

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Explanation of tables

The following tables provide the program-level detailed guidance for the funding authorized in title I of this Act. The tables also display the funding requested by the administration in the fiscal year 2009 budget request for procurement programs, and indicate those programs for which the committee either increased or decreased the requested amounts.

These tables are incorporated by reference into this Act as provided in section 1002 of this Act. The Department of Defense may not exceed the authorized amounts (as set forth in the tables or, if unchanged from the administration request, as set forth in budget justification documents of the Department of Defense) without a reprogramming action in accordance with established procedures. Unless noted in this report, funding changes to the budget request are made without prejudice.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009
(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Title I - PROCUREMENT</u> | <u>Authorization</u> | <u>Senate</u> | <u>Senate</u> |
|--|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>Request</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorization</u> |
| Aircraft Procurement, Army | 5,009,835 | -52,400 | 4,957,435 |
| Missile Procurement, Army | 2,211,460 | | 2,211,460 |
| Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army | 3,687,077 | 2,200 | 3,689,277 |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Army | 2,275,791 | 28,000 | 2,303,791 |
| Other Procurement, Army | 11,367,926 | 493,778 | 11,861,704 |
| Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund | 496,300 | -496,300 | |
| Aircraft Procurement, Navy | 14,716,774 | 12,500 | 14,729,274 |
| Weapons Procurement, Navy | 3,575,482 | 30,000 | 3,605,482 |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps | 1,122,712 | 9,000 | 1,131,712 |
| Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy | 12,732,918 | 304,300 | 13,037,218 |
| Other Procurement, Navy | 5,482,856 | 33,650 | 5,516,506 |
| Procurement, Marine Corps | 1,512,765 | -17,100 | 1,495,665 |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force | 12,676,496 | 558,790 | 13,235,286 |
| Missile Procurement, Air Force | 5,536,728 | 20,000 | 5,556,728 |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force | 894,478 | 1,000 | 895,478 |
| Other Procurement, Air Force | 16,128,396 | -12,900 | 16,115,496 |
| Procurement, Defense-Wide | 3,164,228 | 302,700 | 3,466,928 |
| National Guard and Reserve Equipment | | | |
| Rapid Acquisition Fund | 102,045 | | 102,045 |
| TOTAL PROCUREMENT | 102,694,267 | 1,217,218 | 103,911,485 |

Subtitle B—Army Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY | | | | | | | |
| | AIRCRAFT | | | | | | | |
| | FIXED WING | | | | | | | |
| 001 | JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA) | 7 | | 264,160 | | | | 264,160 |
| 002 | UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT | | | | | | | |
| | ROTARY WING | | | | | | | |
| 003 | ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER | 28 | | 358,841 | -8 | | -75,000 | 283,841 |
| | Reduce aggressive ramp up of production rate | | | | | | [-75,000] | |
| 004 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 36 | | 80,010 | | | | 80,010 |
| 005 | HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH) | 63 | | 224,518 | | | | 224,518 |
| 006 | UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) | 63 | | 925,852 | | | | 925,852 |
| 007 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 16 | | 137,175 | | | | 137,175 |
| 008 | CH-47 HELICOPTER (MYP) | 16 | | 443,519 | | | | 443,519 |
| 009 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | | | | | |
| 010 | HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING | 1 | | 2,381 | | | | 2,381 |
| 011 | DRUG INTERDICTION | | | | | | | |
| | MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT | | | | | | | |
| 012 | GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP) | | | 119,057 | | | | 119,057 |
| 013 | MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)(ARL) | | | 23,297 | | | | 23,297 |
| 014 | AH-64 MODS | | | 607,969 | | | | 607,969 |
| 015 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | 29,373 | | | | 29,373 |
| 016 | CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS | | | 674,586 | | | | 674,586 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 017 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 49,619 | | | | 49,619 |
| 018 | UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS | | 14,921 | | | | 14,921 |
| 019 | AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS | | 577 | | | | 577 |
| 020 | UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS | | 10,866 | | 3,000 | | 13,866 |
| | Additional forward looking infrared (FLIR) systems | | | | [3,000] | | |
| 021 | KIOWA WARRIOR | | 13,722 | | | | 13,722 |
| 022 | AIRBORNE AVIONICS | | 174,978 | | 11,300 | | 186,278 |
| | Additional avionics navigation equipment – Army UFR | | | | [11,300] | | |
| 023 | GATM (Global Air Traffic Management) | | 79,223 | | | | 79,223 |
| | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | | | | |
| 024 | SPARE PARTS (AIR) | | 6,875 | | | | 6,875 |
| | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| 025 | GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS | | 56,906 | | | | 56,906 |
| 026 | AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT | | 433,941 | | | | 433,941 |
| | ASE INFRARED CM | | | | | | |
| | OTHER SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 027 | AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL | | 5,028 | | 249 | | 5,277 |
| 028 | AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | [249] | | |
| | Avionic support equipment – Army UFR | | | | | | |
| 029 | COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT | | 103,882 | | | | 103,882 |
| 030 | AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS | | 40,697 | | 2,440 | | 43,137 |
| | Aircrew integrated systems – Army UFR | | | | [2,440] | | |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 031 | AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL Air traffic control equipment- Army UFR | | 122,775 | | 5,493 | | 128,268 |
| 032 | INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES Additional avionics & airborne instrumentation equipment - Army UFR | | 2,536 | | [5,493] 116 | | 2,652 |
| 033 | LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET | | 2,442 | | [116] | | 2,442 |
| 034 | AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS Additional high frequency radio equipment - Army UFR | | 109 | | 2 | | 111 |
| | TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY | | 5,009,835 | | -52,400 | | 4,957,435 |
| | MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY | | | | | | |
| | OTHER MISSILES | | | | | | |
| | SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| 001 | PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY | 108 | 512,086 | | | 108 | 512,086 |
| 002 | PATRIOT/MEADS CAP SYSTEM SUMMARY | | 31,049 | | | | 31,049 |
| 003 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (SLAMRAAM) | | 40,468 | | | | 40,468 |
| | AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| 004 | HELLFIRE | 372 | 48,629 | | | 372 | 48,629 |
| | ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| 005 | JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY | 605 | 259,326 | | | 605 | 259,326 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 006 | TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY | 1,586 | 1,586 | 85,988 | | | | 85,988 |
| 007 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | | | | | |
| 008 | GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS) | 1,938 | 1,938 | 247,213 | | | | 247,213 |
| 009 | MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS | 4,014 | 4,014 | 25,300 | | | | 25,300 |
| 010 | HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM | 57 | 57 | 246,041 | | | | 246,041 |
| 011 | ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM | | | | | | | |
| | MODIFICATION OF MISSILES | | | | | | | |
| | MODIFICATIONS | | | | | | | |
| 012 | PATRIOT MODS | | | 524,500 | | | | 524,500 |
| 013 | JAVELIN MISSILE MODS | | | | | | | |
| 014 | ITAS/TOW MODS | | | 137,109 | | | | 137,109 |
| 015 | MLRS MODS | | | 1,872 | | | | 1,872 |
| 016 | HIMARS MODIFICATIONS | | | 16,408 | | | | 16,408 |
| 017 | HELLFIRE MODIFICATIONS | | | | | | | |
| 018 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | 24,901 | | | | 24,901 |
| | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES | | | | | | | |
| 019 | AIR DEFENSE TARGETS | | | 6,442 | | | | 6,442 |
| 020 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MISSILES) | | | 10 | | | | 10 |
| 021 | PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT | | | 4,118 | | | | 4,118 |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY | | | | | 2,211,460 | | 2,211,460 |
| | PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS & TRACKED COMBAT TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES | | | | | | | |
| 001 | ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD | 21 | | | | 171,989 | 21 | 171,989 |
| 002 | BRADLEY PROGRAM | | | | | 4,386 | | 4,386 |
| 003 | BRADLEY TRAINING DEVICES (MOD) | | | | | | | |
| 004 | ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES | | | | | | | |
| 005 | STRYKER VEHICLE | 119 | | | | 1,174,947 | 119 | 1,174,947 |
| 006 | FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS: (FCS) | 6 | | | | 128,419 | 6 | 128,419 |
| 007 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | | | 26,164 | | 26,164 |
| 008 | FCS SPIN OUTS | | | | | 161,879 | | 161,879 |
| 009 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | | | 14,788 | | 14,788 |
| | MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES | | | | | | | |
| 010 | CARRIER, MOD | | | | | | | |
| 011 | FIST VEHICLE (MOD) | 6 | | | | 33,426 | 6 | 33,426 |
| 012 | BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD) | | | | | 311,925 | | 311,925 |
| 013 | HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD) | | | | | 28,913 | | 28,913 |
| 014 | IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES) | 39 | | | | 132,701 | 39 | 132,701 |
| 015 | ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE | 11 | | | | 34,713 | 11 | 34,713 |
| 016 | ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD) | | | | | | | |
| 017 | JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE | 11 | | | | 40,464 | 11 | 40,464 |

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|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 018 | M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD) | | 341,569 | | | | 341,569 |
| 019 | SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2 | | | | | | |
| 020 | ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM | | | | | | |
| 021 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TCV-WTCV) | 29 | 351,179 | | | 29 | 351,179 |
| 022 | PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV) | | 7,136 | | | | 7,136 |
| | WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES | | | | | | |
| 023 | HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119 | 90 | 118,431 | | | 90 | 118,431 |
| 024 | M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM) | 5,900 | 61,334 | | | 5,900 | 61,334 |
| 025 | MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL | 6,167 | 99,881 | | | 6,167 | 99,881 |
| 026 | M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM) | 5,150 | 22,134 | | | 5,150 | 22,134 |
| 027 | MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM) | 785 | 17,328 | | | 785 | 17,328 |
| 028 | MORTAR SYSTEMS | 165 | 15,500 | | | 165 | 15,500 |
| 029 | M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE | | 223 | | | | 223 |
| 030 | XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM) | 9,342 | 31,756 | | | 9,342 | 31,756 |
| 031 | XM110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS) | 508 | 7,407 | | | 508 | 7,407 |
| 032 | M4 CARBINE | 88,964 | 151,055 | | | 88,964 | 151,055 |
| 033 | SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS) | 7,135 | 9,097 | | | 7,135 | 9,097 |
| 034 | COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS | | | | | | |
| 035 | FUTURE HANDGUN SYSTEM (FHS) | 5,000 | 3,468 | | | 5,000 | 3,468 |
| 036 | HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T) | 38 | 113,205 | | | 38 | 113,205 |
| | MODIFICATION OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT | | | | | | |
| 037 | MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS | | 7,654 | | | | 7,654 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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|-------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| 038 | M4 CARBINE MODS | 16,796 | | 16,796 | | 16,796 | | 16,796 |
| 039 | M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS | | | | | | | |
| 040 | M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS | 7,088 | | 7,088 | | 7,088 | | 7,088 |
| 041 | M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS | 21,128 | | 21,128 | | 21,128 | | 21,128 |
| 042 | PHALANX MODS | | | | | | | |
| 043 | M119 MODIFICATIONS | 964 | | 964 | | 964 | | 964 |
| 044 | M16 RIFLE MODS | 1,181 | | 1,181 | | 1,181 | | 1,181 |
| 045 | MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M | 3,763 | | 3,763 | | 3,763 | | 3,763 |
| | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES | | | | | | | |
| 046 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) | 2,187 | | 2,187 | | 2,187 | | 2,187 |
| 047 | PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV) | 6,545 | | 6,545 | | 6,545 | | 6,545 |
| 048 | INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS | 3,104 | | 3,104 | | 3,104 | | 3,104 |
| 049 | SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG) | 1,250 | | 1,250 | | 1,250 | | 1,250 |
| | Additional small arms -- Army UFR | | | | | | | |
| 050 | REF SMALL ARMS | | | | | | | |
| 051 | CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF WTCV, ARMY | 3,687,077 | | 3,689,277 | | 2,200 | | 3,689,277 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY | | | | |
| | AMMUNITION | | | | |
| | SMALL/MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION | | | | |
| 001 | CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES | 197,130 | | | 197,130 |
| 002 | CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES | 59,181 | | | 59,181 |
| 003 | CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES | 6,276 | | | 6,276 |
| 004 | CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES | 183,813 | | | 183,813 |
| 005 | CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES | | | | |
| 006 | CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES | 14,742 | | | 14,742 |
| 007 | CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES | 79,066 | | | 79,066 |
| 008 | CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES | 293,322 | | | 293,322 |
| | MORTAR AMMUNITION | | | | |
| 009 | 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES | 17,055 | | | 17,055 |
| 010 | 81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES | 58,521 | | | 58,521 |
| 011 | CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES | 117,601 | | | 117,601 |
| | TANK AMMUNITION | | | | |
| 012 | CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES | 15,829 | | | 15,829 |
| 013 | CTG, TANK, 120MM, ALL TYPES | 151,015 | | | 151,015 |
| | ARTILLERY AMMUNITION | | | | |
| 014 | CTG, ARTY, 75MM: ALL TYPES | 2,741 | | | 2,741 |
| 015 | CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES | 42,153 | | | 42,153 |
| 016 | CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES | 85,030 | | | 85,030 |

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| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|--|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> |
| 017 | PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982 | 34,220 | | | | 34,220 | |
| 018 | MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL ARTILLERY FUZES | 43,338 | | | | 43,338 | |
| 019 | ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES | 19,969 | | | | 19,969 | |
| | MINES | | | | | | |
| 020 | MINES, ALL TYPES | 4,846 | | | | 4,846 | |
| 021 | MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES | 2,606 | | | | 2,606 | |
| 022 | ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES | 52,000 | | | | 52,000 | |
| | ROCKETS | | | | | | |
| 023 | SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES | 28,020 | | | | 28,020 | |
| 024 | ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES | 142,521 | | | | 142,521 | |
| | OTHER AMMUNITION | | | | | | |
| 025 | DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES | 28,886 | | | | 28,886 | |
| 026 | GRENADES, ALL TYPES | 71,608 | | | | 78,608 | |
| | Program increase (Grenades all types) | | | | | 7,000 | |
| 027 | SIGNALS, ALL TYPES | 89,357 | | | | 89,357 | |
| 028 | CARTRIDGE, IMPULSE, BBU-35/B | | | | | | |
| 029 | SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES | | | | | | |
| 030 | SIMULATOR, HOSTILE FIRE, XM34 | | | | | | |
| 031 | SIMULATOR, TARGET HIT, XM35 (WHITE STAR) | | | | | | |
| 032 | FLARE, AIRCRAFT, COUNTERMEASURE, XM216 | | | | | | |
| 033 | ALL OTHER (AMMO) | | | | | | |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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|-------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| 034 | AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES | 15,228 | 15,228 | | 15,228 |
| 035 | NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES | 21,193 | 21,193 | | 21,193 |
| 036 | CAD/PAD ALL TYPES | 2,806 | 2,806 | | 2,806 |
| 037 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | 6,996 | 6,996 | | 6,996 |
| 038 | AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT | 10,598 | 10,598 | | 10,598 |
| 039 | FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO) | 12,564 | 12,564 | | 12,564 |
| 040 | CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES | 100 | 100 | | 100 |
| | AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT | | | | |
| | PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT | | | | |
| 041 | PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | 187,388 | 187,388 | | 187,388 |
| | Radford AAP upgrades | | | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| | Bomb line modernization | | | [20,000] | [20,000] |
| | | | | [1,000] | [1,000] |
| 042 | LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | 5,085 | 5,085 | | 5,085 |
| 043 | MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES | 5,619 | 5,619 | | 5,619 |
| 044 | CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL | 144,327 | 144,327 | | 144,327 |
| 045 | ARMS INITIATIVE | 3,014 | 3,014 | | 3,014 |
| | RE-ESTIMATE OF GUARANTEED LOAN | | | | |
| 046 | RE-ESTIMATE OF GUAR LOAN | | | | |
| | TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY | 2,275,791 | 2,275,791 | 28,000 | 2,303,791 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|-------------|---|------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY | | | | |
| | TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES | | | | |
| | TACTICAL VEHICLES | | | | |
| 001 | TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS | | 88,428 | | 88,428 |
| 002 | SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED: | | 62,345 | | 62,345 |
| 003 | SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS | | 47,476 | | 47,476 |
| 004 | HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV) | | 946,734 | | 946,734 |
| 005 | FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV) | | 944,687 | | 1,025,387 |
| | Additional palletized loading systems - Army UFR | | | [80,700] | |
| 006 | FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING | | 19,378 | | 19,378 |
| 007 | FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV) | | 923,348 | | 966,448 |
| | Additional heavy equipment transporter system (HETS) - Army UFR | | | [43,100] | |
| 008 | ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV) | 202 | 195,385 | | 195,385 |
| 009 | MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY | | 182,367 | | 182,367 |
| 010 | TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916 | | 14,870 | | 14,870 |
| 011 | HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV | | 213,341 | | 213,341 |
| 012 | HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM | | | | |
| 013 | MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP | | 32,219 | | 32,219 |
| 014 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TAC VEH) | | 511 | | 511 |
| 015 | TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL | 3 | 218 | | 218 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Request</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES | | | | | | |
| 016 | HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN | 3 | 595 | | | 3 | 595 |
| 017 | PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES | 8 | 280 | | | 8 | 280 |
| 018 | NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER | | 3,380 | | | | 3,380 |
| | COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| | COMM-JOINT COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 019 | COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM | | 12,910 | | | | 12,910 |
| 020 | JOINT COMBAT IDENTIFICATION MARKING SYSTEM | | 287,605 | | | | 245,605 |
| 021 | WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK Area Common User System modernization program reduction | | | | | | |
| 022 | JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM) | | 4,114 | | | | 4,114 |
| | COMM-SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 023 | SECOMP-I | | | | | | |
| 024 | DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM | | 88,286 | | | | 88,286 |
| 025 | SHF TERM Super high frequency terminals - Army UFR | | 298 | | | | 15,298 |
| 026 | SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE) | | 807 | | | | 807 |
| 027 | NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE) Additional defense advanced GPS receivers - Army UFR | | 92,311 | | | | 108,811 |
| 028 | SMART-T (SPACE) | | 85,286 | | | | 85,286 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 029 | SCAMP (SPACE) | | 993 | | | | 993 |
| 030 | GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS | | 35,385 | | | | 35,385 |
| 031 | MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT) Tactical satellite equipment upgrades – Army UFR | | 6,075 | | 4,000 | | 10,075 |
| | COMM-C3 SYSTEM | | | | [4,000] | | |
| 032 | ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS) Net-enabled command capability program reduction | | 33,513 | | -4,722 | | 28,791 |
| | COMM-COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS | | | | [-4,722] | | |
| 033 | ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (EPLRS) | | 36,077 | | | | 36,077 |
| 034 | RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2) | | 8,570 | | | | 8,570 |
| 035 | SINGGARS FAMILY | | 84,888 | | | | 84,888 |
| 036 | AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2 | | 4,073 | | | | 4,073 |
| 037 | MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATIONS OPERATIONS | | 7,801 | | | | 7,801 |
| 038 | BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS | | | | | | |
| 039 | COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING | | 7,828 | | | | 7,828 |
| 040 | SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT | 125 | 18,000 | | | 125 | 18,000 |
| 041 | SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM | | 7,545 | | | | 7,545 |
| 042 | COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL) | | 16,155 | | | | 16,155 |
| 043 | RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY Commercial, off-the-shelf tactical radios equipment – Army UFR | | 48,436 | | 22,800 | | 71,236 |
| | | | | | [22,800] | | |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|--|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 044 | MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4) Medical communication & combat casualty care equipment - Army UFR | 38,281 | | 1,400 | | 1,400 | 39,681 |
| | | | | [1,400] | | | |
| 045 | COMM-INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE | 1,500 | | | | | 1,500 |
| 046 | INFORMATION SECURITY TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS) | 34,774 | | | | | 34,774 |
| 047 | INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP COMM-LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS | 76,570 | | | | | 76,570 |
| 048 | TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION | 9,167 | | | | | 9,167 |
| 049 | BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS | 35,120 | | | | | 35,120 |
| 050 | ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP) | | | | | | |
| 051 | WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP) | 28,736 | | | | | 28,736 |
| 052 | COMM-BASE COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION SYSTEMS | 278,999 | | | | | 278,999 |
| 053 | DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS) | 6,726 | | | | | 6,726 |
| 054 | INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD Information technology upgrades | 231,336 | | 3,000 | | 3,000 | 234,336 |
| | | | | [3,000] | | | |
| 055 | PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM | 33,317 | | | | | 33,317 |
| 56 | ELECT EQUIP-NAT FOR INT PROG (NFIP) | [] | | | | | [] |
| 57 | FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI) GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP) | [] | | | | | [] |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 058 | ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP) | | 58,333 | | | | 58,333 |
| 059 | JTT/CIBS-M (MIP) | | 11,377 | | | | 11,377 |
| 060 | PROPHET GROUND (MIP) | | 114,085 | | | | 114,085 |
| 061 | TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP | | 316,598 | | | | 316,598 |
| 062 | SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS) | | 30,023 | | | | 30,023 |
| 063 | DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP) | | 26,802 | | | | 26,802 |
| 064 | DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP) | | | | | | |
| 065 | TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP) | | | | | | |
| 066 | DCGS-A (MIP) | | 177,973 | | | | 177,973 |
| 067 | TROJAN (MIP) | | 10,409 | | | | 10,409 |
| 068 | MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP) | | 2,423 | | | | 2,423 |
| 069 | CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS) | | 37,632 | | | | 37,632 |
| 070 | SEQUOYAH FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM | | 6,358 | | | | 6,358 |
| 071 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MIP) | | 27,731 | | | | 27,731 |
| 072 | ELECT EQUIP-ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) | | | | | | |
| 073 | LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR WARLOCK | | 46,397 | | | 38 | 46,397 |
| 074 | COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY Triton III | 38 | 993 | | 25,000 | | 25,993 |
| 075 | CI MODERNIZATION (MIP) | | 1,297 | | [25,000] | | 1,297 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|---|------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 076 | ELECT EQUIP-TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV) | | | | | | | |
| | SENTINEL MODS | | 33,142 | | 33,142 | | | 33,142 |
| 077 | NIGHT VISION DEVICES | | 465,592 | | 28,800 | | | 494,392 |
| | Additional night vision devices - Army UFR | | | | [28,800] | | | |
| 078 | LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE | 41 | 210,766 | | 52,500 | 41 | | 210,766 |
| 079 | NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT | | 416,866 | | | | | 469,366 |
| | Additional driver vision enhancement systems - Army UFR | | | | [52,500] | | | |
| 080 | RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS | | 3,440 | | | | | 3,440 |
| 081 | COUNTER-ROCKET, ARTILLERY & MORTAR (C-RAM) | | | | | | | |
| 082 | ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP | | 447 | | | | | 447 |
| 083 | MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS) | | | | | | | |
| 084 | ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE | 8 | 2,579 | | | | | 2,579 |
| 085 | PROFILER | | 12,517 | | | | | 12,517 |
| 086 | MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS) | | 16,342 | | | | | 16,342 |
| 087 | FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2) | | 231,651 | | | | | 231,651 |
| 088 | LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER | | 150,094 | | | | | 150,094 |
| 089 | COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32 | | 2,269 | | | | | 2,269 |
| 090 | MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM | | 21,037 | | | | | 21,037 |
| 091 | COUNTERFIRE RADARS | | 107,061 | | | | | 107,061 |
| 092 | INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - MIP | | | | | | | |
| 093 | ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM | | 1,987 | | | | | 1,987 |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | ELECT EQUIP-TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS | | | | | | |
| 094 | TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS | | 196,245 | | | | 196,245 |
| 095 | FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY | | 53,908 | | | | 53,908 |
| 096 | BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT | | 36,829 | | | | 36,829 |
| 097 | FAAD C2 | | 7,489 | | | | 7,489 |
| 098 | AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS | | 57,674 | | | | 57,674 |
| 099 | KNIGHT FAMILY | | 100,709 | | | | 100,709 |
| 100 | LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS) | | 2,101 | | 5,900 | | 8,001 |
| | Life cycle software support – Army UFR | | | | [5,900] | | |
| 101 | AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY | | 83,530 | | 5,900 | | 89,430 |
| | Additional automatic identification equipment – Army UFR | | | | [5,900] | | |
| 102 | TC AIMS II | | 31,879 | | 5,900 | | 37,779 |
| | Additional transportation coordinator's automated information for movement system equipment (TC AIMS) - Army UFR | | | | [5,900] | | |
| 103 | JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS) | | 11,059 | | | | 11,059 |
| 104 | TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER | | 4,809 | | | | 4,809 |
| 105 | DATA PRODUCTS | | 30,077 | | | | 30,077 |
| 106 | MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS) | | 123,009 | | | | 123,009 |
| 107 | SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE) | | 67,960 | | 300 | | 68,260 |
| | Additional logistics automation systems – Army UFR | | | | [300] | | |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 108 | MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION | | 25,869 | | | | 25,869 |
| 109 | GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM | | 30,137 | | | | 30,137 |
| 110 | ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION | | 13,481 | | | | 13,481 |
| 111 | AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP | | 105,343 | | | | 105,343 |
| 112 | CSS COMMUNICATIONS Combat service support communications equipment - Army UFR | | 36,744 | | 5,900 | | 42,644 |
| 113 | RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS) ELECT EQUIP-AUDIO VISUAL SYS (AV) | | 42,462 | | [5,900] | | 42,462 |
| 114 | AFRTS | | | | | | |
| 115 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (AV) | | 6,677 | | | | 6,677 |
| 116 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT) ELECT EQUIP-MODS TACTICAL SYS/EQ | | 12,613 | | | | 12,613 |
| 117 | WEAPONIZATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM ELECT EQUIP-SUPPORT | | 15,124 | | | | 15,124 |
| 118 | ITEMS UNDER \$5M (SSE) | | 6,517 | | | | 6,517 |
| 119 | PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E) OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT | | 514 | | | | 514 |
| 120 | PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS | 35 | 1,085 | | | | 1,085 |
| 121 | MASK, ACFT | | | | | 35 | |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 122 | CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION | | 58,426 | | | | 58,426 |
| 123 | SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM) | | 16,814 | | | | 16,814 |
| 124 | BRIDGING EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 125 | TACTICAL BRIDGING | 19 | 93,930 | | | 19 | 93,930 |
| | TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON | | 147,270 | | | | 147,270 |
| 126 | ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 127 | HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS- | | 46,007 | | | | 46,007 |
| | GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM | | 46,783 | | 6,000 | | 52,783 |
| | Fido explosives detector | | | | [6,000] | | |
| 128 | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD | | 58,437 | | | | 58,437 |
| 129 | < \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT | | 3,192 | | | | 3,192 |
| 130 | AERIAL DETECTION | | 12,773 | | | | 12,773 |
| 131 | COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| | HEATERS AND ECU'S | | 12,996 | | | | 12,996 |
| 132 | LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES | | 7,002 | | | | 7,002 |
| 133 | SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT | | 9,898 | | | | 9,898 |
| 134 | LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME) | | | | | | |
| 135 | LAND WARRIOR | | | | | | |
| | Program increase | | | | | | |
| | Program increase | | | | 102,000 | | 102,000 |
| 136 | FORCE PROVIDER | | | | [102,000] | | |
| 137 | FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT | | 70,847 | | | | 76,247 |
| | Additional field feeding systems - Army UFR | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5,400 | | 76,247 |
| | | | | | [5,400] | | |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 138 | PARACHUTE & AERIAL DEL SYS | | 63,420 | | | | 63,420 |
| 139 | MOBILE INTEGRATED REMAINS COLLECTION | | 17,803 | | | | 17,803 |
| 140 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT) | | 32,602 | | | | 32,602 |
| 141 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CSS EQ) | | | | | | |
| | PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 142 | QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT | | 1,285 | | | | 1,285 |
| 143 | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER | | 61,545 | | | | 61,545 |
| | WATER EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 144 | WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS | | 51,164 | | 1,200 | | 52,364 |
| | Additional water purification systems – Army UFR | | | | [1,200] | | |
| | MEDICAL EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 145 | COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL | | 62,336 | | 4,300 | | 66,636 |
| | Additional combat medical support equipment – Army UFR | | | | | | |
| | | | | | [4,300] | | |
| | MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 146 | MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS | | 57,994 | | | | 57,994 |
| 147 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ) | | 1,329 | | | | 1,329 |
| | CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 148 | GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE) | | 37,698 | | 1,000 | | 38,698 |
| | Additional graders – Army UFR | | | | [1,000] | | |
| 149 | SKID STEER LOADER (SSL) FAMILY OF SYSTEM | | 19,943 | | 3,000 | | 22,943 |
| | Additional skid steer loaders – Army UFR | | | | [3,000] | | |

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| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 150 | SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING Additional scrapers – Army UFR | | | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| | | | | | [1,000] | | |
| 151 | DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC Additional water distributors – Army UFR | | 6,555 | | 1,000 | | 7,555 |
| | | | | | [1,000] | | |
| 152 | MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING Additional engineer mission module water distributors – Army UFR | | 31,525 | | 1,000 | | 32,525 |
| | | | | | [1,000] | | |
| 153 | LOADERS Additional loaders – Army UFR | | 27,988 | | 2,000 | | 29,988 |
| | | | | | [2,000] | | |
| 154 | HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR | | 9,565 | | 2,000 | | 9,565 |
| 155 | TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED Additional tractors – Army UFR | | 33,727 | | [2,000] | | 35,727 |
| | | | | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 156 | CRANES Additional cranes – Army UFR | | | | [1,000] | | |
| 157 | PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING | | 7,906 | | | | 7,906 |
| 158 | HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS Additional high mobility engineer excavators - Army UFR | | 54,508 | | 8,000 | | 62,508 |
| | | | | | [8,000] | | |
| 159 | CONST EQUIP ESP Additional construction equipment - Army UFR | | 44,703 | | 1,000 | | 45,703 |
| | | | | | [1,000] | | |
| 160 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP) Additional equipment – Army UFR | | 17,030 | | 4,000 | | 21,030 |
| | | | | | [4,000] | | |

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|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 171 | AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCAT) | | 23,106 | | | | 23,106 |
| | TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD) | | | | | | |
| 172 | CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT | | 9,689 | | | | 9,689 |
| 173 | INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE) | | 46,296 | | | | 46,296 |
| 174 | GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT | | 22,377 | | | | 22,377 |
| | OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 175 | RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 20,190 | | | | 20,190 |
| 176 | PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3) | | 104,774 | | | | 104,774 |
| 177 | BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT | | 4,123 | | | | 4,123 |
| 178 | MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3) | | 45,741 | | | | 45,741 |
| 179 | PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH) | | 3,107 | | | | 3,107 |
| 180 | BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE | | | | | | |
| 181 | SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING | | 24,201 | | | | 24,201 |
| 182 | AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3 | | 10,826 | | | | 13,226 |
| | Additional spares - Army UFR | | | | | | 2,400 |
| 183 | MA8975 | | 2,624 | | | | 2,624 |
| | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | | | | |
| | OPA2 | | | | | | |
| 184 | INITIAL SPARES - C&E | | | | | | |
| | OPA3 | | | | | | |
| 185 | INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP | | 36,334 | | | | 36,334 |

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Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|--|------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | 2,636 | | | | | 2,636 |
| | TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY | | 11,367,926 | 493,778 | 11,861,704 | | | |
| | JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND | | | | | | | |
| | NETWORK ATTACK | | | | | | | |
| 001 | ATTACK THE NETWORK | | | | | | | |
| 002 | JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT | | 196,300 | | | -196,300 | | |
| | DEFEAT THE DEVICE | | | | | [-196,300] | | |
| | Transfer to Title XV and Title XVI | | | | | | | |
| | FORCE TRAINING | | | | | | | |
| 003 | TRAIN THE FORCE | | | | | | | |
| | STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | | | |
| 004 | OPERATIONS | | 300,000 | | | -300,000 | | |
| | Transfer to Title XV and Title XVI | | | | | [-300,000] | | |
| | TOTAL - JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND | | 496,300 | -496,300 | | | | |

Stryker Mobile Gun System (sec. 111)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, through the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E), to ensure that the Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS) is subject to testing to confirm the efficacy of any actions taken to mitigate operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability deficiencies identified in Initial Operational Test and Evaluation and Live Fire Test and Evaluation. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Army to provide quarterly updates to the congressional defense committees on the status of the corrective measures and expand section 117(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to future fiscal years.

In January 2007, the Army decided to deploy the Stryker MGS with the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) that was deploying to Iraq. This was done despite the DOT&E's concern that planned operational and live fire ballistic test and evaluation were not complete and were not yet adequate to support a final assessment of MGS crew and system survivability, operational effectiveness, and operational suitability.

In response to the Army's decision, Public Law 110–181 included a provision prohibiting the obligation or expenditure of funds for the procurement of the Stryker MGS until 30 days after the Secretary of the Army certifies to Congress that the Stryker MGS is operationally effective, suitable, and survivable for its anticipated deployment missions or until the Secretary of Defense waives the limitation on MGS funding by determining that further procurement of the Stryker MGS is in the national security interest of the United States.

In February 2008, DOT&E provided a report to Congress on the results of the operational and live fire ballistic test and evaluation events. The report confirmed the January 2007 concerns of DOT&E's early fielding report and concluded that the Stryker MGS continues to have problems associated with its survivability, operational effectiveness, and operational suitability. More specifically, the February 2008 report cited mission equipment package failures, 'fightability' shortfalls, and, even more troubling, unique survivability shortfalls that place MGS crews at greater risk than crews in other Stryker variants.

The committee remains troubled by the Army's decision to deploy low-rate initial production models to Iraq, and believes that no more Stryker MGS's should be deployed until the Army takes the actions necessary to make the Stryker MGS operationally effective, suitable, and survivable. For this reason, the provision recommended by the committee would extend the limitation in section 117(a) on the procurement of additional Stryker MGS units until appropriate action is taken.

Procurement of small arms (sec. 112)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit, within 90 days of enactment of this act, a report on the small arms Capabilities Based Assessment conducted by the Army's Training and Doctrine Command. This assessment is overdue. The Army had indicated to the committee

that it would complete the small arms Capabilities Based Assessment by August 2007 and failed to do so. Accordingly, the committee recommends withholding authority to obligate more than 75 percent of the aggregate amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2009 and available for the Guardrail Common Sensor until the report has been delivered.

In the event that the Capabilities Based Assessment identifies gaps in current small arms capability that require a new individual weapon, the committee recommends that the acquisition of such weapons should result from a full and open competition. The committee further recommends that the Secretary of Defense submit a report on the feasibility and advisability of conducting a full and open competition for carbine-type rifles.

Budget Items—Army

Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list

The Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list for fiscal year 2009 addresses Army National Guard equipment shortfalls required to accomplish its dual responsibilities—to the States for crisis response and homeland security and to the nation for the defense of the United States and its interests. The items requested such as communications equipment, vehicles, driver vision enhancement equipment, night vision goggles, and water purification equipment will significantly enhance the Guard's ability to respond to contingencies at home.

The committee welcomes this clear and substantial commitment on the part of the Army to restore and improve the homeland defense capabilities and readiness of the National Guard. Accordingly, the committee recommends a total increase in Army procurement of \$391.2 million for dual-purpose equipment in support of National Guard readiness.

The specific account increases are as follows—the committee recommends an increase of \$369.5 million in Other Procurement, Army, which includes: \$28.8 million for additional night vision devices; \$15.0 million for super high frequency terminals; \$4.0 million for tactical satellite equipment upgrades; \$5.9 million for life cycle software support; \$5.9 million for additional automatic identification systems; \$5.9 million for additional transportation coordinator's automated information for movement system equipment; \$5.9 million for combat service support communications equipment; \$1.2 million for additional water purification systems; \$22.8 million for commercial off-the-shelf tactical radio equipment; \$52.5 million for additional driver vision enhancement systems; \$5.4 million for additional field feeding systems; \$43.1 million for additional heavy equipment transporter systems; \$300,000 for additional logistics automation systems; \$1.4 million for medical communication and combat casualty care equipment; \$4.3 million for additional combat medical support equipment; \$16.5 million for additional defense advanced Global Positioning System receivers; \$2.4 million for additional spares; \$1.0 million for additional graders; \$3.0 million for additional skid steer loaders; \$1.0 million for additional scrapers; \$1.0 million for additional water distributors; \$1.0 million for additional engineer mission module water distributors; \$2.0 million for

additional loaders; \$2.0 million for additional tractors; \$1.0 million for additional cranes; \$8.0 million for additional high mobility engineer excavators; \$1.0 million for construction equipment; \$80.7 million for additional palletized loading systems; and \$44.6 million for additional tactical electric generators.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$19.6 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army, which includes: \$11.3 million for additional avionics navigation equipment; \$249,000 for avionics support equipment; \$2.4 million for aircrew integrated systems; \$5.5 million for air traffic control equipment; \$116,000 for additional avionics and airborne instrumentation equipment; and \$2,000 for high frequency radio equipment.

In addition, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.2 million in weapons and tracked combat vehicles for additional small arms.

Each of the committee's recommended increases is reflected in title I of the Army procurement tables.

Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter

The budget request included \$358.8 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA) for the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH). The committee appreciates the operational necessity of replacing the aging OH-58D Kiowa Warrior and replacing combat losses from the force structure. The committee has in the past supported the Army's efforts to get the ARH program on track. However, the committee believes that the Army is pursuing an overly ambitious ARH development and fielding program, given performance problems by the contractor. Decisions regarding the acquisition approach and schedule for the ARH program have been delayed by at least half a year, with no change in the procurement program. The committee also notes that the Defense Acquisition Board will meet in July 2008 to consider another restructuring of this program. Such an ambitious program exposes the Army to significant cost, performance, and schedule risk, and may not result in fielding this capability to the warfighter any sooner.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$75.0 million in APA for procurement of ARH.

Forward-looking infrared radar systems

The budget request included \$10.9 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army for utility helicopter modifications. This funding will procure and field a number of safety modifications for the UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million for the procurement of additional forward-looking infrared radar systems for the UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters.

Grenades Army

The budget request included \$71.6 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) for grenades. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in PAA for the procurement of additional grenades.

Radford Ammunition Plant upgrades

The budget request included \$187.4 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) for the provision of industrial facilities. The committee is encouraged by the Army's commitment to its ammunition plants and supports plans to accelerate repair or modernization of these facilities to improve efficiency, safety, and reduce environmental risk. The committee is particularly concerned about modernization at Radford Army Ammunition Plant. Radford is the sole North American provider for many of the propellants and explosives used in munitions. The committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in PAA for production, safety, and environmental upgrades at Radford Army Ammunition Plant.

Bomb line modernization

The budget request included \$187.4 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) for the provision of industrial facilities, but provided no funds for bomb line modernization at the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in PAA for bomb line modernization.

Area Common User System Modernization

The budget request included \$85.3 million in Other Procurement, Army for the Warfighter Information Network—Tactical (WIN-T) Area Common User System Modernization (ACUS-Mod) program. This program is intended to provide ongoing and planned modifications, upgrades, and recapitalization of the Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) and Tri-Service Tactical (TRI-TAC) communications systems.

According to the Army, there are currently 19 units with MSE and TRI-TAC equipment and each of these units is currently developing a disposition and turn-in plan for their equipment. However, some limited equipment purchases are required to support the single shelter switch, battlefield video teleconference, secure tactical fax, and tropo-scatter radio systems currently deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Given the rapidly declining number of units using the equipment provided by the ACUS-Mod program, the committee recommends a decrease of \$42.0 million, leaving more than 50 percent of the funding for the limited equipment purchases needed to support deployed equipment.

Army Global Command and Control System

The budget request included \$33.5 million in Other Procurement, Army for the Army Global Command and Control System (GCCS) program. The committee recommends a reduction of \$4.7 million. Given constrained resources and the current fielding schedule for GCCS—Army, the committee believes procurement of Net-Enabled Command Capability equipment is not required at this time. Additional concerns about the GCCS—Army program are discussed in title II of this Act.

Information Technology Upgrades

The budget request included \$231.3 million in Other Procurement, Army for the Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization program (I3MP). The committee notes that high bandwidth connectivity provides military users with enhanced capabilities for data, voice, and video communications. These capabilities enable military organizations to better support deployed forces and other Department of Defense activities. The committee recommends an additional \$3.0 million for hardware enhancements to the Defense Information System Network, especially to increase network geographic diversity and alternative data pathways.

Fido explosives detector

The budget request included \$46.8 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for ground standoff mine detection systems, but provided no funds for the Fido explosives detector. The Fido explosives detector is deployed and in use by units in Iraq to counter improvised explosive devices and land mines. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in OPA for additional Fido explosives detectors.

Land Warrior

The budget request did not include any funds in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for the Land Warrior system. The committee remains concerned that the Army has terminated this program despite significant investment, its promising test results, and its performance in combat.

Last year the Department of Defense Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) assessed Land Warrior during tests with the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, a Stryker unit preparing to deploy to Iraq. The Director, in a carefully worded report to this committee, determined that the system was “on track” to be operationally effective and suitable, even though it had not completed its Initial Operational Test. DOT&E also indicated that the system’s test items could deploy to Iraq with the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, the Army approved the plan, and the battalion is using the system effectively today.

In testimony to the committee this year, the Army indicated that it will move forward with the program based on the test results and the feedback from the soldiers of the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry. Additionally, the Army included in its fiscal year 2008 supplemental appropriation request sufficient funding to outfit a brigade combat team with Land Warrior equipment.

The committee is encouraged by the Army’s action and recommends accelerating the procurement of the system to include enough equipment to outfit a second brigade combat team preparing to deploy to Iraq or Afghanistan. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$102.0 million in OPA for additional Land Warrior systems.

Combat Arms Training System

The budget request included \$218.6 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for non-system training devices. The Army is upgrading the Combined Arms Training System (CATS). Funds au-

thorized would be used to upgrade 1,900 fielded systems and procure additional simulated weapons. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in OPA for CATS.

Immersive Group Simulation Virtual Training System

The budget request included \$218.6 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for non-system training devices, but provided no funding for the Immersive Group Simulation Virtual Training System (IGS-VTS). The IGS-VTS is a fully immersive, interactive virtual reality platform that supports soldier vehicle training. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in OPA for the IGS-VTS.

Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System

The budget request included \$3.1 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for the Call for Fire Trainer (CFFT), but included no funds for the Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System (JFETS) project. JFETS is a next-generation, virtual reality call for fire training simulation. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OPA for JFETS.

Laser collective combat advanced training system

The budget request included \$218.6 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (PAAF) for non-system training devices, but included no funds for the laser collective combat advanced training system. This is a comprehensive laser-based marksmanship training system and is currently in use by units for urban operations, reflexive fire training, close-quarters marksmanship, and movement to contact drills. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in OPA for the laser collective combat advanced training system.

Urban training center instrumentation

The budget request included \$218.6 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for non-system training devices. The committee notes that the Army's readiness and rotation training strategies call for units to accomplish more of their mission training and rehearsals at their local training areas and facilities. The Army is using several technologies to increase the flexibility and value of local training ranges and facilities including the Deployable Range Package, the Homestation Instrumentation System, and the Integrated Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain Training System. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.9 million in OPA for the instrumentation of a regional urban operations training center.

Operator driving simulators

The budget request included \$218.6 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for non-system training devices. Additional driving simulators would allow deploying soldiers to maximize their training time while providing a realistic experience without risk to personnel or equipment. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OPA for operator driving simulators.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund

The budget request included a total of \$496.3 million for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund (JIEDDF), of which \$306.3 million was for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) attack the network line of operation, \$88.3 million was for the JIEDDO train the force line of operation, and \$101.7 million was for the JIEDDO staff and infrastructure line of operation.

The committee recommends a transfer of \$496.3 million in the JIEDDF to titles XV and XVI of this Act. The committee remains supportive of JIEDDO, but believes that JIEDDO's expenses are war-related and should be accounted for in the appropriate war-related accounts in titles XV and XVI of this Act.

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) are the weapon of choice for terrorist organizations throughout the world because they provide high profile, lethal attacks that attract attention, provide propaganda, and expose vulnerabilities.

The committee understands the Department of Defense is currently reviewing the JIEDDO mandate to determine how best to leverage JIEDDO's capability to counter a future unknown threat, recognizing that the enemy's current weapon of choice is the IED and that this threat will evolve. The committee welcomes this initiative by the Department and expects that the Department will be able to develop a more clear path forward for JIEDDO in the fiscal year 2010 budget submission.

JIEDDO has been able to stand up quickly an organization capable of responding to the various IED threats that U.S. forces face in Iraq and Afghanistan, but the committee is concerned that JIEDDO's expanding budget, manpower, and associated responsibilities have surpassed the Department's ability to adequately oversee the activities of JIEDDO in a manner that ensures no duplication of effort and the most effective delivery of equipment and capabilities to the warfighter.

The Government Accountability Office and the Defense Science Board have raised similar concerns. If JIEDDO is to continue to implement material solutions across all Department components, the Department must reevaluate JIEDDO's authorities and determine whether JIEDDO should be a permanent organization and where it should be subordinated.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY | | | | | | | | | |
| | COMBAT AIRCRAFT | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP) | 3,401 | | | | | | 3,401 | | |
| 002 | EA-18G | 1,604,800 | 22 | 1,604,800 | | | | 1,604,800 | 22 | |
| 003 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 46,831 | | 46,831 | | | | 46,831 | | |
| 004 | F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) | 1,868,688 | 23 | 1,868,688 | | | | 1,868,688 | 23 | |
| 005 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 42,616 | | 42,616 | | | | 42,616 | | |
| 006 | JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER | 1,602,084 | 8 | 1,602,084 | | | | 1,602,084 | 8 | |
| 007 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 258,814 | | 258,814 | | | | 258,814 | | |
| 008 | V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) | 2,133,401 | 30 | 2,133,401 | | | | 2,133,401 | 30 | |
| 009 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 87,000 | | 87,000 | | | | 87,000 | | |
| 010 | UH-1Y/AH-1Z | 474,141 | 20 | 474,141 | | | | 474,141 | 20 | |
| 011 | MH-60R | 470,455 | 18 | 470,455 | | | | 470,455 | 18 | |
| 012 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 79,215 | | 79,215 | | | | 79,215 | | |
| 013 | MH-60S (MYP) | 1,045,004 | 31 | 1,045,004 | | | | 1,045,004 | 31 | |
| 014 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 140,759 | | 140,759 | | | | 140,759 | | |
| 015 | MMA ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 110,568 | | 110,568 | | | | 110,568 | | |
| 016 | E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP) | 496,374 | 3 | 496,374 | | -1 | -165,500 | 330,874 | 2 | |
| | Defer one aircraft to reflect radar development delays | | | | | | | | | |
| 017 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 92,749 | | 92,749 | | | [-165,500] | 92,749 | | |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 018 | AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT C-40A | 2 | 154,994 | | | 2 | 154,994 |
| 019 | TRAINER AIRCRAFT T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK | | | | | | |
| 020 | JPATS | 44 | 289,253 | | | 44 | 289,253 |
| 021 | OTHER AIRCRAFT KC-130J | 2 | 119,545 | | | 2 | 119,545 |
| 022 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 33,932 | | | | 33,932 |
| 023 | F-5 | | | | | | |
| 024 | VTUAV | 3 | 55,337 | | | 3 | 55,337 |
| 025 | OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT | | | | | | |
| 026 | EA-6 SERIES | | 33,436 | | | | 33,436 |
| 027 | AV-8 SERIES | | 51,093 | | | | 51,093 |
| 028 | ADVERSARY | | | | | | |
| 029 | F-18 SERIES | | 450,909 | | | | 450,909 |
| 030 | H-46 SERIES | | 34,636 | | | | 34,636 |
| 031 | AH-1W SERIES | | 6,375 | | | | 6,375 |
| 032 | H-53 SERIES | | 56,381 | | | | 64,381 |
| | Integrated mechanical diagnostics health & usage management system (IMDS) | | | | | | 8,000 |
| | | | | | | | [8,000] |
| 033 | SH-60 SERIES | | 72,493 | | | | 72,493 |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 034 | H-1 SERIES | 8,901 | | 8,901 | | | | | | 8,901 |
| 035 | EP-3 SERIES | 72,370 | | 72,370 | | | | | | 72,370 |
| 036 | P-3 SERIES | 297,896 | | 297,896 | 160,000 | | 160,000 | | | 457,896 |
| | Critical P-3 life sustainment improvements | | | | [160,000] | | | | | |
| 037 | S-3 SERIES | | | | | | | | | |
| 038 | E-2 SERIES | 11,489 | | 11,489 | | | | | | 11,489 |
| 039 | TRAINER A/C SERIES | 26,160 | | 26,160 | | | | | | 26,160 |
| 040 | C-2A | 22,120 | | 22,120 | | | | | | 22,120 |
| 041 | C-130 SERIES | 6,468 | | 6,468 | | | | | | 6,468 |
| 042 | FEWSG | 671 | | 671 | | | | | | 671 |
| 043 | CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES | 17,952 | | 17,952 | | | | | | 17,952 |
| 044 | E-6 SERIES | 88,894 | | 88,894 | | | | | | 88,894 |
| 045 | EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES | 31,819 | | 31,819 | | | | | | 31,819 |
| 046 | SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT | 14,113 | | 14,113 | | | | | | 14,113 |
| 047 | T-45 SERIES | 67,666 | | 67,666 | | | | | | 67,666 |
| 048 | POWER PLANT CHANGES | 28,219 | | 28,219 | | | | | | 28,219 |
| 049 | JPATS SERIES | 8,892 | | 8,892 | | | | | | 8,892 |
| 050 | AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS | 7,190 | | 7,190 | | | | | | 7,190 |
| 051 | COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT | 66,425 | | 66,425 | | | 10,000 | | | 76,425 |
| | AN/AAR-47 hostile fire improvements | | | | | | [10,000] | | | |
| 052 | COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES | 148,940 | | 148,940 | | | | | | 148,940 |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|---|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 053 | COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| 054 | ID SYSTEMS | 10,786 | | | | | 10,786 |
| 055 | V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY | 12,032 | | | | | 12,032 |
| | AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | 41,473 | | | | | 41,473 |
| 056 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | 1,229,135 | | | | | 1,229,135 |
| | AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| 057 | COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT | 442,390 | | | | | 442,390 |
| 058 | AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | 11,068 | | | | | 11,068 |
| 059 | WAR CONSUMABLES | 62,256 | | | | | 62,256 |
| 060 | OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES | 27,870 | | | | | 27,870 |
| 061 | SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 36,539 | | | | | 36,539 |
| 062 | FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION | 1,756 | | | | | 1,756 |
| 063 | CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY | 14,716,774 | | 12,500 | | | 14,729,274 |
| | WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY | | | | | | |
| | BALLISTIC MISSILES | | | | | | |
| | MODIFICATION OF MISSILES | | | | | | |
| 001 | TRIDENT II MODS | 1,093,168 | 24 | | | 24 | 1,093,168 |
| 002 | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| | MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3,496 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Request</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | OTHER MISSILES | | | | | | |
| | STRATEGIC MISSILES | | | | | | |
| 003 | TOMAHAWK | 207 | 281,096 | | | 207 | 281,096 |
| | TACTICAL MISSILES | | | | | | |
| 004 | AMRAAM | 147 | 146,830 | | | 147 | 146,830 |
| 005 | SIDEWINDER | 205 | 57,497 | | | 205 | 57,497 |
| 006 | JSOW | 496 | 149,144 | | | 496 | 149,144 |
| 007 | SLAM-ER | | | | | | |
| 008 | STANDARD MISSILE | 70 | 227,958 | | | 70 | 227,958 |
| 009 | RAM | 90 | 74,287 | | | 90 | 74,287 |
| 010 | HELLFIRE | | | | | | |
| 011 | AERIAL TARGETS | 1,068 | 95,358 | | | 1,068 | 95,358 |
| 012 | OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT | | 83,313 | | | | 83,313 |
| | MODIFICATION OF MISSILES | | 9,478 | | | | 9,478 |
| 013 | ESSM | 86 | 85,061 | | | 86 | 85,061 |
| 014 | HARM MODS | | 42,735 | | | | 42,735 |
| 015 | STANDARD MISSILES MODS | | 77,360 | | | | 77,360 |
| | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| 016 | WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | | 3,266 | | | | 3,266 |
| | Accelerate facility restoration program | | | | | | 30,000 |
| | | | | | | | [30,000] |
| 017 | FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON | | 479,680 | | | | 479,680 |
| 018 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 27,776 | | | | 27,776 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 019 | ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 43,708 | | 43,708 | | | | 43,708 |
| | ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| | TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| | TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP. | | | | | | | |
| 020 | SSTD | | | | | | | |
| 021 | ASW TARGETS | 8,929 | | 8,929 | | | | 8,929 |
| | MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 022 | MK-46 TORPEDO MODS | 77,782 | 120 | 77,782 | | 120 | 77,782 | 54 |
| 023 | MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS | 61,545 | | 61,545 | | | 61,545 | |
| 024 | QUICKSTRIKE MINE | 3,506 | | 3,506 | | | 3,506 | |
| | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 025 | TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 36,002 | | 36,002 | | | 36,002 | |
| 026 | ASW RANGE SUPPORT | 9,872 | | 9,872 | | | 9,872 | |
| | DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | |
| 027 | FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION | 3,442 | | 3,442 | | | 3,442 | |
| | OTHER WEAPONS | | | | | | | |
| | GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS | | | | | | | |
| 028 | SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS | 13,619 | | 13,619 | | | 13,619 | |
| | MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS | | | | | | | |
| 029 | CIWS MODS | 167,967 | | 167,967 | | | 167,967 | |
| 030 | COAST GUARD WEAPONS | 21,082 | | 21,082 | | | 21,082 | |
| 031 | GUN MOUNT MODS | 60,061 | | 60,061 | | | 60,061 | |

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|-------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 032 | LCS MODULE WEAPONS | 2,786 | | 2,786 | | | | 2,786 |
| 033 | CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS | 45,168 | | 45,168 | | | | 45,168 |
| 034 | AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS | 8,618 | | 8,618 | | | | 8,618 |
| | OTHER | | | | | | | |
| 035 | MARINE CORPS TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL | 20,532 | | 20,532 | | | | 20,532 |
| 036 | CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS | | | | | | | |
| | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | | | | | |
| 037 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | 53,360 | | 53,360 | | | | 53,360 |
| | TOTAL - WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY | 3,575,482 | | 3,575,482 | | | 30,000 | 3,605,482 |
| | PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE | | | | | | | |
| | PROC AMMO, NAVY | | | | | | | |
| | NAVY AMMUNITION | | | | | | | |
| 001 | GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS | 168,437 | 169 | 168,437 | | | | 168,437 |
| 002 | JDAM | 9,306 | | 9,306 | | | | 9,306 |
| 003 | AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES | 32,250 | | 32,250 | | | | 32,250 |
| 004 | MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION | 18,916 | | 18,916 | | | | 18,916 |
| 005 | PRACTICE BOMBS | 39,419 | | 39,419 | | | | 39,419 |
| 006 | CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES | 46,644 | | 46,644 | | | | 46,644 |
| 007 | AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS | | | | | | | |
| 008 | AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES | 79,805 | | 79,805 | | | | 79,805 |

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|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> |
| 009 | JATOS | | | | | | |
| 010 | MK 258 MOD 1 | 3,178 | | | | 3,178 | |
| 011 | 5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION | 967 | | | | 967 | |
| 012 | INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION | 20,959 | | | | 20,959 | |
| 013 | OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION | 15,780 | | | | 15,780 | |
| 014 | SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO | 35,111 | | | | 35,111 | |
| 015 | PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION | 45,129 | | | | 45,129 | |
| 016 | AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | 10,464 | | | | 10,464 | |
| | PROC AMMO, MC | 3,207 | | | | 3,207 | |
| | MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION | | | | | | |
| 017 | SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION | 108,436 | | | | 108,436 | |
| 018 | 5.56 MM, ALL TYPES | | | | | | |
| 019 | 7.62 MM, ALL TYPES | | | | | | |
| 020 | LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES | | | | | | |
| 021 | .50 CALIBER | 17,677 | | | | 17,677 | |
| 022 | 40 MM, ALL TYPES | | | | | | |
| 023 | 60MM, ALL TYPES | 60,433 | | | | 60,433 | |
| 024 | 81MM, ALL TYPES | 44,846 | | | | 44,846 | |
| 025 | 120MM, ALL TYPES | 54,879 | | | | 54,879 | |
| 026 | CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES | 87,500 | | | | 87,500 | |
| 027 | 9 MM ALL TYPES | 2,300 | | | | 2,300 | |

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|-------------|---|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 028 | GRENADERS, ALL TYPES | | 39,038 | | 9,000 | | 48,038 |
| | Program increase (Grenades all types) | | | | [9,000] | | |
| 029 | ROCKETS, ALL TYPES | | 26,087 | | | | 26,087 |
| 030 | ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES | | 117,213 | | | | 117,213 |
| 031 | EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE | | 18,974 | | | | 18,974 |
| 032 | DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES | | 3,460 | | | | 3,460 |
| 033 | FUZE, ALL TYPES | | 2,158 | | | | 2,158 |
| 034 | NON LETHALS | | 5,644 | | | | 5,644 |
| 035 | AMMO MODERNIZATION | | 4,495 | | | | 4,495 |
| 036 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS | | 1,122,712 | | 9,000 | | 1,131,712 |
| | SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY | | | | | | |
| | OTHER WARSHIPS | | | | | | |
| 001 | CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM | | 2,712,251 | | | | 2,712,251 |
| 002 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 1,214,188 | | | | 1,214,188 |
| 003 | VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE | 1 | 2,107,040 | | | 1 | 2,107,040 |
| 004 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 1,316,548 | | 79,000 | | 1,395,548 |
| | Additional funds to smooth ramp up to 2 boats per year | | | | [79,000] | | |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 005 | CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS | 1 | 606,561 | | | 1 | 606,561 |
| 006 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 21,389 | | | | 21,389 |
| 007 | SSN ERO | | | | | | |
| 008 | SSBN ERO | 1 | 221,823 | | | 1 | 221,823 |
| 009 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 39,363 | | | | 39,363 |
| 010 | DDG 1000 | 1 | 2,502,803 | | | 1 | 2,502,803 |
| 011 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 50,980 | | | | 50,980 |
| 012 | DDG-51 | | | | | | |
| 013 | LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP | 2 | 920,000 | | -123,000 | 2 | 797,000 |
| | Fully fund two ships to cost cap in FY 09, reflecting government furnished material (GFM) from cancelled ships | | | | | | |
| | AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS | | | | | | |
| 014 | LPD-17 | | 103,216 | | | | |
| | Transfer to SCN 15 | | | | -103,216 | | |
| 015 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | | | | 273,216 |
| | Transfer from SCN 14 | | | | 273,216 | | |
| | Advance procurement for additional ship in FY 10 | | | | | | |
| 016 | LHA REPLACEMENT | | | | | | 178,300 |
| | Transfer from National Defense Sealift Fund | | | | | | |
| | Reflect delays in LHA (R) program | | | | | | |
| 017 | INTRATHEATER CONNECTOR | 1 | 174,782 | | | 1 | 174,782 |
| | | | | | | | |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM | | | | | | | | |
| 018 | SPECIAL PURPOSE | | | | | | | | |
| 019 | OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIPS | | | | | 429,587 | | | 429,587 |
| 020 | OUTFITTING | | | | | 36,317 | | | 36,317 |
| 021 | SERVICE CRAFT | | | | | | | | |
| 022 | LCAC SLEP | 6 | | | | 110,918 | | 6 | 110,918 |
| 023 | COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS | | | | | 165,152 | | | 165,152 |
| | TOTAL - SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY | | | | | 12,732,918 | | | 13,037,218 |
| | OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY | | | | | | | | |
| | SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | LM-2500 GAS TURBINE | | | | | 7,973 | | | 7,973 |
| 002 | ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE | | | | | 9,405 | | | 9,405 |
| 003 | OTHER PROPULSION EQUIPMENT | | | | | 38,800 | | | 38,800 |
| | NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 004 | OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT | | | | | 47,549 | | | 47,549 |
| | UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 005 | UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | PERISCOPES | | | | | | | | |
| 006 | SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP | | | | | 69,078 | | | 69,078 |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 007 | OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT DDG MOD Planning, engineering & procurement for service life extension alterations | | 165,496 | | 25,000 | | 190,496 |
| 008 | FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT | | 8,293 | | [25,000] | | 8,293 |
| 009 | COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD | | 6,345 | | | | 6,345 |
| 010 | POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT | | 27,923 | | | | 27,923 |
| 011 | SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 22,686 | | | | 22,686 |
| 012 | VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 199,904 | | | | 199,904 |
| 013 | SUBMARINE BATTERIES | | 41,132 | | | | 41,132 |
| 014 | STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP | | 9,953 | | | | 9,953 |
| 015 | DSSP EQUIPMENT | | 5,733 | | | | 5,733 |
| 016 | CG MODERNIZATION | | 232,370 | | | | 232,370 |
| 017 | LCAC | | 174 | | | | 174 |
| 018 | MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT | | 11,991 | | | | 11,991 |
| 019 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | | 136,156 | | | | 136,156 |
| 020 | CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS | | 6,598 | | | | 6,598 |
| 021 | SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM | | 15,212 | | | | 15,212 |
| 022 | REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 023 | REACTOR POWER UNITS | | | | | | |
| | REACTOR COMPONENTS | | | | | | |
| | OCEAN ENGINEERING | | 236,693 | | | | 236,693 |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 024 | DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT | | 6,549 | | | | 6,549 |
| | SMALL BOATS | | | | | | |
| 025 | STANDARD BOATS | | 17,839 | | | | 17,839 |
| | TRAINING EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 026 | OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT | | 5,689 | | | | 5,689 |
| | PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 027 | OPERATING FORCES IPE | | 51,631 | | | | 51,631 |
| | OTHER SHIP SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 028 | NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS | | 70,694 | | | | 70,694 |
| 029 | LCS MODULES | | 131,241 | | | | 131,241 |
| | LOGISTIC SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 030 | LSD MIDLIFE | | 90,675 | | | | 90,675 |
| | DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 031 | DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| | COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| | SHIP RADARS | | | | | | |
| 032 | RADAR SUPPORT | 2 | 10,503 | | | 2 | 10,503 |
| | SHIP SONARS | | | | | | |
| 033 | SPQ-9B RADAR | | 9,281 | | | | 9,281 |
| 034 | AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM | 3 | 117,685 | | | 3 | 117,685 |
| 035 | SSN ACOUSTICS | | 284,153 | | | | 284,153 |
| 036 | UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 3 | 15,578 | | | 3 | 15,578 |

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|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 037 | SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS | | 13,858 | | | | 13,858 |
| | ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 038 | SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM | | 20,857 | | | | 20,857 |
| 039 | SSTD | | 10,058 | | | | 10,058 |
| 040 | FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM | | 44,997 | | | | 44,997 |
| 041 | SURTASS | | 26,675 | | | | 26,675 |
| 042 | TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER | | 25,188 | | | | 25,188 |
| | ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 043 | AN/SLQ-32 | | 29,280 | | | | 29,280 |
| 044 | INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS | | | | | | |
| | RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 045 | SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT | | 83,408 | | | | 83,408 |
| | SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 046 | SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG | | 103,597 | | | | 103,597 |
| | OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 047 | NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM | | 34,561 | | | | 34,561 |
| 048 | COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY | | 25,923 | | | | 25,923 |
| 049 | GCCS-M EQUIPMENT | | 31,283 | | | | 31,283 |
| 050 | NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM | | 14,206 | | | | 14,206 |
| 051 | ATDLS | | 49,024 | | | | 49,024 |
| 052 | MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT | | 7,355 | | | | 7,355 |
| 053 | SHALLOW WATER MCM | | | | | | |

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|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 054 | NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE) | 10,893 | | | 10,893 |
| 055 | ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV | 4,178 | | | 4,178 |
| 056 | STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP TRAINING EQUIPMENT | 4,106 | | | 4,106 |
| 057 | OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT | 29,791 | | | 29,791 |
| 058 | AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| 059 | MATCAL | 17,409 | | | 17,409 |
| 060 | SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL | 7,944 | | | 7,944 |
| 061 | AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM | 18,787 | | | 18,787 |
| 062 | NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM | 29,066 | | | 29,066 |
| 063 | AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 8,238 | | | 8,238 |
| 064 | MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM | 10,799 | | | 10,799 |
| 065 | FACSFAC | | | | |
| 066 | ID SYSTEMS | 34,560 | | | 34,560 |
| 067 | TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS) | 9,512 | | | 9,512 |
| 068 | OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| 069 | DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT | 9,031 | | | 9,031 |
| 070 | TADIX-B | 5,309 | | | 5,309 |
| 071 | GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE | 6,209 | | | 6,209 |
| 072 | COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS | 67,133 | | | 67,133 |
| | RADIAC | 9,840 | | | 9,840 |
| | GPETE | 5,521 | | | 5,521 |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 073 | INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY | | 4,558 | | | | 4,558 |
| 074 | EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION | | 8,384 | | | | 8,384 |
| 075 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | | 48,930 | | | | 48,930 |
| | SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 076 | SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS | 9 | | | | | 9 |
| 077 | PORTABLE RADIOS | | 14,352 | | | | 14,352 |
| 078 | SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION | | 333,335 | | | | 333,335 |
| 079 | COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M | | 35,647 | | | | 35,647 |
| 080 | SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT | | 3,139 | | | | 3,139 |
| 081 | SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT | | 76,761 | | | | 76,761 |
| | SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 082 | SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS | | 122,003 | | | | 122,003 |
| | SHORE COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 083 | JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT | | 2,376 | | | | 2,376 |
| 084 | ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS | | 1,293 | | | | 1,293 |
| 085 | NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS | | 8,563 | | | | 8,563 |
| | CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 086 | INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP) | | 101,153 | | | | 101,153 |
| | CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 087 | CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP | | 16,716 | | | | 16,716 |
| | OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 088 | COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT | | 16,846 | | | | 16,846 |

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|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 089 | DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 090 | SONOBUOYS SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES | 112,603 | | | 112,603 | | | 112,603 |
| 091 | AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 64,396 | | | 64,396 | | | 64,396 |
| 092 | EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS | 8,308 | | | 8,308 | | | 8,308 |
| 093 | AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT | 12,761 | | | 12,761 | | | 12,761 |
| 094 | AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT | 46,362 | | | 46,362 | | | 46,362 |
| 095 | METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT | 24,742 | | | 24,742 | | | 24,742 |
| 096 | OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT | 1,603 | | | 1,603 | | | 1,603 |
| 097 | AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT | 17,673 | | | 17,673 | | | 17,673 |
| 098 | AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES | 39,363 | | | 39,363 | | | 39,363 |
| 099 | LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT | 35,117 | | | 35,117 | | | 35,117 |
| 100 | OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 13,335 | | | 13,335 | | | 13,335 |
| 101 | SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM | 1,695 | | | 1,695 | | | 1,695 |
| 102 | GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT | 8,244 | | | 8,244 | | | 8,244 |
| 103 | SHIP MISSILE SYSTEM EQUIPMENT HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 104 | NATO SEASPARROW | | 12,270 | | | | 12,270 |
| 105 | RAM GMLS | | 23,492 | | | | 23,492 |
| 106 | SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM | | 46,687 | | | | 46,687 |
| 107 | AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 85,424 | | | | 85,424 |
| 108 | TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 61,976 | | | | 61,976 |
| 109 | VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS | | 5,644 | | | | 5,644 |
| | FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 110 | STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP | | 118,814 | | | | 118,814 |
| | ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 111 | SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS | | 98,010 | | | | 98,010 |
| 112 | SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 5,374 | | | | 5,374 |
| 113 | SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 4,622 | | | | 4,622 |
| 114 | ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 9,199 | | | | 9,199 |
| | OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 115 | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP | | 46,546 | | | | 46,546 |
| 116 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | | 3,535 | | | | 3,535 |
| | OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE | | | | | | |
| 117 | ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM | | 38,077 | | | | 38,077 |
| 118 | SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS | | 9,822 | | | | 9,822 |
| 119 | SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS | | 33,583 | | | | 37,383 |
| | Standardize metrics assessment of readiness & training | | | | | 3,800 | |
| | | | | | | | [3,800] |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 120 | PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES | | 1,966 | | | | 1,966 |
| 121 | GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS | | 829 | | | | 829 |
| 122 | CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP | | 12,167 | | | | 12,167 |
| 123 | FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT | | 16,289 | | | | 16,289 |
| 124 | TACTICAL VEHICLES | | 29,686 | | | | 29,686 |
| 125 | AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT | | 14,041 | | | | 14,041 |
| 126 | POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT | | 5,418 | | | | 5,418 |
| 127 | ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION | | 22,379 | | | | 22,379 |
| 128 | PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES | | 1,116 | | | | 1,116 |
| | SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 129 | MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT | | 14,971 | | | | 14,971 |
| 130 | OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 9,247 | | | | 9,247 |
| 131 | FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION | | 6,216 | | | | 6,216 |
| 132 | SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS | | 74,103 | | | | 74,103 |
| | PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| | TRAINING DEVICES | | | | | | |
| 133 | TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 16,764 | | | | 16,764 |
| | COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 134 | COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 43,175 | | | | 43,175 |
| | Man overboard indicators (MOBI) | | | | | | 4,850 |
| | EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 2,018 | | | | 2,018 |
| | | | | | | | [4,850] |

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|-------------|--|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 136 | MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 6,493 | | | | 6,493 |
| 137 | NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 1,646 | | | | 1,646 |
| 138 | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | [] | | | | [] |
| 139 | OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 13,116 | | | | 13,116 |
| 140 | C4ISR EQUIPMENT | | 13,510 | | | | 13,510 |
| 141 | ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | | 24,244 | | | | 24,244 |
| 142 | PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT | | 144,863 | | | | 144,863 |
| 143 | ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | | 35,600 | | | | 35,600 |
| 144 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | [] | | | | [] |
| 145 | SPECIAL PROGRAM | | [] | | | | [] |
| 146 | PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| | JUDGMENT FUND REIMBURSEMENT | | | | | | |
| | OTHER | | | | | | |
| 147 | CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS | | | | | | |
| 148 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | 251,765 | | | | 251,765 |
| 999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | 18,314 | | | | 18,314 |
| | TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY | | 5,482,856 | | 33,650 | | 5,516,506 |

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| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|---|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> |
| | PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS | | | | | | |
| | WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES | | | | | | |
| | TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES | | | | | | |
| 001 | AAV7A1 PIP | 5,441 | | | | 5,441 | |
| 002 | EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE | | | | | | |
| 003 | LAV PIP | 64,526 | | | | 64,526 | |
| 004 | M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS | 14,706 | | | | 14,706 | |
| | ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS | | | | | | |
| 005 | EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM | 22,102 | | | | 22,102 | |
| 006 | 155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER | 2,500 | | | | 2,500 | |
| 007 | HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM | 109,460 | | | | 109,460 | |
| 008 | WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 WEAPONS | 24,220 | | | | 24,220 | |
| 009 | MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| | OTHER SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 010 | MODIFICATION KITS | 11,165 | | | | 11,165 | |
| 011 | WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM | 24,223 | | | | 24,223 | |
| | GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| | GUIDED MISSILES | | | | | | |
| 012 | GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE | 12,569 | | | | 12,569 | |
| 013 | JAVELIN | | | | | | |

Title I - Procurement

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| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|---|------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 014 | OTHER SUPPORT MODIFICATION KITS | 4,925 | | | 4,925 | | | 4,925 |
| 015 | COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER | 14,883 | | | 14,883 | | | 14,883 |
| 016 | REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT | 35,188 | | | 35,188 | | | 35,188 |
| 017 | OTHER SUPPORT (TEL) COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM | 34,665 | | | 34,665 | | | 34,665 |
| 018 | MODIFICATION KITS COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL) | | | | | | | |
| 019 | ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC) | 9,661 | | | 9,661 | | | 9,661 |
| 020 | AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS RADAR AND EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL) | 77,978 | | | 77,978 | | | 77,978 |
| 021 | RADAR SYSTEMS INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL) | 32,516 | | | 32,516 | | | 32,516 |
| 022 | FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM | 2,654 | | | 2,654 | | | 2,654 |
| 023 | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT OTHER COMMELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL) | 49,838 | | | 49,838 | | | 49,838 |
| 024 | NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL) | 24,868 | | | 24,868 | | | 24,868 |
| 025 | COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES | 106,499 | | | 106,499 | | | 106,499 |

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|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 026 | COMMAND POST SYSTEMS | | 15,816 | | | | 15,816 |
| 027 | RADIO SYSTEMS | | 95,845 | | | | 95,845 |
| 028 | COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS | | 40,639 | | | | 40,639 |
| 029 | COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SUPPORT VEHICLES | | 15,527 | | | | 15,527 |
| | ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES | | | | | | |
| 030 | COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES | | 1,201 | | | | 1,201 |
| 031 | COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES | | 13,691 | | | | 13,691 |
| | TACTICAL VEHICLES | | | | | | |
| 032 | 5/4T TRUCK HMMVV (MYP) | 7 | 2,666 | | | 7 | 2,666 |
| 033 | MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 034 | MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT | | 944 | | | | 944 |
| 035 | LIGHTWEIGHT PRIME MOVER | | | | | | |
| 036 | LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP Program reduction & realignment | | 324,578 | | -25,000 | | 299,578 |
| 037 | FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS | | 27,619 | | [-25,000] | | 27,619 |
| 038 | TRAILERS | | 8,424 | | | | 8,424 |
| | OTHER SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 039 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | | 4,046 | | | | 4,046 |
| | ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 040 | ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT | | 5,131 | | | | 5,131 |
| 041 | BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT | | 9,571 | | | | 9,571 |

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| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | | <u>Senate</u> | |
|-------------|--|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> |
| 042 | TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS | 19,067 | | | | 19,067 | |
| 043 | POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED | 16,501 | | | | 16,501 | |
| 044 | AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT | 13,239 | | | | 13,239 | |
| 045 | EOD SYSTEMS | 28,568 | | | | 28,568 | |
| | MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 046 | PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT | 12,589 | | | | 12,589 | |
| 047 | GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE) | 11,813 | | | | 11,813 | |
| 048 | MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP | 30,758 | | | | 30,758 | |
| 049 | FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION | 5,867 | | | | 5,867 | |
| | GENERAL PROPERTY | | | | | | |
| 050 | FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT | 6,623 | | | | 6,623 | |
| | Combat casualty care equipment upgrades | | | | | 7,900 | |
| 051 | TRAINING DEVICES | 57,476 | | | | 57,476 | |
| 052 | CONTAINER FAMILY | 4,050 | | | | 4,050 | |
| 053 | FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT | 22,461 | | | | 22,461 | |
| 054 | FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV) | 7,987 | | | | 7,987 | |
| 055 | BRIDGE BOATS | | | | | | |
| 056 | RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN | 2,907 | | | | 2,907 | |
| | OTHER SUPPORT | | | | | | |
| 057 | MODIFICATION KITS | | | | | | |
| 058 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | 8,114 | | | | 8,114 | |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 059 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | | | 14,460 | | | 14,460 |
| | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS | | | | | 1,512,765 | | | -17,100 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,495,665 |

Authority for advanced procurement and construction of components for the *Virginia*-class submarine program (sec. 131)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the multiyear authority provided in section 121 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The provision would modify section 121 to permit the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more contracts on the *Virginia*-class submarine program, for which authorization to enter a multiyear procurement contract was granted under section 121, that could include advance construction activities if he determines that such action would yield greater cost savings or construction efficiencies.

The Navy believes that having such an option available could help achieve greater cost savings and production efficiencies as the program increases throughput to a rate of two boats per year in fiscal year 2011.

Refueling and complex overhaul of the USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (sec. 132)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide a one-time exemption to the normal full funding policy to allow for contracting of a 3-year incrementally-funded aircraft carrier refueling complex overhaul (RCOH) from the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN) account. This language would provide the Navy with the authority to commence the refueling overhaul in fiscal year 2009. The Navy informs the committee that this would help level the workload at the shipyard and avoid an overhead increase of approximately \$50.0 million across the future-years defense program. The Department of Defense has requested that this be a one-time authorization, not one to be extended into future years.

Budget Items

E-2D Advanced Hawkeye

The budget request included \$496.4 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN) for three E-2D Advanced Hawkeye aircraft. The E-2D aircraft will provide improved airborne early warning and surveillance capability to support carrier strike groups in naval, joint, and coalition operations. In fiscal year 2008, the administration requested—and the Congress authorized and appropriated—funding for three research and development E-2D aircraft. The committee notes that the E-2D program has experienced several delays in aircraft production over the past year due to development difficulties with the advanced radar. Those delays threaten to postpone the Milestone C decision for low rate initial production, currently scheduled for the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 2009, which would reduce the need for production effort funded by the fiscal year 2009 budget. Accordingly, the committee recommends the Navy decrease their planned procurement of low rate initial production of E-2D aircraft in fiscal year 2009 by one aircraft.

The committee recommends a reduction of \$165.5 million in APN for the E-2D Advanced Hawkeye aircraft.

H-53 modifications

The budget request included \$56.4 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN) for modifications of H-53 helicopters, of which \$2.9 million is for the Integrated Mechanical Diagnostics Health and Usage Management System (IMDS). Since 2001, the Marines have been equipping the fleet of H-53 helicopters with the IMDS. The systems flying have already provided a significant improvement in aircraft readiness rates and ability to maintain the aircraft to support high tempo operations, while simultaneously improving the accuracy of the fleet health and material status reporting. The replacement for the current CH-53, the CH-53K, is years away from achieving initial operational capability, so buying additional IMDS kits would still make a significant contribution to the readiness of the fleet.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million for the procurement of additional IMDS systems.

P-3 modifications

The budget request included \$152.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN) for continuation of the Special Structural Inspection-Kits (SSI-K) program, which replaces fatigue-limited airframe structural components to enable the airframe to fully reach its designed service life.

Analysis that was conducted as part of the ongoing fatigue life management program determined that an area of the P-3 wing surface not included in the SSI-K program, designated as Zone 5, has much worse predicted fatigue than previously estimated. These results caused the Navy to ground 39 of 130 mission aircraft in December 2007, and to initiate long-term mitigation efforts to correct the critical deficiencies.

Due to the emergent nature of this P-3 sustainment issue, the budget request does not include funding for Zone 5 kit material and installation. The Chief of Naval Operations has identified the correction of this critical operational and safety of flight issue as the Navy's top unfunded priority. The committee recommends an increase of \$160.0 million in APN to fund P-3 wing crack repair kits.

Common ECM equipment

The budget request included \$66.4 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), common electronic countermeasures (ECM) equipment, but included no funds to procure upgrades for the AN/AAR-47 missile warning system to incorporate hostile fire indications capability. This system improvement would provide aircrews with warning of anti-aircraft artillery, rocket-propelled grenade, or small arms fire. This capability would undoubtedly assist Navy and Marine Corps aircrews in avoiding or exiting dangerous environments. The committee believes that the Department of the Navy should be fielding this capability as a priority for aircraft potentially exposed to such situations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in APN to begin fielding the hostile fire indications capability for the AN/AAR-47 missile warning system.

Weapons industrial facilities

The budget request included \$3.3 million for various activities at government-owned, contractor-operated weapons industrial facilities. The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million to accelerate the facilities restoration program at the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory.

Grenades Marine Corps

The budget request included \$39.0 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC) for grenades. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.0 million in PANMC for the procurement of additional grenades.

Virginia-class submarine advance procurement

The budget request included approximately \$1.3 billion for advance procurement for the *Virginia*-class submarine program, including \$596.8 million for economic order quantity (EOQ) procurement of long lead material in conjunction with the current multiyear procurement program.

Congress approved the Navy's request to enter into a multiyear procurement contract in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), and added \$588.0 million to help accelerate increasing the attack submarine program to a rate of two boats per year. At that time, the Navy planned to increase production to a rate of two boats per year in fiscal year 2012.

This year, as a part of the fiscal year 2009 request, the Navy plans to accelerate that production increase to fiscal year 2011. The Navy has also identified that additional EOQ funding in fiscal year 2009 and additional authority to conduct advance construction activities would help achieve greater cost savings and production efficiencies, and reduce the span time for construction as the program increases throughput to a rate of two boats per year in fiscal year 2011.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase for EOQ funding of \$79.0 million. The committee also recommends a provision (described elsewhere) that would give the Navy authority to contract for advance construction activities for which authorization to enter a multiyear procurement contract was granted under section 121 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Littoral combat ship

The budget request included \$920.0 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN) for the construction of two Littoral Combat Ships (LCS). The Navy intends this to be a relatively smaller, more affordable vessel that carries modular payloads. The Navy concept is that on one day, an LCS might be configured to operate as an anti-submarine vessel. However, as mission needs change, it could rapidly change the whole mission payload within a day or so, and operate in an anti-surface warfare or mine warfare mode.

Each of the two prime contractor teams had contracts to build two ships. The prime contractors have teamed with smaller shipyards in both cases in order to keep LCS costs lower than would

be possible in one of the major yards that normally build Navy ships.

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

The Navy entered into negotiations with the LCS-1 team to sign up to a fixed price contract on the two ships or face outright cancellation on the second ship. The Navy terminated the contract for LCS-3 for the convenience of the government. As a result of that termination, the government will take delivery of some sizeable inventory of equipment and material for the cancelled LCS-3.

The second contractor team had a contract to build two LCS vessels of another design (LCS-2 and LCS-4). The Navy awarded this contract almost a year later, so LCS-2 was roughly 1 year behind the LCS-1. The Navy went ahead with activities leading to the start of construction on LCS-4, despite internal warnings that the second contractor would face similar cost and schedule problems as those faced by the first contractor. Late last year, the same poor performance and fixed priced negotiation scenario also played out on the LCS-2 and LCS-4. This led the Navy to also cancel the LCS-4, again with the result that the government will take delivery of some sizeable inventory of equipment and material for the cancelled LCS-4.

Section 125 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) places a cost ceiling on LCS contracts of \$460.0 million per ship, a dollar value provided by the Navy. Congress also authorized and appropriated one LCS in fiscal year 2008.

The Navy has not awarded the one LCS approved in the fiscal year 2008 budget. The Navy's acquisition strategy, which has been extremely fluid, is to award this ship, plus the two ships from the fiscal year 2009 program later this calendar year. The Navy's intent is that the award be a limited competition, with each yard assured of being awarded at least one ship.

The total funding provided in fiscal year 2007 and prior budgets for the six previously authorized Littoral Combat Ships totals \$1,639.0 million. The Navy has determined that \$1,162.0 million of these funds is required for construction, test, trials, outfitting, and post-delivery of LCS-1 and LCS-2. The remaining \$477.0 million funding is allocated against the terminated ships, LCS-3 and LCS-4, including material purchased for those ships prior to termination. Within the remaining funding allocated against the terminated ships, sufficient funding should also be available for LCS class design to ensure that the follow-on ships commence production with "clean," producible drawings and planning products. Presuming the Navy maintains stable design requirements, the availability of clean drawings and planning products should ensure healthy learning curve performance in production. This learning curve performance, in conjunction with material purchased in prior

years (from the terminated ships), should more than offset the effects of one year's escalation for ships purchased in 2009.

The fiscal year 2008 budget has resources sufficient to award one LCS within the cost cap to either shipyard, when taking into account the inventory of equipment and material available from that shipyard's cancelled ship. The Navy would provide this equipment and material to the shipyard that wins the fiscal year 2008 ship as government furnished material (GFM). The value of this GFM would count against the cost cap.

Under their plan, the Navy would also award at least one of the two ships in the fiscal year 2009 budget to the other shipyard. The Navy would likewise provide the GFM from that shipyard's cancelled ship to offset the cost of that one ship. Similarly, the value of this GFM would count against the cost cap on this ship as well.

The fiscal year 2009 budget request, however, would fund both ships to the full cost cap and not take the value of this GFM for the second cancelled ship into account. This means that the budget request of \$920.0 million includes more funding than can be placed on contract without violating the cost cap, unless the Navy were to withhold the GFM for the second shipyard.

The committee believes that the Navy should apply the GFM to both contractors' vessels as soon as a second ship is purchased from either yard. Therefore, the committee recommends a reduction of \$123.0 million to take that GFM into account. This will leave sufficient funds in the Navy's hands to award two ships in fiscal year 2009, with both ships fully funded to the congressional cost cap of \$460.0 million.

LPD-17 amphibious transport dock

The budget request for fiscal year 2009 included \$103.2 million to provide for LPD-17 program close out costs, but included no funding for the tenth ship of the USS San Antonio (LPD-17) class amphibious ship program, LPD-26.

The Navy's 2008 report to Congress on the long-range plan for construction of naval vessels calls for assuming additional risk in the expeditionary warfare force, by reducing expeditionary force size, including reducing the LPD-17 class from a total of 12 to nine ships. The Navy would instead extend the service of some existing vessels as an interim measure, with no real long-term plan to solve the problem.

The committee is concerned that this plan does not provide the total number of amphibious ships needed to support the Department of the Navy's two Marine Expeditionary Brigade lift requirements for forcible entry operations. In testimony before Congress in fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, Marine Corps leadership stated that a class of no less than 10 LPD-17 ships was required to meet Marine Corps forcible entry requirements, with acceptable risk. The Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps have both identified procurement of LPD-26 in 2009 as a top unfunded priority for both services.

The committee is aware that construction for LPD-26 would have commenced in fiscal year 2009 under the previous schedule. However, with delays in other shipbuilding programs within the contractor's facilities, and with the fact that the contractor has re-

cently had to subcontract significant work on earlier LPD-17s with other vendors, it should be possible to procure LPD-26 in fiscal year 2010 without incurring significant cost growth or jeopardizing industrial base stability.

Therefore, the committee recommends: (1) an increase of \$170.0 million for advance procurement; and (2) a transfer of the \$103.2 million from program close out costs to advance procurement. In total, including funding provided in fiscal year 2008, the committee recommends \$323.2 million for advance procurement for LPD-26.

LHA(R) advance procurement

The fiscal year 2009 budget request for the National Defense Sealift Fund (NDSF) included \$348.3 million for advance procurement for the first Maritime Prepositioning Force (Future) (MPF(F)), based on the design of amphibious assault replacement ships. These vessels are designated as the MPF(F) LHA(R).

The committee does not agree with funding development and procurement for amphibious assault ships within the NDSF and has included a provision (described elsewhere) that would clarify what programs will be included in the NDSF.

The Navy and the contractor have recently informed the committee that there will be significant schedule delays and cost increases for the LHD-8 amphibious assault ship. These problems, and the continuing struggles to regain and retain staffing and achieve productivity levels experienced before the Hurricane Katrina disaster, do not bode well for making expected progress on the LHA-6 amphibious assault ship, the next large amphibious ship to be built by the contractor. LHA-6 is intended to be the basis for the design of the MPF(F) LHA(R).

Based on all these factors, the committee does not believe that the Navy can or should apply all of the requested advance procurement funds in the MPF(F) LHA(R) in fiscal year 2009. Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$170.0 million for MPF(F) LHA(R) advance procurement.

DDG-51 Arleigh Burke-class destroyer modernization program

The budget request included \$165.5 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) for the DDG-51 modernization program. This program upgrades the 62 ships of the DDG-51 class with key technologies to provide improved warfighting capability while reducing operating and support cost. This is planned to be a 20-year modernization program that will cost roughly \$10.0 billion.

The Secretary of the Navy's fiscal year 2008 report to Congress on the long-range plan for construction of naval vessels identified the requirement to extend the service life of the DDG-51 class to 40 years in order to meet surface combatant force structure requirements. However, additional planning and funding to accomplish this extended service life is not included in the budget request.

The committee views the Navy's plan to operate the DDG-51 class for a full 40 years to be very high risk, based on recent history of 20-25 year service life for surface combatants. Additional fiscal year 2009 DDG-51 modernization procurement funding

would support critical planning, engineering, and procurement activities for service life extension alterations. The committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in OPN for the DDG-51 modernization program.

The 2008 Navy report to Congress on DDG modernization indicated that the Navy staff had reviewed a concept that would achieve favorable results for each of the program attributes outlined in the report. The Navy report identified using the multi-ship, multi-option (MSMO) contracts as the preferred approach for conducting the DDG modernization. The MSMO contracts are contracts for maintenance efforts on Navy ships that are conducted in the ships' homeport area.

It is not apparent to the committee that the Navy seriously evaluated conducting the modernization program at the shipyards where the DDG-51s were built, or a so-called "building yard" approach. Further, upon reviewing the Navy's basis for determining that MSMO contracts would be more suitable for executing the DDG modernization program, the committee cannot find that the Navy has established measures of effectiveness and appropriate cost control mechanisms to maximize the benefits promised by MSMO contract maintenance strategies.

The magnitude of this investment, coupled with the critical need for this modernization effort, warrants a more thorough assessment of the considerations leading to the Navy's selection of an acquisition strategy.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a DDG-51 modernization acquisition strategy report to the congressional defense committees with the fiscal year 2010 budget request. The report should include a plan to execute a pilot project that would accomplish the full scope of DDG-51 hull, mechanical and electrical, and combat system maintenance and modernization in a single availability executed at one of the building yards. Such plan shall include a detailed quantitative and qualitative assessment of each of the acquisition strategy and availability execution considerations addressed by the Navy's 2008 report on DDG modernization. The report shall also provide a quantitative and qualitative comparison of this building yard plan with the Navy's plan to execute DDG modernization within a MSMO contract framework. The report shall include a plan for strengthening the Navy's MSMO contract strategy by:

- (1) establishing a correlation between MSMO solicitation/award criteria and actual DDG-51 modernization program scope of work;
- (2) incorporating performance benchmarks, metrics, and incentives that enable the Navy to measure performance and control cost consistent with the discipline required of a major defense acquisition program; and
- (3) ensuring viable strategies are available to leverage the benefits of competition across the 5-year duration of the sole-source, cost-plus MSMO environment.

Submarine training device modifications

The budget request included \$33.6 million to procure submarine training device modifications, but included no funding for fielding

any system that would provide commanders and sailors with instant, continuous, and long-term feedback regarding performance. The committee is aware that industry has developed standardized metrics systems that could be used to assess readiness and training proficiency. Such technology would be interfaced with simulators and instrumented ranges to automatically measure individual and crew performance as thousands of tactical events are performed during a single day of training. Having such systems would provide rapid, objective feedback to sailors regarding the accuracy and consistency of their tactical assessments and provide frequent and objective assessments to force commanders, so that they can spot trends and underperformers before an incident occurs.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.8 million to expand the use of performance measurement systems by completing definition of metrics and algorithms and installing hardware and software in training sites.

Man overboard indicators

The budget request included \$43.2 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) for command support equipment, but no funding to procure man overboard indicators (MOBI).

The Navy has tested a one-per-person MOBI transmitter. Additionally, at least two expeditionary strike groups recommended the Navy procure MOBI transmitters for each embarked sailor, marine, and airman. The committee understands that a large majority of ship commanding officers having MOBI systems installed have requested additional MOBI transmitters in order to protect all embarked personnel. In addition, the U.S. Navy Safety Center has recommended that each embarked sailor and marine be afforded MOBI protection.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$4.9 million for the procurement of additional MOBI systems.

Logistics vehicle system replacement

The budget request included \$324.6 million in Procurement, Marine Corps for the Logistics Vehicle System Replacement (LVSR). The LVSR will provide the Marine Corps with a replacement vehicle system for the current fleet of LVS's, which are approaching the end of their service life.

The committee supports the LVSR program, but is concerned the Marine Corps' current plan for procurement is too aggressive given the number of engineer change proposals and other manufacturing issues that have been discovered during the low-rate initial production process. Further, the committee is concerned that the Marine Corps inadequately pursued unit cost reductions from the manufacturer given the 3-year window during which the Marine Corps intends to procure these systems. Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$25.0 million in funding for fiscal year 2009.

Combat casualty care equipment upgrade program

The budget request included \$6.6 million in Procurement, Marine Corps, for Field Medical Equipment, but no funds for the combat casualty care equipment upgrade program (CCCEUP), now com-

pleting its fifth year of operation. The CCCEUP provides lightweight, compact, field medical equipment for the Marine Corps and Navy corpsmen delivering combat casualty care. This equipment and the medical care it supports are designed specifically to reduce preventable combat deaths and speed recovery of the wounded.

The committee recommends an increase of \$7.9 million for the CCCEUP program.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE | | | | | | | |
| | COMBAT AIRCRAFT | | | | | | | |
| | TACTICAL FORCES | | | | | | | |
| 001 | F-35 | 8 | | 1,673,787 | | | | 1,673,787 |
| 002 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) F136 engine advance procurement | | | 136,904 | 35,000 | | | 171,904 |
| | | | | | [35,000] | | | |
| 003 | F-22A | 20 | | 3,054,197 | | | | 3,054,197 |
| 004 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) Advance procurement or line close down costs | | | 497,000 | [497,000] | | | 497,000 |
| | AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT | | | | | | | |
| | TACTICAL AIRLIFT | | | | | | | |
| 005 | C-17A (MYP) Purchasing spares ahead of need USAF-requested transfer to APAF 34 | | | 367,554 | -48,800 | | | 318,754 |
| | | | | | [-40,000] | | | |
| | | | | | [-8,800] | | | |
| | OTHER AIRLIFT | | | | | | | |
| 006 | C-130J USAF-requested transfer from APAF 31 | | | | 25,000 | | | 25,000 |
| | | | | | [25,000] | | | |
| 007 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | 96,000 | | | | 96,000 |
| 008 | HC/MC-130 RECAP | 6 | | 507,677 | | | | 507,677 |
| 009 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | 80,000 | | | | 80,000 |
| 010 | KC-X ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) USAF-requested transfer to PE 65221F (RDAF 83) | | | 61,660 | -61,660 | | | - |
| | | | | | [-61,660] | | | |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> |
| 011 | JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT TRAINER AIRCRAFT | 5,439 | | | 5,439 |
| 012 | OPERATIONAL TRAINERS JPATS | 33,196 | | -5,542 | 27,654 |
| | USAF-requested correction of JPATS (T-6) spares adjustment | | | [-5,542] | |
| 013 | OTHER AIRCRAFT HELICOPTERS | 15,000 | | -15,000 | |
| 014 | CSAR-X ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 409,027 | 6 | [-15,000] | 6 |
| 015 | Reflect delays in acquisition program V22 OSPREY | 14,266 | | | 14,266 |
| 016 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 31,877 | 1 | | 31,877 |
| 017 | MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT C-29A FLIGHT INSPECTION ACFT | | | | |
| 018 | C-40 CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C | 2,435 | | | 2,435 |
| 019 | OTHER AIRCRAFT | 70,576 | | | 70,576 |
| 020 | TARGET DRONES GLOBAL HAWK | 689,319 | 5 | 31,000 | 5 |
| 021 | UAV NAS radar ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 53,832 | | [31,000] | 53,832 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 022 | MQ-1 UAV NAS radar | 38 | 378,703 | | 31,000 | 38 | 409,703 |
| 023 | MQ-9 | 9 | 161,439 | | [31,000] | 9 | 161,439 |
| | MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE AIRCRAFT | | | | | | |
| | STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT | | | | | | |
| 024 | B-2A | | 330,392 | | 18,500 | | 348,892 |
| 025 | B-1B | | 71,774 | | [18,500] | | 71,774 |
| 026 | B-52 | | 41,699 | | 57,600 | | 99,299 |
| | SAASM | | | | [18,100] | | |
| | CONNECT | | | | [22,800] | | |
| | AWI | | | | [16,700] | | |
| 027 | F-117 | | | | | | |
| | TACTICAL AIRCRAFT | | | | | | |
| 028 | A-10 | | 144,077 | | | | 144,077 |
| 029 | F-15 | | 12,326 | | | | 12,326 |
| 030 | F-16 | | 273,694 | | | | 273,694 |
| 031 | F-22A | | 327,046 | | | | 327,046 |
| | AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT | | | | | | |
| 032 | C-5 | | 485,484 | | | | 485,484 |
| 033 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 97,600 | | | | 97,600 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | <u>Senate</u> | <u>Senate</u> | <u>Senate</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | <u>Request</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Qty</u> |
| 034 | C-17A | 331,535 | | | 340,335 |
| | USAF-requested transfer from APAF 5 | | 8,800 | | |
| 035 | C-21 | 11,001 | [8,800] | | 752 |
| | USAF-requested transfer to APAF 40 | | -10,249 | | |
| 036 | C-32A | 11,373 | [-10,249] | | 11,373 |
| 037 | C-37A | 2,407 | | | 2,407 |
| 038 | TRAINER AIRCRAFT | | | | |
| 038 | GLIDER MODS | 121 | | | 121 |
| 039 | T-6 | 21,122 | -367 | | 20,755 |
| | USAF-requested correction of JPATS (T-6) spares | | | | |
| | adjustment | | [-367] | | |
| 040 | T-1 | 25 | | | 10,274 |
| | USAF-requested transfer from APAF 35 | | 10,249 | | |
| 041 | T-38 | 59,934 | [10,249] | | 59,934 |
| 042 | T-43 | 2,269 | | | 2,269 |
| 043 | OTHER AIRCRAFT | | | | |
| 043 | KC-10A (ATCA) | 1,899 | | | 1,899 |
| 044 | C-12 | 468 | | | 468 |
| 045 | C-20 MODS | 1,535 | | | 1,535 |
| 046 | VC-25A MOD | 60,875 | | | 60,875 |
| 047 | C-40 | 9,911 | | | 9,911 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 048 | C-130 Accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for C-130 aircraft Accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for AFSOC C-130 aircraft | | 422,814 | | -7,800 [15,000] | | 415,014 |
| 049 | Reduce C-130 AMP overhead growth C130J MODS | | 59,350 | | [2,200] [-25,000] | | 34,350 |
| 050 | USAF-requested transfer to APAF 6 C-135 | | 134,188 | | -25,000 [-25,000] | | 134,188 |
| 051 | COMPASS CALL MODS | | 24,605 | | | | 24,605 |
| 052 | DARP | | 106,989 | | | | 106,989 |
| 053 | E-3 | | 86,468 | | | | 86,468 |
| 054 | E-4 | | 28,098 | | | | 28,098 |
| 055 | E-8 | | 30,657 | | | | 30,657 |
| 056 | H-1 | | 13,200 | | | | 13,200 |
| 057 | H-60 | | 17,250 | | | | 17,250 |
| 058 | GLOBAL HAWK MODS | | 103,939 | | | | 103,939 |
| 059 | OTHER AIRCRAFT | | 151,932 | | | | 151,932 |
| 060 | MQ-1 MODS | | 148,532 | | | | 148,532 |
| 061 | MQ-9 MODS | | 24,590 | | | | 24,590 |
| 062 | CV-22 MODS | | 22,621 | | | | 22,621 |
| 063 | AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS | | 257,001 | | | | 257,001 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|-------------|---|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 078 | INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS | | 24,380 | | 24,380 |
| 079 | WAR CONSUMABLES WAR CONSUMABLES | | 80,622 | | 80,622 |
| 080 | OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES Litening targeting pod upgrades | | 521,357 | 27,900 [27,900] | 549,257 89 |
| 081 | DEPOT MODERNIZATION | | | | |
| 82 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | [] | | [] |
| 83 | SPECIAL PROGRAMS | | [] | | [] |
| 84 | OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMS CLASSIFIED PGMS | | [] | | [] |
| 085 | OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES SOF CANCELLED ACCT ADJUSTMENTS | | | | |
| 086 | DARP | | 21,028 | | 21,028 |
| 999 | DARP CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | 10,913 | | 10,913 |
| | TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE | | 12,676,496 | 558,790 | 13,235,286 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE | | | | | | | |
| | PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE | | | | | | | |
| 001 | ROCKETS | | | 29,436 | | | | 29,436 |
| 002 | CARTRIDGES | | | 150,815 | | | 1,000 | 151,815 |
| | Improved stores ejection cartridges | | | | | | [1,000] | |
| | BOMBS | | | | | | | |
| 003 | PRACTICE BOMBS | | | 24,590 | | | | 24,590 |
| 004 | GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS | | | 149,695 | | | | 149,695 |
| 005 | SENSOR FUZED WEAPON | | | | | | | |
| 006 | JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION | | 3,647 | 105,719 | | | | 105,719 |
| 007 | WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER | | | | | | | |
| | FLARE, IR MJU-7B | | | | | | | |
| 008 | CAD/PAD | | | 38,190 | | | | 38,190 |
| 009 | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) | | | 3,246 | | | | 3,246 |
| 010 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | 4,618 | | | | 4,618 |
| 011 | MODIFICATIONS | | | 1,235 | | | | 1,235 |
| 012 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000 | | | 2,477 | | | | 2,477 |
| | FUZES | | | | | | | |
| 013 | FLARES | | | 304,159 | | | | 304,159 |
| 014 | FUZES | | | 72,133 | | | | 72,133 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | WEAPONS | | | | |
| | SMALL ARMS | | | | |
| 015 | SMALL ARMS | 8,165 | | | 8,165 |
| | TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE | 894,478 | | 1,000 | 895,478 |
| | MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE | | | | |
| | BALLISTIC MISSILES | | | | |
| | MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC | | | | |
| 001 | MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC | 26,658 | | | 26,658 |
| | OTHER MISSILES | | | | |
| | TACTICAL | | | | |
| 002 | JASSM | 240,295 | 260 | -145 | 160,295 |
| | Reflect delays in program certification | | | [-80,000] | |
| 003 | SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X) | 77,223 | 275 | | 77,223 |
| 004 | AMRAAM | 294,746 | 281 | | 294,746 |
| 005 | PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE | 63,585 | 642 | | 63,585 |
| 006 | SMALL DIAMETER BOMB | 133,209 | 2,612 | | 133,209 |
| | INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | | | | |
| 007 | INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION | 2,408 | | | 2,408 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE MISSILES | | | |
| | CLASS IV | | | |
| 008 | ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE | 42 | | 42 |
| 009 | AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15 | | | |
| 010 | MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC | | | |
| 011 | MM III MODIFICATIONS | 296,354 | | 296,354 |
| 012 | AGM-65D MAVERICK | 256 | | 256 |
| 013 | AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM) | 10,150 | | 10,150 |
| | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | |
| | MISSILES AND REPAIR PARTS | | | |
| 014 | INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS | 26,923 | | 26,923 |
| | OTHER SUPPORT | | | |
| | SPACE PROGRAMS | | | |
| 015 | ADVANCED EHF | 16,564 | | 16,564 |
| 016 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | 100,000 |
| | Advance procurement of AEHF 4 | | | [100,000] |
| 017 | WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE) | 22,492 | | 22,492 |
| 018 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | | |
| 019 | SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC) | 17,407 | | 17,407 |
| 020 | GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE) | 108,043 | | 108,043 |
| 021 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | 2,400 | | 2,400 |

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> | <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> | <u>Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 022 | NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM | | 1,250 | | 1,250 | | | | | | | 1,250 |
| 023 | DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPAC) | | 99,788 | | 99,788 | | | | | | | 99,788 |
| 024 | DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPAC) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 025 | TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPAC) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 026 | EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPAC) | | 1,205,278 | 4 | 1,205,278 | | | 4 | 1,205,278 | | | 1,205,278 |
| 027 | MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPAC) | | 5,756 | | 5,756 | | | | | | | 5,756 |
| 028 | SBIR HIGH (SPACE) | | 1,664,043 | 2 | 1,664,043 | | | 2 | 1,664,043 | | | 1,664,043 |
| 029 | ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY) | | 54,000 | | 54,000 | | | | | | | 54,000 |
| | SPECIAL PROGRAMS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 030 | CANCELLED ACCOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 031 | DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM | | 158,966 | | 158,966 | | | | | | | 158,966 |
| 32 | SPECIAL PROGRAMS | | [] | | [] | | | | | | | [] |
| 033 | SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS | | 212,515 | | 212,515 | | | | | | | 212,515 |
| 34 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAM | | [] | | [] | | | | | | | [] |
| 35 | OTHER PROGRAMS | | [] | | [] | | | | | | | [] |
| 999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | 796,377 | | 796,377 | | | | | | | 796,377 |
| | TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE | | 5,536,728 | | 5,536,728 | | | | 20,000 | | | 5,556,728 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE | | | | |
| | VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| | PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES | | | | |
| 001 | ARMORED VEHICLE | 17,662 | | | 17,662 |
| 002 | PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES | | | | |
| | CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES | | | | |
| 003 | MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE | 23,002 | | | 23,002 |
| 004 | HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP) | | | | |
| 005 | CAP VEHICLES | 889 | | | 889 |
| | SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES | | | | |
| 006 | HMMVV, ARMORED | | | | |
| 007 | SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES | 30,597 | | | 30,597 |
| | FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| 008 | FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES | 27,020 | | | 27,020 |
| | MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| 009 | HALVERSEN LOADER | | | | |
| | BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT | | | | |
| 010 | RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU | 23,051 | | | 23,051 |
| 011 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000(VEHICLES) | 39,984 | | | 39,984 |
| | CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT | | | | |
| 012 | CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS (BPA | | | | |

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Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | | |
| COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT (COMSEC) | | | | | | | |
| 013 | COMSEC EQUIPMENT | | 137,914 | | | | 137,914 |
| 014 | MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC) | | 1,557 | | | | 1,557 |
| INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS | | | | | | | |
| 015 | INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT | | 2,671 | | | | 2,671 |
| 016 | INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT Eagle Vision one meter SAR upgrades | | 15,441 | | 3,500 | | 18,941 |
| | | | | | [3,500] | | |
| ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS | | | | | | | |
| 017 | AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS | | 9,832 | | | | 9,832 |
| 018 | NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM | | 47,224 | | | | 47,224 |
| 019 | THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN | | 68,502 | | | | 68,502 |
| 020 | WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST | | 29,377 | | | | 29,377 |
| 021 | STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL | | 53,739 | | | | 53,739 |
| 022 | CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX | | 13,662 | | | | 13,662 |
| 023 | DRUG INTERDICTION SPT | | 950 | | | | 950 |
| SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS | | | | | | | |
| 024 | GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY NextGen OTHR risk reduction | | 100,052 | | 1,900 | | 101,952 |
| | | | | | [1,900] | | |
| 025 | AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS | | 16,148 | | | | 16,148 |
| 026 | MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL | | 10,475 | | | | 10,475 |
| 027 | AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM | | 57,728 | | | | 57,728 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 028 | COMBAT TRAINING RANGES Unmanned threat emitter (UMTE) modernization | | 55,315 | | 10,700 | | 66,015 |
| 029 | MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N | | 1 | | [10,700] | | 1 |
| 030 | C3 COUNTERMEASURES | | 7,754 | | | | 7,754 |
| 031 | GCSS-AF FOS | | 55,783 | | | | 55,783 |
| 032 | THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM | | 22,525 | | | | 22,525 |
| 033 | AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS AOC | | 35,050 | | -29,000 | | 6,050 |
| | | | | | [-29,000] | | |
| | AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| 034 | BASE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE | | 337,190 | | | | 337,190 |
| 035 | USCENTCOM | | 42,677 | | | | 42,677 |
| | DISA PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| 036 | SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE | | 80,405 | | | | 80,405 |
| 037 | NAVSTAR GPS SPACE | | 25,526 | | | | 25,526 |
| 038 | NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE | | 27,626 | | | | 27,626 |
| 039 | AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE | | 65,383 | | | | 65,383 |
| 040 | SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE | | 101,983 | | | | 101,983 |
| 041 | MILSATCOM SPACE | | 106,323 | | | | 106,323 |
| 042 | SPACE MODS SPACE | | 23,121 | | | | 23,121 |
| 043 | COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM ORGANIZATION AND BASE | | 29,232 | | | | 29,232 |
| 044 | TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT | | 293,153 | | | | 293,153 |

F-22A fighter aircraft (Sec. 151)

As described elsewhere in this report, the budget request included \$497.0 million for structural repairs to the F-15 that were added to the aircraft maintenance budget in case they would be needed to correct problems that might have emerged after investigations and inspections following a mishap in November 2007. Since that time, the Air Force has determined that these additional funds are not necessary for completing the repairs required to: (1) correct F-15 structural problems; and (2) return them to flying status.

The committee recommends a provision that would provide \$497.0 million Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) for either (1) advance procurement for F-22A aircraft in fiscal year 2010; or (2) winding down the production line for F-22A aircraft. The next President of the United States would have to decide which alternative would be in the best interests of the Nation and submit a certification of that decision to the congressional defense committees before any of these funds could be spent.

The budget request included \$3,054.2 million in APAF for building 20 F-22A aircraft. The budget request did not include funding for either: (1) advance procurement to continue F-22A production after fiscal year 2009; or (2) funding to support government liability for costs of closing the production line.

The 20 F-22A aircraft in the fiscal year 2009 budget would complete the currently approved program to buy 183 F-22A aircraft. The committee heard conflicting testimony from Department of Defense officials about whether 183 F-22A aircraft are sufficient to meet the needs of the Department. The budget request reflects the view that 183 aircraft are enough to meet warfighting requirements. The Air Force maintains that it needs to have 381 F-22A aircraft to meet warfighting requirements, provide support to homeland defense missions, and have sufficient aircraft to provide squadrons for 10 Air Expeditionary Forces (AEFs) and, thereby, support a peacetime rotation base for the AEFs.

The committee also heard testimony from the Secretary of Defense, with which the Secretary of the Air Force concurred, that he would prefer to leave the question of continuing F-22A production after fiscal year 2009 in a neutral position for the next administration.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$497.0 million, for either: (1) advance procurement to continue F-22A production after fiscal year 2009; or (2) funding to support government liability for costs of closing the production line, as decided by the next President.

Budget Items—Air Force**Advanced procurement for the F136 engine**

The budget request included \$136.9 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) for advanced procurement for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) program. In section 213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), Congress explicitly directed the Department of Defense to (1) develop a competitive propulsion system for the JSF aircraft; and

(2) continue competition for the propulsion system throughout the production phase of the JSF program.

In order to follow through on that direction and begin competition with the F-135 engine in 2012, the Department of Defense must begin funding for long lead items for the F-136 production line in 2009.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$35.0 million in APAF for long lead items for the F-136 engine.

C-17A engine spares

The budget request included \$367.6 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, for the C-17A aircraft, including \$114.6 million for engine spares. The funding stream for engine spares over the past 3 years has shown little consistency, going from a level of \$76.0 million in fiscal year 2007 to zero in fiscal year 2008, and \$114.6 million this year.

The committee is aware that the operating forces have lodged few complaints over the availability of spares, nor have mission capability or effectiveness rates suffered in recent years. The committee believes that funding to the fiscal year 2007 level should be more than adequate, at least until the Air Force can provide adequate supporting documentation of the need for additional spares.

Therefore, the committee recommends a reduction of \$40.0 million for C-17 engine spares.

Tactical intelligence support

The Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) forces operating in Iraq and Afghanistan, in cooperation with the intelligence community, have developed sophisticated capabilities to identify, find, track, and kill or capture high-value individuals. Whereas traditional force-on-force military campaigns require techniques to find and attack large mechanized formations, irregular warfare requires these new “man-hunting” capabilities.

Army and Marine Corps ground forces have requirements similar to JSOC’s in their counter-insurgency operations. Over time, some of the systems as well as tactics, techniques, and procedures developed by and for JSOC have begun to migrate from JSOC to Army and Marine Corps ground forces. This process includes specialized support from national intelligence agencies. Also, the Army and Marine Corps themselves have acquired innovative capabilities to conduct effective counter-insurgency operations.

For example, the services have deployed “human terrain teams” to enhance their understanding of the local social and cultural environment. Biometric signature and forensic data collection capabilities and effective reach-back to national-level databases and processing are more widespread and well-received by tactical elements. More national human intelligence (HUMINT) and signals intelligence (SIGINT) databases are for the first time being pushed forward to support tactical unit operations with greater speed and frequency. Meanwhile, these capabilities are linked with airborne and ground-based intelligence capabilities that further enable the detection, identification, location, and tracking of high-value targets.

The committee believes there is an urgent requirement to enhance and increase access to this man-hunting capability to all Army and Marine Corps ground forces in harm's way. Consequently, the committee recommends a series of actions to initiate, accelerate, or eliminate bottlenecks that impede fielding of special-purpose equipment and capabilities, much of them classified. Specific recommendations are outlined below, but full explanations are provided only in the classified annex to this report.

Airborne Imaging

Requirements for airborne full-motion video (FMV) platforms are escalating rapidly as a result of demonstrated operational successes. The Department of Defense (DOD) appears to have responded belatedly and without appropriate focus to this requirement. The committee believes that DOD has focused almost exclusively on trying to accelerate fielding of the Predator, Army Warrior, Reaper, and Shadow unmanned aerial systems (UAS). Despite a sustained Air Force effort to surge the Predator system, however, UAS likely will be unable to meet operational requirements in the near term, for reasons discussed below.

The committee believes that manned aircraft could be acquired and modified rapidly from the commercial sector, which would allow DOD to meet operational requirements until the UAS programs can catch up to demand. At that point, commercial contracts could be terminated, or the manned aircraft systems could be transferred to Iraqi security forces. The committee believes that DOD could have chosen to pursue this approach as an expedient through war-related supplemental funding.

The committee notes that the Commander of Special Operations Command (SOCOM) has requested that Congress provide funds for approximately five 24-hour orbits of primarily manned aircraft in the fiscal year 2008 supplemental. This request, while commendable, would satisfy one-quarter to one-third of the immediate requirement. The committee is concerned that DOD has not explained why it is not seeking more of what SOCOM has requested. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to address this issue in the next war-related supplemental funding request.

The major medium- and long-endurance UAS programs cannot be adequately accelerated in part because of shortages of operators and looming training limitations, as noted in the Conference Report on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181). The Department is now addressing the operator shortage by requesting funds for more training capacity, examining whether rated pilots are required to control these UAS, and investigating whether the Air Force needs to establish a career field for UAS pilots. The other major training-related problem is the lack of capabilities and procedures to operate UAS in the National Airspace (NAS).

The committee is deeply concerned that DOD is unprepared to meet Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements to operate in the NAS. The committee appreciates that DOD UAS programs are growing larger and faster than anyone anticipated, and are being used in unexpected locations and missions. However, the major programs have been in the acquisition system for 15 years,

and many observers, including congressional committees, warned DOD repeatedly of the risk of deferring resolution of this challenge.

The Air Force is operating Global Hawk UAS from Beale Air Force Base under Temporary Flight Restrictions. Developmental test and acceptance flights for the Army Sky Warrior and the Reaper cannot be conducted at night at El Mirage Flight Operations Facility in California. The Army is fielding Shadow UAS systems to many Guard and reserve units across the United States that do not have access to restricted airspace for training.

These problems require prompt and vigorous action. The committee recommends that DOD and the FAA create a joint committee between the DOD and the Federal Aviation Administration at the level of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD/AT&L) and the Associate Administrator for Aviation safety. Such a committee could serve as the focal point for dispute resolution and policy development. The committee directs the Deputy Secretary of Defense to seek an agreement with the Administrator of the FAA to create an executive committee to implement the memorandum of agreement signed in September 2007 for Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System.

The committee also recommends funding to accelerate the highest priority UAS airspace integration needs. The committee recommends \$31.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), RQ-4 Global Hawk (Line 20) and \$31.0 million in APAF MQ-1 Predator (Line 22) for two ground-based radars for Beale Air Force Base, and El Mirage Flight Operations facility, respectively, to provide enhanced ground-based collision-avoidance capabilities to mitigate restrictions on terminal flight operations. The committee also recommends \$10.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E), Air Force, PE 35219F, to accelerate development of critical sense-and-avoid capabilities for Global Hawk and the Predator/Sky Warrior UAS. Finally, the committee recommends \$15.0 million in RDT&E, Defense-wide, PE 64400D8Z, to begin the development for the major UAS programs of modeling and simulation tools, and standards, that will provide the foundation for gaining routine UAS access to the national and international airspace.

Wide-Area Airborne Surveillance

One objection to buying many more airborne FMV platforms is that they are an inefficient means of surveillance. FMV cameras have a narrow field-of-view, requiring one platform for every specific target or mission. In areas where the target density permits, it would be more efficient to use camera systems that can cover large areas. The Army Constant Hawk and Marine Corps Angel Fire systems are current examples of wide-area collection systems. The DOD leadership requested funds for the Air Force to acquire a combined, enhanced system, currently called Wide-Area Airborne Surveillance (WAAS), to image a larger area than Constant Hawk or Angel Fire, enable night operations, real-time support to ground forces, provide a forensic capability, and support many simultaneous targeting and surveillance missions. It could cue and hand off targets to FMV platforms for prosecution.

The committee strongly supports this initiative for many reasons, including its potential to reduce the requirement for UAS with FMV and to make the latter more effective. However, the WAAS system likely will not be available in useful numbers for 2 years or more, and therefore cannot serve as a near-term solution for U.S. Central Command's airborne FMV deficiency.

The Air Force intends to field the WAAS system on the Reaper, or MQ-9, UAS. The committee understands that it may require less time and cost to field the WAAS system on the Sky Warrior, or Predator-1C. The committee is also aware that there are several proposals under consideration to field WAAS capabilities on other platforms, such as the Shadow UAS. The committee directs the Deputy Secretary of Defense to examine these issues and provide an assessment and recommendation to the committee by June 15, 2008 to help inform decisions in conference on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

National-Tactical SIGINT Initiatives

The National Security Agency (NSA), with Special Operations Command and the Army, has developed special capabilities against modern signals encountered in Iraq and elsewhere. These capabilities are now engineered for fielding as tactical systems, on ground vehicles, and on airborne platforms. NSA and the Army are fielding the Triton III system on Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles to support maneuver forces. A program called Final e-Curfew provides more advanced area-collection capabilities against the same target set from fixed locations. These systems work in conjunction with databases pushed forward to tactical echelons.

These systems should be fielded rapidly. The committee recommends authorization of \$25.0 million above the request in Other Procurement, Army, line 74, to accelerate Triton III procurement and installation on the MRAP vehicles. The committee understands that the Army's needs for Triton III procurement exceed the amount recommended for authorization. The committee urges the Army and Office of the Secretary of Defense to include the balance of the requirement in the next war-related supplemental spending request. The committee also recommends an authorization of \$25.0 million in PE 35885G, NSA's Tactical Cryptologic Activities, for development and acquisition of Final e-Curfew systems for the Army and Marine Corps units in Iraq.

Special SIGINT capabilities are also more widely available for manned and unmanned aircraft deployment. The Air Force is planning to field these capabilities as an adjunct to the Airborne Signals Intelligence Program (ASIP)-2C configuration on the Reaper and Predator, and the Army is planning to build similar capabilities, under the Tactical SIGINT Program, for the Sky Warrior/MQ-1C UAS. The committee is concerned that the Army and the Air Force are developing very similar systems to meet similar requirements and concepts of operation. At the same time, the committee is concerned that neither service is planning to incorporate certain fundamental collection capabilities, as described in the classified annex to this report. The committee understands that these advanced capabilities will cost more and will consume a larger portion of the payload of such potential platforms as the Reaper, Pred-

ator, and Sky Warrior, but believes that these tradeoffs must be seriously considered. The committee is also concerned that the Air Force's preferred platform choice is the Reaper even though it will be more difficult to collect against the targets of interest from that platform's higher altitude.

Accordingly, the committee directs that the Deputy Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the USD/AT&L, the Joint Staff, and the Director of NSA, to review requirements and determine whether the Army and Air Force should pursue a single, joint airborne UAS SIGINT program, and whether this development should include the advanced collection capability described in the classified annex to this report. The committee requests that the Deputy Secretary report to the committee by June 15, 2008 to help inform decisions in conference on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

B-52 bomber

The budget request included \$41.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force line 26 for the B-52 bomber, of which \$32.4 million is for combat network communications technology (CONNECT) and \$7.3 million is for advanced weapons integration (AWI). No funds were included for the selective availability anti-spoofing module (SAASM). The committee recommends an additional \$18.1 million for the SAASM, \$22.8 million for CONNECT, and \$16.7 million for AWI, for a total of \$57.6 million. The Air Force failed to include adequate funding in the budget request to meet the requirements of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) to maintain 76 B-52 bombers in a common configuration and included this funding on the Air Force unfunded priorities list.

Large aircraft infrared countermeasures system

The budget request included \$59.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for procurement of aircraft installation kits for the large aircraft infrared countermeasures (LAIRCM) system for various C-130 aircraft. The LAIRCM system provides protection against man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) which are widely available and have been used by adversaries in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom against both military and commercial aircraft. Additional funding for LAIRCM, including funding for nonrecurring engineering and kit production for Special Operations Command (SOCOM), is included on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list.

The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million to accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for C-130 aircraft, in general, and an increase of \$2.2 million to accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for SOCOM AC-130 and MC-130 aircraft.

C-130 Avionics Modernization Program

The budget request included \$422.8 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) for the C-130 Modifications Program, including \$149.1 million for the C-130 Avionics Modernization Program (AMP). The C-130 AMP effort suffered a Nunn-McCurdy breach in February 2007, which caused the Department of Defense

to significantly restructure and recertify the program in June 2007. While the committee remains supportive of the program, we have concerns over the unexplained growth in overhead on the program.

The committee recommends a reduction of \$25.0 million in APAF for the C-130 AMP Modification Program.

Advanced targeting pod

The budget request included \$521.4 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF, line 78) for miscellaneous production charges, including \$49.9 million for the procurement of advanced targeting pods (ATPs), also known as precision attack systems. Advanced targeting pods provide targeting capability for use with precision guided munitions on fighter, bomber, and attack aircraft. The ATP is currently in use by both the active and reserve components of the Air Force. The Air Force Chief of Staff included \$170.0 million for buying new ATPs and upgrading existing ATPs in his unfunded priorities list.

The Air Force and the contractor team for the Litening ATP program have devised a spiral enhancement kit for existing Litening ATPs that will provide:

- (1) a new fourth generation forward looking infrared sensor;
- (2) a new fourth generation charged coupled device (CCD) camera that enables targeting acquisition and identification;
- (3) a C-Band video downlink capability which will provide exceptional standoff capability outside of most surface-to-air threats at twice the distance of the earlier Litening ATPs; and
- (4) a laser spot tracker and a laser target imaging processor which yield much improved performance for targeting at long ranges using precision weapons.

The committee recommends an increase of \$27.9 million for the procurement of spiral upgrade kits for Litening ATPs.

Budget request realignments

The Air Force requested that Congress make several realignments in their budget to correct various errors in their submission of the Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) documentation. The table below reflects these adjustments:

[insert at the end of budget items for APAF]

CHANGES TO CORRECT SUBMISSION ERRORS
(In millions)

| Item | Account | Line item | Amount |
|--|---------|-----------|---------|
| C-130J | APAF | 49 | -\$25.0 |
| C-130J | APAF | 6 | +\$25.0 |
| JPATS | APAF | 12 | -\$5.5 |
| JPATS | APAF | 39 | -\$0.4 |
| JPATS | APAF | 75 | -\$8.8 |
| JPATS | APAF | 63 | +\$14.7 |
| (Adjustment to APAF line 63 already reflected in the budget request) | | | |
| C-17 | APAF | 5 | -\$8.8 |
| C-17 | APAF | 34 | +\$8.8 |
| C-21 | APAF | 35 | -\$10.2 |
| T-1 | APAF | 40 | +\$10.2 |
| C-21 | APAF | 70 | -\$19.0 |
| T-1 | APAF | 75 | +\$19.0 |
| KC-X | APAF | 10 | -\$61.7 |

CHANGES TO CORRECT SUBMISSION ERRORS—Continued

(In millions)

| Item | Account | Line item | Amount |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| KC-X | RDAF | 83 | +\$61.7 |

Improved stores ejection cartridge

The budget request included \$150.8 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (PAAF) for cartridges, but provided no funds for improved stores ejection cartridges. Funds provided will update the ejection cartridge currently used on numerous aircraft platforms by all branches of the military for various payload ejection applications, including, but not limited to, the F-15, F-16, A-10, and B-52 aircraft. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in PAAF for improved stores ejection cartridges.

Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile

The budget request included \$240.3 million in Missile Procurement, Air Force (MPAF) for the Joint Air-to-Surface Stand off Missile (JASSM). The JASSM program announced a Nunn-McCurdy breach in February 2007. Following a review of the program, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD (AT&L)) declined to certify the program, delaying the decision until at least May 2008. As part of the effort leading to recertification, the Air Force has been conducting JASSM flight tests, but those tests have drawn concern from the Office of the Director of Test and Evaluation (DOT&E). According to DOT&E, flight tests have not occurred in a predicted way, leading to serious questions about configuration control.

The committee continues to recognize that JASSM was designed to meet a needed capability. The Air Force anticipates that it will be able to ramp up production once the USD (AT&L) recertifies the missile under Nunn-McCurdy rules. The Air Force plan is to increase production from 115 missiles in fiscal year 2008 to 260 missiles in 2009. However, given the questions and concerns over this program, the committee believes that such an increase in quantities is unwarranted at this time.

Therefore, the committee recommends a reduction of \$80.0 million in MPAF for JASSM.

Advanced Extremely High Frequency satellite

The budget request included \$16.5 million in Missile Procurement, Air Force for advanced procurement and launch support for the third Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite but no funds for the fourth AEHF satellite. The committee recommends an additional \$100.0 million for advanced procurement, parts obsolescence, test equipment, and spares for the fourth AEHF.

In fiscal year 2008 \$125.0 million was appropriated for advanced procurement for the fourth AEHF satellite, with direction to fully fund the fourth AEHF in the fiscal year 2009 budget request. The Milstar satellites, the predecessors to AEHF, have lasted longer than expected and the Air Force has determined that it can wait until the 2010 budget request to include full funding for the fourth

AEHF satellite. As a result, the technical, schedule, and cost risks associated with further extending the production break between the third and fourth AEHF satellites will further increase the cost of the fourth AEHF satellite.

The committee notes that the Air Force is currently studying whether a fifth AEHF satellite might be needed. This study will not be completed until June 2008.

Intelligence communication equipment

The budget request included \$15.4 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), for intelligence communication equipment, including \$6.9 million for the "Chief of Staff Innovation Program." In fiscal year 2008, this program is called "Eagle Vision." Eagle Vision is a family of systems that provide commercial imagery data to operational commanders for mission planning, rehearsal, visualization, and intelligence support purposes. Eagle Vision is composed of a data acquisition segment (DAS) and a data integration segment (DIS). Funds requested for fiscal year 2009 are to support procurement of imagery ingestion capability upgrades as well as Eagle Vision DAS and DIS upgrades. These upgrades will provide improved processing capability, additional satellite capabilities, and baseline upgrades.

Commercially available synthetic aperture radar (SAR) data at 1 meter resolution could significantly improve surveillance and search and rescue operations, since this data is unclassified, and is releasable to State and local responders or, with proper authorization, releasable to foreign governments. The data intensive SAR image will require an upgrade to the Eagle Vision communications and image archive and processing system not included in the budget request. The committee is aware that such an upgrade to the Eagle Vision system is available. Such systems deployed with Air National Guard will allow the Eagle Vision systems to respond to military contingencies and maritime surveillance, and search and rescue operations, or to natural or man-made disasters.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.5 million to begin fielding the SAR upgrades for the Eagle Vision system.

Combat training ranges

The budget request included \$55.3 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) for making improvements at combat training ranges. These improvements are aimed at increasing the capability to support realistic air-to-air, air-to-ground, ground-to-air, and electronic warfare training, along with the ability to record and playback events for aircrew debriefing and analysis.

The unmanned threat emitter (UMTE) modernization program will provide affordable and realistic threats, with sufficient threat density, typical of today's adversarial combat environment. This UMTE effort will upgrade performance capabilities and extend the service life of existing UMTE range assets by providing fully reactive, programmable, high-fidelity threat simulators, electronic attack receivers, automatic video tracking, and mobility to support time-critical targeting exercises. The committee understands that the Air Force's current threat emitters are inadequate to train F/A-22s, Joint Strike Fighters.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.7 million in OPAF for UMTE.

Air Operations Centers

The budget request included \$35.1 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) line 33 for Air Operations Centers (AOCs), including \$29.0 million for fielding additional AOCs, increment 10.1. The committee recommends a reduction of \$29.0 million in OPAF for the fielding of AOCs.

The Air Force plans to build between 12 to 30 AOCs in the coming years, with five main regional sites, and many more “tailored” sites. The justification for the total number of sites is not clear. The recent addition of a requirement for an AOC for the newly created U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) is a case in point. For the foreseeable future, AFRICOM will be headquartered in Germany. U.S. European Command already has a fully operational AOC for Europe, which is only partially used. Moreover, the proliferation of AOCs has created manning shortages in the AOCs across all regions. While the committee recognizes the value of the AOC that is currently fully manned and operated in the U.S. Central Command area of operations, little justification has been made as to why each numbered air force requires its own command facility, especially as reach-back command and control continues to rapidly evolve.

Finally, increment 10.1 of the AOCs was not developed as a service oriented architecture, even though that is the future approach for command and control within the Department of Defense. The committee recommends the Air Force take a pause in fielding increment 10.1 and fundamentally rethink its AOC fielding and operating strategy.

Subtitle E—Joint and Multiservice Matters

Annual long-term plan for the procurement of aircraft for the Navy and the Air Force (sec. 171)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual long-term plan for procurement of aircraft for the Departments of the Navy and Air Force. The provision would require that the plan project procurement, inventories, retirements, and losses for the following 30-year period.

Aircraft that would be covered by the plan would include fighter aircraft, attack aircraft, bomber aircraft, strategic lift aircraft, intratheater lift aircraft, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft, tanker aircraft, and any other major support aircraft designated by the Secretary.

The committee received testimony over the past 2 years about shortfalls of fighter/attack aircraft within the Navy and Marine Corps projected for the middle of the next decade, and, this year, received testimony about shortfalls of fighter aircraft within the Air Force projected for the year 2024.

The committee believes that the Department of Defense and Congress need long-term projections so that the two organizations can focus attention on potential shortfalls, gaps, or mismatches well be-

fore the full range of options are foreclosed. This annual report should help in that effort.

Budget Items—Defense-wide

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| | MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND | | | |
| | MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND | | | |
| | MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND | | | |
| | TOTAL - MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND | | | |
| | PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE | | | |
| | MAJOR EQUIPMENT | | | |
| | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS | | | |
| 001 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD | 105,946 | | 105,946 |
| | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MDA | | | |
| 001a | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MDA | | | |
| | THAAD long lead (transfer from RDDW 72) | | 257,000 | |
| | THAAD long lead | | [65,000] | |
| | THAAD radar long lead | | [75,000] | |
| | SM-3 long lead | | [40,000] | |
| | SM-3 long lead (transfer from RDDW 81) | | [20,000] | |
| | SM-3 long lead (transfer from RDDW 81) | | [57,000] | |
| | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA | | | |
| 2 | INTEL SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPS | [] | | [] |
| 3 | CYBER SECURITY -- CCP | [] | | [] |
| 4 | CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE | [] | | [] |
| 5 | CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM | [] | | [] |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 006 | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM | 4,505 | | 4,505 | | | 4,505 | |
| 7 | DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PGM | [] | | [] | | | [] | |
| 008 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS | | | | | | | |
| 009 | WHS MOTOR VEHICLES | | | | | | | |
| 009 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS | 26,649 | | 26,649 | | | 26,649 | |
| 010 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA | | | | | | | |
| 010 | INTERDICTION SUPPORT | | | | | | | |
| 011 | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY | 54,934 | | 54,934 | | | 54,934 | |
| 012 | DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM | | | | | | | |
| 013 | GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM | 10,973 | | 10,973 | | | 10,973 | |
| 014 | GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM | 2,788 | | 2,788 | | | 2,788 | |
| 015 | TELEPORT PROGRAM | 15,062 | | 15,062 | | | 15,062 | |
| 016 | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | 121,296 | | 121,296 | | | 121,296 | |
| 017 | NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES) | 36,765 | | 36,765 | | | 36,765 | |
| 018 | DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK (DISN) | 90,328 | | 90,328 | | | 90,328 | |
| 019 | PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE | 1,894 | | 1,894 | | | 1,894 | |
| 020 | SR. LEADERSHIP CMD CONT | | | | | | | |
| 021 | JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM | 7,952 | | 7,952 | | | 7,952 | |
| 022 | CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE | 19,100 | | 19,100 | | | 19,100 | |
| 022 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIA | | | | | | | |
| 23 | DIA SUPPORT TO CENTCOM INTELLIGENCE | [] | | [] | | | [] | |
| 24 | INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS | [] | | [] | | | [] | |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 25 | COMBATANT COMMAND OPERATIONS | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 26 | DIA SUPPORT TO SOUTHCOM INTEL ACTIVITIES | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 27 | DIA SUPPORT TO PACOM MANAGEMENT HQ | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 28 | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFO OPS | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 29 | DIA SUPPORT TO PACOM INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 30 | DIA SUPPORT TO EUCOM INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 31 | INTELLIGENCE PLANNING AND REVIEW ACTIVITIES | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 32 | DEFENSE HUMINT INTELLIGENCE | [] | | | [] | | | [] |
| 033 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA | 8,789 | | | 8,789 | | | 8,789 |
| | MAJOR EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 034 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA | 1,523 | | | 1,523 | | | 1,523 |
| | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION | | | | | | | |
| 035 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS | 25,897 | | | 25,897 | | | 25,897 |
| | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS | | | | | | | |
| 036 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA | 19,214 | | | 19,214 | | | 19,214 |
| | PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| 37 | NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY | | | | | | | |
| 38 | NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL - INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM | | | | | | | |
| | DEFENSE GEOSPATIAL - INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM | | | | | | | |
| | DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY | | | | | | | |
| 039 | VEHICLES | | | | | | | |
| 040 | OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT | 5,621 | | | 5,621 | | | 5,621 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | | <u>Senate Change</u> | | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | |
|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 041 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS | | | | | | |
| 042 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS | | | | | | |
| 042 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA | | | | | | |
| 042 | AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS | | 1,498 | | | | 1,498 |
| 043 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA | | | | | | |
| 043 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT | | 2,149 | | | | 2,149 |
| 044 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DTSA | | | | | | |
| 044 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT | | 436 | | | | 436 |
| 045 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA | | | | | | |
| 045 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA | | 689 | | | | 689 |
| 046 | MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT | | | | | | |
| 046 | A - WEAPON SYSTEM COST | 3 | 11,158 | | | 3 | 11,158 |
| | SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND | | | | | | |
| | AVIATION PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| 047 | ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT | | 51,950 | | | | 51,950 |
| 048 | MC-130H AIR REFUELING SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| 049 | MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM | | 63,667 | | | | 63,667 |
| 050 | MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM | | 98,163 | | | | 98,163 |
| 051 | NON-STANDARD AVIATION | 6 | 39,172 | | | 6 | 39,172 |
| 052 | SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION | | 36,286 | | | | 36,286 |
| 053 | SOF U-28 | | 7,659 | | | | 7,659 |
| 054 | MC-130H, COMBAT TALON II | | | | | | |

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 055 | CV-22 SOF MOD | 6 | 162,971 | | | 6 | 162,971 |
| 056 | AC-130J GUNSHIP ACQUISITION | | | | | | |
| 057 | C-130 MODIFICATIONS | | 47,018 | | | | 47,018 |
| 058 | AIRCRAFT SUPPORT | | 1,347 | | | | 1,347 |
| | SHIPBUILDING | | | | | | |
| 059 | ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS) | | 5,760 | | | | 5,760 |
| 060 | MK8 MOD1 SEAL DELIVERY VEHICLE | | 7,061 | | | | 7,061 |
| | AMMUNITION PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| 061 | SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT | | 67,083 | | | | 67,083 |
| 062 | SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION | | 5,540 | | | | 5,540 |
| | OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| 063 | COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS | | 67,220 | | | | 67,220 |
| 064 | SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS | | 54,122 | | 13,300 | | 67,422 |
| | ISR mission equipment package | | | | [13,300] | | |
| 065 | SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS | | 15,689 | | 4,400 | | 20,089 |
| | MK 17 rifle | | | | [4,400] | | |
| 66 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | [] | | | | [] |
| 067 | MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS | | 1,265 | | | | 1,265 |
| 068 | SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES | | 12,484 | | | | 12,484 |
| 069 | SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS | | 18,795 | | | | 18,795 |
| 070 | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS | | 3,272 | | | | 3,272 |
| 71 | SPECIAL PROGRAM | | [] | | | | [] |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

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|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
| 072 | TACTICAL VEHICLES | | 3,702 | | | | 3,702 |
| 073 | MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS | | 34,151 | | | | 34,151 |
| 074 | COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS | | 21,593 | | | | 21,593 |
| 075 | MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT | | 11,722 | | | | 11,722 |
| 076 | UNMANNED VEHICLES | | 27,194 | | | | 27,194 |
| 77 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAM GDIP | | [] | | | | [] |
| 078 | SOF AUTOMATION SYSTEMS | | 55,248 | | | | 55,248 |
| 079 | SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES | | 15,862 | | | | 15,862 |
| 080 | SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE | | 25,892 | | | | 25,892 |
| 081 | SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL | | 15,455 | | | | 15,455 |
| 082 | SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR Hand-held imager / long range | | 30,201 | | 5,000 | | 35,201 |
| 083 | SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS | | 33,966 | | [5,000] | | 33,966 |
| 084 | SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT | | 13,450 | | | | 13,450 |
| 085 | DRUG INTERDICTION | | | | | | |
| 086 | MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT | | 15,331 | | | | 15,331 |
| 087 | SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS M53 joint chemical biological protective mask | | 315,443 | | 5,000 | | 320,443 |
| 088 | PSYOP EQUIPMENT CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE CBDP | | 64,778 | | [5,000] | | 64,778 |
| 089 | INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION | | 88,565 | | | | 88,565 |

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

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|-------------|---|------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| 090 | INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION | | 80,211 | | | 80,211 | | |
| 091 | DECONTAMINATION | | 22,299 | | | 22,299 | | |
| 092 | JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM | | 38,702 | | | 38,702 | | |
| 093 | COLLECTIVE PROTECTION | | 37,784 | | | 37,784 | | |
| 094 | CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE | | 199,610 | | | 18,000 | | 217,610 |
| | Joint chemical agent detector (JCAD) | | | | | [10,000] | | |
| | Joint bio standoff detection system (JBSDS) | | | | | [8,000] | | |
| 999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | | 671,379 | | | 671,379 | | |
| | TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE | | 3,164,228 | | | 302,700 | | 3,466,928 |
| 001 | RAPID ACQUISITION FUND | | | | | | | |
| | JOINT RAPID ACQUISITION CELL | | 102,045 | | | 102,045 | | |
| | TOTAL - RAPID ACQUISITION FUND | | | | | | | 102,045 |
| | NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT RESERVE EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| | ARMY RESERVE | | | | | | | |
| 001 | MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 002 | NAVY RESERVE | | | | | | | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Line</u> | <u>Program Title</u> | <u>FY 2009 Request</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Senate Change</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> | <u>Qty</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|---|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 003 | MARINE CORPS RESERVE MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 004 | AIR FORCE RESERVE MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 005 | ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 006 | AIR NATIONAL GUARD MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL - NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | | |

Terminal High Altitude Area Defense

The budget request included no funds for procurement of long lead items for Fire Units 3 and 4 of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system. The committee recommends an increase of \$140.0 million in a new defense-wide procurement funding line for procurement of long lead items for the interceptors and ground equipment for THAAD Fire Units 3 and 4. Of this additional amount, \$65.0 million would be transferred from research and development (R&D) funds requested in PE 63881C for THAAD.

Section 223(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) required the Department of Defense to request any long lead procurement funding for THAAD Fire Units 3 and 4, and for Standard Missile-3 interceptors, in the fiscal year 2009 budget request using procurement funds, rather than R&D funds. In addition, section 223(c) of that act prohibits the use of fiscal year 2009 R&D funds for procurement of long lead items for THAAD Fire Units 3 and 4.

THAAD is a high priority near-term missile defense system intended to provide our regional combatant commanders with the capability they need today to protect our forward-deployed forces, allies, and other friendly countries against many hundreds of existing short- and medium-range ballistic missiles. The budget request for THAAD included a planned 1-year delay in the delivery of Fire Units 3 and 4, and an 18-month production gap in THAAD interceptors. After congressional objections were raised to this planned delay, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) decided it would reallocate \$65.0 million of fiscal year 2009 funding for the THAAD system for long lead procurement of interceptors for Fire Unit 3. However, contrary to the law, MDA plans to use R&D funds to procure long lead items for Fire Unit 3.

The committee disagrees with MDA's plan to use R&D funds for procurement of long lead items for Fire Unit 3, because it would be contrary to the law and contrary to the intent of Congress in requiring the use of procurement funds for such activity. Therefore, the committee recommends establishing a new defense-wide procurement funding line for MDA missile defense procurement activities. The committee expects MDA and the Department of Defense to comply with the requirements of section 223 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 in executing any long lead procurement funding for THAAD Fire Units 3 and 4.

The committee notes that the Joint Capabilities Mix (JCM) study, conducted by the Joint Staff, concluded that the United States needs about twice as many THAAD and Standard Missile-3 interceptors as the number currently planned, to meet just the minimum operational requirements of regional combatant commanders to defend our forward-deployed forces, allies, and other friendly nations against short- and medium-range ballistic missiles that exist today. To meet even these minimum operational requirements, MDA would have to increase substantially its plans and budgets for THAAD procurement. The committee expects MDA to adjust its plans accordingly.

The committee is concerned that MDA has not planned or budgeted any funds in fiscal year 2009 for procuring a THAAD radar. This would create a gap in THAAD radar production and cause a

schedule disconnect between fire unit delivery and radar delivery. Therefore, the committee also recommends an increase of \$40.0 million in the new missile defense procurement funding line for long lead procurement of the THAAD radar for Fire Unit 3, to avoid a production gap and a schedule disconnect. The committee urges MDA to synchronize the THAAD fire unit and radar production and delivery schedules.

Standard Missile-3 interceptors

The budget request included no procurement funds for long lead procurement of Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) interceptors for the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system. Contrary to the law, the budget request included \$57.0 million in research and development (R&D) funds in PE 63892C for long lead procurement of SM-3 Block IA missiles. The committee recommends transferring the requested \$57.0 million in R&D funds to a new defense-wide procurement funding line for procurement of long lead items for SM-3 interceptors, consistent with the law. The committee also recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in the new Procurement, Defense-wide line for long lead procurement of an additional 15 SM-3 interceptor missiles.

Section 223(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) required the Department of Defense to request any long lead procurement funding for SM-3 interceptors, and THAAD Fire Units 3 and 4, in the fiscal year 2009 budget request using procurement funds, rather than R&D funds. In addition, section 223(c) of that act prohibits the use of fiscal year 2009 R&D funds for procurement of long lead items for SM-3 interceptors and THAAD Fire Units 3 and 4.

The committee is deeply disappointed that the Department of Defense chose not to comply with the requirements of section 223 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), and directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to jointly provide a report to the congressional defense committees by no later than October 1, 2008, providing a detailed explanation of the reasons the Department chose not to comply with the law, and an explanation of the Department's plans to comply with the law.

The committee notes that the Joint Capabilities Mix (JCM) study, conducted by the Joint Staff, concluded that U.S. combatant commanders need about twice as many SM-3 and THAAD interceptors as currently planned to meet just their minimum operational requirements for defending against the many hundreds of existing short- and medium-range ballistic missiles. The committee is deeply disappointed that the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has not planned or budgeted to acquire more than a fraction of the SM-3 interceptors needed to meet the warfighters' minimum operational needs, and that it does not plan to fund additional procurement beyond fiscal year 2010. The committee believes that achieving at least the JCM levels of upper tier interceptors in a timely manner should be the highest priority for MDA, and expects the Agency to modify its plans and budgets to meet our combatant commanders' current operational needs. In section 223 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007

(Public Law 109-364), Congress specified the Aegis BMD system and its SM-3 interceptor as a high priority near-term program for the Department to focus on. As the JCM study makes clear, the Department has failed to do so.

To address these concerns, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in the new defense-wide procurement funding line for long lead procurement of an additional 15 SM-3 missiles to start to address the need to meet the requirements identified in the JCM analysis. As described elsewhere in this report, the committee also recommends increases of \$80.0 million for increasing the production rate of the SM-3 missile, reducing schedule risk for the SM-3 Block IB missile, and for improving the capability of the Aegis BMD system to conduct engagements using offboard sensors, known as “engage on remote,” and to engage missiles in the ascent phase of midcourse flight.

Intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance mission equipment package

The budget request included \$54.1 million for Special Operations Forces (SOF) Intelligence, but no funding for a classified intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance mission equipment package to modify existing classified air assets. This equipment is critical to enabling operators to fix, find, and target terrorists. It is also the Commander of the U.S. Special Operations Command’s fifth highest priority item for funding, in the event that additional funds are available for the Special Operations Command.

The committee recommends an increase of \$13.3 million in Procurement, Defense-wide, SOF Intelligence Systems, for a special operations forces intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance mission equipment package to modify existing classified air assets.

Special operations forces combat assault rifle

The budget request included \$2.7 million in Procurement, Defense-wide for the special operations forces (SOF) Combat Assault Rifle program, which provides the SOF operator a highly reliable, accurate, and sustainable family of weapons, to include the MK17 sniper support rifle, suppressors, the operator tool kit, and spare weapons systems to support the MK16 and MK17. However, the Commander, Special Operations Command identified a \$4.4 million shortfall in funding for the MK17 sniper support rifle.

The committee recommends an increase of \$4.4 million in Procurement, Defense-wide, small arms and weapons, for the Special Operations Command.

Special operations visual augmentation systems hand-held imager/long-range

The budget request included \$30.2 million in Procurement, Defense-wide for the special operations forces (SOF) visual augmentation, lasers and sensor systems. However, no funding was included for the special operations visual augmentation systems hand-held imager/long-range. These relatively new, hand-held imagers are thermal imagers that significantly improve the ability of special operators to track targets under conditions where existing technology does not allow them to do so. The Commander of the U.S. Special

Operations Command has identified a \$15.4 million shortfall in funding for these hand-held imagers.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in Procurement, Defense-wide, SOF visual augmentation, lasers and sensor systems, for the Special Operations Command.

M53 Joint Chemical Biological Protective Mask

The budget request did not include funding in the Defense-wide, Procurement, special operations forces operational enhancements account for the M53 Joint Chemical Biological Protective Mask (JCBPM). The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million for M53 JCBPM in this account.

United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM) has a validated requirement for 14,601 JCBPMs, but only 58 percent of that requirement was procured with available funding from the Joint Program Executive Officer-Chemical and Biological Defense. Additional funding for this program would allow the purchase of the remaining 42 percent of the JCBPMs that is required by SOCOM.

Joint Chemical Agent Detector

The budget request included \$200.0 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for chemical and biological contamination avoidance, including \$38.1 million for procurement of the Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD). The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PDW for procurement of additional JCAD units. The JCAD is an automatic, lightweight chemical agent detector, identifier, and warning unit that is significantly more effective, smaller, and less expensive than other fielded chemical agent detectors. It is replacing older, less effective systems, including the M8 Chemical Agent Alarm system that contains a radioactive source. It is important to equip U.S. forces with this greatly improved JCAD system for operational and force protection purposes.

Joint Biological Standoff Detection System

The budget request included \$199.6 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for chemical and biological defense contamination avoidance, but included no funds for the Joint Biological Standoff Detection System (JBSDS). Standoff detection of biological warfare agents is the highest priority technology objective in the chemical and biological defense program, and also one of the most challenging. The JBSDS is the first U.S. standoff early warning biological detection system. It has completed initial operational testing, and is capable of detecting and warning of biological threats at distances of several kilometers, before exposure occurs. It is thus a good choice for force protection at high threat overseas military facilities. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in PDW to continue low-rate initial procurement of additional JBSDS units, pending a final decision on full-rate production.

Items of Special Interest

Aegis modernization open architecture

The Navy has been on a path to transition surface ship systems to an open business model, commonly referred to as Open Architec-

ture (OA), for approximately 6 years. The goal of employing OA systems is to bring to bear competition and innovation to achieve improved performance and affordability through use of modular designs, allowing public access to design specifications, reusing software code, mandating common interface standards, and achieving seamless interoperability between system hardware and software applications.

The committee concurs with the Navy's determination that OA is both a business imperative and a critical enabler for modernizing the Surface Navy. However, the Navy's overall progress in transitioning to OA is falling short of expectations in the extent to which the Navy is opening up the Aegis combat system for the DDG-51 modernization program. The Senate Report accompanying S. 1547 (S. Rept. 110 77) directed the Navy to outline its plan and progress with implementing OA. The Navy's OA report provides valuable insight regarding the strategy for implementing OA. However, the Navy has not outlined a program plan that ensures alignment between system development schedules, development contracts, Navy budget, program management structure, and the Aegis modernization program.

The committee's concerns with delays to OA implementation are compounded by the revelation this year of significant shortfalls to Aegis combat systems engineering funding through the future-years defense program.

The committee understands that the Navy intends to continue with a sole source contract to develop improvements in the Aegis combat system for a 5-year period commencing in fiscal year 2009. This decision is driven by schedule pressures. The Navy has assessed that the Aegis combat system is insufficiently "open" to enable competition for Aegis modernization development efforts in the time remaining before the first ship installation, scheduled in 2012. The decision also reflects the challenges associated with performing the tasks necessary to open this complex combat system for competition under prior sole source development contracts.

The committee is concerned that, absent a rigorous program plan that provides for steady, incremental progress at opening the Aegis combat system, in lock-step with contracts governing the system development, the Navy will continue to fall short of the progress required to achieve the objectives for OA.

Therefore, the committee directs that no greater than 50 percent of the amounts authorized for fiscal year 2009 for the surface combatant combat system engineering program (PE 64307N) may be obligated under a sole source contract, until 30 days after submission by the Secretary of the Navy of a detailed program plan for implementing OA for the Aegis combat system. The program plan shall be included in subsequent quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on Naval Open Architecture, and shall include methodology and scheduling for incrementally opening the Aegis combat system. The plan must provide for measuring discrete progress toward achieving a full open system commensurate with introduction of the 2012 Aegis baseline (formerly referred to as "COTS Refresh 3").

It is the committee's intent that, following consultation with the Navy regarding the details of this plan, the Navy will: (1) establish

future benchmarks to govern the transition from sole source to competitive development during the period 2010 to 2013; and (2) transfer the lessons learned from this initiative to remaining surface ship combat system development programs.

F/A-18 Hornet and Navy tactical aviation inventory shortfall

The committee is concerned that the Navy is facing a sizeable gap in aircraft inventory as older F/A-18A-D Hornets retire before the aircraft carrier variant (F-35C) of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) is available. Compounding this problem is the higher-than-predicted use of Hornets in ongoing operations and the challenges of meeting Marine Corps/Navy tactical aircraft integration obligations. The committee similarly raised this issue in the committee report accompanying S. 1547 (S. Rept. 110-77) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.

This year, the committee again received testimony from the Navy of a projected shortfall in Navy tactical aviation. The Navy has indicated that, under current assumptions, it will experience a shortfall of 69 tactical aircraft in the year 2017, a number that swells to 125 when requirements of the United States Marine Corps are included. The committee believes that the Navy's projection of this shortfall may be, however, based on a series of questionable assumptions.

Regardless, the acknowledgement that the Navy will be short, at minimum, the equivalent of a full carrier air wing and an additional half of a carrier air wing of aircraft is troubling to the committee. Navy aircraft carriers are among the nation's most important power projection platforms. With shortfalls as large as the Navy is projecting, we could be faced with drastically reducing the number of aircraft available on short notice to the combatant commanders, either because we have deployed under-strength air wings, or because we did not deploy the carrier at all because of these aircraft shortages.

The committee understands that the Navy is preparing a comprehensive tactical aviation plan to be delivered to the committee late summer, 2008. The committee eagerly awaits the results of that plan. Last year the committee directed the Congressional Budget Office to report on the strike fighter gap, with that report due this fall. Finally, as discussed elsewhere in this report, the committee has asked for a Department of Defense 30-year aviation plan, the first of which is to be delivered with the defense budget next February. These three plans should serve to inform the continuing debate over the looming strike fighter shortfall.

The committee notes the Navy has testified about its confidence in the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet and its commitment to a long-term mix of Super Hornet aircraft and the future F-35C variant. Navy plans indicate that F/A-18-E/F Super Hornets will remain in the fleet until at least 2040. While the Navy has programmed the purchase of 89 F/A-18E/F in its future-years defense program (FYDP) (40 in fiscal year 2010, 27 in fiscal year 2011, and 22 in fiscal year 2012), it has not positioned itself to potentially increase its purchase of F/A-18 E/Fs in order to address the projected carrier aircraft shortfall. In the near term, the Navy has no satisfactory alternative to the F/A-18E/F for filling the gap.

Therefore, the committee believes that a multiyear procurement (MYP) of additional F/A-18E/F aircraft may be helpful in closing whatever gap in capability is borne out by the plans described above. Needless to say, the committee expects that any MYP contract the Navy enters into, including one for this program, will fully comply with the requirements of section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181). That section lays out a framework that allows the services to decide on which major weapons it seeks to buy under a multiyear contract, deliberatively and timely.

Subject to the outcome of the plans described above, the Navy should explore all available options in determining how to address the anticipated tactical aircraft shortfall, although options to resolve the Navy tactical aircraft shortfall must be viewed realistically. Projections of the shortfall are already predicated on extending the maximum number of F/A-18A-D fleet aircraft to what virtually all observers have acknowledged is the extreme limit, a level of 10,000 total flight hours. Further, the shortfall assumes achieving an initial operational capability for the F-35C in 2015.

The committee is particularly concerned that a failure to establish the conditions for an MYP on the F/A-18E/F by fiscal year 2010, should the Navy ultimately decide to purchase additional F/A-18E/F aircraft to address the tactical aircraft shortfall, could lead to the loss of “substantial savings” to the government. If the Navy were to proceed with annual purchases of F/A-18E/F aircraft to close the tactical aircraft shortfall but not position itself to do so with an MYP, the taxpayer may be deprived of “substantial savings,” within the meaning of section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, as amended. The committee understands that the two previous MYP contracts that the Navy executed on this program obtained that level of savings—a savings that exceed 10 percent of the total costs of carrying out the program through annual contracts. The first MYP resulted in an estimated savings of \$700.0 million. The second MYP resulted in an estimated savings of \$1.1 billion. This suggests that the Navy could achieve significant savings on a third MYP.

The committee remains supportive of the 5th generation F-35, Joint Strike Fighter. This provision should in no way be misconstrued as a lack of support for the F-35. In fact, the Department of Defense’s current FYDP funding and quantities for the F-35C program should not be affected if the Navy decides to pursue an F/A-18E/F multiyear contract unless changes to the F-35C program are being made for purposes other than to facilitate purchases of F/A-18E/F aircraft.

Light utility helicopter

The committee understands that the Army’s Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) is a commercial off the shelf procurement program that will begin fielding to the National Guard in June 2008. The committee notes that the Army’s current procurement plan buys fewer aircraft per fiscal year in 2009, 2010, and 2011. The committee believes that the LUH program may benefit from an accelerated procurement strategy. The committee, therefore, directs the

Secretary of the Army to reevaluate the acquisition strategy for the LUH to determine if an accelerated procurement plan could realize significant economic order quantity unit cost savings, allow the Army to retire aging and more expensive H-1 and H-58 model helicopters, and free up UH-60 Blackhawks for the global war on terror and medium helicopter operations. The Secretary shall provide the congressional defense committees with the results of this reevaluation not later than September 30, 2008.

Material handling equipment study

The committee understands that the U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) has previously identified significant shortfalls in Air Force material handling equipment (MHE) capable of deploying and operating in austere expeditionary environments. In response, Congress increased funding for the Halvorsen Air Cargo Loader for a number of years.

The committee is concerned that ongoing attrition of older MHE units, increased Army combat end strength potentially requiring increased through put, and procurement of additional strategic and theater lift aircraft including the JCA and KC-X tanker with increased cargo capacity may serve to further exacerbate the operational requirements versus availability of MHE.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, to conduct a comprehensive analysis of current and future MHE requirements across the Air Force, Army, and National Guard, and report to Congress on the findings of the study with the budget request for fiscal year 2010.

Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) included over \$17.2 billion for the procurement of more than 15,000 Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles. At the beginning of April 2008, according to the MRAP Joint Program Office, over 3,500 MRAP vehicles had been delivered to the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility—3,368 to Iraq and 154 to Afghanistan. The committee commends the Department of Defense and industry for working together to deliver rapidly to theater this urgently needed piece of equipment.

The committee notes that in the coming months and years, the Department will need to develop a plan to incorporate these vehicles into the tactical wheeled vehicle fleets of the military services and develop a sustainment plan for the eventual transition of these vehicles from contractor logistic support to government support. Further, the Department must begin to account for the full cost of maintaining the different manufacturer variants and to develop as many efficiencies as possible.

The Government Accountability Office has noted that developmental testing of the MRAP continues and that significant engineering change proposals are necessary to address a variety of issues. The committee intends to monitor closely how the Department works to incorporate these changes in the coming months, and the committee expects that the Department will place a high

priority on any force protection and warfighter safety items that may be discovered in the ongoing developmental testing.

The committee also encourages the Department to continue to pursue aggressively force protection technologies that will ensure that our military forces remain the best equipped in the world. The committee continues to monitor a number of ongoing research efforts, including active protection systems, reactive armor, and other add-on armor kits for the existing legacy fleet.

Mission packages

The Navy has embarked on a program to develop modular counter-mine, anti-surface, and anti-submarine warfare systems, referred to as mission packages, to be deployed on the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). The Navy envisions fielding 60 mission packages, which Navy commanders could interchange across the 55-ship LCS class as operational requirements dictate. This total system capability of the LCS program has been identified by the Chief of Naval Operations as a top priority for operations in the littorals. The committee similarly views the capability provided by a family of LCS mission packages as a key component of the maritime strategy. The committee is, therefore, concerned by the delays to mission package initial operational capability, deployment, and full operational capability caused by delays to the LCS construction program.

The Navy has designed the LCS mission packages with modularity and with open architecture. Having done this, the Navy should be able to deploy this capability on other ship classes. Such an expanded concept of operations would provide opportunities to employ mission packages more rapidly, and against threats and in operational scenarios perhaps not envisioned today.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to evaluate alternatives for employing LCS mission packages on other ship classes of the battle force, and to provide a report on his findings to the congressional defense committees with submission of the 2010 budget request. The report shall outline the feasibility, cost, and impacts associated with integrating mine countermeasures and anti-submarine mission packages on other surface combatant and amphibious force ship classes, and provide an assessment of the operational utility afforded by being able to deploy mission packages across the broader battle force.

Operational support aircraft for U.S. Africa Command

The committee is concerned that the Commander of U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) lacks the necessary air support to execute effectively his mission in a continent comprised of 53 countries, spanning a geographic area larger than the United States, China, and Western Europe combined.

The Air Force has requested a C-37B and a C-40 aircraft for AFRICOM on its unfunded priorities list. The committee considers AFRICOM's operational airlift capability a high priority. The committee requests that the Air Force support the AFRICOM Combatant Commander's requirement with existing assets and, in the future, include these items in its regular budget request.

Shadow unmanned aerial vehicle

The budget request included \$316.6 million in Other Procurement, Army for tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV). The Army originally submitted a budget request \$194.5 million higher in this PE than what was approved for submission to Congress. Included in this amount was \$162.4 million for improvements to the Shadow vehicle. The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USDI) cut this amount due to a misunderstanding that the funds were intended to procure many more Shadow units, well beyond the approved procurement objective. The funds were in fact intended to field a heavy fuel engine, a tactical common data link, a laser designator, better cold-weather performance, and improved launch and recovery capabilities for the Shadow UAV.

The committee believes that these proposed improvements are needed not only for better combat performance; all but the laser designator are also important for gaining routine access to national airspace for training and support to domestic emergencies. The committee recommends that the USDI reconsider his position and identify resources for reprogramming to initiate these improvements in fiscal year 2009.

Ship maintenance and material condition

The Navy has determined that a battle force of no less than 313 ships, operating within the framework of the Fleet Response Plan (FRP), is necessary to meet the requirements of the National Security Strategy. The FRP provides the framework for managing training, maintenance, and material readiness to ensure the Navy's ability to command the seas in major combat operations. Successful execution of the FRP relies upon individual unit readiness, which, in turn, relies upon the most fundamental ability to self-assess and maintain material condition. This is particularly critical as today's 280-ship Navy falls well short of the Chief of Naval Operations' requirement for 313 ships.

Chapter 633 of title 10, United States Code, establishes the requirement for a Board of Officers, commonly referred to as the Board of Inspection and Survey, or INSURV, to examine naval vessels. The committee is concerned that recent INSURV reports have found that certain front line ships of the Navy are unfit for combat operations. When forward-deployed mine countermeasure ships were unable to get underway in 2006, the Navy attacked the material issues to restore these ships to high readiness. However, subsequent reports of serious degradation to amphibious ships, and more recently, the determination that two Aegis combatants are "unfit for combat operations," raises concern that there are systemic issues associated with organic level maintenance and self-assessment that jeopardize the Navy's ability to meet its objectives under the FRP.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees with the fiscal year 2010 budget which addresses ship material condition and readiness. The report shall include underway material inspection findings and trends of the INSURV board during 2003–2008, with an analysis of the cause for any downward trends and the actions underway to improve upon these trends. Further, the report shall spe-

cifically address the factors surrounding any ships found to be seriously degraded or unfit for combat operations. The report shall also address the Navy's findings with regard to unit level ability to self-assess and maintain material condition readiness.

In view of the current emphasis by the Navy to reduce shipboard manning, the report shall include the Navy's plan for maintaining material readiness for the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS), which the Navy currently intends to deploy for extended durations. To support these extended deployments, the Navy intends to utilize rotating crews, consisting of substantially less than 50 percent of current combatant crew manning levels. The LCS plan shall include a description of maintenance requirements, performing organizations, budget requirements, and any consideration by the Navy to outsource LCS maintenance.

Warfighter Information Network-Tactical

The committee continues to follow closely the test and evaluation activities associated with the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T) program. Following a fiscal year 2007 Nunn-McCurdy unit cost breach, WIN-T is currently being restructured, and will be fielded in four increments. The first increment absorbs the former Joint Network Node-Network (JNN-N) program and provides the Army an initial battlefield networking capability down to the Army's battalion level. Follow-on increments will provide the Army with greater data capacity and more agile on-the-move capabilities. Increment 3 is intended to provide the Army with full interoperability with the Future Combat System (FCS).

The committee continues to recognize the importance of this program to the Army's overall modernization efforts. However, the committee shares the concerns raised by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) regarding the risk involved in pursuing an Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) without proper documentation and test resourcing. Now that the Army has completed its WIN-T Overarching Acquisition Strategy Report with accompanying Increment 1 Annex, the committee believes the Army must complete its WIN-T Increment 1 Test and Evaluation Master Plan and IOT&E test plan with certification by DOT&E. Further, the committee believes it is critical that the Army test systems that are procured under the WIN-T Increment 1 contract, not equipment procured under the JNN-N contract. Additionally, the committee emphasizes that, for both WIN-T Increment 1 and 2 operational testing, the Army must use field representative units engaged in a full spectrum operations scenario.

Further, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions, Technology, and Logistics and the DOT&E, to report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on the Army's: (1) initial operational test plan, as approved by the DOT&E for WIN-T Increment 1 as well as Test and Evaluation Master Plans for WIN-T Increments 1,2, and 3; (2) current plans to develop a baseline for WIN-T Increment 3; (3) timeline and details for a memorandum of agreement on requirements stability between FCS and WIN-T program offices; and (4) plans for completing an independent life cycle cost estimate for WIN-T Increment 3.