				[ ]
24	INTEL SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPS		[ ]				[ ]
25	DEFENSE HUMINT INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]
	Major Equipment, DLA						
26	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		8,971				8,971
	Major Equipment, DCAA						
27	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		1,522				1,522
	Major Equipment, TJS						
28	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		24,234				24,234
	Major Equipment, DHRA						
29	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		7,013				7,013
	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency						
30	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NGA		[ ]				[ ]
	Defense Threat Reduction Agency						
31	VEHICLES						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
32	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		4,624				4,624
	Defense Security Cooperation Agency						
33	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
	Major Equipment, AFIS						
34	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS		2,361				2,361
	Major Equipment, DODDE						
35	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,500				1,500
	Major Equipment, DCMA						
36	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		2,092				2,092
	Major Equipment, DTSA						
37	MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
	Major Equipment, CIFA						
38	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
	Major Equipment, BTA						
39	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA		7,330				7,330
	Special Operations Command						
	Aviation Programs						
40	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		74,414				74,414
41	SOF TRAINING SYSTEMS						
42	MC-130H AIR REFUELING SYSTEM						
43	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM		61,254				61,254
44	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		76,756				76,756

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
45	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		22,513				22,513
46	SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION		18,565				18,565
47	MC-130H, COMBAT TALON II		38,302				38,302
48	CV-22 SOF MOD	5	238,636		-8,700		229,936
	Slow obligations of CV-22 modifications				[-8,700]		
49	AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION						
50	C-130 MODIFICATIONS		133,477				133,477
51	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT		1,322				1,322
	Shipbuilding						
52	ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS)		10,621				10,621
53	MK8 MOD1 SEAL DELIVERY VEHICLE		8,080				8,080
	Ammunition Programs						
54	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT		51,837				51,837
55	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION		26,509				26,509
	Other Procurement Programs						
56	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS		175,073				175,073
57	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		70,943				70,943
58	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		160,087				160,087
59	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
60	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS		2,952				2,952
61	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES		12,047				12,047
62	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		17,038				17,038

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
63	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		3,651				3,651
64	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
65	TACTICAL VEHICLES		10,612				10,612
66	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS		70,014				70,014
67	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		20,000				20,000
68	MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT		12,500				12,500
69	UNMANNED VEHICLES		37,107				37,107
70	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM (GDIP)		[ ]				[ ]
71	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT		6,973				6,973
72	DRUG INTERDICTION						
73	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		17,644				17,644
74	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		366,024				366,024
75	PSYOP EQUIPMENT		76,198				76,198
	Chemical/Biological Defense						
	CBDP						
76	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION		86,418				86,418
77	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION		127,537				127,537
78	DECONTAMINATION		28,639		14,000		42,639
	M291 skin decontamination kit				[14,000]		
79	JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM		55,991				55,991
80	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION		38,857		1,500		40,357
	Collectively protected deployable medical systems				[1,500]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
81	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE		211,311		34,000		245,311
	M22 ACADA				[20,000]		
	Improved chemical agent monitor				[10,000]		
	Joint biological point detection system				[4,000]		
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		473,620		12,336		485,956
	Total - Procurement, Defense-Wide		**3,318,834**		**67,136**		**3,385,970**
	National Guard & Reserve Equipment						
	Reserve Equipment						
	ARMY RESERVE						
1	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	NAVY RESERVE						
2	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
3	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	AIR FORCE RESERVE						
4	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	National Guard Equipment						
	ARMY NATIONAL GUARD						
5	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	AIR NATIONAL GUARD						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2008 Request Qty	FY 2008 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
6	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	Total - National Guard & Reserve Equipment						
	Rapid Acquisition Fund						
1	RAPID ACQUISITION FUND		100,000				100,000
	Total - Rapid Acquisition Fund		**100,000**				**100,000**

Budget Items—Defense-wide

Defense Information Systems Network enhancement

The budget request included $48.9 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW), line 18 for Defense Information System Network related procurement. The committee notes that high bandwidth connectivity provides military users with enhanced capabilities for data, voice, and video communications. These capabilities enable military organizations to better support deployed forces and other Department of Defense activities. The committee recommends an additional $14.0 million for enhancements to the Defense Information System Network, especially to increase network geographic diversity and alternative data pathways.

CV–22 procurement

The fiscal year 2008 budget request included $238.6 million in Procurement Defense-wide (PDW) for Special Operations Command aviation programs for the CV–22 Special Operations Forces modifications. The Navy has been slow to obligate funds for the aircraft. Therefore, $8.7 million will not be required in fiscal year 2008 to fund procurement for the modifications.

The committee recommends a decrease of $8.7 million in PDW for Special Operations Command aviation programs for the CV–22 Special Operations Forces modifications.

M291 skin decontamination kit

The budget request included $28.6 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for chemical and biological decontamination equipment, of which $13.0 million is to procure M291 Skin Decontamination Kits (SDK) for high threat areas. The committee recommends an increase of $14.0 million in PDW to procure additional M291 SDKs. The committee notes that decontamination capabilities are not sufficiently robust, and the additional funding would help to increase the primary personal decontamination system for U.S. forces, pending approval by the Food and Drug Administration of the follow-on skin decontamination system.

Collectively protected deployable medical system

The budget request included $38.9 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for procurement of collective protection equipment to protect U.S. forces from chemical and biological warfare agents. Of this amount, $3.5 million is for procurement of collectively protected field hospitals, including the Army's Collectively Protected Deployable Medical system (CP DEPMEDS). The committee recommends an increase of $1.5 million for procurement of an additional Army CP DEPMEDS unit. These systems fill a collective protection capability requirement to sustain medical operations in a chemical and biological contaminated environment for 72 hours.

Automatic chemical agent detector and alarm

The budget request included $211.3 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for contamination avoidance equipment to support the procurement of chemical and biological detection, warning

and reporting, and reconnaissance systems, such as the M–22 Automatic Chemical Agent Detector and Alarm (ACADA). The committee recommends an increase of $20.0 million in PDW to meet procurement shortfalls in fielding ACADA systems. The committee notes that a number of Army National Guard units are deployed in support of military operations, but do not have adequate chemical agent detection and warning equipment. These units must have the best available equipment for defense against chemical warfare threats. Additional ACADA procurement will provide this needed equipment.

Improved chemical agent monitor

The budget request included $211.3 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for chemical and biological contamination avoidance equipment, but included no funding for the Improved Chemical Agent Monitor (ICAM). The committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PDW for procurement of additional ICAM units, to increase the Army National Guard's chemical contamination avoidance capabilities.

The ICAM is a hand-held, soldier operated, post-attack device that provides a means of quickly detecting the presence of chemical agent contamination on personnel and equipment. The committee notes that Army National Guard units do not all possess the capability to rapidly and effectively detect the presence of chemical agents. These units must have the best available force protection equipment to detect the presence of chemical threats.

Joint biological point detection system

The budget request included $211.3 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for chemical and biological contamination avoidance equipment, including $77.8 million for the Joint Biological Point Detection system (JBPDS). The JBPDS provides continuous, rapid, and fully automated collection, detection, and identification of biological warfare agents. It is configured for a variety of service operating platforms and environments. The committee recommends an increase of $4.0 million in PDW for procurement of additional JBPDS units, which are high-demand, low-density systems.

Items of Special Interest

C–5 Reliability Enhancement Re-engining Program

The 2005 Mobility Capability Study (MCS), submitted with the fiscal year 2007 President's budget request, determined that the Department of Defense requires 292 to 383 large aircraft to meet the strategic airlift requirements of the National Military Strategy (NMS). The quantity and mix of aircraft planned for the strategic airlift fleet reflects: (i) the Department's tolerance for risk associated with accomplishing the strategic airlift mission; (ii) the Department's plan to augment organic airlift assets with commercial assets to meet peak airlift demands; and (iii) the Department's determination of the mix and utilization of large aircraft that would most affordably accomplish the anticipated strategic lift missions.

The MCS concluded that a strategic airlift force of 112 modernized C–5 aircraft plus 180 C–17 aircraft would meet the NMS re-

quirements with acceptable risk. The 2006 MCS update, submitted with the fiscal year 2008 President's budget request, further verified that the current program plan for 301 strategic airlift aircraft (111 modernized C–5 aircraft plus 190 C–17 aircraft) would meet the NMS requirements with acceptable risk.

The modernization plan for C–5 aircraft includes the Reliability Enhancement Re-engining Program (RERP), which intends to increase reliability significantly and reduce operating costs for the C–5 fleet. The Air Force's plan to modernize all 111 remaining C–5 aircraft reflects the unique capability and critical capacity contributed by the C–5 fleet to the airlift mission, and the affordability of modernizing C–5 aircraft as compared to procuring new replacement aircraft. The contractor team has completed the RERP modification on one C–5A and two C–5B aircraft. The Air Force plan is to complete operational testing on these three aircraft in fiscal year 2009. The fiscal year 2008 President's budget request included $253.3 million in procurement funding for the first lot of low rate initial production RERP aircraft. The program of record would complete the final C–5 RERP in 2021.

The committee is aware that the Department is reviewing C–5 RERP cost performance to determine whether it will incur a Nunn-McCurdy breach. Since C–5 RERP is a critical element of all force planning scenarios under consideration, inability by the Department to control C–5 RERP cost increases the risk associated with the U.S. Transportation Command's ability to meet U.S. objectives in a national emergency. The committee is concerned by the apparent cost growth on the program and the implications of this cost growth to airlift capability. The Air Force's reaction to these potential cost increases appears to be focused on revisiting the 'business case' for whether to modernize C–5A aircraft or replace them. It is not clear to the committee whether the Department has formulated an effective strategy for restoring affordability to the critical program.

In view of these concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report on C–5 RERP within 30 days of enactment of this Act. The report shall: provide a current assessment of C–5 RERP qualification testing; estimate projected in-service performance of C–5 aircraft with the RERP modification; and outline the current estimated program costs, the causes for cost growth, and the Air Force's strategy to employ lessons learned with the developmental RERP aircraft to reduce cost risk for RERP production.

DDG–51 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyer modernization program

The Secretary of the Navy's fiscal year 2007 report to Congress on the long-range plan for construction of naval vessels identified the requirement to operate the 62-ship DDG–51 class for a full 35-year service life in order to meet the Navy's surface combatant force structure requirements. The DDG–51 modernization program, which upgrades the DDG–51 class with key technologies for improved warfighting capability and reduced operating and support cost, is essential to achieving this 35-year expected service life. The Navy plans to accomplish the modernization at the approximate

mid-life point for each ship, commencing with USS *Arleigh Burke* (DDG–51) in 2010. As currently programmed, the 62-ship modernization effort would span approximately 20 years at a cost in excess of $5.0 billion.

The magnitude of this investment, coupled with the criticality of the modernization effort to surface combatant mission effectiveness, warrants a thorough understanding of how the Navy is balancing requirements for system performance, affordability, schedule, competition, quality of life, industrial base factors (including consideration of the building yards, other private yards, and the Navy shipyards), risk, and other priorities in its procurement of the DDG–51 modernization program. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, with the fiscal year 2009 budget request, outlining the alternative acquisition strategies under consideration for the DDG–51 modernization program. The report shall address the specific factors identified above, the priorities assigned to these factors, and the methodology the Navy is using to optimize the DDG–51 modernization program in accordance with its established priorities.

MQ–1C Predator/Warrior

The budget request included $45.6 million for development and $118.5 million for procurement of an extended range/multi-purpose (ERMP) unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). This vehicle is a variant of the Air Force MQ–1 Predator A, with 50 percent greater payload and other improvements, such as an automatic takeoff and landing system and a heavy fuel engine. The Air Force has designated the air vehicle as the MQ–1C, and the Army has named it Warrior. The budget request also included $278.0 million in procurement for the MQ–1 Predator for the Air Force.

The Air Force has expressed interest in procuring the Army MQ–1C. The committee directs that the Air Force attempt to change over to MQ–1C production on the existing Predator A production line in fiscal year 2008, if possible. As noted elsewhere in this Report, the MQ–1C's additional payload will allow the Air Force to field better signals intelligence payloads.

The committee notes that the Air Force has proposed that it be designated as the executive agent for medium- and high-altitude UAVs. The Air Force asserts that an executive agency would provide efficiencies in acquisition and airspace control, and ensure interoperability and responsiveness to the joint theater commander. The concern of the Army at this juncture is assuredness of support to ground forces.

The committee does not believe that a service must build and operate its own systems in order to ensure that it is adequately supported. Indeed, the mutual dependencies of each of the specialized military services are clear and numerous. At the same time, the committee is not naive about how hard it can be at times for one service to gain adequate and timely support from the others.

The committee agrees that the Air Force has raised a legitimate issue for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense. However, the committee wants to ensure that all pertinent aspects of the issue are considered. For example, the Air

Force emphasizes the benefits of tight integration into the Joint Force Air Component Command (JFAC) structure, but the Army stresses tight coupling into the major elements of its ground and helicopter forces. Another example is the cost savings that the Army will achieve by using enlisted personnel instead of rated-pilot officers to fly the MQ–1Cs. It also appears that the Army may have gained a significantly better Predator than the one the Air Force planned to continue buying, through a competition that might never have occurred under an executive agency.

The committee expects a careful study of the issue of executive agency for UAVs, including different levels of comprehensiveness. In the meantime, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Navy, and the Army should strive to achieve as much commonality, interoperability, and flexibility as possible between UAV acquisitions.

Mine resistant ambush protected vehicle reporting requirement

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter until the termination of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), setting forth the respective military services' requirements for all armored tactical and support vehicles, such as the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle, and the extent to which those requirements have been met. This report shall be submitted as part of the Up-armored High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) reporting requirement included in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 109–13).

The committee supports the urgency with which the Department of Defense plans to produce and field the MRAP vehicle. However, there is concern about how the demands of this new production program in addition to the current production of HMMWVs and other tactical and support armored vehicles, will impact the availability of raw materials such as suitable steel. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide the congressional defense committees not later than January 31, 2008, and annually thereafter until the termination of OIF, an assessment of the Department's ability to acquire suitable steel to meet its armored vehicle production requirement.

Navy harbor tugs

Since the mid-1980s, the Navy has been decommissioning its aging harbor tug (YTB) fleet at its bases around the world and replacing the YTBs with time-charter contracts with commercial tug boat companies. Competition among tug boat operators for these contracts has been intense. The Military Sealift Command (MSC) has employed contract tug services though the use of performance specifications, commercial procurement practices, and communication with the harbor craft industry to ensure our solicitations and contracts did not impose unnecessary administrative burdens. By requiring commercial firms to provide fully operational tugs, in-

cluding logistics, maintenance, and management/crewing support, the Navy has been able to reassign military personnel previously operating these Navy tugs.

The Navy's transition from organic to commercial tug services holds the promise of achieving additional savings. The committee encourages the Navy to review the potential for shifting to commercial tug services in areas where the Navy is still operating YTBs.

LPD–17 amphibious transport dock

The budget request for fiscal year 2008 included funding for the ninth ship of the USS *San Antonio* (LPD–17) class amphibious ship program. The Secretary of the Navy's 2007 report to Congress on the long-range plan for construction of naval vessels calls for a "below threshold" expeditionary warfare force. Specifically, the plan would reduce expeditionary force size, including a reduction in the LPD–17 class from a total of 12 to 9 ships. The committee is concerned that this plan does not provide the total number of amphibious ships needed to support the Department of the Navy's two Marine Expeditionary Brigade lift requirements for forcible entry operations. In testimony before Congress in fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, Marine Corps leadership stated that a class of 10 LPD–17 ships was required to meet Marine Corps forcible entry requirements, with acceptable risk. The Chief of Naval Operations has identified procurement of a tenth LPD–17 ship in 2008 as the Navy's top unfunded priority.

The committee is aware that construction for a tenth LPD–17 ship would not commence until fiscal year 2009, but delaying procurement beyond 2009 would cause significant cost growth and jeopardize industrial base stability by introducing production breaks in the program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report not later than November 1, 2007, that outlines the funding required for a "smart buy" of LPD–26, maintaining continuous, uninterrupted production at critical vendors' and shipbuilders' facilities.

Procurement requests related to increasing the size of the Army and the Marine Corps

The fiscal year 2008 budget submitted by the President in February included "placeholder" line items totaling $4.1 billion in the Army procurement budget and an additional $2.3 billion in the Navy and Marine Corps procurement accounts. These amounts were set aside for increased equipment procurement to support the proposal in the fiscal year 2008 budget to increase the size of the Army and the Marine Corps. On April 3, 2007, the Army submitted a proposed program, project, and activity level allocation of the $4.1 billion in Army funds, together with justification material to support that proposal. Later in April the Marine Corps made a similar unofficial request and provided justification material to support that request. Although neither of these requests were submitted by the administration as budget amendments, the committee has reviewed them and incorporated these proposed allocations in this legislation where warranted. Reductions in the "placeholder" line items, and increases proposed by the services in their detailed proposals to allocate those funds, are reflected in the Army procure-

ment tables and the tables relating to Procurement, Marine Corps and Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps in this report. All such reallocations are designated in the table as relating to "Grow the Force" (GTF).

Shipboard personal locator beacon

In response to the Naval Safety Center's recommendation to improve safety for sailors operating topside while underway, the committee has supported increases to the President's budget request in fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for the procurement of man overboard indicator systems for the fleet. The technology incorporated in such personal locator beacons may potentially provide applications for improved response to damage control, security alert, or other shipboard actions requiring accountability for personnel location and movement. The committee is aware that the Navy is developing state-of-the-art damage control information management systems for coordination of shipboard response to casualties. Personal locator beacon technology could be integrated with this development effort to provide an automated personnel tracking and monitoring capability for improved casualty response. The committee believes that such capability is an intrinsic requirement of the Navy's overarching effort to reduce shipboard manning.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees with the fiscal year 2009 President's budget request that provides the Navy's assessment of: (i) the feasibility of developing an automated personnel location and monitoring system; (ii) the benefits such a system would provide to shipboard operations and safety; (iii) an estimate of the cost to develop and integrate such capability; and (iv) an estimate of the potential reduction to manpower costs or workload provided by such capability.

Strike fighter gap

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense (DOD) has not adequately studied the potential risks associated with shortages in U.S. strike fighter aircraft over the next decade. Last year, Navy witnesses testified before the committee about a potential gap in strike fighters that might develop toward the end of the next decade, and could reach as high as 50 aircraft. While the uncertainties of the service life of the current F–18s and the production schedules for the future F–35 were mentioned then, the potential gap now under discussion could be as high as 220 Navy aircraft by the middle of the next decade. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) recently released a study entitled "Tactical Aircraft: DOD Needs a Joint Integrated Investment Strategy," that reached several interesting conclusions. The report concluded that DOD does not have a single, integrated investment plan for recapitalizing and modernizing its tactical air forces, and without a joint, integrated investment strategy, it is difficult to evaluate the efficacy and severity of capability gaps or, alternatively, areas of redundancy. The GAO report additionally asserts, "[l]ooking forward over the next 20 years, the Department's collective tactical aircraft recapitalization plans are likely not affordable as currently planned."

Under the Department's current plans, the DOD would spend, on average, about $13 billion annually through 2020 developing and purchasing tactical combat aircraft. Over the long-term, that demand for funding will coincide with increases needed to execute other major Air Force and Navy acquisitions, including space systems, cargo aircraft, and surface combatants. In the near-term, it will coincide with the funding needed to "reset" and replace equipment worn out and lost during operations conducted in Iraq and Afghanistan.

To better understand the challenges DOD faces as it modernizes its fleets of tactical combat aircraft, the committee directs the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to conduct a study of alternative approaches to structuring and investing in our Nation's tactical air forces. The CBO analysis should include alternatives that address shortfalls in the size and composition of tactical aircraft forces relative to the services' current and past stated requirements. CBO should also develop other alternatives that, while not necessarily satisfying all current requirements, could require less funding to execute than the Department's current plans. Such options should include, but not be limited to, the potential for unmanned air systems to bridge part of the looming gap in strike fighter capability. CBO should provide the committee with a briefing describing interim results by April 2008, and a final report no later than October 2008.