

Section 238—Availability of Funds for Prompt Global Strike Capability Development

This section would limit the use of funds for prompt global strike in fiscal year 2009 to only those activities expressly delineated in the expenditure plan for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, that was required by section 243 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and transmitted to the congressional defense committees on March 24, 2008, or those activities otherwise expressly authorized by Congress. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on prompt global strike concepts to the congressional defense committees concurrently with the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2010.

The committee expects the execution of the expenditure plan to be consistent with prompt global strike plans presented informally by the Department of Defense to the committee in April 2008. The committee anticipates near-term receipt of the research, development, and testing plan required by section 243 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and intends to review it for consistency with the basic approaches presented to the committee in April 2008.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained approximately \$179.8 billion in operation and maintenance funds to ensure the Department of Defense can train, deploy, and sustain U.S. military forces. The budget request increased the operation and maintenance account by \$15.6 billion over the fiscal year 2008 enacted level, resulting in a 7.1 percent increase after accounting for inflation. The committee recommends additional funding for readiness needs and operations and maintenance expenses in this title and also title XV of this Act.

The fiscal year 2009 budget request seeks to improve full-spectrum ground combat training, but due to inflation and cost increases, it results in reductions in other areas. The fiscal year 2009 budget request reduces some air, ground, and sea training to below the level required to maintain military standards. Vital to training for full-spectrum missions are Combat Training Center rotations, sustained air crew training, and increased ship-deployed steaming days. The fiscal year 2009 budget request significantly increases tank training miles over fiscal year 2008, but not above the fiscal year 2007 level. Flying hours slightly increase for the Navy and decline for the Air Force, but all are well below the levels for fiscal year 2007. Ship steaming days remain at the level adopted in fiscal year 2008, which is below the deployed steaming days goal of 51.

The committee is gravely concerned with the continuing decline in the readiness of the armed forces. More than six years of continuous combat operations have placed a significant strain on the services, and this strain has begun to manifest itself in declining readiness trends across many aspects of U.S. military forces. Equipment shortfalls hamper the ability to train and deploy ground forces. Personnel shortfalls drive lengthy deployment periods, less than desirable dwell periods and a reliance on sailors and airmen to perform missions typically carried out by soldiers. Resource

shortfalls and aging equipment reduce the mission capability of U.S. air forces. Shortfalls in maintenance have created significant equipment readiness deficiencies in the Navy's surface fleet. These problems indicate a military under significant strain as it supports ongoing operations.

Readiness problems appear to be most severe in the ground forces, particularly the Army. Department of Defense readiness reports indicate that every non-deployed Army and Army National Guard combat brigade would face significant challenges completing their assigned full-spectrum combat missions if they were called upon to fight. Readiness shortfalls in equipment availability and training assessments can be attributed to the challenges of increased operational tempo on both equipment and personnel.

Marine Corps readiness has declined since 2001, as continuous combat operations have consumed readiness. The nature of current combat operations has forced the Marine Corps to draw from equipment in non-deployed units and afloat stocks to meet operational needs, resulting in less equipment available for training. Added to this is the fact that the Marines, like the Army, are focusing heavily on counter-insurgency operations in their training, resulting in an overall reduction of full mission capability.

Readiness strains are also appearing in the Navy, where two surface warfare ships recently were found to be unfit for sustained combat. While Navy officials expect to find problems during inspections, the scale and scope of these material deficiencies raise questions about the sufficiency of the Navy's inspection process, especially during a time of increased deployment tempo and as Department of Defense officials underscore the reliance upon the Navy and Air Force as the nation's strategic reserve force and global deterrent.

The Air Force continues to struggle with maintaining the full mission capability of its aircraft. Operational tempo for the Air Force has remained high since the first Gulf War, placing continued strain on the Air Force's aging aircraft fleet. Maintenance challenges have reduced overall mission capability rates below levels seen in prior years and are particularly troubling given that procurement programs for new aircraft will not fill capability gaps until the years beyond the Future Years Defense Plan.

The committee continues to be concerned about the status of prepositioned stocks of combat equipment. The Army and Marine Corps have been forced to draw down these stocks to support ongoing operations and to fill shortfalls across the force. This drawdown has increased the time it will take to deploy equipment to a contingency. The committee notes that the intended restoration timeline of 2015 increases strategic risk for a significant period of time. For this reason, the committee strongly urges the Army and the Department of Defense to move rapidly to restore prepositioned stocks earlier than the current 2015 timeline.

It is critical for the United States to provide the resources necessary to properly train and equip its men and women in uniform, to care for servicemembers and their families, and to prepare the military to fight today's battles while deterring and defending against future threats. The committee believes that the current funding levels for operation and maintenance are not sufficient to fully address the Department of Defense's needs while the military

is engaged in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The committee has made significant adjustments to the budget request in order to address some of the most urgent shortfalls.

The committee has added additional funds for: depot maintenance of ground equipment, ships, and aircraft; increased training of critical skills, exporting training from the combat training centers, and increased battle command training; increased ground force operational training; redistribution of equipment to fill shortages; and maintenance of missiles and ammunition stocks. The committee has directed funding to fill shortages in the prepositioned stocks and to repair and maintain barracks and troop housing in all of the services.

The committee is very concerned about these readiness shortfalls expanding beyond fiscal year 2009 as stress on the operation and maintenance budget continues. Also disturbing is that the strategic risk presented by the degraded readiness posture shows no sign of improving in the near future. Readiness will improve only in the out years with intensive management and resourcing as the services require funding to reset and retrain their forces. For this reason, the committee strongly urges the Secretary of Defense to use every available authority to accelerate restoration of a strong readiness posture to reduce risk as soon as possible.

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Operation and Maintenance, Army				
<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u>				
<u>LAND FORCES</u>				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,259,183		1,259,183
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	107,517		107,517
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE Army Force Generation Synchronization Tool	606,827	2,000 [2,000]	608,827
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	963,864		963,864
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT Cognitive Air Defense Trainer System (CAD-TS) M-Gator	1,244,612	2,000 [1,000] [1,000]	1,246,612
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,013,851		1,013,851
<u>LAND FORCES READINESS</u>				
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT Army NETCOM Unjustified Growth	1,821,481	14,300 [-10,000]	1,835,781
080	Army Asymmetric Warfare Office-IED Defeat Division-EOD LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS CASEVAC Medical Equipment Set (MES) Conversion Kits (Ground & Air)	624,053	[24,300] 3,500 [3,500]	627,553

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE M24 Sniper Weapons System Upgrade Depot Maintenance increase	737,303	263,143 [5,400] [257,743]	1,000,446
	<u>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</u>			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,309,710		7,309,710
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	2,093,829		2,093,829
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ Integrated Training Area Management Training Support Centers-Fabricate Training Aids and Devices	301,149	19,000 [9,000] [10,000]	320,149
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	262,556		262,556
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	274,654		274,654
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM			
160	RESET			
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS	282,990		282,990
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	18,903,579	303,943	19,207,522
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</u>			
	<u>MOBILITY OPERATIONS</u>			
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	204,559		204,559

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	122,273		122,273
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS Army Manufacturing Technical Assistance Production Program (MTAPP)		2,500 [2,500]	2,500
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	326,832		329,332
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u>			292
	<u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u>			
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	121,985		121,985
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	90,999		90,999
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	66,512		66,512
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	441,264		441,264
	<u>BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING</u>			
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING Critical Skill Training TRADOC-TFNC Military Training Support Allotment MTSA-Additional School Travel	825,237	67,000 [48,000] [19,000]	892,237
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	781,761		781,761
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION Leadership for Leaders at Fort Leavenworth	130,208	2,000 [2,000]	132,208

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	House Change	House Authorized
280	TRAINING SUPPORT United States Army Sergeants Major Academy Lecture Center Audio Visual Equipment Replacement Operational/Technical Training Validation Test Bed	852,545	4,610 [610] [4,000]	857,155
	RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING			
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	645,968		645,968
300	EXAMINING	148,274		148,274
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION Arabic Strategic Language Program North Georgia College and SU	244,844	350 [350]	245,194
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	223,957		223,957
330	JUNIOR ROTC	149,329		149,329
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	4,722,883	73,960	4,796,843
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>SECURITY PROGRAMS</u>			
340	SECURITY PROGRAMS	876,020		876,020
	<u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</u>			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	House Change	House Authorized
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	552,629	50,000	602,629
	Army Directed Redistribution of Equipment to Fill Unit Shortfalls		[50,000]	
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	630,145	57,000	687,145
	Support Missile Stockpile Reliability Inspections and Parts Obsolescence Issues		[57,000]	
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	510,326	5,000	515,326
	Condition Based Maintenance Information Management		[5,000]	
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	450,394	60,000	510,394
	Ammunition Readiness and Management		[60,000]	
	<u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u>			
390	ADMINISTRATION	768,681	-10,000	758,681
	Information Technology Agency Unjustified Growth		[-10,000]	
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,154,085	2,900	1,156,985
	Army Knowledge Online Helpdesk		[2,900]	
	Army NETCOM Unjustified Growth		[-5,000]	
	Fort Bliss Data Center COOP		[5,000]	
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	276,925		276,925
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	195,129		195,129
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,152,968		1,152,968
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	233,680		233,680
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	58,345		58,345

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
460	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	408,788		408,788
470	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	21,683		21,683
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	7,289,798	164,900	7,454,698
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	31,243,092	545,303	31,788,395
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy			
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u>			
	<u>AIR OPERATIONS</u>			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,873,884		3,873,884
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	969,661		969,661
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	53,272		53,272
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	120,305		120,305
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	494,832		494,832
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,127,774	63,000	1,190,774

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	Airframe Depot Maintenance			
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	142,618	[63,000]	142,618
	<u>SHIP OPERATIONS</u>			
080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,536,837		3,536,837
090	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	689,893		689,893
100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,139,996		4,139,996
110	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,167,411	120,000	1,287,411
	Ship Depot Maintenance		[120,000]	
	<u>COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT</u>			
120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	633,376		633,376
130	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	85,349		85,349
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	160,175		160,175
150	WARFARE TACTICS	397,763		397,763
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	315,803		315,803
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	783,689		783,689
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	186,860		186,860
190	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,256		3,256
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	152,167		152,167
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	261,105		261,105

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<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>WEAPONS SUPPORT</u>			
220	CRUISE MISSILE	131,692		131,692
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,046,422		1,046,422
240	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	64,298		64,298
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	478,103	5,000	483,103
	Mark 75 Maintenance Facility Support and Upgrade		[3,000]	
	NULKA Support		[2,000]	
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	321,921		321,921
				297
	<u>BASE SUPPORT</u>			
270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	893,448	-10,000	883,448
	Base-level Information Infrastructure (OCONUS) Unjustified Growth			
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,734,146		1,734,146
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,158,483	[-10,000]	4,158,483
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	28,124,539	188,000	28,302,539
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</u>			
	<u>READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES</u>			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	394,729		394,729

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS</u>			
310	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	7,276		7,276
320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	110,268		110,268
	<u>MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS</u>			
330	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	27,650		27,650
340	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,419		2,419
350	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	25,473		25,473
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	567,815		567,815
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u>			
	<u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u>			
360	OFFICER ACQUISITION	142,175		142,175
370	RECRUIT TRAINING	11,136		11,136
380	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	116,985		116,985
	<u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u>			
390	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	540,855		540,855
400	FLIGHT TRAINING	518,077		518,077

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
410	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	170,486		170,486
420	TRAINING SUPPORT	155,533		155,533
	<u>RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u>			
430	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	272,498		272,498
440	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	163,077	300	163,377
	Naval Sea Cadet Training		[300]	
450	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	95,959		95,959
460	JUNIOR ROTC	50,494		50,494
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,237,275	300	2,237,575
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u>			
470	ADMINISTRATION	735,822	-5,600	730,222
	Secretary of the Navy Organizational Restructuring		[-3,200]	
	Navy Enterprise Office		[-2,400]	
480	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	4,213		4,213
490	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	109,968		109,968
500	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	163,568		163,568

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
510	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	278,085		278,085
520	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	381,511		381,511
530	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES			
	<u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT</u>			
540	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	257,008		257,008
550	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS			
560	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	240,991		240,991
570	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	595,050		595,050
580	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	60,723		60,723
590	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	17,378		17,378
600	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	79,615		79,615
	<u>INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY PROGRAMS</u>			
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	504,649		504,649
	<u>SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS</u>			
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	6,570		6,570
	<u>CANCELLED ACCOUNTS</u>			
690	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			
700	JUDGMENT FUND			

300

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	OTHER PROGRAMS			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	557,618		557,618
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	3,992,769	-5,600	3,987,169
	<u>UNDISTRIBUTED</u>			
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		-225,000	-225,000
	Overstatement of Civilian Pay		[-115,000]	
			[-110,000]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	34,922,398	-52,300	34,870,098
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps			
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u>			
	<u>EXPEDITIONARY FORCES</u>			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	759,814	48,900	808,714
	Clothing and Flame Resistant Organizational Gear (FROG)		[44,900]	
	Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)		[4,000]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	611,660	21,700	633,360
	Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program		[7,600]	
	Consolidated Storage Program		[14,100]	
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	86,422	2,000	88,422
	BV206 Maintenance		[2,000]	
	<u>USMC PREPOSITIONING</u>			
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	73,725		73,725
050	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,217		5,217
	<u>BASE SUPPORT</u>			
060	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	803,530		803,530
070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,940,671		1,940,671
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	4,281,039	72,600	4,353,639
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u>			
	<u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u>			
080	RECRUIT TRAINING	15,361		15,361
090	OFFICER ACQUISITION	411		411

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u>			
100	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	56,106		56,106
110	FLIGHT TRAINING	361		361
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	22,882		22,882
130	TRAINING SUPPORT	312,339		312,339
	<u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION</u>			
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	238,900		238,900
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	64,080		64,080
160	JUNIOR ROTC	17,740		17,740
	<u>BASE SUPPORT</u>			
170	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	55,737		55,737
180	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	155,530		155,530
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	939,447		939,447
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
190	<u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u>			
	SPECIAL SUPPORT	282,043		282,043

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
200	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	30,662		30,662
210	ADMINISTRATION Heroes and Healthy Families Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS)	45,545	3,900 [1,000] [2,900]	49,445
	BASE SUPPORT			
220	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)	3,169	6,300 [6,300]	9,469
230	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	15,349		15,349
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	376,768	10,200	386,968
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	5,597,254	82,800	5,680,054
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force			
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u>			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,158,181	2,000	4,160,181

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
020	MBU-20A/P Oxygen Masks with Lights	290,744	[2,000]	290,744
030	PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	680,109	-30,000	650,109
	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES		[-20,000]	
	Contract Logistics Support		[-10,000]	
	Network Defense			
040	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,545,613	-2,000	1,545,613
050	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,711,951	[-2,000]	1,709,951
	Other Costs		[-2,000]	
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,751,194	-449,000	2,302,194
	B-2 Depot Maintenance		[-2,000]	
	F-15 Maintenance Support		[-447,000]	
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,142,947		1,142,947
080	BASE SUPPORT	2,434,047	-5,000	2,429,047
	Base Communications		[-5,000]	
<u>COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS</u>				
090	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,167,875	-7,000	1,160,875
	Contract Logistics Support		[-7,000]	
100	NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	277,681		277,681
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	674,169	31,000	705,169
	Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP)		[-3,000]	
	Air Sovereignty Alert System		[34,000]	

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
120	JCS EXERCISES			215,775
130	MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HQ	215,775		526,822
140	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES Other Contracts	546,822	-20,000 [-20,000]	
	SPACE OPERATIONS			
150	LAUNCH FACILITIES Other Contracts	340,385	-2,000 [-2,000]	338,385
160	LAUNCH VEHICLES	33,390		33,390
170	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	228,617		228,617
180	SATELLITE SYSTEMS	91,067		91,067
190	OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS Management Professional Services	326,784	-2,000 [-2,000]	324,784
200	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	191,764		191,764
210	BASE SUPPORT	675,821		675,821
	COCOM			
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	626,787		626,787
230	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	195,714		195,714
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	20,307,437	-484,000	19,823,437

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</u>			
	<u>MOBILITY OPERATIONS</u>			
240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,228,790	-20,000	3,208,790
	Other Contracts		[-20,000]	
250	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	91,392	-2,000	89,392
	Management Professional Services		[-2,000]	
260	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	181,713		181,713
270	PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	308,895		308,895
280	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	378,429		378,429
290	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	242,505		242,505
300	BASE SUPPORT	622,960		622,960
	TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	5,054,684	-22,000	5,032,684
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u>			
	<u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u>			
310	OFFICER ACQUISITION	88,547		88,547
320	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,557		16,557
330	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	108,730		108,730
340	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	79,052		79,052

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
350	BASE SUPPORT	95,807		95,807
	<u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u>			
360	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	420,590	3,000	423,590
	Engineering Training and Knowledge Preservation System		[3,000]	
370	FLIGHT TRAINING	948,787		948,787
380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	178,749		178,749
390	TRAINING SUPPORT	114,435		114,435
400	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	14,711		14,711
410	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	223,960		223,960
420	BASE SUPPORT	648,618		648,618
	<u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u>			
430	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	196,140		196,140
440	EXAMINING	5,242		5,242
450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	206,608		206,608
460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	161,089		161,089
470	JUNIOR ROTC	74,558		74,558
	TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,582,180	3,000	3,585,180

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</u>			
480	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	917,794		917,794
490	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	666,546		666,546
500	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	295,355		295,355
510	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	68,869		68,869
520	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	313,182		313,182
530	BASE SUPPORT	1,192,616		1,192,616
				309
	<u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
540	ADMINISTRATION	226,665		226,665
550	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	576,493		576,493
560	PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	231,919	240	232,159
	Wage Modification for Employees in Azores		[240]	
570	ARMS CONTROL	38,669		38,669
580	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	851,904		851,904
590	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	23,851		23,851
600	CIVIL AIR PATROL	24,445	700	25,145
	Secure Site at Ely NV Radar Site (Edwards AFB)		[700]	
610	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	51,377		51,377

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
620	BASE SUPPORT	358,164		358,164
	<u>SECURITY PROGRAMS</u>			
630	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,085,224		1,085,224
	<u>SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS</u>			
640	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	35,113		35,113
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	6,958,186	940	6,959,126
	<u>UNDISTRIBUTED</u>		-340,000	-340,000
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-120,000]	
	Overstatement of Civilian Pay		[-220,000]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	35,902,487	-842,060	35,060,427
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide			
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES</u>			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	406,141		406,141
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	3,652,060		3,652,060
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1:	4,058,201		4,058,201
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u>			
	<u>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	120,726		120,726
	<u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION</u>			
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	79,960		79,960
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3:	200,686		200,686
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
050	AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE		6,000	113,987
060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	107,987	[5,000]	
	National Guard Youth Challenge		[1,000]	
	Starbase			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
090	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	156,652		156,652
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	418,006		418,006
110	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE			
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,227,626	-22,000	1,205,626
	SORTS Reduction		[-22,000]	
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES	31,905		31,905
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	345,838	5,000	350,838
	Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities		[5,000]	
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	213,808		213,808
170	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	16,731		16,731
180	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	33,468		33,468
190	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	355,331		355,331
200	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	2,007,089		2,007,089
210	DOD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	557,029		557,029
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,066,462	10,543	1,077,005
	Restoration of Staffing		[10,543]	
230	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	880,024	-300,000	580,024
	Global Training and Equipment		[-200,000]	
	Security and Stabilization Assistance		[-100,000]	
240	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	452,531	20,000	472,531
	Industrial Security Program		[20,000]	
260	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	50,654	60,000	110,654

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	DOD Impact Aid		[50,000]	
	World War II Museum		[10,000]	
270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,709,174	41,000	1,750,174
	Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight		[20,000]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)		[21,000]	
280	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	519,508		519,508
	<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>			
999	OTHER PROGRAMS	11,683,154		11,683,154
	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4:	21,832,977	-179,457	9,970,366
	<u>UNDISTRIBUTED</u>			
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		-105,750	-105,750
	Interdisciplinary Critical Language and Area Studies		[-124,000]	
	Family Support Programs		[3,500]	
	Emergency and Extraordinary Expenses		[15,000]	
			[-250]	
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	26,091,864	-285,207	25,806,657
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u>				
<u>LAND FORCES</u>				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,567		1,567
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	16,419		16,419
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	484,460		484,460
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	173,583		173,583
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	508,322	4,800	513,122
	Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program		[4,800]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	61,030		61,030
<u>LAND FORCES READINESS</u>				
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	254,901	12,000	266,901
	Increase in Full Time Reservists		[12,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	87,541		87,541
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	108,191		108,191
<u>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</u>				
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	548,086		548,086
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	255,912		255,912
120	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	13,531		13,531

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Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	2,513,543	16,800	2,530,343
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	<u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u>			
130	ADMINISTRATION	70,806		70,806
140	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	6,189		6,189
150	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,491		8,491
160	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	43,312		43,312
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	128,798		128,798
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,642,341	16,800	2,659,141
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	<u>AIR OPERATIONS</u>			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	604,501		604,501
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	16,083		16,083
030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	3,156		3,156
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	144,515		144,515
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	427		427
	<u>SHIP OPERATIONS</u>			
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	55,920		55,920
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	595		595
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	62,629		62,629
	<u>COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT</u>			
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,834		14,834
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	122,567		122,567
	<u>WEAPONS SUPPORT</u>			
110	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,385		5,385
	<u>BASE SUPPORT</u>			
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	92,327		92,327
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	61,680		61,680
				316

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	111,296		111,296
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	1,295,915		1,295,915
	<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u>			
150	ADMINISTRATION	3,341		3,341
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	9,002		9,002
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,396		2,396
180	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS			
190	OTHER SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	431		431
	<u>CANCELLED ACCOUNTS</u>			
200	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	15,170		15,170
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,311,085		1,311,085

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	<u>EXPEDITIONARY FORCES</u>			
010	OPERATING FORCES	54,848		54,848
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,640		11,640
030	TRAINING SUPPORT	29,296		29,296
				<u>31,000</u>
	<u>BASE SUPPORT</u>			
040	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	16,174		16,174
050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	68,065		68,065
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	180,023		180,023
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	<u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
060	SPECIAL SUPPORT	7,616		7,616
070	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	815		815

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
080	ADMINISTRATION	11,316		11,316
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,712		8,712
	<u>BASE SUPPORT</u>			
100	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,649		4,649
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	33,108		33,108
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	213,131		213,131
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,150,860		2,150,860
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	115,971		115,971
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	379,452	60,000	439,452
	Air Force Reserve DPEM		[60,000]	
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	92,969		92,969

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
050	BASE SUPPORT	277,350		277,350
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	3,016,602	60,000	3,076,602
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	<u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
060	ADMINISTRATION	71,059		71,059
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	25,392		25,392
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	22,513		22,513
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,625		6,625
100	AUDIOVISUAL	701		701
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	126,290		126,290
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,142,892	60,000	3,202,892

Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
	<u>LAND FORCES</u>			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	905,866		905,866
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	159,765		159,765
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	553,548		553,548
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	267,183		267,183
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	41,141		41,141
060	AVIATION ASSETS	852,986		852,986
	<u>LAND FORCES READINESS</u>			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT Increase in Full Time National Guard	316,359	19,000 [19,000]	335,359
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program	120,210	4,800 [4,800]	125,010
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	367,551		367,551
	<u>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</u>			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	756,579		756,579
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	500,933		500,933
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	504,977		504,977
130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	87,089		87,089

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	5,434,187	23,800	5,457,987
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	<u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u>			
140	ADMINISTRATION	124,769		124,769
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	50,668		50,668
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,679		7,679
170	RECRUITING-AND ADVERTISING Delaware Valley Continuing Education Initiative	258,243	1,000 [1,000]	259,243
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	441,359		442,359
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	5,875,546	24,800	5,900,346
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard			
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	AIR OPERATIONS			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,580,927		3,580,927
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	670,554		670,554
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	691,199	50,000	741,199
	Depot Provided Equipment Maintenance		[50,000]	
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	300,101		300,101
050	BASE SUPPORT	594,733		594,733
	TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	5,837,514	50,000	5,887,514
	BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
060	ADMINISTRATION	31,234		31,234
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,828		10,828
	TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	42,062		42,062
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	5,879,576	50,000	5,929,576

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2009 Request</u>	<u>House Change</u>	<u>House Authorized</u>
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,254		13,254
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	83,273		83,273
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (FORMERLY FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION)	414,135	31,000	445,135
020	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	447,776		447,776
030	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	290,819		290,819
040	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	496,277		496,277
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	13,175		13,175
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	257,796		257,796
070	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	9,101		9,101
080	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND			
090	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE			
100	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND			
110	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND, DEFENSE			
	TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	2,025,606	31,000	2,056,606
	TOTAL TITLE III - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	154,847,272	-368,864	154,478,408

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BUDGET REQUEST ADJUSTMENTS

The committee recommends the following adjustments to the fiscal year 2009 amended budget request:

Operation and Maintenance, Army Adjustments:	
BA 1 Army Force Generation Synchronization Tool	+2.0
BA 1 Cognitive Air Defense Trainer System (CAD-TS)	+1.0
BA 1 M—Gator	+1.0
BA 1 Army NETCOM Unjustified Growth	(10.0)
BA 1 Army Asymmetric Warfare Office—IED Defeat Division—EOD	+24.3
BA 1 CASEVAC Medical Equipment Set (MES) Conversion Kits	
(Ground & Air)	+3.5
BA 1 M24 Sniper Weapons System Upgrade	+5.4
BA 1 Depot Maintenance Increase	+257.7
BA 1 Integrated Training Area Management	+9.0
BA 1 Training Support Centers—Fabricate Training Aids and De-	
vices	+10.0
BA 2 Army Manufacturing Technical Assistance Production Program	
(MTAPP)	+2.5
BA 3 Critical Skill Training TRADOC—TFNC	+48.0
BA 3 Military Training Support Allotment MTSA—Additional School	
Travel	+19.0
BA 3 Leadership for Leaders at Fort Leavenworth	+2.0
BA 3 United States Army Sergeants Major Academy Lecture Center	
Audio Visual Equipment Replacement	+0.6
BA 3 Operational/Technical Training Validation Test Bed	+4.0
BA 3 Arabic Strategic Language Program North Georgia College and	
SU	+0.4
BA 4 Army Directed Redistribution of Equipment to Fill Unit Short-	
falls	+50.0
BA 4 Support Missile Stockpile Reliability Inspections	
and Parts Obsolescence Issues	+57.0
BA 4 Condition Based Maintenance Information Management	+5.0
BA 4 Ammunition Readiness and Management	+60.0
BA 4 Information Technology Agency Unjustified Growth	(10.0)
BA 4 Army Knowledge Online Helpdesk	+2.9
BA 4 Army NETCOM Unjustified Growth	(5.0)
1BA 4 Fort Bliss Data Center COOP	+5.0
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Adjustments:	
BA 1 Airframe Depot Maintenance	+63.0
BA 1 Ship Depot Maintenance	+120.0
BA 1 Mark 75 Maintenance Facility Support and Upgrade	+3.0
BA 1 NULKA Support	+2.0
BA 1 Base-level Information Infrastructure (OCONUS) Unjustified	
Growth	(10.0)
BA 3 Naval Sea Cadet Training	+0.3
BA 4 Secretary of the Navy Organizational Restructuring	(3.2)
BA 4 Navy Enterprise Office	(2.4)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(115.0)
Undistributed—Overstatement of Civilian Pay	(110.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Adjustments:	
BA 1 Clothing and Flame Resistant Organizational Gear	+44.9
BA 1 Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)	+4.0
BA 1 Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program	+7.6
BA 1 Consolidated Storage Program	+14.1
BA 1 BV206 Maintenance	+2.0
BA 4 Heroes and Healthy Families	+1.0
BA 4 Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS)	+2.9
BA 4 Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)	+6.3
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Adjustments:	
BA 1 MBU—20A/P Oxygen Masks with Lights	+2.0
BA 1 Contract Logistics Support	(20.0)
BA 1 Network Defense	(10.0)
BA 1 Other Costs	(2.0)
BA 1 B—2 Depot Maintenance	(2.0)
BA 1 F—15 Maintenance Support	(447.0)

BA 1 Base Communications	(5.0)
BA 1 Contract Logistics Support	(7.0)
BA 1 Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP)	(3.0)
BA 1 Air Sovereignty Alert System	+34.0
BA 1 Tactical Intel and Other Special Activities—Other Contracts	(20.0)
BA 1 Launch Facilities—Other Contracts	(2.0)
BA 1 Management Professional Services	(2.0)
BA 2 Airlift Operations—Other Contracts	(20.0)
BA 2 Management Professional Services	(2.0)
BA 3 Engineering Training and Knowledge Preservation System	+3.0
BA 4 Wage Modification for Employees in Azores	+0.2
BA 4 Secure Site at Ely NV Radar Site (Edwards AFB)	+0.7
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate	(120.0)
Undistributed—Overstatement of Civilian Pay	(220.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide Adjustments:	
BA 4 National Guard Youth Challenge	+5.0
BA 4 Starbase	+1.0
BA 4 SORTS Reduction	(22.0)
BA 4 Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities	+5.0
BA 4 Restoration of Staffing	+10.5
BA 4 Global Training and Equipment	(200.0)
BA 4 Security and Stabilization Assistance	(100.0)
BA 4 Industrial Security Program	+20.0
BA 4 DOD Impact Aid	+50.0
BA 4 World War II Museum	+10.0
BA 4 Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight	+20.0
BA 4 Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)	+21.0
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate (124.0)	
Undistributed—Interdisciplinary Critical Language and Area Studies	+3.5
Undistributed—Family Support Programs	+15.0
Undistributed—Emergency and Extraordinary Expenses	(0.3)
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program	+4.8
BA 1 Increase in Full Time Reservists	+12.0
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Air Force Reserve DPEM	+60.0
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard Adjustments:	
BA 1 Increase in Full Time National Guard	+19.0
BA 1 Mobile Corrosion Prevention and Abatement Program	+4.8
BA 4 Delaware Valley Continuing Education Initiative	+1.0
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard Adjustments:	
BA 1 Depot Provided Equipment Maintenance	+50.0
Miscellaneous Appropriations Adjustments:	
Cooperative Threat Reduction (formerly former Soviet Union threat reduction)	+31.0

Air Sovereignty Alert

The budget request contained no funds for the Air Sovereignty Alert (ASA) mission undertaken by the Air National Guard.

The committee strongly supports the ASA mission and is concerned that by providing no funding in the budget request, the Air Force is not fully committed to this mission, which puts the ability of the Air National Guard to support it at risk.

The committee recommends \$34.0 million to fund this critical mission. In section 354 of this Act, the committee requires that future budget justifications include a specific break-out for ASA funds.

Cheyenne Mountain

The budget request contained \$1.2 million for contract logistics support for Global C3I and early warning, \$7.9 million of which included contractor logistics support for an increase in Cheyenne

Mountain reconfiguration management and project engineering. The committee remains concerned that the U.S. Northern Command is proceeding with relocation of the North American Aerospace Defense Command center without full analysis of the cost and benefits of such relocation.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$7.0 million from the requested increase for Cheyenne Mountain support to ensure sufficient time to provide additional information on cost and benefits of the relocation. In section 1062 of this Act, the committee requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report and certify that the relocation does not increase risk to the mission or functions.

Defense Contract Management Agency Restoration of Staffing

The budget request contained \$1.1 billion for the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA).

The committee is concerned that from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2007, the DCMA sustained a 79 percent increase in workload simultaneous with a 22 percent reduction in staff. In addition, the committee is aware that, if funded at the level of the budget request, the DCMA will lose funding for an additional 102 full time employees.

The committee recommends \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$10.5 million, for the Defense Contract Management Agency to restore staffing to fiscal year 2008 levels.

F-15 Maintenance

The budget request contained \$497.0 million for repairs of the F-15 A/D fighters as a result of cracks in the longerons resulting from stress. The committee recognizes that the repairs are essential; however, the committee believes that the costs of repairs have been overestimated. The committee recommends a decrease of \$447.0 million as unjustified growth.

Navy Headquarters Organizational Changes

The budget request contained \$5.6 million for the creation of new positions and standup of a new organization within the Navy headquarters. The proposed Deputy Under Secretary would advise the Secretary of the Navy on Maritime Domain Awareness support issues and coordinate policy with the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The proposed special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy would serve as senior advisor for policy relating to Navy undersea strategy. The proposed Navy Enterprise Office would "assure standardization and coordination among all Navy enterprises." The committee believes the responsibility for requirements generation lies correctly within the purview of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Additionally, the Navy did not provide the committee sufficient justification information regarding the authorities and responsibilities of the requested positions. The committee believes these functions are sufficiently covered by current Navy headquarters organizational structure and leadership.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$5.6 million to Navy servicewide support, administration.

Other Contracts

The budget request contained additional funds for several line items entitled “other contracts,” “other costs,” and “management professional services.” In many instances, the funding increases are substantial. The committee is concerned that there is no transparency to allow for effective oversight when funds are consolidated in these categories. The committee notes that section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), which requires service contracts to be broken out separately in the budget justification materials, was intended to obtain greater fidelity on these categories as related to service contracts.

Where there was a substantial but unexplained growth, the committee recommends the following decreases: \$2.0 million from Other Costs, Combat Communications (line 050); \$20.0 million from Other Contracts, Tactical Intel and Other Special Activities (line 140); \$2.0 million from Other Contracts, Launch Facilities (line 150); \$2.0 million from Management Professional Services, Other Space Operations (line 190); \$20.0 million from Other Contracts, Airlift Operations (line 240); \$2.0 million from Management Professional Services, Airlift Operations C3I (line 250).

Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative

The budget request contained \$39.8 million for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI).

The committee expects the secretaries of the military departments to use the authority and funding available through the REPI program to partner with public and private entities to establish protective buffer zones around military installations that have impending encroachment pressures. The committee recognizes the benefits of REPI, including its ability to enhance military readiness, increase protection of key military spaces and natural habitats, foster public safety standards, and encourage economic growth.

The committee recommends \$60.8 million, an increase of \$21.0 million, for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative.

Readiness Shortfalls

Budget justification materials provided to the committee demonstrated readiness shortfalls across the military services, in both the active-duty and reserve components. For depot-level maintenance, the committee recommends the following increases to improve readiness by reducing maintenance shortfalls and deferrals across various platforms:

- (1) Army Land Forces Depot Maintenance, \$257.7 million to repair and recapitalize equipment including communications electronics; missile end items; other—construction ships, rails, bulldozers; combat vehicles; M88A1; and armored combat earth mover; and to increase the capacity and efficiency of the depots;
- (2) Navy Airframe Depot Maintenance, \$63.0 million;
- (3) Navy Ship Depot Maintenance, \$120.0 million;
- (4) Air Force Reserve Depot Provided Equipment Maintenance, \$60.0 million; and

(5) Air National Guard Depot Provided Equipment Maintenance, \$50.0 million.

To address other concerns related to the declining readiness posture of the Army, the committee has recommended increases of \$117.0 million for Army missile and ammunition maintenance, \$50.0 million to redistribute Army equipment and fill unit shortages; and \$110.3 million for training. Additionally, the committee has recommended an additional \$70.2 million for unfunded Marine Corps operation and maintenance needs.

Secure Site

The budget request contained no funds for security enhancements at isolated range tracking sites located near Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB). The committee is concerned about potential unauthorized entry at these sites.

The committee recommends \$0.7 million to fund security enhancements at these radar sites and to demolish buildings at an EAFB radar site near Ely, Nevada.

ENERGY ISSUES

Energy Conversation

The committee commends the considerable efforts of the Secretary of Defense to improve the energy security of the United States. The Department of Defense has been at the forefront of federal government efforts to promote, develop, and implement energy conservation, energy efficiency, and advanced energy technologies, including renewable energy. In particular, the committee acknowledges the efforts of the Department to support the Energy Conversation, begun in 2006, to facilitate and accelerate the adoption of energy-related policy changes to maintain U.S. military superiority and enhance U.S. national security. These policy objectives include reducing energy intensity, reducing reliance upon imported oil, and developing domestic, renewable energy sources for energy needs. Recent programs sponsored by the Energy Conversation include: the development of a public and government-wide portal for collaborative exchange of energy developments; the creation of a government directory of individuals with energy portfolios; and the drafting of an energy manual for educating current and rising leaders about the costs and consequences of energy-related decisions in their jobs.

The committee finds that the Energy Conversation initiatives reduce transaction costs and unnecessary duplication of energy-related decisions by connecting stove-piped federal government policymakers and informing the public about the costs and consequences of energy-related decisions. The committee recognizes that the Energy Conversation facilitates solutions to the energy security challenges faced by the nation because a single agency cannot overcome them.

Energy Security on Military Installations

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense appears to lack a coherent strategy for energy security on military installations. Despite the absence of a coherent strategy, the com-

mittee recognizes numerous individual efforts by the military services to address energy security on installations. The committee believes that these efforts reflect the services' willingness to take the initiative and creatively apply their authorities. While the committee is pleased with the leadership shown by the services, the committee would prefer to see the Department of Defense centralize leadership, ensure collaboration of efforts, and implement a coherent and comprehensive installation energy security strategy. In addition, the committee believes that the Department of Energy should take a greater role in initiating clean alternative energy programs across the federal government.

Improving Energy Efficiency in Reset and Recapitalization Programs

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense spends billions of dollars each year to reset and recapitalize its operational systems. The reset program includes actions to not only repair equipment, but also to enhance or replace equipment used in support operations for current conflicts. Additionally, the committee is aware that a recent Defense Science Board report "More Fight—Less Fuel" is consistent with a number of preceding reports that conclude there are operational benefits to deploying technologies that enable systems to use fuel more efficiently, and technical options available for doing so.

The committee recognizes value in the inclusion of analyses of new energy technologies in the Department's decisions to upgrade and modify systems during reset. Such technologies should be valued in terms of operational capability and an economic business case using the fully burdened cost of fuel to determine the benefits.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a report by March 1, 2009, on technologies that are suitably mature to be integrated into reset and recapitalization programs that, if deployed, could reduce energy consumption. Such a report shall include the list of reset and recapitalization programs planned by the military services through the Future Years Defense Program, and a description of technologies capable of improving systems' energy efficiency considered to have reached an appropriate technology readiness level to enable integration in the reset program without causing undue delay in the fielding of critical systems to the warfighter.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Marine Mammal Protection Act National Defense Exemption

The committee notes that the Deputy Secretary of Defense invoked a two-year national defense exemption from the Marine Mammal Protection Act (Public Law 92-522), under the authority provided by section 1361-1421h of title 16, United States Code, on January 23, 2007. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110-146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the committee directed the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report on those activities undertaken under the authority of the exemption. This report was received February 5, 2008.

The committee is aware that the Department of the Navy intends to achieve full compliance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and other environmental laws by issuing environmental impact statements (EIS) addressing sonar use on all training ranges and operating areas before the expiration of the exemption.

For the second year of the two-year exemption, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report on specific activities undertaken under the authority of the exemption to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2009. The report shall include the estimated number and species of marine mammals injured and killed as a result of those activities undertaken under the authority of the exemption and an estimate of the population level effect on these species. The committee also directs the Secretary to report on the status of each of the range and operating area EISs, including a strategy and schedule for achieving long-term compliance with MMPA and other relevant environmental laws if it has not already been achieved.

The committee is concerned that naval force readiness may be affected by a growing number of environmental statutes beyond the Marine Mammal Protection Act. For example, the committee is aware of litigation resulting in an injunction under the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190) limiting fleet training exercises to the extent that the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) concluded “unacceptably risks the training of naval forces for deployment to high-threat areas overseas.” The committee welcomes the CNO’s view of the readiness implications of future federal court rulings limiting naval force training and will carefully review the outcome of all pending cases.

Measurement of Encroachment Impacts on Military Readiness

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110-146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the committee directed the Comptroller General to report on whether exemptions granted under environmental laws resulted in a measured increase in military readiness. In March 2008, the Comptroller General issued a report recommending that the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment and the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness jointly develop a sound business case that includes detailed qualitative and quantitative analyses assessing the associated benefits, costs, and risks of proposed exemptions from environmental laws. The committee believes that the ability to measure the effects of encroachment on military readiness is a key element of such a business case.

The committee is aware that the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the military services are developing systems to measure the effects of encroachment on training ranges. For example, OSD is working to develop the capability of the Defense Readiness Reporting System to identify the extent to which encroachment factors affect a range’s ability to support various operational capabilities. The Department of Defense plans to pilot test this new functionality during calendar year 2008. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the findings of the pilot

effort and how encroachment affects the training and readiness levels of tactical units of the military services. In addition, the committee directs the Secretary to summarize the status of the individual services' reporting systems, and assess whether requirements for these individual systems are sufficiently consistent so that information produced will serve both the Department's and services' needs. The Secretary shall submit these reports to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2009.

Environmental Management Information Systems

The committee is aware that Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management," requires federal officials to implement sustainable practices for greenhouse gas emissions and environmental management on installations. The executive order also recognizes the successful use of environmental management systems within organizations and requires more widespread use of that management framework to implement, measure, and improve upon sustainable practices. The committee is aware of the time and costs associated with paper-based environmental management systems and encourages the Department of Defense to develop and deploy a web-based environmental management information system to achieve uniform policies and practices for sustainable environmental compliance and reporting.

WORKPLACE AND DEPOT ISSUES

Army Rail Shop Relocation Study

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's sole capability for depot-level repair and maintenance of rail stock and rail equipment, as well as certain types of large-scale power-generation equipment, is managed by the U.S. Army Tank and Automotive Command at facilities located at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Utah, which has been operating under a tenant support agreement with the Air Force. The Air Force has notified the Army of its intent, under terms of the support agreement, to terminate the Army's occupancy of the current rail shop facilities within an approximate five-year time frame in order to facilitate the Air Force's master plan for the Westside Development project at Hill AFB. This termination will necessitate the relocation of this core maintenance capability. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Army to report to the congressional defense committees by March 30, 2009, on the primary considerations involved in relocating the rail shop core capabilities. The report shall include a discussion of the core capabilities, the cost and manpower implications of such a move, and a list of the most practical relocation alternatives. The alternatives shall include consideration of Tooele Army Depot's central rail location, its inherent rail operations capabilities, and its history as the rail shop prior to consolidation to Hill AFB in the early 1990s.

Post-Reset Depot Maintenance

Section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to retain the core logistics capabilities needed to ensure a ready and controlled source of technical competencies and resources necessary to ensure effective, timely response to mobilization, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements. In light of the increased reliability and maintainability of military weapons systems and equipment, the committee must understand what enduring depot capabilities will be needed to support long-term national security needs through peacetime, persistent conflict, and future surge contingencies. These depot capabilities include facilities, skills, and equipment.

The Government Accountability Office noted that previous DOD efforts have not provided Congress with the information necessary to assess what the Department requires in terms of enduring depot capability and the legislative framework in which this capability should exist to establish a long-term, cost-effective approach. In June 2007, the Government Accountability Office reported: "DOD has not set forth all the information needed to effectively guide the military depots into the future. Without a comprehensive baseline that identifies the current state of the depots and outlines the actions that will be needed to ensure the military depots are postured, resourced and equipped with the necessary facilities, equipment, technical capabilities and skilled workforce, the depots may not be prepared to support long-term national security needs."

The committee believes that when wartime operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan cease, and supplemental appropriations for depot-related maintenance are reduced, DOD depots must not return to the post-Cold War environment where public- and private-sector facilities fought for limited available workload to the detriment of both. Therefore, the committee has included in this Act a provision requiring that the Department enter into a contract for an independent study of the organic capability needed to provide depot-level maintenance in the post-reset environment.

Inherently Governmental Functions

The committee is concerned about a range of issues involving the proper role of contractors in supporting the mission of the Department of Defense (DOD), including the extent to which contractors may be performing inherently governmental functions. In general, the committee believes that agencies must be properly staffed with government employees, both civilian and military, to perform not only functions identified as those which must be performed by government employees (including oversight of the work being performed by private sector contractors), but those commercial-type functions that should be performed by government employees in order to retain certain core capabilities as a matter of national policy. Recognizing this need, Congress created, in section 804 of the Ronald Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) another category of functions applicable only to the Department of Defense, "functions closely associated with inherently governmental functions." Furthermore, section 324

of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) required defense agencies, to the maximum extent practicable, to bring in-house positions performing inherently governmental functions, or those closely associated with inherently governmental functions.

The Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing on this issue on March 11, 2008, during which the subcommittee heard from various witnesses about the Department’s increased reliance on services provided by contractors. The committee recognizes that there are both advantages and disadvantages associated with this development, and that determining which functions should only be performed by government employees may be difficult. That task is made even more difficult by the lack of a single definition and accompanying guidance on what constitutes an “inherently governmental function.” Currently, the Federal Acquisition Regulation defines that term in multiple places, the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 also defines the term, and there is yet another definition in the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act (Public Law 105–270). There also is the additional DOD-specific definition of “closely associated with inherently governmental functions.”

While these various definitions are similar, they are not consistent in all respects. The committee believes that an essential first step in reaching consensus on what functions are inherently governmental is to have a single, consistent definition of that term. To that end, the committee proposes legislation in section 322 of this Act that would require the Office of Management and Budget to develop a single definition of “inherently governmental” and ensure that it is used consistently in all implementing guidance and regulations. This will assist the Department and all federal agencies in achieving the goal of minimizing potential conflicts of interest in the government’s decisionmaking process. Finally, the committee encourages the Department to ensure that DOD internal implementing guidance is sufficiently specific in order to facilitate appropriate staffing decisions within the Department.

Report on Actions Taken Related to Public-Private Competitions

Section 325 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) prohibited the Department of Defense from undertaking, preparing for, continuing, or completing public-private competitions in fulfillment of any requirements for such competitions at the direction of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The provision also prohibited the Office of Management and Budget from issuing such directions to the Department. In addition to the restrictions on OMB influence, section 323 of Public Law 110–181 overturned mandatory requirements, outlined in OMB Circular A–76, for recompetitions of employees in a Most Efficient Organization after a period of five years.

The committee regrets that the Department has not issued guidance to implement either section in compliance with congressional intent. The committee is aware that the Department has denied military commands’ requests to cancel competitions, or to defer or reduce the scope of competitions where sections 323 or 325 have been cited among the commands’ rationale.

Of further concern to the committee is a March 20, 2008, memorandum by the Under Secretary of Defense which reaffirms the Department's commitment to public-private competitions as part of the President's Management Agenda, as enforced by the Office of Management and Budget. This memorandum also stresses that re-competitions should be continued. As a result, the committee believes that both section 323 and 325 are being disregarded by the Department.

Therefore, the committee urges the Secretary of Defense to immediately issue implementation guidelines and honor such requests for cancellations, deferrals, or reductions in scope of competition in accordance with the provisions included in Public Law 110-181. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report by October 1, 2008, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on all competitions initiated since May 30, 2007, as well as all requests for cancellations, deferrals, or requests for reductions in scope by military commands, and any actions taken in regard to the requests, including justifications for any refusals.

OTHER MATTERS

Army Logistics Modernization Program

The Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) is the Army's enterprise resource planning system for achieving an integrated supply chain. To date, the Army spent \$637.3 million developing and transitioning to LMP, and the program cost through fiscal year 2015 is projected to be \$2.1 billion. The committee understands that relying on legacy information systems is not a long-term solution to logistics support, but is concerned that future implementation of LMP at Army depots could disrupt depot operations and crucial warfighter support during a time of conflict. Such disruption was experienced in 2003 at Tobyhanna Army Depot due to implementation of LMP. Additionally, the committee is concerned that the intended system capability end-state is not understood by all relevant parties, from depot production-line employees to Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report on LMP implementation at Army depots and expected end-state capabilities of LMP to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, and the Comptroller General, by January 31, 2009. This report shall include:

- (1) Expected LMP capabilities at the levels of depot production, business operations and financial management, and Headquarters, AMC;
- (2) Specific LMP capabilities implemented at each depot;
- (3) Date of expected implementation at each depot;
- (4) Description of how LMP will forecast future maintenance capacity and drive budgetary decisions;
- (5) Percentage of workforce at each depot expected to be proficient on the system;
- (6) Strategy to educate and train depot employees on system capabilities and the new business approach to resource plan-

ning and supply chain management as a result of LMP implementation;

(7) Detailed plan for ensuring 100 percent of each depot's operating files are loaded by the planned date of implementation at each depot;

(8) Leveraging of lessons learned from previous implementations; and

(9) Detailed risk-mitigation strategy to support current production in the event that LMP implementation is not as successful as planned.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the report submitted by the Secretary of the Army for completeness and provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2009. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to certify to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services that each Army depot is prepared for the transition to LMP. This certification must be applied 30 days prior to any transition to LMP.

Clarification of Department of Defense Transportation Regulations

The committee is aware that a policy directive related to the transport of Department of Defense (DOD) cargo within the United States issued by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition Technology and Logistics in 1998 to all DOD components was intended to move the Department and the military services to the same mode-neutral, time-definite delivery model successfully being used by the commercial transportation industry. However, a subsequent Air Mobility Command regulation conflicts with DOD policy by requiring the use of aircraft for shipment even when it makes little economic sense. The committee proposes a legislative requirement, in section 356 of this Act, to address this inconsistency.

The committee also notes the confusion between the terms "air carrier" and the term "air freight forwarder," as well as a lack of understanding of the contractual conditions required by the Surface Distribution and Deployment Command under which "air freight forwarders" operate. The committee understands this confusion to be generated by lack of clear guidance, uncertain definitions of terms, and poor training, which results in transportation inefficiencies and unnecessary cost to the taxpayers. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to clarify the Department's transportation regulations to provide specific definitions for the various transportation carriers, and provide additional guidance and training to ensure that all DOD entities use commercial best practices when shipping any DOD cargo. A copy of the additional guidance shall be provided to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by September 30, 2008.

Corrosion Control and Prevention

The committee is disappointed that the Department of Defense (DOD) failed to submit, with its fiscal year 2009 budget materials, the report on the corrosion control and prevention strategy and funding requirements as stipulated in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181).

The Government Accountability Office's (GAO) review of the fiscal year 2009 budget submission, as required by Public Law 110-181, shows total funding of \$14.1 million for the DOD Corrosion Policy and Oversight Office against a fiscal year 2009 requirement of \$33.8 million, including \$28.5 million for projects. The Government Accountability Office reported to the committee on April 3, 2008, that the Department calculated an overall 40-to-1 return on investment (ROI) for corrosion control projects. Using DOD requirements data and overall ROI averages, the Government Accountability Office calculated that if all fiscal year 2009 validated requirements were funded, the total ROI would be \$1.2 billion.

The committee is disappointed that requirements for systems and services, rather than ROI and readiness, drive corrosion prevention and control program funding levels in the Department's annual budget process. For example, current depot-maintenance requirements for corrosion abatement on F-22 Raptor aircraft are extensive, and result from decisions made during program development. The committee finds such an approach to corrosion prevention to be fiscally short-sighted and detrimental to readiness.

In order to move the Department to sustainment-based outcomes regarding corrosion control and prevention versus budget-driven decisions, the committee has included a provision in this Act that would require the Department to examine corrosion control and prevention for improvements in system acquisition.

Additionally, the committee disputes the military services' practice of relying upon congressionally directed funding for specific corrosion control programs. This strategy places corrosion abatement and equipment readiness at risk. The committee expects the services to program for corrosion control and prevention projects in future annual budget requests.

Defense Travel System

The committee is concerned that the Defense Travel System (DTS) still books less than one-third of Department of Defense temporary duty (TDY) travel despite the Department's spending approximately \$500.0 million over 10 years in an effort to field a comprehensive TDY travel management system. The system in large part does not support users at remote locations isolated from large military installations, such as reserve, national guard, and Army Corps of Engineer travelers. The committee believes remote users would benefit most from a user-friendly, comprehensive web-based system, yet these users must rely on inefficient legacy travel systems. The committee recognizes that improvements have been made, and acknowledges expert testimony that the DTS, despite its problems, remains the Department's best option for a future user-friendly, efficient system capable of capturing necessary financial data.

In that regard, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to aggressively pursue efforts to: make DTS user-friendly with minimal training; implement DTS for remote users, Navy ships afloat, and permanent change of station travel; mandate the discontinuance of all legacy systems; review and simplify complex travel rules where possible; and explore the use of restricted air fare tickets. The committee further directs the Secretary to establish timelines to accomplish these measures and directs the Secretary to report

on the Department's progress in meeting these timelines, and any legislative changes he considers necessary, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2008.

Report on Feasibility of Department of Defense Civilian Law Enforcement Force

The committee is concerned with the military services, particularly the Department of the Army, over-relying on contractors to provide security at military installations. It is the committee's position that the creation of a Department-wide professional law enforcement force would ensure consistency in training standards, provide incentives for civilians to consider such positions as a long-time career, and enhance security at military installations. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the feasibility of establishing a corps of civilian police and security officers under the authority and direction of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and report on the results of this review. The report shall include findings and recommendations of the Secretary that address the following:

- (1) Current and future security needs and functions, including security guards, at all military installations;
- (2) Feasibility and cost-effectiveness of consolidating all civilian police and security officers of the military defense departments and defense agencies into a single civilian corps of police and security officers under the authority of the Secretary;
- (3) Recruitment, training, and equipment standards necessary for Department of Defense (DOD) employees who perform law enforcement and security functions;
- (4) Personnel infrastructure necessary to oversee the establishment and management of a DOD civilian corps of police and security officers;
- (5) Anticipated interaction with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, including rendering assistance upon request; and
- (6) Any statutory, regulatory, or policy changes affecting pay, benefits, and law enforcement powers.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on his findings, recommendations, and any necessary statutory changes, to the congressional defense committees by March 30, 2009.

Report on Improving Supply Chain Management to Enhance Joint Logistics Capability

The committee is concerned about the risk associated with the Department of Defense's supply-chain management. The committee notes that the Comptroller General identified supply-chain management as one of the Department's high-risk areas and initiated a review of the Department's progress in improving supply chain management. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, by March 1, 2009, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department's plan to improve defense logistics capability, particularly to meet the demands of the combatant commanders in a

joint and globally responsive fashion. The report shall include, at a minimum: implementation plans for the joint logistics capability portfolio management; long-term strategies for improving joint logistics; and recommendations for statutory, regulatory, or organizational changes needed to facilitate improved supply-chain management and enhanced joint logistics capability.

Space-Available Priority for Military Retirees with Specialty Medical Care Referral

Section 374 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) addresses the space-available (Space-A) priority level of military retirees residing in the U.S. territories who need to travel from the territory to receive special medical care. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report on implementation of section 374 to include the number and frequency of affected military retirees who have availed themselves of Space-A seats in the previous year, and those who requested transportation under this authority but were not accommodated. The Secretary shall submit his report, along with any recommendations for improvements, to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2009.

Space Wargames and Exercises

The committee is concerned that our armed forces have had relatively little experience in dealing with the loss or degradation of key space capabilities. The committee notes the Schriever wargame series managed by Air Force Space Command is the primary Department of Defense wargame that examines space operations and the only wargame focused on space protection across the national security space enterprise. However, as a major command wargame, it is limited to examining future space capabilities and concepts of operations for the Air Force. The committee believes wargames and exercises can improve our military and policymakers' preparedness to cope with conflicts involving space. The committee therefore encourages the Department to: embed space capability effects in joint and service-level wargames and exercises; incorporate scenarios that deny space capabilities in a realistic manner; seek greater participation from the defense, intelligence, civil, commercial, and international sectors; and adequately fund such events.

Tactical and Medium-Altitude Unmanned Aerial Systems Pilot Training and Management

The committee is aware that there are disparate military service approaches to training and managing unmanned aerial systems (UAS) operators in the Department of Defense. As one example, the Army certifies enlisted operators through a common core program that is comprised of approximately nine weeks of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) compliant instruction and testing. Graduates of the program receive FAA Ground School certification and go on to an additional 12 weeks of ground, simulator, and flight training if they are to operate Shadow or Hunter UASs. Sky Warrior UAS operators receive up to 25 weeks of additional instruction following the Common Core program, which includes instruction on the Na-

tional Airspace System. Operators must pass an FAA instrument written examination to achieve certification.

Conversely, the Air Force requires medium-altitude UAS operators to be pilots and has historically filled UAS operator billets with rated officers who have previously flown aircraft such as F-16s or F-15s. Recent press reports have indicated that UAS operator manning shortfalls, driven by increased demand for UAS support of on-going combat operations, have resulted in substantial force management problems for the Air Force. Under current Air Force policy, completion of Undergraduate Pilot Training takes approximately one year. Follow-on UAS training requires approximately four months. If the Air Force continues to mandate manned-aircraft experience prior to assignment as a UAS operator, development and training is increased by another four and one-half years. Consequently, it can take the Air Force approximately six years to produce a UAS operator.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide for an independent assessment of the training and force management policies of the military services with regard to UAS operators, to be conducted by a federally-funded research and development center selected by the Secretary. The assessment shall be provided to the congressional defense committees by September 30, 2009, and shall examine each of the military services' current standards and practices to include:

- (1) Current and planned UAS mission operator requirements and the ability of current military service programs to produce sufficient UAS operators to meet current and planned UAS programs;
- (2) Qualifications needed for UAS operators compared to current qualifications established by each military service for those operators, and whether the establishment of a common qualification standard and training system is justified in terms of cost of training UAS operators and length of time to produce a fully qualified UAS operator;
- (3) Historical performance and proficiency in terms of accident and safety data associated with UAS operations, to include specific accident data for UAS systems that do not have automatic landing capability;
- (4) Recommendations for the feasibility and advisability of changing the current individual military service's UAS training system to include options such as a creation of a modified Undergraduate Pilot Training course that would serve as a joint training environment to produce well trained, certified, and ready UAS operators;
- (5) Recommendations for improving force management, retention, and recruiting to support UAS operator requirements for the Department; and
- (6) Recommendations for reducing accidents and improving safety, with specific considerations for reducing accidents in the landing/recovery phase.

Tire Privatization

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has implemented the Tire Commodity Management Privatization initiative in compliance with the Base Closure and Realignment Act of

1990 (Public Law 101–510) as amended. Under this initiative, the Department shifted responsibility for the supply, storage, and distribution for all tires managed by the Department from the Defense Logistics Agency to a contractor who would be in charge of procuring and distributing all ground and air military tires worldwide for the Department and the military services.

The committee recognizes the initiative’s intent was to lower costs and streamline and improve the process of getting tires to the warfighter. The Defense Logistics Agency has created incentives for the qualification of additional suppliers on tires that are currently obtained from a single source, and has required the contractor to ensure that a minimum of 35 percent of all tires purchased under the program come from suppliers other than the prime contractor for tire types where more than one supplier exists. The committee is aware that the Defense Logistics Agency is continuing to examine whether the 35 percent minimum requirement is sufficient to maintain the domestic industrial base for military tire manufacturing; support future innovations for military tires; and preserve a competitive environment for current and future competitions. As part of this effort, the committee understands that the Defense Logistics Agency is undertaking a Milestone C evaluation for cost and performance of the tire privatization contract, which is expected to be completed in June 2008. The committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to provide a copy of the evaluation to the congressional defense committees within 30 days after the completion of the evaluation.

Furthermore, the committee reiterates its concern that the current contract was awarded to the prime contractor in a manner similar to that of using a “lead systems integrator,” which is an acquisition strategy the committee has addressed in several previous defense bills. The committee is concerned that such an approach may not provide all qualified tire manufacturers equal footing in the defense market. The performance period of the current contract, which is structured to have a five-year base and a five-year option, could prove detrimental to the industrial base and follow-on competitions.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 301—Operation and Maintenance Funding

This section would authorize \$154.5 billion in operation and maintenance funding for the military departments and defense-wide activities.

SUBTITLE B—ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

Section 311—Authorization for Department of Defense Participation in Conservation Banking Programs

This section would authorize the Department of Defense to participate in conservation banking programs as defined in “Guidance for the Establishment, Use, and Operation of Conservation Banks” (68 Federal Register 24753, May 2, 2003), or to make an ‘in-lieu-fee’ payment for habitat conservation purposes as defined in “Fed-

eral Guidance on the Use of In-Lieu-Fee Arrangements for Compensatory Mitigation Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act” (65 Federal Register 66915, November 7, 2000). Conservation banking and in-lieu-fee arrangements are additional tools to help the Department mitigate the impacts of military activities on the environment.

Section 312—Reimbursement of Environmental Protection Agency for Certain Costs in Connection with Moses Lake Wellfield Superfund Site, Moses Lake, Washington

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than \$64,049.40 to the Moses Lake Wellfield Superfund Site 10–6J Special Account. This transfer is to reimburse the Environmental Protection Agency for its costs in overseeing a remedial investigation/feasibility study performed by the Department of the Army under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at the former Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake Superfund Site, Moses Lake, Washington.

Section 313—Expand Cooperative Agreement Authority for Management of Natural Resources to Include Off-Installation Mitigation

This section would amend section 103a(a) of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670c–1(a)) to expand the authority of the secretaries of the military departments to enter into cooperative agreements with states, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals for the maintenance and improvement of natural resources located off of military installations or to undertake mitigation measures necessary to address potential natural resource impacts caused by Department of Defense activities. Such cooperative agreements are expected to be complimentary with other relevant natural resource management strategies affecting the Department’s installations, such as Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans, and with broader landscape conservation initiatives, such as State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plans. This section would not waive any requirement under federal or state law.

SUBTITLE C—WORKPLACE AND DEPOT ISSUES

Section 321—Time Limitation on Duration of Public-Private Competitions

This section would restrict to 540 days the time from the beginning of preliminary planning to the rendering of the performance decision for any public-private competitions conducted pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76. The time period would take into account any delays resulting from a protest before the Government Accountability Office or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. The committee does not intend this language to be used by the Department of Defense to stop an A–76 competition that has overrun the 540 days and then be restarted at a later date.

Section 322—Comprehensive Analysis and Development of Single Government-wide Definition of Inherently Governmental Function

This section would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and appropriate representatives of the Chief Acquisition Officers Council and the Chief Human Capital Council to review the existing statutory and regulatory definitions of “inherently governmental” functions and to develop a single consistent definition. The single definition should address any deficiencies in the current definitions and be sufficiently generic to enable federal agencies to determine which functions or positions should be performed only by government civilian or military personnel. Criteria should be developed to enable federal agencies to identify the functions and positions that, though not falling within the definition of inherently governmental, should nevertheless be performed by government employees. In developing the single government-wide definition, public comment should be solicited. This section also requires a report on the actions taken to develop the single definition and make recommendations for any necessary legislative actions. The report shall be submitted one year after date of enactment of this Act to the appropriate committees of Congress. Implementing regulations shall be issued 180 days after submission of the report.

Section 323—Study on Future Depot Capability

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services an independent, quantitative assessment of the organic capability that will be required to provide depot-level maintenance in the post-reset environment. The study would examine all active and reserve capability in the public and private sectors involved in lifecycle sustainment of weapons systems. It also would examine relevant Department of Defense guidance, regulations, and applicable federal law and would address the current and future lifecycle sustainment maintenance strategy, implementation plan, and maintenance environment.

The report provided by the independent entity would include recommendations on the requirement for an enduring organic depot capability, appropriate changes to law, and incentives to achieve efficiency and cost-effectiveness. It also would include a proposed roadmap to meet materiel readiness goals of availability, reliability, total ownership cost, and repair cycle time. The Comptroller General shall review the report and provide findings within 90 days of submission.

Within funds contained in this Act for analysis and support for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the committee recommends that not more than \$1.5 million of these funds shall be available for the required study.

Section 324—High-Performing Organization Business Process Reengineering

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop guidelines for establishing high-performing organizations conducted through a business process reengineering initiative. Such guidance shall include an assessment of the affected number of employees, functions to be included, the high-performing business location, and

timeline for implementation of the high-performing organization. This section would impose certain requirements prior to the establishment of a high-performing organization, including compliance with collective bargaining statutes and a 45 day congressional notification. This section also would require an annual performance evaluation, with a report to the congressional defense committees.

Section 325—Temporary Suspension of Studies and Public-Private Competitions Regarding Conversion of Functions of the Department of Defense Performed by Civilian Employees to Contractor Performance

This section would suspend public-private competitions within the Department of Defense until the end of fiscal year 2011. The committee is concerned that the turbulence caused by the Department's efforts to increase the services' end strengths; implementation of the 2005 Base Closure and Realignment decisions; and execution of transformational initiatives while concurrently conducting sustained combat operations could impede sound out-sourcing decisions. The committee, therefore, recommends the suspension to ensure that the Department is not making force-management decisions at a time of substantial transition and transformation.

Section 326—Consolidation of Air Force and Air National Guard Aircraft Maintenance

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from consolidating Air National Guard with active-duty Air Force maintenance activities and facilities without first consulting with, and obtaining the consent of, the National Guard Bureau. It would require the Secretary of the Air Force to report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the assumptions and criteria used to evaluate the feasibility of consolidation. Before any consolidation actions are taken, this section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the feasibility study findings and recommendations, the Air Force's assessment of the findings and recommendations, any plans developed for implementation, and all infrastructure costs anticipated as a result of implementation.

Section 327—Guidance for Performance of Civilian Personnel Work Under Air Force Civilian Personnel Consolidation Plan

This section would provide guidance to the Air Force as it proceeds with its consolidation of personnel management functions. This section would require that the Air Force, in making determinations, consider the size and complexity of the civilian workforce and the impact that any consolidation may have on accomplishment of the mission at an installation. This section describes certain functions being performed at large civilian centers that may not be included in any personnel management consolidation.

Section 328—Report on Reduction in Number of Fire Fighters on
Air Force Bases

This section would require a report by the Secretary of the Air Force on the effect of the reduction in fire fighters on Air Force bases as a result of Program Budget Decision (PBD) 720. The report would include an evaluation of risks, if any, associated with the reductions and the adequacy of fire fighting capabilities within the surrounding communities to respond to an aircraft fire. Additionally, the section requires a plan to restore personnel if it is determined that PBD 720 negatively impacted the mission. The report would be submitted to Congress within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBTITLE D—ENERGY SECURITY

Section 331—Annual Report on Operational Energy Management
and Implementation of Operational Energy Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs as established within title IX of this Act, to submit an annual operational energy management report to the congressional defense committees on operational energy consumption and initiatives. The committee is aware that buildings and facilities account for approximately one quarter of the Department of Defense's annual energy consumption, and the remaining three-quarters of the energy consumption is for operational purposes. While the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment produces an annual energy management report for installations, no similar product exists for energy required to support military operations. This section seeks to correct this apparent reporting disparity.

Section 332—Consideration of Fuel Logistics Support Requirements
in Planning, Requirements Development, and Acquisition Processes

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to consider the fully-burdened cost of fuel and energy efficiency in planning, capability requirements development, and acquisition processes. This section would require the Secretary to prepare a plan for implementation of the requirements of this section within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Lastly, this section would establish a deadline for implementation of within three years of the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 333—Study on Solar Energy for Use at Forward Operating
Locations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the feasibility of using solar energy to provide electricity at forward operating locations. The report shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2009.

Section 334—Study on Coal-to-Liquid Fuels

This section would require a study on alternatives to reduce the life cycle emissions of coal-to-liquid fuels. The study shall be conducted by a federally funded research and development center and

shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees and the Secretary of Defense by March 1, 2009.

SUBTITLE E—REPORTS

Section 341—Comptroller General Report on Readiness of Armed Forces

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a report on the readiness of the regular and reserve components of the armed forces. The committee is concerned with the state of readiness of the armed forces and requires this review to determine the current state of readiness and what actions the services are taking to increase their readiness posture.

Section 342—Report on Plan to Enhance Combat Skills of Navy and Air Force Personnel

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the plans of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force to improve the combat skills of the members of the Navy and the Air Force, respectively. The committee is concerned about combat training being conducted by the Navy and the Air Force, both in support of the current operations and as the services posture themselves for future missions. Ground combat training is already being conducted by the Army and Marine Corps to a high level of proficiency on installations with robust infrastructure to support this type of training. The committee is concerned that the Navy and Air Force will seek to duplicate training facilities and schools without maximizing the use of existing expertise and infrastructure. The committee strongly urges the Secretary of Defense to oversee this expansion of combat training to ensure that the services do not reinvent existing capabilities or create multiple standards for ground combat operations.

Section 343—Comptroller General Report on the Use of the Army Reserve and National Guard as an Operational Reserve

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the use of the Army Reserve and National Guard forces as an operational reserve. This report would include a description of current and programmed resources, force structure, and organizational challenges that the Army Reserve and National Guard forces may face serving as an operational reserve. This would include an examination of:

- (1) Equipment availability, maintenance, and logistics issues;
- (2) Manning and force structure;
- (3) Training constraints limiting facilities and ranges, access to military schools and skill training, or access to the Combat Training Centers; and
- (4) Any conflicts with requirements under title 32, United States Code.

The Commission on the National Guard and Reserves noted that Congress should examine the use of the reserve forces as an oper-

ational reserve. The committee recognizes that the expanded use of the Army Reserve and National Guard may require an additional investment by the Army to meet their training, manpower, and equipment needs. This report would assist the committee in understanding those needs in making future policy and resourcing decisions.

Section 344—Comptroller General Report on Link Between Preparation and Use of Army Reserve Component Forces to Support Ongoing Operations

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to analyze and report on the preparation and operational use of the Army's reserve component forces. The report shall contain an analysis of the Army's ability to train and employ reserve units for both wartime missions and non-traditional missions to which the units are assigned. The report shall also consider how mobilization and deployment laws, goals, and policies impact the Army's ability to train and employ reserve component units for combat or non-combat missions. The committee would like to ensure that the Army's reserve component units are receiving all required training and resources prior to employment in combat. Ongoing combat operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have required the re-missioning of many types of units. This report would examine the employment of reserve units to determine if there are any factors limiting the preparation of these units for ongoing operations.

Section 345—Comptroller General Report on Adequacy of Funding, Staffing, and Organization of Department of Defense Military Munitions Response Program

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to report on the adequacy of the funding, staffing, and organization of the Department of Defense's Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The report would also include an assessment of the MMRP mechanisms for the accountability, reporting, and monitoring of the progress of munitions response projects and suggested methods to reduce the time such projects take to complete. This report would be submitted to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 346—Report on Options for Providing Repair Capabilities to Support Ships Operating Near Guam

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to estimate the requirement for voyage repairs to U.S. Navy vessels operating at or near Guam. Additionally, this section would require the Secretary to assess voyage repair options for ships operating at or near Guam, including the anticipated costs and strategic and operational risks associated with each option. The Secretary shall report by March 1, 2009, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the voyage repair options along with the plan and schedule for implementing a course of action to ensure that the required voyage repair capa-

bility will be available by October 2012, in order to support the relocation of U.S. military forces from Okinawa to Guam.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 351—Extension of Enterprise Transition Plan Reporting Requirement

This section would extend the requirement for the Business Transformation Agency to report to Congress on the Enterprise Transition Plan for the Department of Defense until 2013. Without legislative action, that requirement would currently expire in 2009.

Section 352—Demilitarization of Loaned, Given, or Exchanged Documents, Historical Artifacts, and Condemned or Obsolete Combat Materiel

This section would amend section 2572, title 10, United States Code, to clarify that any item authorized to be donated under this section should be considered as demilitarized materiel and made unserviceable in the interest of public safety.

Section 353—Repeal of Requirement that Secretary of Air Force Provide Training and Support to Other Military Departments for A-10 Aircraft

This section would repeal outdated language regarding fleet support and depot maintenance for A-10 aircraft. The committee notes that there are no Department of Defense users of A-10 aircraft other than the Department of the Air Force, nor are there plans for any in the future.

Section 354—Display of Annual Budget Requirements for Air Sovereignty Alert Mission

This section would require a consolidated budget justification by the Secretary of Defense on all programs and activities for the Air Sovereignty Alert (ASA) mission of the U.S. Air Force. The report would be submitted to Congress as part of the defense budget materials for each fiscal year. The committee is aware that while the Air National Guard has volunteered to undertake this critical mission, funds for the program must come from the active duty Air Force accounts and have not been properly prioritized or allocated on a timely basis. This has led to a 34 percent shortfall for the ASA mission for Fiscal Year 2009. This section would facilitate the committee's oversight to ensure sufficient resources are budgeted to fully execute this priority mission.

Section 355—Sense of Congress that Air Sovereignty Alert Missions Should Receive Sufficient Funding and Resources

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Air Force should ensure that the air sovereignty alert mission of the Air National Guard is provided with the necessary resources to perform this priority mission. The committee also proposes a provision, at section 354 of this Act, which would require a consolidated budget justification by the Secretary of Defense on all programs

and activities for the air sovereignty alert mission of the U.S. Air Force.

Section 356—Revision of Certain Air Force Regulations Required

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to bring the Air Freight Transportation Regulation No. 5, issued by the Air Mobility Command, into full compliance with Department of Defense transportation regulations requiring commercial best practices.

Section 357—Transfer of C-12 Aircraft to California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

This provision would allow the Secretary of the Army to transfer three surplus C-12 aircraft to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection at no cost to the United States.

Section 358—Availability of Funds for Irregular Warfare Support Program

This section would require as much as \$75.0 million to be made available for the Irregular Warfare Support (IWS) program from funds made available for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) in fiscal year 2009.

The committee applauds the achievements resulting from the IWS-JIEDDO collaborative partnership in support of both unconventional and irregular approaches to warfare. The committee further applauds JIEDDO's practice of leveraging IWS initiatives to thwart the threat of improvised explosive devices. The committee believes that the IWS program has both the promise and potential to make a greater contribution in pursuit of national security objectives.

The committee notes that the Irregular Warfare Support program leverages ongoing research efforts at Special Operations Command and other parts of the federal government to analyze, modify, design, and demonstrate enduring technical and operational capabilities. Promising projects include: counter-motivation, counter-enterprise, counter-infrastructure, counter-financing, and sanctuary-denial methodologies for the tactical and operational warfighter. IWS personnel and agents alternatively provide both a mentoring and a support role to uniformed personnel performing in the field or in analytical and command positions. The committee supports efforts to further mature this concept.

A separate provision in title IX of this Act requires the Secretary of Defense to designate an Assistant Secretary of Defense to be responsible for overall management and coordination of irregular warfare. The committee believes funding certainty, programmatic stabilization, and a more focused management regime would enhance and improve future IWS activities and strategies. The committee believes the designation of a responsible assistant secretary will provide appropriate and necessary management oversight. The committee also strongly believes appropriate management and funding certainty is necessary to improve and properly focus the Department's efforts. As a result, the committee further urges the Department to provide stable and adequate funding levels beyond

fiscal year 2009 and submit them to the congressional defense committees for consideration.

Section 359—Sense of Congress Regarding Procurement and Use of Munitions

This section would express the sense of the committee that the Department of Defense should develop methods to account for the full life-cycle costs of munitions, including the cost of failure rates on the cost of disposal. This provision also suggests that the Department review live-fire training practices to reduce munitions-constituent contamination. Military readiness should remain the prime consideration in the procurement and use of munitions and ammunition.

The committee is aware of the high cost of cleaning up munitions constituent contamination on ranges and formerly used defense sites in the United States. A review and modification of procurement and use of military munitions with the intention of limiting future contamination may also reduce the cost of future munitions-constituent remediation.

Section 360—Limitation on Obligation of Funds for Air Combat Command Management Headquarters

This section would prohibit the Commander, Air Combat Command from obligating each quarter in fiscal year 2009 more than 80 percent of the average obligation of the preceding fiscal year's corresponding quarter until the Secretary of the Air Force complies with section 137 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), and the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Department will program funding in the Air Force Future Years Defense Plan for 76, commonly configured B-52 aircraft by the submission of the fiscal year 2010 President's budget request to Congress.

Section 361—Increase of Domestic Sourcing of Military Working Dogs Used by the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Executive Agent for Military Working Dogs, to identify the Department of Defense's requirements for military working dogs and take steps to ensure that this requirement is met. This section would require the Department to coordinate with federal, state, or local agencies as well as nonprofit organizations, universities, or private sector entities to increase the training capacity for military working dog teams. This section also would require the Secretary work toward the goal of procuring all military working dogs from domestic breeders while maintaining quality and best value for the U.S. Government.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

OVERVIEW

The committee commends the Secretary of Defense for proposing to permanently increase the authorized end strength for the active