

Section 233—Annual Comptroller General Report on the VH-(XX)  
Presidential Helicopter Acquisition Program

This section would require the Comptroller General to conduct an annual review of the VH-(XX) Presidential Helicopter acquisition program, during the period from 2011 to 2018, and provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1 of every year during the reporting period.

Section 234—Joint Assessment of the Joint Effects Targeting  
System

This section requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to form a joint assessment team to review the joint effects targeting system and report back to the congressional defense committees on the team's findings.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 241—Escalation of Force Capabilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation and in consultation with the Executive Agent for Non-Lethal Weapons, to carry out a program to operationally test and evaluate counter-personnel non-lethal weapons and report to the congressional defense committees on matters affecting the fielding of such capabilities.

This section would direct the Secretary to provide a dedicated procurement line item in future defense budget submissions for non-lethal weapons.

Section 242—Pilot Program to Include Technology Protection  
Features During Research and Development of Defense Systems

This section would allow the Department of Defense (DOD) to establish a pilot program in order to develop technology protection features during the research and development phases for any DOD system. Features that might be included in this pilot would include technology and engineering design activity, such as capability differentials, anti-tamper, system assurance and software assurance.

Section 243—Pilot Program on Collaborative Energy Security

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, to carry out a collaborative energy security pilot program involving one or more partnerships between one military installation and one Department of Energy laboratory for the purpose of evaluating and validating secure microgrid components and systems for deployment.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERVIEW

The budget request contained \$283.1 billion in operation and maintenance (O&M) funds to ensure that the Department of Defense can train, deploy, and sustain U.S. military forces. The fiscal year 2011 O&M request includes \$167.9 billion in the base budget

and \$115.2 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). Some 37 percent of the total request is for OCO. The fiscal year 2011 request represents a \$17.8 billion increase above the fiscal year 2010 request, including an increase of \$11.5 billion in the base budget request.

The committee commends the Department for applying additional resources to the readiness accounts in fiscal year 2011 but notes that overall readiness remains tenuous. Repeated deployments, with limited dwell time, have reduced the ability of the forces to train across the full spectrum of conflict, increasing risk to national security if the military had to respond quickly to emergent contingencies. Because units are focused on deployment to the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ahead of all other missions, skills not required for the fights in Iraq and Afghanistan have atrophied. It will take time to restore these skills once sufficient dwell time at home station is available.

The readiness levels of most non-deployed Army units remain low, due to a combination of equipment and personnel shortfalls and a lack of time to train. Like the Army, the Navy's next-to-deploy forces are reporting high levels of readiness, but this also comes at the expense of the non-deployed forces that experience fewer training opportunities as resources are prioritized toward meeting Global Force Management demands. Navy requirements to support non-standard missions and requests for individual augmentees continue to grow, reducing opportunities for Navy sailors and officers to train for core missions with a full complement of personnel.

The Marine Corps is experiencing equipment usage rates as much as seven times greater than peacetime rates, reducing the expected lifespan of gear. The pace and nature of ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have adversely affected Marine Corps readiness, as evidenced in the Marine Corps' overall readiness assessment, the reported readiness of next-to-deploy and non-deployed Marine units, and in the service's assessed ability to perform key warfighting functions. Non-deployed units are being used to satisfy equipment needs for deployed and next-to-deploy units.

The Air Force's overall readiness has remained at a relatively high level compared to the other services because it adopted a rotational model for deployment several years ago. However, Air Force readiness levels have declined significantly since 1995. While the Air Force maintained the highest readiness of all the services between 2004 and 2008, its readiness has declined since October 2008. Operational tempo, support of emergent mission sets, and an aging aircraft fleet remain the Air Force's top readiness concerns.

The budget request continues efforts begun in fiscal year 2010 to address readiness shortfalls by increasing training funding for all the active-duty forces. The fiscal year 2011 budget request contained funds to continue reset of equipment damaged or worn out through nine years of continuous combat operations. The committee notes, however, that the amount of the Army's depot maintenance budget request contained in the base budget remains alarmingly low (at 11.4 percent). The committee has the same concern for Marine Corps depot maintenance, where 86 percent of the total fiscal year 2011 budget request is contained in the OCO request.

With the fiscal year 2011 budget request, the Navy attempts a course correction to restore flying-hour funding in order to more correctly fund operational requirements and meet training goals for the Navy and Marine Corps. The committee notes, however, that the budget request contained a decrease in funding for Fleet Replacement Squadrons to 84 percent of the requirement against a goal of 94 percent, which Navy officials said represented “the best balance of resources to requirements.” While the Air Force budget request represents a 7.3 percent increase over last year’s request, a large portion of the increase can be attributed to inflation and cost growth, particularly driven by fuel prices.

To reduce budgetary risk to readiness in areas where the services have identified unfunded requirements, the committee recommends funding above the levels contained in the budget request. These areas include: Navy ship and aviation depot maintenance, naval aviation flight training, Air Force weapon system sustainment and support equipment, Army base operating services, Army Reserve depot maintenance, and contract and performance management and training.

As operations in Iraq and Afghanistan are expected to draw down over the next two fiscal years, the committee anticipates a realignment of funding from the Department’s OCO request to the services’ O&M base budgets. The committee understands that equipment reset and drawdown requirements will remain relatively high and steady for a number of succeeding years but expects the Department to migrate these baseline operations and sustainment costs to the O&M base budget in order to better represent the normalized budget requirements for the required force structure.

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b>				
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>				
<b>LAND FORCES</b>				
010	MANEUVER UNITS Army Vehicle Repair Parts Shortfall	1,087,321	32,700 [32,700]	1,120,021
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES Army Vehicle Repair Parts Shortfall	114,448	1,700 [1,700]	116,148
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE Army Vehicle Repair Parts Shortfall	773,540	10,900 [10,900]	784,440
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	794,806		794,806
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,399,332		1,399,332
060	AVIATION ASSETS UAS Branch Concept Development	897,666	3,200 [3,200]	900,866
<b>LAND FORCES READINESS</b>				
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,520,995		2,520,995
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS Army Capabilities Integration Center	596,117	-5,000 [-5,000]	591,117
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	890,122		890,122
<b>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</b>				
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT Fort Bliss Data Center Program Increase	7,563,566	502,500 [2,500]	8,066,066
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION Increase in Sustainment to 100%	2,500,892	256,000 [256,000]	2,756,892

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	390,004		390,004
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	167,758		167,758
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	0		0
160	RESET	0		0
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS	464,851		464,851
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>20,161,418</b>	<b>802,000</b>	<b>20,963,418</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</b>			
	<b>MOBILITY OPERATIONS</b>			
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	333,266		333,266
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	102,240		102,240
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	5,736		5,736
	<b>TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION</b>	<b>441,242</b>		<b>441,242</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
	<b>ACCESSION TRAINING</b>			
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	129,902		129,902
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	74,705		74,705
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	63,223		63,223
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	479,343		479,343
	<b>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</b>			
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,082,517		1,082,517
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,046,124		1,046,124
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	163,607		163,607
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	695,200		695,200

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b><u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u></b>				
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING Diversity Outreach for Recruiting and Retention at West Point	544,014	1,500 [1,500]	545,514
300	EXAMINING	153,091		153,091
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	241,170		241,170
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	220,771		220,771
330	JUNIOR ROTC	175,347		175,347
	<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>5,069,014</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>5,070,514</b>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>				
<b><u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</u></b>				
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	587,952		587,952
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	669,853		669,853
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	503,876		503,876
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	435,020		435,020
<b><u>SECURITY PROGRAMS</u></b>				
340	SECURITY PROGRAMS Army G-2 Biometrics	1,030,355	-20,000 [-20,000]	1,010,355
<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>				
390	ADMINISTRATION	912,355		912,355
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS GNEC Reprogramming Offset	1,528,371	-26,000 [-26,000]	1,502,371
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	368,480		368,480
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	261,829	5,756	267,585

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	Social Work Center for Soldiers and Military Families		[956]	
	The National Organization on Disability Pilot Program for Wounded Warriors		[4,800]	
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,145,902		1,145,902
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	205,967		205,967
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	168,664		168,664
	<b>SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS</b>			
460	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	462,488		462,488
470	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	19,179		19,179
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>8,300,291</b>	<b>-40,244</b>	<b>8,260,047</b>
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	-503,000	-503,000
	Fuel Reduction		[-28,000]	
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-475,000]	
	<b>TOTAL, UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-503,000</b>	<b>-503,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b>	<b>33,971,965</b>	<b>260,256</b>	<b>34,232,221</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b>			
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			
	<b>AIR OPERATIONS</b>			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,429,832		4,429,832
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	81,345	111,000	192,345
	Program Increase		[-111,000]	
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	38,932	6,600	45,532

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	Navy Engineering Technical Service/ Contractor Engineering Technical Service		[6,600]	
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	100,485		100,485
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	355,520		355,520
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,221,410	74,000	1,295,410
	Program Increase		[74,000]	
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	27,448		27,448
	<b>BASE SUPPORT</b>			
270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	820,507		820,507
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,900,386	137,000	2,037,386
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[137,000]	
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,502,857		4,502,857
	<b>COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT</b>			
120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	615,069		615,069
130	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	89,340		89,340
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	177,397		177,397
150	WARFARE TACTICS	416,068		416,068
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	316,525		316,525
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,083,618	38,900	1,122,518
	Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Integrated Logistics Overhaul and Equipment Reset		[38,900]	
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	165,985		165,985
190	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,836		2,836
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	208,250		208,250
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	274,071		274,071
	<b>SHIP OPERATIONS</b>			
080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,696,913		3,696,913

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
090	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	728,983		728,983
100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,761,670	34,000	4,795,670
	Program Increase		[34,000]	
110	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,344,844		1,344,844
	<b>WEAPONS SUPPORT</b>			
220	CRUISE MISSILE	130,219		130,219
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,138,418		1,138,418
240	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	89,184		89,184
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	459,561		459,561
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	366,751		366,751
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>29,544,424</b>	<b>401,500</b>	<b>29,945,924</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</b>			
	<b>ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS</b>			
310	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	7,593		7,593
320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	177,482	4,000	181,482
	Navy Ship Disposal Program		[4,000]	
	<b>MOBILIZATION PREPARATION</b>			
330	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	70,990		70,990
340	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,707		2,707
350	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	23,845		23,845
	<b>READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCE</b>			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	424,047		424,047
	<b>TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION</b>	<b>706,664</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>710,664</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>ACCESSION TRAINING</b>				
360	OFFICER ACQUISITION	141,057		141,057
370	RECRUIT TRAINING	10,853		10,853
380	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	143,504		143,504
<b>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</b>				
390	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	533,004		533,004
400	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,538,171		1,538,171
410	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	162,844		162,844
420	TRAINING SUPPORT	171,153		171,153
<b>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</b>				
430	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	261,287	635	261,922
	Naval Sea Cadet Corps		(635)	
440	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	145,560		145,560
450	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	109,865		109,865
460	JUNIOR ROTC	50,369		50,369
	<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>3,267,667</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3,268,302</b>
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>CANCELLED ACCOUNTS</b>				
680	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
690	JUDGEMENT FUND	0		0
<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>				
700	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	614,275		614,275
<b>INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY PROGRAMS</b>				
610	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	549,484		549,484

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT</b>				
540	SERVICEMAN TRANSPORTATION	230,294		230,294
550	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS	0		0
560	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	259,990		259,990
570	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	868,069		868,069
580	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	55,217		55,217
590	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	19,053		19,053
600	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	77,702		77,702
<b>SERVICEMAN SUPPORT</b>				
470	ADMINISTRATION	829,010		829,010
480	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	7,632		7,632
490	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	118,838		118,838
500	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	194,775		194,775
510	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	282,580		282,580
520	SERVICEMAN COMMUNICATIONS	503,067		503,067
530	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
<b>SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS</b>				
670	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	5,567		5,567
<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>4,615,553</b>		<b>4,615,553</b>
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>				
999	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	-564,000	-564,000
	Fuel Reduction		[-49,000]	
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-515,000]	
<b>TOTAL, UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-564,000</b>	<b>-564,000</b>

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b>	<b>38,134,308</b>	<b>-157,865</b>	<b>37,976,443</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS</b>			
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			
	<b>BASE SUPPORT</b>			
070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION Increase in Sustainment to 100%	594,904	66,000 [66,000]	660,904
080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,206,137		2,206,137
	<b>COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT</b>			
060	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	0		0
	<b>EXPEDITIONARY FORCES</b>			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	745,678		745,678
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	658,616		658,616
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	78,891		78,891
	<b>USMC PREPOSITIONING</b>			
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	72,344		72,344
050	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	0		0
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>4,356,570</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>4,422,570</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
	<b>ACCESSION TRAINING</b>			
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,096		16,096
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	420		420
	<b>BASE SUPPORT</b>			
180	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	0		0

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
190	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	0		0
<b><u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u></b>				
110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	91,197		91,197
120	FLIGHT TRAINING	0		0
130	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	32,379		32,379
140	TRAINING SUPPORT	319,742		319,742
<b><u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u></b>				
150	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	233,663		233,663
160	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	61,980		61,980
170	JUNIOR ROTC	19,497		19,497
	<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>774,974</b>		<b>774,974</b>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</u></b>				
<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>				
240	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION	0		0
250	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	0		0
<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>				
200	SPECIAL SUPPORT	0		0
210	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	29,569		29,569
220	ADMINISTRATION	341,657		341,657
230	ACQUISITION & PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	87,570		87,570
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>458,796</b>		<b>458,796</b>
<b><u>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</u></b>				
999	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	-88,000	-88,000

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	Fuel Reduction		[-4,000]	
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-84,000]	
	<b>TOTAL, UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>	0	-88,000	-88,000
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS</b>	5,590,340	-22,000	5,568,340
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE</b>			
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			
	<b>AIR OPERATIONS</b>			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,261,115	22,000	4,283,115
	Support Equipment		[22,000]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,995,278	75,900	3,071,178
	Battlefield Airmen Equipment		[19,300]	
	Distributed Ground Common Station Integrated Collective Command and Control Processing, Exploitation and Dissemination System		[55,000]	
	Joint Terminal Attack Controller Modeling and Simulation		[1,600]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,573,602	3,500	1,577,102
	Barry M. Goldwater Range Sensor Training Area		[3,500]	
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,189,481	133,312	2,322,793
	Air Force Amended Budget Submission		[-16,688]	
	Weapons System Sustainment		[150,000]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,556,234	154,000	1,710,234
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[154,000]	
060	BASE SUPPORT	3,088,003		3,088,003

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>COCOM</b>				
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	797,754		797,754
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	233,021		233,021
	<b>COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS</b>			
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,511,243		1,511,243
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,035,291		1,035,291
090	JCS EXERCISES	0		0
100	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	595,028		595,028
	<b>SPACE OPERATIONS</b>			
110	LAUNCH FACILITIES	342,355		342,355
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	811,022		811,022
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>20,989,427</b>	<b>388,712</b>	<b>21,378,139</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</b>			
	<b>MOBILITY OPERATIONS</b>			
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,975,663		2,975,663
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	158,647	52,800	211,447
	BEAR Expeditionary Airfield Resources		(52,800)	
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	140,286		140,286
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	348,231		348,231
190	BASE SUPPORT	683,286		683,286
	<b>TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION</b>	<b>4,306,113</b>	<b>52,800</b>	<b>4,358,913</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
	<b>ACCESSION TRAINING</b>			
200	OFFICER ACQUISITION	114,403		114,403

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
210	RECRUIT TRAINING	28,195		28,195
220	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	90,453		90,453
230	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	411,570		411,570
240	BASE SUPPORT	902,323		902,323
	<b><u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u></b>			
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	510,065		510,065
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,012,816		1,012,816
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	221,553		221,553
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	126,784		126,784
290	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	619	2,064	2,683
	Diversity Outreach for Recruiting and Retention at the Air Force Academy		[2,064]	
	<b><u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u></b>			
300	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	150,222		150,222
310	EXAMINING	409		409
320	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	172,643		172,643
330	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	208,872		208,872
340	JUNIOR ROTC	77,692		77,692
	<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>4,028,619</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>4,030,683</b>
	<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
	<b><u>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</u></b>			
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0		0
	<b><u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</u></b>			
350	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,110,471		1,110,471
360	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	949,018		949,018
370	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	7,365		7,365

## Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
380	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	368,349		368,349
390	BASE SUPPORT	1,363,230		1,363,230
	<b>SECURITY PROGRAMS</b>			
440	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,159,342		1,159,342
	<b>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			
400	ADMINISTRATION	657,268		657,268
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	693,379		693,379
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,152,877		1,152,877
430	CIVIL AIR PATROL	22,848		22,848
	<b>SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS</b>			
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	36,206		36,206
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>7,520,353</b>		<b>7,520,353</b>
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	-603,500	-603,500
	Fuel Reduction		[-90,000]	
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-513,500]	
	<b>TOTAL, UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-603,500</b>	<b>-603,500</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE</b>	<b>36,844,512</b>	<b>-159,924</b>	<b>36,684,588</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>			
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			
	<b>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	420,940		420,940
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	3,944,330		3,944,330

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	4,365,270		4,365,270
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
	<b>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	145,896		145,896
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	97,633		97,633
	<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	243,529		243,529
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
	<b>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			
050	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS I-CANI E-File Program	156,043	200 [200]	156,243
070	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	143,441		143,441
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY DCAA General Counsel	486,143	1,000 [1,000]	487,143
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,112,849		1,112,849
100	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	1,593		1,593
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	824,153		824,153
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,384,450		1,384,450
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	42,404		42,404
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY Procurement Technical Assistance Program	448,043	5,200 [5,200]	453,243
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	255,878		255,878
170	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	24,155		24,155
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	683,853		683,853

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
190	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	518,743		518,743
200	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	37,624		37,624
210	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	463,522		463,522
220	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,514,537	69,000	2,583,537
	Defense Impact Aid		[65,000]	
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[4,000]	
240	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	50,811		50,811
250	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,245,300	157,300	2,402,600
	Corrosion Prevention and Mitigation		[3,600]	
	Critical Language Training; San Diego State University		[3,500]	
	Fort Hood Follow-on Review Implementation Fund		[100,000]	
	Industrial Base Fund		[30,000]	
	Office of Community Support for Military Families with Special Needs		[5,000]	
	Office of Performance Assessment and Root Cause Analysis		[4,000]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)		[10,000]	
	ROTC and Reserve Component Strategic Language Hub Pilot		[1,200]	
260	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	604,130		604,130
270	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	13,977,425		13,977,425
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>25,975,097</b>	<b>232,700</b>	<b>26,207,797</b>
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS	0	-616,000	-616,000
	Fuel Reduction		[-4,000]	
	Unobligated Balances Estimate		[-612,000]	

## Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	<b>TOTAL, UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>	0	-616,000	-616,000
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>	30,583,896	-383,300	30,200,596
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b>			
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			
	<b>LAND FORCES</b>			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,282		1,282
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	12,413		12,413
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	460,814		460,814
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	168,020		168,020
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	555,944		555,944
060	AVIATION ASSETS	70,378		70,378
	<b>LAND FORCES READINESS</b>			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	391,326		391,326
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	108,093		108,093
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	136,854	38,000	174,854
	Program Increase		[38,000]	
	<b>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</b>			
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	577,146		577,146
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	234,486	25,000	259,486
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[25,000]	
120	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	2,716,756	63,000	2,779,756
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</b>				
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	12,717		12,717
<b>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</b>				
140	ADMINISTRATION	74,685		74,685
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	3,797		3,797
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,245		9,245
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	61,877		61,877
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>162,321</b>		<b>162,321</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b>	<b>2,879,077</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>2,942,077</b>
<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE</b>				
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>				
<b>AIR OPERATIONS</b>				
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	599,649		599,649
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	13,209		13,209
030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	2,668		2,668
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	140,377		140,377
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	309		309
<b>BASE SUPPORT</b>				
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	56,046		56,046
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION Increase in Sustainment to 100%	81,407	6,000 [6,000]	87,407
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	131,988		131,988
<b>COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT</b>				

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	15,882		15,882
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	140,186		140,186
	<b>SHIP OPERATIONS</b>			
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	65,757		65,757
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	587		587
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	91,054	1,000	92,054
	Program Increase		(1,000)	
	<b>WEAPONS SUPPORT</b>			
110	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,492		5,492
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>1,344,611</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>1,351,611</b>
	<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
	<b>CANCELLED ACCOUNTS</b>			
200	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
210	JUDGMENT FUND	0		0
	<b>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT</b>			
190	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,551		3,551
	<b>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</b>			
150	ADMINISTRATION	3,276		3,276
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,698		13,698
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,628		2,628
180	OTHER SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	0		0
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>23,153</b>		<b>23,153</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE</b>	<b>1,367,764</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>1,374,764</b>

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE</b>				
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>				
<b>BASE SUPPORT</b>				
040	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION Increase in Sustainment to 100%	38,762	2,000 (2,000)	40,762
050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	99,924		99,924
<b>EXPEDITIONARY FORCES</b>				
010	OPERATING FORCES	104,566		104,566
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	16,392		16,392
030	TRAINING SUPPORT	0		0
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>259,644</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>261,644</b>
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>BASE SUPPORT</b>				
100	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	0		0
<b>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</b>				
060	SPECIAL SUPPORT	0		0
070	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	835		835
080	ADMINISTRATION	15,871		15,871
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,884		8,884
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>25,590</b>		<b>25,590</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE</b>	<b>285,234</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>287,234</b>
<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE</b>				

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>				
<b>AIR OPERATIONS</b>				
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES Air Force Amended Budget Submission	2,275,407	1,043 [1,043]	2,276,450
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	111,742		111,742
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE Air Force Amended Budget Submission	415,687	2,749 [2,749]	418,436
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION Increase in Sustainment to 100%	88,822	7,000 [7,000]	95,822
050	BASE SUPPORT	277,985		277,985
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>3,169,643</b>	<b>10,792</b>	<b>3,180,435</b>
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>				
060	ADMINISTRATION	80,526		80,526
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	24,353		24,353
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	19,716		19,716
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,071		6,071
100	AUDIOVISUAL	726		726
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>131,392</b>		<b>131,392</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE</b>	<b>3,301,035</b>	<b>10,792</b>	<b>3,311,827</b>
<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</b>				
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>				

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>LAND FORCES</b>				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	807,193	1,821	809,014
	Mobile C3 & Asset Tracking Equipment		[1,821]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	166,474		166,474
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	607,567		607,567
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	249,930		249,930
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	35,657		35,657
060	AVIATION ASSETS	838,895		838,895
<b>LAND FORCES READINESS</b>				
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	570,119	1,900	572,019
	100 Meter Indoor Small Arms Range		[1,900]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	121,980		121,980
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	380,789		380,789
<b>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</b>				
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	933,514		933,514
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	621,843	48,000	669,843
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[48,000]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	540,738		540,738
130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0	4,100	4,100
	North Carolina Army National Guard Family Assistance Centers		[1,600]	
	Our Military Kids		[1,000]	
	Washington National Guard Employment Enhancement Project		[1,500]	
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>5,874,699</b>	<b>55,821</b>	<b>5,930,520</b>
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>				

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</b>				
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	17,771		17,771
<b>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</b>				
150	ADMINISTRATION	183,781		183,781
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	48,188		48,188
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,020		8,020
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	440,245		440,245
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>698,005</b>		<b>698,005</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</b>	<b>6,572,704</b>	<b>55,821</b>	<b>6,628,525</b>
<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD</b>				
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>				
<b>AIR OPERATIONS</b>				
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,519,452	6,073	3,525,525
	Air Force Amended Budget Submission		[6,073]	
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	762,937	1,100	764,037
	F-16CM and AH-64D Digital Communications Bridge		[1,100]	
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	598,779	6,823	605,602
	Air Force Amended Budget Submission		[6,823]	
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	315,210	25,000	340,210
	Increase in Sustainment to 100%		[25,000]	
050	BASE SUPPORT	668,176		668,176
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>5,864,554</b>	<b>38,996</b>	<b>5,903,550</b>

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>				
060	ADMINISTRATION	41,930		41,930
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	34,659		34,659
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>76,589</b>		<b>76,589</b>
	<b>TOTAL, OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD</b>	<b>5,941,143</b>	<b>38,996</b>	<b>5,980,139</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS</b>				
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	14,068		14,068
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	108,032		108,032
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	522,512		522,512
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	217,561	12,000	229,561
	Training and Recertification		[12,000]	
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	444,581		444,581
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	304,867		304,867
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	502,653		502,653
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	10,744		10,744
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	276,546	20,000	296,546
	Environmental Restoration at Culebra Island Puerto Rico		[5,000]	
	Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites		[15,000]	
100	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	5,000	-5,000	0
	Program Reduction		[-5,000]	
	<b>TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>2,406,564</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>2,433,564</b>

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2011 Request	House Change	House Total
	<b>Total, Title III</b>	<b>167,878,542</b>	<b>-258,224</b>	<b>167,620,318</b>

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST  
BUDGET REQUEST ADJUSTMENTS

The committee recommends the following adjustments to the fiscal year 2011 amended budget request:

Operation and Maintenance, Army Adjustments:	
BA 1 Army Vehicle Repair Parts Shortfall .....	+45.3
BA 1 UAS Branch Concept Development .....	+3.2
BA 1 Army Capabilities Integration Center .....	(5.0)
BA 1 Fort Bliss Data Center .....	+2.5
BA 1 Base Operations Support Program Increase .....	+500.0
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+256.0
BA 3 Diversity Outreach for Recruiting & Retention at West Point .....	+1.5
BA 4 Army G-2 Biometrics .....	(20.0)
BA 4 GNEC Reprogramming Offset .....	(26.0)
BA 4 Social Work Center for Soldiers & Military Families .....	+1.0
BA 4 The National Organization on Disability Pilot Program for Wounded Warriors .....	+4.8
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction .....	(28.0)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate .....	(475.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Adjustments:	
BA 1 Fleet Air Training Program Increase .....	+111.0
BA 1 Navy Engineering Technical Service/Contractor Engineering Technical Service .....	+6.6
BA 1 Aircraft Depot Maintenance Program Increase .....	+74.0
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+137.0
BA 1 NECC Integrated Logistics Overhaul & Equipment Reset .....	+38.9
BA 1 Ship Depot Maintenance Program Increase .....	+34.0
BA 2 Navy Ship Disposal Program .....	+4.0
BA 3 Naval Sea Cadet Corps .....	+0.6
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction .....	(49.0)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate .....	(515.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Adjustments:	
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+66.0
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction .....	(4.0)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate .....	(84.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Adjustments:	
BA 1 Support Equipment .....	+22.0
BA 1 Battlefield Airmen Equipment .....	+19.3
BA 1 Distributed Ground Common Station Integrated Collective Command & Control Processing, Exploitation, & Dissemination System .....	+55.0
BA 1 Joint Terminal Attack Controller Modeling & Simulation .....	+1.6
BA 1 Barry M. Goldwater Range Sensor Training Area .....	+3.5
BA 1 Air Force Amended Budget Submission .....	(16.7)
BA 1 Weapons System Sustainment .....	+150.0
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+154.0
BA 2 BEAR Expeditionary Airfield Resources .....	+52.8
BA 3 Diversity Outreach for Recruiting & Retention at the Air Force Academy .....	+2.1
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction .....	(90.0)
Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate .....	(513.5)
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide Adjustments:	
BA 4 I-CAN! E-File Program .....	+0.2
BA 4 DCAA General Counsel .....	+1.0
BA 4 Procurement Technical Assistance Program .....	+5.2
BA 4 Defense Impact Aid .....	+65.0
BA 4 Department of Defense Education Activity Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+4.0
BA 4 Corrosion Prevention & Mitigation .....	+3.6
BA 4 Critical Language Training, San Diego State University .....	+3.5
BA 4 Fort Hood Follow-on Review Implementation Fund .....	+100.0
BA 4 Industrial Base Fund .....	+30.0
BA 4 Office of Performance Assessment & Root Cause Analysis .....	+4.0
BA 4 Readiness & Environmental Protection Initiative .....	+10.0
BA 4 ROTC & Reserve Component Strategic Language Hub Pilot .....	+1.2
Undistributed—Fuel Reduction .....	(4.0)

Undistributed—Unobligated Balances Estimate .....	(612.0)
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Depot Maintenance Program Increase .....	+38.0
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+25.0
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+6.0
BA 1 Ship Depot Maintenance Program Increase .....	+1.0
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+2.0
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve Adjustments:	
BA 1 Primary Combat Forces Air Force Amended Budget Submission .....	+1.0
BA 1 Depot Maintenance Air Force Amended Budget Submission .....	+2.8
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+7.0
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard Adjustments:	
BA 1 Mobile C3 & Asset Tracking Equipment .....	+1.8
BA 1 100 Meter Indoor Small Arms Range .....	+1.9
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+48.0
BA 1 North Carolina Army National Guard Family Assistance Centers .....	+1.6
BA 1 Our Military Kids .....	+1.0
BA 1 Washington National Guard Employment Enhancement Project .....	+1.5
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard Adjustments:	
BA 1 Increase in Sustainment to 100% .....	+25.0
BA 1 Aircraft Operations Air Force Amended Budget Submission .....	+6.1
BA 1 F-16CM & AH-64D Digital Communications Bridge .....	+1.1
BA 1 Depot Maintenance Air Force Amended Budget Submission .....	+6.8
Miscellaneous Appropriations Adjustments:	
Acquisition Workforce Training & Recertification .....	+12.0
Environmental Restoration at Culebra Island, Puerto Rico .....	+5.0
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites .....	+15.0
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund Program Reduction .....	(5.0)

### Base Operations Support

The budget request contained \$7.6 billion for Army Base Operations Support

The committee believes that the implementation of the budget request for Base Operations Support could cause a deleterious impact on Army garrison operations and negatively affect the Army Family Covenant. The Army addressed a similar issue in a re-programming request during the execution of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2010 (Public Law 111-118).

The committee recommends \$8.1 billion, an increase of \$500.0 million for Army Base Operations Support.

### C-130 Force Structure Adjustments

The budget request included funds to move C-130 aircraft from the Air Force reserve components to the active-duty Air Force. The committee understands that after the fiscal year 2011 budget request was submitted to Congress, the Air Force decided to reverse that plan and now intends to keep the C-130s in the reserve components. In addition, the budget request called for the retirement of six C-130s from the Puerto Rico Air National Guard (ANG). The committee understands that under the Air Force's revised force structure plan, the six C-130s in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will not be retired in fiscal year 2011 and that adequate funds exist in the ANG program to operate these aircraft into fiscal year 2012.

Based on the Air Force's decision, the committee recommends changes to the original budget request that retain the C-130 aircraft in the reserve components. The adjustments include the

transfer of funds from active-duty and reserve components for aircraft operations and depot maintenance funding to accommodate the air reserve components' retention of 12 C-130H aircraft for the Formal Training Unit at Little Rock Air Force Base.

#### Corrosion Control and Prevention

The budget request contained \$7.2 million for prevention and mitigation of corrosion of military equipment and infrastructure through projects directed by the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

Despite the validated 50-to-1 return on investment from the more than 160 projects implemented through the corrosion office, the budget request, even with an additional \$4.8 million funded in other accounts, falls far short of the known requirement of \$47.0 million as reported by the Government Accountability Office in its annual review of the corrosion prevention and control budget submission. The committee is disappointed that, in the face of demonstrated successes by the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight, the Department has not adequately resourced this requirement.

The committee is aware that the Air Force's F-22 Raptor fleet was grounded in February 2010 for corrosion on ejection seat rods; a situation the committee understands was a known problem due to poorly designed drainage in the cockpit. In light of this problem, the committee awaits the congressionally directed report of the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight assessing the corrosion control and mitigation lessons learned from the F-22 Raptor program as applied to the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program. The committee believes that corrosion control and prevention should be a part of the lifecycle management and support strategy required for major weapon systems under section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84).

The committee includes a provision elsewhere in this title that would add reporting requirements to the annual report submitted to Congress by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

The committee recommends \$10.8 million, an increase of \$3.6 million, for the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight.

#### Defense Contract Audit Agency General Counsel

The budget request contained \$486.1 million for the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) but contained no funds for an Office of General Counsel for DCAA. The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office recommended the creation of an independent Office of General Counsel for DCAA in testimony before the Panel on Defense Acquisition Reform and that legislation establishing such an office, the Implementing Management for Performance and Related Reforms to Obtain Value in Every Acquisition Act of 2010 (IMPROVE Acquisition Act of 2010), has passed the House of Representatives.

The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million for an Office of General Counsel within DCAA.

### Environmental Restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites

The budget request contained \$276.5 million for environmental restoration at formerly used defense sites.

The committee is aware that 4,705 sites were listed in the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) environmental restoration inventory in fiscal year 2008, including sites eligible for the installation restoration program, the military munitions response program, and the building demolition and debris removal program. The committee is aware that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers estimated the cost to complete all FUDS cleanup efforts at \$16.2 billion in fiscal year 2008, reflecting decades of additional work at the current rate of expenditure.

The committee recommends \$296.5 million, an increase of \$20.0 million for environmental restoration, formerly used defense sites, including \$15.0 million for environmental restoration, formerly used defense sites, and \$5.0 million for environmental restoration at Culebra Island, Puerto Rico.

### Execution of Readiness Funding

The committee is concerned about the ability of the military services and Department of Defense (DOD) agencies to execute their operation and maintenance (O&M) budgets completely each year. The committee bases its concern upon the budget review analysis on unobligated and unexpended balances provided annually to the committee by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). The analysis provided for the review of the fiscal year 2011 budget request included execution data for fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2009, therefore covering both peacetime and wartime execution trends. The highest levels of unobligated balances range from 87.0 to 25.7 percent in some accounts. From fiscal years 2000 to 2004, the average level of unexpended balances in the services' O&M accounts ranged from a high of 4.14 percent to a low of 1.32 percent.

The committee is concerned with under-execution in O&M accounts that appears to have a direct relationship to current warfighting requirements. Among these are combat support forces, combat/weapons systems, aircraft depot operations support, and operating forces. While the committee understands that obligation rates are dependent upon the timely receipt of funding, particularly supplemental appropriations, GAO's analysis accounts for congressional adjustments.

As evidence of its concern about the Department's ability to properly identify its budget requirements, the committee has included in this title a provision that would inventory and evaluate the modeling and simulation tools used by the Department to develop and analyze the annual budget submission and to support decision-making inside the budget process.

The committee recommends undistributed reductions of between 2 and 1 percent of the services' and the DOD-wide fiscal year 2011 O&M base budgets for unobligated balance estimates, based on GAO's analysis. In implementing the reductions, the committee encourages the services and the Department of Defense to focus on those areas that appear, from GAO's analysis, to be the most problematic. Furthermore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of

Defense, Comptroller to examine the Department's budget process and execution rates, identify causes for chronic and historical under-execution, and issue guidance that would enable all components and agencies of the Department of Defense to fully execute their O&M budget allocations annually. The committee directs the Comptroller to report the findings of this examination to the congressional defense committees with the budget documents submitted for the fiscal year 2012 budget request.

#### Industrial Base Fund

The budget request contained no funds for an Industrial Base Fund. The committee notes that legislation which has passed the House of Representatives, the Implementing Management for Performance and Related Reforms to Obtain Value in Every Acquisition Act of 2010 (IMPROVE Acquisition Act of 2010), creates an Industrial Base Fund to support the monitoring, assessment, and enhancement of the industrial base.

The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million for the Industrial Base Fund.

#### Office of Performance Assessment and Root Cause Analysis

The budget request contained \$231.8 million for the activities of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics including \$13.3 million for the Office of Performance Assessment and Root Cause Analysis (PARCA). The committee notes that legislation which has passed the House of Representatives, the Implementing Management for Performance and Related Reforms to Obtain Value in Every Acquisition Act of 2010 (IMPROVE Acquisition Act of 2010), would substantially expand the mission of PARCA leading to a need for additional resources to carry out PARCA's mission.

The committee recommends \$17.3 million, an increase of \$4.0 million for PARCA.

#### Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative

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

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

The committee recommends \$49.8 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative.

#### Training and Recertification of the Acquisition Workforce

The budget request contained \$217.6 million for the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund. The committee notes that legislation establishing new requirements for training and recertification of the acquisition workforce, the Imple-

menting Management for Performance and Related Reforms to Obtain Value in Every Acquisition Act of 2010 (IMPROVE Acquisition Act of 2010), has passed the House of Representatives. The Department's compliance with these requirements will require additional resources for training throughout the Department's acquisition workforce.

The committee recommends \$229.6 million, an increase of \$12.0 million, to allow the Department to fund this additional training.

#### ENERGY ISSUES

##### Department of Defense Alternative Fuel Use

The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to enhance energy security by reducing demand, increasing efficiency, and diversifying supply by adopting alternative energy technologies. The committee is aware that certifying alternative fuels for use is among the Department's energy security initiatives, and that the military services are pursuing different fuel alternatives. For example, the Department of the Air Force is working to complete certification of a Fischer-Tropsch fuel blend in fiscal year 2011 and a hydro-processed renewable jet fuel in fiscal year 2012. In addition, the Department of the Navy is evaluating use of biofuels for aviation and maritime purposes and intends to deploy a "Green Strike Group" using these biofuels by 2016.

The committee recognizes that, through its efforts, the Department of Defense has the opportunity to enhance energy security and reduce its reliance on petroleum-based fuels. The committee encourages the Department to continue its efforts to increase energy independence. The committee directs the Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs, within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on whether existing contracting authorities for alternative fuels are adequate to meet the Department of Defense's needs.

##### National Security Impacts of Petroleum Refining

The committee remains concerned about the vulnerability of the Department of Defense to shortages in petroleum availability. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide a briefing to the committee on the significance of a robust domestic petroleum refining industry to the national security of the United States by October 31, 2010. In particular, the brief should examine the degree to which there is a connection between the domestic refining sector and U.S. military readiness, and identify any national security concerns that may be associated with reductions in domestic refining capacity.

#### WORKPLACE AND DEPOT ISSUES

##### Army Cooperative Arrangements

The Department of Defense, in its submission of legislative proposals to Congress, proposed amending section 4544 of title 10, United States Code, to: remove the limitation of eight public-pri-

vate partnerships; remove the sunset provision now scheduled for September 30, 2014; and allow multi-year contracting for greater than five years. The committee has not included this proposed provision in this Act because the committee has not yet received the analysis required by section 328 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). This analysis is essential to the committee making an informed decision regarding the Department’s legislative proposal concerning the cooperative arrangements addressed in section 4544 of title 10, United States Code.

#### Contractor Support to the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization

The committee acknowledges the gradual expansion of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) but notes that such growth appears to include activities that may be beyond the scope originally intended, and ultimately approved, for the organization to defeat improvised explosive devices and associated networks. While the committee generally supports using contractor expertise in non-operational support and other service support type roles, the committee is concerned that the utilization of contractor personnel to fulfill and perform traditional military functions that may be inherently governmental is fraught with risks.

Specifically, the committee is concerned that JIEDDO may be establishing a cadre of contractor personnel to provide direct support to military operations as an offset to fill uniformed personnel vacancies at the combatant commands. The committee notes that this concept was not included in the original charter governing JIEDDO and may be facilitating the expansion of JIEDDO beyond its core mission. The committee believes that normal personnel procedures pursuant to the joint manning document process are in place to provide such capacity and support from military and federal civilian personnel.

In response to the above stated concerns and pursuant to the stated goals, aspirations, and limitations for JIEDDO, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, by January 31, 2011, to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on JIEDDO’s use of contractors. The briefing should identify all areas of support provided by contractors and contractor employees, including support of core missions and operations and support to combatant commands. The briefing also should include an assessment of whether JIEDDO missions being performed by the contractor workforce are appropriate, including an analysis of contractor support requirements compared to performance of inherently governmental tasks, and a detailed assessment of the projected contractor workforce needs across the Future Years Defense Plan.

#### Submarine Maintenance Workload

The committee appreciates the efforts by the Department of the Navy to stabilize workloads at the nation’s public shipyards. However, the committee notes this is occurring at the same time that elements of the shipbuilding industrial base are facing workforce reductions. This is especially the case in the submarine industrial

base, where maintenance and repair work that has helped sustain the industrial base between construction workload peaks has declined.

While the committee shares the Navy's commitment to long-term stability at the public shipyards, the committee remains concerned about the near-term impact on the submarine industrial base, which continues to experience cyclical workload demands at the same time it needs to prepare for increased Virginia-class production. Specifically, while the recent initiative to extend operating intervals for Los Angeles-class (SSN-688) submarines has had the positive effect of increasing operational availability for the fleet and decreasing maintenance and lifecycle costs, this initiative has translated into decreased maintenance opportunities for private shipyards.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, by September 30, 2010, on the Navy's plan to mitigate gaps in the private-sector submarine industrial base workload, including a plan to retain a critically skilled workforce.

#### Use of Temporary Shipyard Workforce for Nuclear Maintenance

According to the final environmental impact statement for the proposed homeporting of additional surface ships at Naval Station Mayport, Florida, homeporting of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (CVN) would result in "temporary surges of maintenance employees associated with the three-year depot-level maintenance cycle for the CVN." The committee is concerned about the impact the addition of depot-level workload at Mayport would have on the sustainability, efficiency, capabilities, and stability of the fly-away teams from the nuclear propulsion depot maintenance workforce used under the Navy's "One Nuclear Shipyard" concept. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2011, of the readiness and cost impacts of CVN homeporting and maintenance at Naval Station Mayport on the U.S. nuclear power-plant depot maintenance workforce.

### READINESS ISSUES

#### Air Force's Ability To Train on Core Mission Competencies

In order to meet the demands of ongoing operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Department of Defense has relied heavily upon combat and support capabilities within the Air Force. Given the nature of these operations, some units have been tasked to perform missions other than their primary core missions. For example, F-16 aircraft pilots have frequently been flying close air support missions rather than the aircraft's primary air-to-ground strike missions. As a result, the Air Force has made adjustments as necessary to shift the focus of training to the types of missions expected to be needed to support current operations. Continuous demand and high operational tempo have left units with little time to train on primary mission tasks.

The committee is concerned about the potential implications of this shift in focus on the Air Force's ability to train for a broader spectrum of missions and the potential degradation of core mission capabilities. Aware of the Government Accountability Office's prior work on Air Force readiness issues, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Air Force's ability to train on core mission capabilities and report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the results of its review. This review should:

- (1) Identify the types of missions the Air Force is performing to support ongoing operations and assess the nature and extent of training for these missions;
- (2) Determine the extent to which units' current training differs from their traditional core mission training and the extent to which affected personnel are able to maintain qualifications or currency in their career fields/specialties;
- (3) Identify the nature and extent of Air Force readiness reporting on core mission capabilities; and
- (4) Review the Air Force's plans to address any gaps in training or degradation in Air Force core capabilities.

#### Analysis of the Use of Commercial F-5 Aggressor Aircraft for Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Pilot Training

The committee is aware that the military departments have used different platforms for adversarial air-to-air pilot training missions that closely mirror enemy threat aircraft. Since the mid-1970s, the Navy has been using F-5 aggressor aircraft, which are flown by a mix of reserve and active-duty aviators. To determine whether the capability of the military services to conduct air-to-air pilot training could be enhanced by using adversary aircraft support provided by commercial firms, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an analysis of the feasibility and advisability of using F-5 aircraft provided by commercial firms as adversaries for air-to-air training missions. The analysis should include the following:

- (1) The potential cost to the federal government to contract for such a program, including a comparison of the equivalent costs to accomplish the same pilot training through use of assets organic to the military departments;
- (2) A comparison of the cost per flying hour for flying adversarial training missions by the military departments versus expected cost per flying hour for F-5s operated by commercial firms;
- (3) The number of adversarial missions flown annually by organic aircraft including, but not limited to, F-15s, F-16s, F-18s, and F-22s, and an assessment of the impact of flying such missions on the Department's flying hour programs and on aircrew proficiency and training requirements;
- (4) The number of military service members engaged as aircrew and maintenance personnel to support the missions identified in (3);
- (5) An assessment of the costs for maintenance and training for personnel associated with commercial firms that would operate the F-5 aggressor aircraft;

(6) An assessment of the ability of the F-5 to replicate fourth- and fifth-generation threats in support of F-22 and F-35 training;

(7) An assessment of whether existing F-5 aircraft, and the associated logistical requirements such as spare parts and engines, are readily available to commercial firms in quantities sufficient to provide adequate air-to-air training;

(8) An assessment of whether such a program could help in the preservation of the useful service life of military aircraft fleets;

(9) An assessment of Federal Aviation Administration airworthiness requirements and aircrew certification processes to ensure safety of flight for such operations;

(10) An assessment of government liability, insurance requirements, or other legal impediments; and (11) Any other data that the Secretary determines is appropriate in evaluating the potential for an F-5 training program to be operated by commercial firms.

The committee directs the Secretary to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the results of the analysis within 30 days of completion of the report.

#### Availability of Full-Time Trainers in the Army

The committee is aware that the Army has had to deploy a significant number of personnel typically assigned to training positions to support the needs of ground commanders in ongoing contingency operations. In February 2010, the Commander of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command cited a significant decline in the total number of trainers assigned to his command, as well as an increased reliance upon contracted civilian rather than military trainers.

The committee is concerned about the Army's ability to provide the necessary personnel to train U.S. soldiers as well as to support the demands of ongoing operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the availability of full-time trainers in the Army and report the results of this review to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This review should evaluate:

(1) The ratio of full-time trainers to trainees;

(2) Changes in manning authorizations for trainers over time;

(3) The extent to which the Army has experienced challenges in filling its training positions;

(4) Any measures the Army has taken to address these challenges, including the extent to which the Army has shifted its instructor/trainer force from uniformed service personnel to civilians or contractors; and

(5) The extent, if any, that U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command officials have assessed the impact of any increased reliance on civilians or contractors on the quantity or quality of the training they are able to provide to their trainees.

### Aviation Assets for National Guard

The committee is concerned about the force structure changes in the Department of Defense over the past several years, and in particular, its potential impact on the readiness levels of the national guard. Of particular concern is the potential impact from the draw-down of mobility assets that are used by the national guard to support its homeland defense mission and enable quick delivery of cargo and troops. The committee remains concerned that national guard units will have a hollow force structure and their immediate tactical requirements will continue to be unfilled without a coherent recapitalization plan. The lack of such a plan could leave a gap in the national guard's ability to meet its requirements to support U.S. Northern Command and to provide critical support during emergencies within the designated Federal Emergency Management Agency regions of the United States and its territories.

The committee notes that the recently released "Mobility Capabilities and Requirements Study 2016" recommends a tactical airlift force structure without consideration for the direct support mission needs of the Department of the Army and without express consideration of airlift force structure and basing requirements to meet the national guard's title 32, United States Code, responsibilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army and the Director of the Air National Guard, to brief the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department's tactical airlift force structure and requirements by November 1, 2010. The briefing should describe, at a minimum:

- (1) The number and type of fixed-wing aircraft needed to meet the tactical airlift requirements of the Department of Defense, to include the direct support mission needs of the Army;
- (2) The number and type of fixed-wing aircraft needed to fulfill the national guard's title 32 missions, as well as the additional missions assigned to it in the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review;
- (3) A detailed cost analysis of using Army and Air Force mobility assets to provide direct support airlift to the Army and to meet the national guard's title 32 mission requirements; and
- (4) Tactical Army and Air Force airlift force structure composition by numbers that best fulfills the requirements in (1) and (2) in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

### Completion of Annual Training Requirements for Army and Marine Corps

The committee recognizes that, as a result of the high pace of overseas contingency operations and demand for ready forces, the Army and Marine Corps have experienced decreased dwell time between deployments. The committee understands that both services have annual training requirements that all active component forces are required to complete in addition to pre-deployment training requirements that apply to all forces deploying to the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. However, in light of decreased dwell times, the committee is concerned that forces may not be completing the required annual training prior to going to the Combat Training Centers or other locations for pre-deployment

training and, therefore, are spending some of their time at the centers training on tasks that should have been completed at home station. Given the services' plans to expand training to prepare forces for a fuller spectrum of operations, the committee believes it will be even more critical for individuals and units to accomplish these annual training requirements.

In view of the Government Accountability Office's prior training evaluations, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Army's and the Marine Corps' ability to complete home station training requirements and to report the results of this review to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This review should evaluate:

- (1) The nature of annual training requirements that active component combat arms and combat support forces are required to complete at home station;
- (2) The extent to which forces are completing established training requirements, to include the extent to which units are required to validate completion of the tasks and demonstrate proficiency at home station prior to training at a Combat Training Center or other locations; and
- (3) Any factors affecting the ability of forces to complete training, such as the availability of personnel and equipment, and the impact, if any, on training at the Combat Training Centers or other locations, if home station training cannot be fully completed.

#### Criticality of Pre-Deployment Language Training

The committee is encouraged that the Department of Defense is updating its strategic plan to meet the needs for enhanced language skills, cultural awareness, and regional expertise. However, the committee is concerned about pre-deployment language training for general-purpose troops deploying to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in light of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) commander's objectives and requirements expressed in his four-point initiative to overcome the language challenges in Afghanistan.

The committee commends the Department and the military services for their endeavors to address this issue and to provide the appropriate proficiency level for deployable forces to Afghanistan. While supportive of these efforts, the committee is concerned with the lack of standardization of policies regarding the level of emphasis on unit-level language training during the pre-deployment training phase. While the committee understands the pressures and the challenges of available time for pre-deployment training, the committee encourages the military services to recognize that language skills should be considered a high priority and critical when planning for deployment.

The committee directs the Department and military services to review their language training priorities and program requirements concerning the language barrier and mission in Afghanistan. Upon completion of this review, the committee directs the Department to brief the House Armed Services Committee on the findings and conclusions no later than September 1, 2010.

### F-35 Lightning II Aircraft and National Guard

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in conjunction with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to determine the requirement for concurrent and proportional fielding of F-35 Lightning II aircraft in the reserve component and report the findings to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2011.

### Language, Cultural Awareness, and Regional Expertise

Recent operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have highlighted the need for today's military establishment to be trained and ready to engage the world with an appreciation of diverse cultures, and to communicate directly with local populations. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has recognized the need to place more emphasis on enhancing foreign language, regional expertise, and cultural awareness capabilities, and has undertaken numerous initiatives to do so. While there is general agreement that some level of foreign language skills, regional expertise, and cultural awareness is important for today's military, determining the optimal proficiency levels and how to distribute such capabilities throughout the general-purpose forces (meaning military personnel who are neither language professionals nor regional experts) is more difficult. Training general-purpose forces in language, regional expertise, and cultural awareness prior to deployment is largely the responsibility of the military services.

The Government Accountability Office has previously reported on actions needed to improve the effectiveness of the Department's language and regional proficiency transformation efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the services' language, regional expertise, and cultural awareness training plans as they apply to the general purpose forces and report the results of this review to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. Because of the continued presence of the Army and Marine Corps in Iraq and Afghanistan, where their missions typically require close contact with foreign populations, this review should focus on the ground forces. This review should include an assessment of the extent to which the Army and Marine Corps have:

- (1) Defined training requirements for language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural awareness;
- (2) Integrated these areas into pre-deployment training and other joint exercises, and developed any metrics to evaluate success;
- (3) Faced challenges, if any, in implementing these plans; and
- (4) Incorporated lessons learned from ongoing operations into training programs.

### Review of Army and Marine Corps Readiness Reporting

In recent years, the military services have directed several changes in the ways they report unit readiness. Specifically, the Army has updated its readiness reporting policy and has directed its units to provide additional information concerning its abilities

to perform directed or assigned missions as well as its core missions. The Army reports this information in its readiness reporting system that feeds information to the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Leveraging the Army's approach, the Marine Corps has recently developed its own system in order to collect and analyze readiness data to feed information to DRRS.

To better understand the extent to which these changes will help the military services capture data more accurately on the readiness of their respective forces, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review Army and Marine Corps readiness reporting processes and to report the results of this review to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This review should:

- (1) Assess any changes that the Army and Marine Corps have made to their approach to reporting readiness;
- (2) Identify the steps that units have taken to implement the directed readiness reporting changes, including the extent to which units are consistently reporting their readiness;
- (3) Determine the extent to which the Army and Marine Corps have aligned these changes with existing strategies for training and deploying forces, such as the Army's Force Generation cycle;
- (4) Assess the impact of these changes on the content of readiness information available to decision-makers within the Department of Defense and Congress; and
- (5) Assess the impact, if any, on development and fielding of DRRS.

#### Ship Maintenance Industrial Base Support

The committee is concerned that the Navy's recommendation to homeport a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (CVN) at Naval Station Mayport (NAVSTA Mayport), Florida, could result in the relocation of a critical warfighting asset to a region that may lack the ship maintenance industrial base necessary to meet the specialized repair, maintenance, and related readiness requirements of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. Even though the Navy plans to build the necessary facilities at considerable cost, no plan has been presented to address the lack of a trained, highly skilled workforce necessary to staff those facilities and maintain these complex systems. As a result, the committee understands that implementation of the Navy's recommendation would require maintenance teams from other nuclear-powered aircraft carrier homeport locations to be sent to NAVSTA Mayport temporarily to support maintenance requirements, potentially at significant additional cost.

Additionally, the committee is aware that the existing private ship maintenance assets located in the Jacksonville, Florida, region has evolved to support the current fleet of non-nuclear-powered ships at NAVSTA Mayport. Under current ship retirement plans, these private ship maintenance capabilities will face severe work reductions, placing their continued existence in jeopardy. The committee does not believe that placing a critical warfighting asset at a location with inadequate maintenance support capabilities, implementing a recommendation that could result in significantly increased ship maintenance costs, or allowing the nation's ship maintenance industrial base to erode are acceptable outcomes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by December 15, 2010, on the ability of the private ship maintenance industrial base in northeast Florida to support nuclear-powered aircraft carrier maintenance requirements, the likely costs to the Navy that could result from establishing such maintenance capabilities within the local industrial base, and the impacts on costs and workforce scheduling that could result if the Navy must provide the maintenance workforce from another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier homeport location. In addition, the Secretary is directed to submit a copy of the report to the Comptroller General of the United States concurrent with submission to the congressional defense committees.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide an assessment of the report to the congressional defense committees within 90 days after receiving the report by the Secretary of the Navy. The assessment should:

- (1) Review the Navy's report for thoroughness and completeness;
- (2) Assess the ability of the northeast Florida industrial base to develop capabilities to support nuclear-powered aircraft carrier maintenance requirements;
- (3) Assess how, over a 10-year budget window, the construction of CVN maintenance facilities at NAVSTA Mayport will affect CVN maintenance costs, including recurring and non-recurring costs; and
- (4) Assess whether homeporting a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier at NAVSTA Mayport would provide sufficient workload to allow the local ship repair industrial base to remain viable in light of current ship retirement plans.

#### Ship Material Readiness

The committee notes that reduced manning on many Navy surface combatant ships has added risk to achieving expected service life, as stated in the Secretary of the Navy's February 1, 2010, report to Congress on Surface Ship Material Readiness. Based on preliminary work by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) the committee is aware that the Navy has reduced enlisted requirements, authorizations, and on-hand personnel levels for its cruisers and destroyers since 1991 but lacks a sound analytical basis for some of these reductions. GAO also noted that shipboard requirements, including force protection and anti-terrorism and ballistic missile defense missions, have grown since the Navy began reducing crew sizes. According to GAO, in-port and underway maintenance and preservation requirements have remained steady as crew sizes have declined. While some Navy officials have noted that automation can reduce underway watch-station requirements, GAO reported it can sometimes increase maintenance requirements.

The committee is also aware of a Department of the Navy Naval Inspector General report dated July 2, 2009, which states, "Relative to other warfare communities, interviews with surface commands continue to reveal significant distress in meeting material and operational readiness requirements." Among the factors cited as contributing to this situation were: a shortage of funding (to the

point that sailors are spending their own money to purchase required tools and supplies to meet operational and certification requirements); manning challenges; reduced training opportunities; deferred maintenance; and greater demands from the Inter-deployment Readiness Cycle.

The committee recognizes the stresses that the increased operational tempo of overseas contingency operations has placed on the Navy's surface combatant fleet and acknowledges that the Navy is taking steps in the fiscal year 2011 budget request to address some of the issues cited above, particularly in the areas of steaming days and deferred maintenance. However, the committee agrees with GAO that the Navy lacks the reliable data it needs to effectively evaluate the impact of the changes it has made to its manning requirements and training programs and how these changes have contributed to declining ship material readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit with the fiscal year 2012 budget documents a report that describes the impact of changes in training and reductions in crew size has on the material readiness of its ships, including the ships' ability to perform required maintenance tasks and pass required inspections; any projected effects on the lifespan of individual ships; and any effects on overall reported readiness. The report should include a discussion of the methodology, including metrics, which the Navy used to make this assessment, and based on the results, any adjustments in training and manning that the Navy plans to make to address its findings. The report also should include steps the Navy has taken to establish a stringent tool-control program, through appropriate commands, for all surface combatant ships similar to the tool-control program that exists for aviation squadrons, and describe the funding required to implement such a program.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States, within 60 days of receipt of the fiscal year 2012 budget documents, to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on its assessment of the completeness of the report submitted by the Secretary of the Navy and describing the status of the actions taken by the Navy to establish the tool-control program. Further, the committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a follow-on report to the congressional defense committees that assesses the reasonableness of the Navy's methodology and conclusions and that assesses the impact of the tool-control program established for Navy surface combatant ships within 120 days of receipt of the fiscal year 2012 budget documents.

#### Simulation Training for F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

The committee is concerned that the requirements for the flight simulation devices under development for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter may not wholly represent the training needs of the participating military departments. The committee believes that any flight simulator developed for the F-35 program should fully comply with service requirements in order to preclude a costly retrofit if needed capabilities are not resident in initial design. The committee is aware of the growing reliance on distributed training networks, such as the Air Force's Distributed Mission Operations, and

believes that the F-35 Joint Program Office should consider the military departments' desires to operate F-35 flight simulators in a distributed network with other aircraft simulators. Utilizing the F-35 flight simulators in such a fashion would improve the combat skills training and overall readiness of the military forces to operate in an increasingly complex and integrated combat environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to re-examine and, if necessary, refine the requirements for F-35 flight simulation devices. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide written notification of compliance to the congressional defense committees, by December 1, 2010, detailing the agreed-upon requirements and include an explanation of any changes made to existing F-35 flight simulator device requirements, and the impact on training and readiness.

#### Surface Ship Life Cycle Management

The committee applauds the Navy for establishing the Surface Ship Life Cycle Management (SSLCM) Activity and for undertaking the Surface Ship Service Life Assessment Pilot Program. Both efforts are aimed at ensuring the Navy's surface combatant ships achieve their intended service life, which is a key underpinning of the Navy's 30-year shipbuilding plan. The committee notes that in the past, the surface ship class maintenance plans have not been as detailed, nor have they been maintained with the same technical rigor as those for aircraft carriers and submarines. The committee agrees with the Navy's assessment that the Planned Maintenance philosophy of the past decade, with limited time spent in depot availability periods coupled with multiple pier-side continuous maintenance availabilities, has added risk to the Navy's ability to obtain expected service life from the fleet. Through the pilot program's inputs into the SSLCM Activity, the committee understands the Navy will have an analytical basis on which to better focus maintenance and repair decisions and funding, and establish risk-based measures of criticality for deficiencies that may arise in the future.

#### Training for Global Ballistic Missile Defense

Each military service is responsible for missile defense training on the individual missile defense assets which the service owns and operates. For example, the Navy is responsible for Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense training and the Army for Theater High Altitude Area Defense training. However, missile defense operations are global and inherently joint. The effectiveness of the global ballistic missile defense system is dependent upon the synchronization of these individual assets across each military service, and the committee believes that missile defense training must be similarly synchronized.

The committee is concerned that current individual service training programs for missile defense do not fully reflect the global and joint nature of ballistic missile defense system operations. The committee further observes that no single entity has clear responsibility for joint missile defense training. The committee believes that

gaps in joint missile defense training, from the lowest sensor or shooter operator level to the highest levels of decision-making on combatant command (COCOM) staffs, must be identified and rectified.

The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2011, that contains the following:

- (1) A description of existing missile defense training and education, including training of COCOM staffs and service component staffs;
- (2) An assessment of the synchronization and standardization across existing training programs, including best practices; and
- (3) Recommendations for training improvements, including recommended roles and responsibilities, organizational models, resources, and facilities required for joint missile defense training.

#### OTHER MATTERS

##### Air Force Food Transformation Initiative

The committee is aware that the Air Force has undertaken an initiative to transform its food service operations, including dining facilities, flight kitchens, snack bars, and catering services. This will be conducted through a two-phased pilot program that will encompass 12 military bases, beginning with six bases in October 2010, and then six months later, incorporating the remaining six bases. The plan ultimately is to include all 78 Air Force bases in the initiative. The initiative will affect both appropriated funded facilities and non-appropriated funded (NAF) facilities.

The committee understands that while no civilian or military personnel employed at the appropriated funded facilities will be affected, NAF employees either could be reassigned to another position or have their employment terminated. Furthermore, prime contracts currently held by Ability One (a non-profit entity that provides employment opportunities for the blind and severely disabled) will be brought under the new initiative. The committee is concerned that this initiative is being converted from performance by government employees to contractor employees without a public-private competition being conducted. Furthermore, the committee believes that all NAF employees and Ability One employees should have the "right of first refusal" for any positions for which they would be eligible that are available under the initiative.

The committee recognizes that improving food service at Air Force bases is an important objective. However, the committee does not believe that the Air Force has provided an adequate rationale for its food transformation strategy, which is expected to result in an increase in food service fees to military personnel. The committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of the Air Force to restrict this initiative to the six initial bases and conduct a thorough review of how it is meeting objectives before any additional bases are brought under the initiative. The Secretary should provide a written notification of compliance to the congressional defense committees within 30 days after completion of the review. In addition, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to

undertake a comprehensive review of the initiative as implemented at the first six bases and report its findings and recommendations to the congressional defense committees within six months after the award of the initial contract. The Comptroller General's review should address the following questions:

(1) How has the initiative achieved the Air Force objectives to improve food quality, increase the customer base, and expand hours at dining facilities?

(2) Is the concept of a single food service provider to serve appropriated funded dining facilities, non-appropriated funded facilities, and catering requirements a viable solution? Are there other models that could be considered?

(3) Since both appropriated funded facilities and non-appropriated funded facilities now will be managed by a single contractor, what impact will this have on the appropriated funded facilities (including funding for military construction and the purchase of food and supplies)? What impact will this have on NAF facilities and profits?

(4) How effective is the food service officer in managing the contract? What were the challenges in implementing the contract?

(5) Was there adequate competition for the contract?

(6) How were efficiencies achieved under the initiative, without impacting the appropriated funded facilities?

(7) What was the percentage increase in food service fees paid by military personnel as compared to food service expenses paid before the initiative took effect?

(8) What impact has the initiative had on civilian (including NAF employees) and military personnel, and employees of Ability One? How many Ability One and NAF employees were employed by the prime contractor? How were small businesses and their employees impacted?

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force not to move forward with expanding the pilot program to the additional six bases until 90 days after the Comptroller General has submitted the report to the congressional defense committees.

#### Army Post Laundry Facilities

The committee notes that the Secretary of the Army requested legislative authority in fiscal year 2011, to allow money received for work performed at Army-owned and Army-operated post laundries to cover the cost of operating and maintaining these laundry facilities. While the committee cannot provide the requested legislative relief due to mandatory spending limitations, the committee believes the Army should adequately fund the operating requirements of the post laundries and not rely on proceeds from the laundries to keep the operations solvent. The committee understands that in past years approximately \$3.0 million in proceeds from the laundry operations were applied annually toward operations and maintenance of the four Army post facilities, and that absent the requested legislation, these funds will not be available to pay these costs. The committee expects the Army to cover this shortfall using some of the additional Base Operations Support (BOS) funding authorized in title 3 of this Act. Beginning in fiscal year 2012, the

committee expects the Army to budget in BOS for this requirement.

#### Army Reporting Requirements

As part of the annual national defense authorization acts, the committee tasks Army officials with new reporting requirements covering a wide range of issues. The committee understands that these reports require a significant amount of time and effort for the Department of the Army to produce. In addition, the committee understands that the need for some of the reports may wane over time as policies shift, and that some reports overlap, in terms of subject matter, with other established reporting requirements.

Therefore, in order to streamline communications between the Department of the Army and Congress, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, by September 1, 2010, to provide a list of existing reporting requirements that the Secretary believes Congress should repeal or modify in future national defense authorization acts.

#### Human Terrain System

The committee remains supportive of the Human Terrain System (HTS) developed and executed by the Army to leverage social science expertise to support operational commanders in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. However, the committee is increasingly concerned that in the rush to respond to operational requirements in two theaters of conflict while simultaneously optimizing and institutionalizing HTS capability, the Army has not sufficiently addressed key concerns of the social science community. The committee understands that it may not be possible to fully address all of their concerns, but if HTS continues to rely heavily on the participation of social scientists as part of the Human Terrain Teams, to have long-term viability among the research community, then those researchers must have a voice in the evolution of HTS capability.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to develop a broad range of opportunities to leverage social science expertise to support key missions for the Department, including irregular warfare, counterinsurgency, and stability and reconstruction operations. The committee also encourages the social science research community to actively engage the Department to help shape future cooperative activities in ways that are productive and mutually beneficial.

#### National Guard Support for Charitable Organizations

The committee is aware that section 508 of title 32, United States Code, provides authority for members and units of the national guard to provide certain services to youth and charitable organizations under certain conditions. The committee notes that the existing authority allows the Secretary of Defense to designate youth or charitable organizations as eligible to receive assistance. The committee believes that opportunities to engage with and observe national guard members conducting required training would be of particular benefit to organizations, such as Reach for Tomorrow, that are aimed at improving individual performance and

achieving academic and personal excellence of junior and senior high school students. The committee encourages the Secretary to exercise this authority when appropriate and consider such organizations for eligibility under this section.

#### Notification of Use of Authority To Expedite Background Investigations

Elsewhere in this title, the committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1564 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Defense to use expedited procedures for completing background investigations for the granting of security clearances for military personnel who have been retired or separated for a physical disability pursuant to chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code. As the committee notes, this will facilitate the transition from a military to a federal civilian career for these individuals. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report by letter to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, by February 1, 2011, and annually thereafter through 2015, the number of background investigations performed under this authority.

#### Operation and Support Costs for Non-Standard Items of Equipment

The committee is aware that operation and support (O&S) costs can constitute up to 70 percent of the lifecycle cost to the government for a weapon system. Because O&S costs are by far the largest percentage of cost in a system's lifespan from research and development to disposal, the committee is concerned that the military departments may not be planning sufficiently for the O&S costs that will be incurred when non-standard items, such as those fielded under rapid fielding initiatives or in response to Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statements, migrate to programs of record.

First among these are the Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle and its smaller variant, the Military All-Terrain Vehicle. The committee understands that O&S costs for these vehicles alone are expected to average at least \$2.0 billion per year. Other systems include equipment fielded for operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan such as jammers, radios, armor kits, Aerostats, mine rollers, unmanned aerial systems, MC-12 Project Liberty aircraft, and counter rocket, artillery, sniper, and mortar systems, among hundreds of others.

The committee recommends the Department of Defense and the military departments take action to ensure that these systems are in compliance with section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) which requires development of a comprehensive lifecycle management plan and product support strategy for each major weapon system.

#### Private Security Guards Functions To Be Performed by Civilian Employees

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is reducing its reliance on the use of private-sector security guards, pursuant to section 332 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314). Additional restrictions on the use of private security guards were further enacted as amendments to

Section 332 in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (109–364) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The committee notes that nothing in the law requires the Department to use military personnel in these positions, especially during these times of increased operational tempo. The committee, therefore, directs the Department to review its guidance with regard to the conversion of the private sector security guard positions and include prioritization of the use of civilian employees to fill those positions. The committee further directs the Department to provide a written letter of compliance by October 1, 2010 to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Armed Services Committee with details of that review.

#### Sale of Arsenal Products Outside the Department of Defense

The Department of Defense submitted a legislative proposal that would amend section 2563 of title 10, United States Code, to enable the arsenals to sell their products and services outside the Department of Defense. The Department noted in its comments accompanying the requested provision that, “Those facilities that have made effective use of section 2563 authority and built substantial partnerships have reduced the cost of products; obtained private sector investment in government facilities; and enhanced readiness by improving quality and timeliness of industrial facilities.”

The committee notes that the partnerships fostered by section 2563, of title 10, United States Code, because they are related to the core capabilities of the arsenals and other industrial facilities and therefore enhance military readiness, are characteristic of those which the committee had desired to see developed through the Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI). The committee is open to reconsidering the Department’s request to amend section 2563 of title 10, United States Code, after the Secretary of the Army provides the report required elsewhere in this Act regarding ASPI improvement.

#### Security Clearance Reform

The Joint Security and Suitability Reform Team (JSSRT) issued a report in February 2010, outlining its strategic framework for moving forward with reforming the security clearance process. JSSRT was formed to transform and modernize the security clearance process across the federal government, and includes personnel from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Personnel Management. The intent of the transformation effort is to promote reciprocity, eliminate the continuing backlog for processing requests, and reduce unnecessary investigation requests. The framework outlined in the February 2010 JSSRT report highlights potential performance measures, a communications strategy, roles and responsibilities, and areas to develop metrics to measure the quality of security clearance investigations and adjudications.

The committee notes that significant progress has been made on a number of initiatives as a result of increased resources, improvements in policy, and changes to antiquated information technology

systems. However, the committee is concerned that security clearance processing remains on the high-risk list of the Government Accountability Office. While the committee further notes that JSSRT's February 2010 strategic framework highlights significant progress on behalf of the executive branch to approve initial requests for personnel security clearances in a timely manner, the committee continues to believe that it will be imperative for the executive branch to demonstrate the ability to sustain that progress, and also incorporate quality into every step of the process through measures that can be readily defined and quantified.

#### Supply Chain Management

The committee is aware improvements to supply chain management within the Department of Defense (DOD) have been slower than desired. The Government Accountability Office has placed the Department's supply chain management on its high risk list because of long standing problems, due in part to the lack of a complete and accurate inventory of all the Department's assets. Having an accurate inventory not only improves supply chain management, but provides benefits to the warfighter, enhances mission planning and budgeting, and improves the financial auditing within the Department. The committee notes that one tool that could facilitate improvements in the Department's supply chain management is the enhanced use of item unique identifiers. The committee, therefore, believes that full implementation of the Department's Item Unique Identification (IUID) policy, issued in 2008, would help the Department correct some of its supply chain management problems.

The committee further notes that the Department has been successful in implementing its IUID policy with regard to new systems, but has been less successful within the logistics community in marking legacy property with IUID tags. The committee recognizes that the costs of retrofitting existing equipment inventories with IUID tags could be substantial, and that the Department is developing a business case that would support the need for future investments to be made in this area. The committee encourages the Deputy Chief Management Officer to review this business case to determine how IUID policy factors into the Department's strategy for improved supply chain management and improved financial accountability of its assets.

### LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

#### SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

##### Section 301—Operation and Maintenance Funding

This section would authorize \$167.6 billion in operation and maintenance funding for the military departments and defense-wide activities.

## SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

## Section 311—Reimbursement of Environmental Protection Agency for Certain Costs in Connection with the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minnesota

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than \$5,611,671 in fiscal year 2011 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund. This transfer is to satisfy reimbursement to the Environmental Protection Agency for costs incurred by the Agency at the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant.

## Section 312—Payment to Environmental Protection Agency of Stipulated Penalties in Connection With Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than \$153,000 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund established under subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. This transfer is to satisfy a stipulated penalty against Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, for failure of the Navy to sample certain monitoring wells in a timely manner.

## Section 313—Testing and Certification Plan for Operational Use of an Aviation Biofuel Derived From Materials That Do Not Compete With Food Stocks

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a testing and certification plan for operational use of a biofuel that is derived from materials that do not compete with food stocks.

## Section 314—Report Identifying Hybrid or Electric Propulsion Systems and Other Fuel-Saving Technologies for Incorporation into Tactical Motor Vehicles

This section would require the secretary of each military department to submit to Congress a report identifying hybrid or electric propulsion systems and other vehicle technologies that reduce consumption of fossil fuels and are suitable for incorporation into the current fleet of tactical motor vehicles of each armed force under the jurisdiction of the secretary.

## SUBTITLE C—WORKPLACE AND DEPOT ISSUES

## Section 321—Technical Amendments to Requirement for Service Contract Inventory

This section would amend paragraph (c) of section 2330a of title 10, United States Code, to make technical corrections to the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual inventory of services performed by contractors. This section would clarify that the responsibility for the development of the inventory should reside with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, who would be supported by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The committee believes that the inventory has much broader applicability than just as an acquisi-

tion tracking tool; the inventory can facilitate the Department of Defense's human capital planning and its efforts to determine the right mix of military personnel, civilian employees, and contractors. It also is a valuable tool for budgeting purposes.

This section also would clarify that information on full time equivalents derived from actual direct labor hours and not estimates should be used in the development of the Department's inventories.

#### Section 322—Repeal of Conditions on Expansion of Functions Performed Under Prime Vendor Contracts for Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair

This section would repeal section 346 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261) as amended by section 336 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65).

The committee notes that section 346 of Public Law 105-261 and section 336 of Public Law 106-65 were intended to give Congress additional oversight on the then-emerging concept of prime vendor support (PVS) strategies for depot-level maintenance and repair. Congress' intention was for the provisions to apply only to PVS for depot-level maintenance and repair. The committee understands, however, that the provisions, as written, have recently been interpreted as applying to any prime-vendor contract, including medical, electronic commerce, and industrial prime-vendor contracts, as well as to performance-based logistics contracts. Because these concepts are now established contracting mechanisms within the Department of Defense, the committee understands the reporting requirements of section 346 of Public Law 105-261 have created an undue burden on the Department of the Defense and the military departments.

#### Section 323—Pilot Program on Best Value for Contracts for Private Security Functions

This section would create a three-year pilot program within the Department of Defense to implement a "best value" procurement standard for private security contracts in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This section also would require the contracting officer to provide a written justification for each "best value" contract awarded under this pilot program. Contracts awarded under this pilot program would continue until the end of their performance period, irrespective of whether the pilot program has been terminated. The Secretary of Defense would have the discretion to continue with a best-value program for private security contracts following termination of the best-value pilot program at the end of fiscal year 2013. The committee recognizes that such authority already exists in the Federal Acquisition Regulations but is rarely used; this section would facilitate the authorities for best-value contracts in these circumstances. Furthermore, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, by January 15 of each year until 2013, to the congressional defense committees identifying the contracts awarded under this pilot program and the considerations, other than cost, in the award of such contracts. The committee notes that nothing in this section

is intended to affect contracts for private security functions that are awarded through the Department of State.

#### Section 324—Standards and Certification for Private Security Contractors

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue policy guidance requiring the establishment of a third-party certification process for specified operational and business practice standards to which private security contractors must adhere as a condition for selection for defense contracts for the performance of private security functions. In addition, all private security contractor employees who are required to carry weapons in the performance of their duties under a defense contract would be required to obtain basic weapons training certification from a reputable certifying body as a requirement of that contract. This section would not apply to intelligence activities.

#### Section 325—Prohibition on Establishing Goals or Quotas for Conversion of Functions to Performance by Department of Defense Civilian Employees

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from establishing numerical goals or quotas for the conversion of Department of Defense functions to performance by civilian employees unless such goals or quotas are based on the requirements outlined in section 235, section 2330a, or section 2463 of title 10, United States Code. The section also would require that the Secretary use the Department's costing methodology guidance (Directive-type Memorandum 09-007, Estimating and Comparing Full Costs of Civilian and Military Manpower and Contractor support) or successor guidance in making such conversion decisions. The secretaries of the military departments may issue supplemental guidance to assist in decisions affecting their department. The Secretary of Defense would be required to provide to the congressional defense committees, by December 31, 2010, a report on the decisions to convert positions to civilian employee performance during fiscal year 2010. The Comptroller General would be required to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees of the Secretary's report 120 days after the Secretary's report is submitted.

### SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

#### Section 331—Revision to Reporting Requirement Relating to Operation and Financial Support for Military Museums

This section would modify section 489 of title 10, United States Code, and require a biennial report on the condition of military museums rather than the current requirement to submit annual reports. Furthermore, this section would delete the requirement to submit the organizational structure of the reported museums.

#### Section 332—Additional Reporting Requirements Relating to Corrosion Prevention Projects and Activities

This section would amend section 2228(e) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 371 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) to

add a requirement that the annual report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense on the funding provided for corrosion mitigation and control include the annual corrosion reports submitted by the military departments to the Office of the Secretary of Defense in compliance with section 903(b)(5) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The reports submitted by the military departments would be part of the review by the Comptroller General of the United States required in section 371(e)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). This section would also amend section 2228(e)(C) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the report submitted by the Secretary include the funding requirement and funding provided for the previous fiscal year.

#### Section 333—Modification and Repeal of Certain Reporting Requirements

This section would amend section 323 and repeal section 349 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) to eliminate out-of-date reporting requirements. This section would also repeal section 355 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to eliminate a redundant ground forces readiness reporting requirement.

#### Section 334—Report on Air Sovereignty Alert Mission

This section would require the Commander of United States Northern Command, in consultation with the Director of the National Guard Bureau, to report by March 1, 2011, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the Air Sovereignty Alert mission and Operation Noble Eagle. The report shall include the status of implementation of the recommendations made in the Government Accountability Office report entitled “Actions Need to Improve Management of Air Sovereignty Alert Operations to Protect U.S. Airspace.”

#### Section 335—Report on the SEAD/DEAD Mission Requirements for the Air Force

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the feasibility and desirability of designating the Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses/Destruction of Enemy Air Defenses mission as a responsibility of the Air National Guard. In preparing the report, the Secretary shall consult with the Director of the National Guard Bureau, who shall be authorized to provide independent comment and analysis on the report.

## SUBTITLE E—LIMITATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY

## Section 341—Permanent Authority to Accept and Use Landing Fees Charged for Use of Domestic Military Airfields by Civil Aircraft

This section would add section 2697 of title 10, United States Code, and authorize the secretary of a military department to impose landing fees for use by civil aircraft at domestic military airfields for the purpose of funding operation and maintenance of such airfields.

## Section 342—Improvement and Extension of Arsenal Support Program Initiative

This section would amend section 341 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to: repeal two functions of the Arsenal Support Program Initiative (ASPI), to disestablish the ASPI-related loan guarantees which the committee understands have never been utilized, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to extend ASPI through fiscal year 2012, to require the Secretary to prioritize the remaining nine functions of the ASPI, and to require the Secretary to submit a report to Congress on the ASPI priorities prior to the extension of authority taking effect.

The committee remains concerned that the arsenals have had limited success in attracting ASPI tenants that enhance their core manufacturing mission and related workforce skills, as reported by the Government Accountability Office in November 2009 (GAO–10–167R). Instead, in the committee’s view, ASPI has become an expensive means of managing arsenal overhead. According to the Congressional Budget Office, Congress has directed some \$89.4 million to ASPI through September 2009, with a return on capital, defined as savings divided by invested capital, of less than 2 percent.

Accordingly, this section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to Congress within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act that would address the three recommendations included in GAO–10–167R, namely:

- (1) Distinguish the Army’s highest priorities from among the ASPI purposes as part of an overall strategy to achieve its desired results;
- (2) Establish performance goals for the ASPI program; and
- (3) Establish outcome-focused performance measures to assess the program the Army has made toward addressing the purpose of ASPI.

## Section 343—Extension of Authority To Reimburse Expenses for Certain Navy Mess Operations

This section would amend section 1014 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) by extending until September 30, 2012, the authority of the Navy to purchase meals on behalf of embarked members of non-governmental organizations, host and partner nations, joint services, and U.S. Government agencies and foreign national pa-

tients treated on Navy ships and their escorts during the Navy's execution of humanitarian and civic assistance missions.

Section 344—Limitation on Obligation of Funds for the Army  
Human Terrain System

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Army from obligating more than 50 percent of the remaining funds for the Army Human Terrain System (HTS) until several documents are submitted to the congressional defense committees. These documents include: the independent assessment of HTS called for by the committee report (H. Rept. 111-166) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010; a validation of all HTS requirements, including any prior joint urgent operational needs statements; and certification that policies, procedures, and guidance are in place to protect the integrity of social science researchers participating in HTS, including ethical guidelines and human studies research procedures.

Section 345—Limitation on Obligation of Funds Pending  
Submission of Classified Justification Material

This section would limit the obligation of operation and maintenance funds for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, in budget activity 4, to not more than 90 percent until 15 days after the information cited in the classified annex accompanying this Act relating to the provision of classified justification material to Congress is provided to the congressional defense committees.

Section 346—Limitation on Retirement of C-130 Aircraft From Air  
Force Inventory

This section would prohibit retirement of any C-130 aircraft from the Air Force inventory until the Director of the Air National Guard, the Commander of Air Force Reserve Command, and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force submit a written agreement to the Congressional defense committees describing the terms of the temporary transfer of C-130 aircraft from the reserve component to the active component.

Section 347—Commercial Sale of Small Arms Ammunition in  
Excess of Military Requirements

This section would require the Department of Defense to make available for commercial sale small arms ammunition and ammunition components. The section also would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance implementing this section within 90 days after date of enactment of this act. The Secretary shall submit a letter of compliance to the congressional defense committees within 15 days of issuing the guidance.

Section 348—Limitation on Air Force Fiscal Year 2011 Force  
Structure Announcement Implementation

This section would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of fiscal year 2011 funds for the purpose of implementing the Air Force fiscal year 2011 Force Structure Announcement until 45 days after the Secretary of the Air Force provides the Senate Committee on

Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a detailed report on the follow-on missions for bases affected by the 2010 Combat Air Forces restructure and certifies that the Air Sovereignty Alert mission will be fully resourced with required funding, personnel, and aircraft.

#### SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

##### Section 351—Expedited Processing of Background Investigations for Certain Individuals

This section would amend section 1564, title 10, United States Code, which provides for the use of expedited procedures for completing background investigations for the granting of security clearances in certain circumstances. This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to use this authority to assist the transition to a civilian career for military personnel who have been retired or separated for a physical disability pursuant to chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code. The committee notes that there is a strong demand by government agencies for individuals with high-level security clearances which few military personnel possess. Expediting security clearance processing would facilitate the hiring of individuals who have had their military careers cut short due to a physical disability. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in prescribing the procedures to implement this authority, to determine whether spouses of these particular individuals also should be covered.

##### Section 352—Adoption of Military Working Dogs by Family Members of Deceased or Seriously Wounded Members of the Armed Forces Who Were Handlers of the Dogs

This section would amend section 2583(c) of title 10, United States Code, to allow an immediate family member of a military dog handler who was either killed in action, died of wounds received in action, or who received a medical discharge, to adopt the handler's military working dog.

##### Section 353—Revision to Authorities Relating to Transportation of Civilian Passengers and Commercial Cargoes by Department of Defense When Space Unavailable on Commercial Lines

This section would amend section 2649 of title 10, United States Code, which authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transport civilian passengers and commercial cargoes on vessels operated by the Department of Defense, when such transportation is not commercially available. This section would expand the means by which transportation may be provided to include vehicles and aircraft operated by the Department. In addition, when such transportation is provided in response to an emergency, disaster response, or humanitarian request, this section would credit any amounts received in reimbursement to the appropriation, fund, or account incurring the expense of providing the transportation. Furthermore, for a five-year period, this section would allow the transportation of allied personnel for purposes of responding to contingencies or disasters. This section also would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report on the use of this authority to the Senate

Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. To ensure uniformity in interpretation, section 2648 of title 10, United States Code, would be amended to clarify that transportation on vessels under that statute also would include vehicles and aircraft operated by the Department of Defense.

**Section 354—Technical Correction to Obsolete Reference Relating to Use of Flexible Hiring Authority To Facilitate Performance of Certain Department of Defense Functions by Civilian Employees**

This section would make a technical correction to section 2463 of title 10, United States Code, by striking an obsolete reference to the Department of Defense National Security Personnel System.

**Section 355—Inventory and Study of Budget Modeling and Simulation Tools**

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to perform an inventory of modeling and simulation tools used by the Department of Defense to develop and analyze the annual budget submission and to support decision making inside the budget process. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research and development center to examine the requirements for, and capabilities of, modeling and simulation tools used by the Department of Defense to support the annual budget process. This study would leverage the inventory performed by the Comptroller General as the starting point for an examination of the efficacy and sufficiency of modeling and simulation tools used by the Department in support of the budget process.

**Section 356—Sense of Congress Regarding Continued Importance of High-Altitude Aviation Training Site, Colorado**

This section would express the sense of Congress that the High-Altitude Aviation Training Site in Gypsum, Colorado, is a critical element of Department of Defense aviation training activities, and that the Department of Defense should take all appropriate measures to prevent encroachment on the training site that would negatively impact training activities.

**Section 357—Department of Defense Study on Simulated Tactical Flight Training in a Sustained G Environment**

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the effectiveness of simulated tactical training in a sustained g environment. The committee notes that the section is intended to evaluate the potential military applications of centrifuge motion platform simulators, which would enable pilots to experience g-forces associated with flight in an advanced flight simulator. Upon completion of the study, the Secretary would submit the results to the congressional defense committees.

**Section 358—Study of Effects of New Construction of Obstructions on Military Installations and Operations**

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to assess military installations and operations and determine areas that are

vital to the national defense and training missions. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to designate a single organization to coordinate hazard determinations with the Secretary of Transportation.

## TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

### OVERVIEW

The committee commends the Secretary of Defense for proposing to increase the authorized end strength of the active duty Army to 569,400 in the fiscal year 2011 budget request. The committee believes this effort will continue to assist the Army with managing of the force, increasing readiness and dwell time for soldiers. The committee also recognizes the Secretary’s efforts to support an increase in the Air Force end strength in order to support its growth in Nuclear Enterprise, Irregular Warfare/Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance, aircraft maintenance, acquisition, cyber warfare and medical fields, as well as the Navy’s additional manpower requirements for 4,400 personnel to fill individual augmentees assigned to overseas contingency operations to execute non-traditional Navy missions, such as provisional reconstruction teams, detainee operations, civil affairs training, counter IED and combat support functions. However, the committee remains concerned that these increases may not be sufficient to meet both the increased operational tempo and the increasing support requirements that are being generated by a nation that has been at war for over eight years.

### LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

#### SUBTITLE A—ACTIVE FORCES

##### Section 401—End Strengths for Active Forces

This section would authorize the following end strengths for active duty personnel of the armed forces as of September 30, 2011:

Service	FY 2010	FY 2011		Change from	
	Authorized	Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2011 Request	FY 2010 Authorized
Army .....	562,400	569,400	569,400	0	7,000
Navy .....	328,800	328,700	328,700	0	-100
USMC .....	202,100	202,100	202,100	0	0
Air Force .....	331,700	332,200	332,200	0	500
DOD .....	1,425,000	1,432,400	1,432,400	0	7,400

##### Section 402—Revision in Permanent Active Duty End Strength Minimum Levels

This section would establish new minimum active duty end strengths for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force as of September 30, 2011. The committee recommends 547,400 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Army, 324,300 as the minimum active duty end strength for the Navy, 202,100 as the