the technology development and engineering change proposal processes to include a modern fuel efficient engine and transmission for the M1 Abrams series main battle tank.

Report on powered rail system

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 254) to require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees that comprehensively reviews and compares powered rail systems for the rail system.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

The Secretary of the Army, or designee, is directed to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1 on an assessment of the current M4/M16-mounted battery requirements associated with a 3-day dismounted mission for an Army infantry platoon compared to the same unit and mission if the members were equipped with an integrated weapon-mounted power source. The assessment should compare the battery requirements, weights, sizes, and give the likely impact on the operational functionality of the M4/M16 configured with an integrated power source, including weapons system effectiveness, efficiency, maintenance requirements, sustainability, producibility, and related risk. The assessment should also include a business case analysis of the potential acquisition and sustainment costs associated with transitioning to an integrated M4/M16-mounted power technology to replace batteries for individual weapon-mounted components. Finally, the assessment should address the potential utility, if any, of incorporating a data link via such a weapon-mounted power source between soldier communities and soldier weapon mounted sensors. The Director, Operational Test and Evaluation is also directed to oversee the Army’s live fire or other operational testing, if any, conducted as part of gathering data for this report.

Report on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics scholarship program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 255) to direct the Secretary of Defense to assess whether the Department of Defense Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation (SMART) scholarship programs, combining the undergraduate and graduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) workforce needs of the intelligence community, in general, faces growing challenges and believe that data provided on the program’s effectiveness is critical to assessing whether the Department were not being met by the Department of Defense.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

The Secretary of Defense, or designee, is required to report to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act that includes a detailed review and evaluation of the extent and results of the SMART program for the Department of Defense to assess whether the SMART program is effective in meeting the STEM workforce needs of the intelligence community.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

We note that the national security community, in general, faces growing challenges with meeting its STEM workforce needs, particularly at the top-level U.S. and military leadership levels that are critical to security decisions. The SMART program was established by the Department of Defense to attract and retain promising candidates and STEM leaders into the Department, including components of the IC. SMART provides scholarships to students pursuing technical degrees in disciplines of interest to the Department and the IC. We recognize that the SMART program has been successful in meeting its intent and believe that data provided on the program’s effectiveness is critical to assessing whether the SMART program could be used by a broader community within the IC, but any further expansion would require further socialization to increase participation, to include additional resources to fund any additional students supporting the needs of the IC.

Clarification of eligibility of a State to participate in defense experimental program to stimulate competitive research

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 262) that would modify the eligibility requirements of the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR) to bring it more in line with the eligibility requirements of the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR) under the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

We note that while the Department of Defense maintains the statutory authority for EPSCOR, the Department has not included funds to support the program since 2009 due to changing research needs and priorities. Admittedly, even should funds be made available for EPSCOR in the future, we would be concerned about potential duplication with NSF’s EPSCOR. EPSCOR was originally established as a separate activity from EPSCOR in section 257 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1986 (Public Law 100–23) due to the need for the EPSCOR to focus on the Department’s unique needs.

The Department should continue to utilize EPSCOR activity to ensure that the latest data and information regarding canine capabilities are disseminated throughout the DOD; (4) Any technologies capable of replacing the canine as a stand-off detection capability; and (5) A determination of the relevant office to oversee the above elements.

We expect that as the Sun Zia Southwest Test Complex canines as a key part of DoD test and evaluate request proceeds, DOD concerns will be addressed by the executive branch to preserve this critical resource. We expect that appropriate mitigation strategies will be incorporated into any proposal to the issuance of a Record of Decision by BLM. Should DOD concerns not be addressed in this case, we direct the Secretary of Defense to include a provision in the defense authorization bill that requires the Secretary to brief the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after a Record of Decision with proposals that will incorporate into the Clearinghouse system and improve the ability of the Clearinghouse to assess impacts to national security in a timely manner and ultimately preserve military readiness and protect DOD capabilities from incompatible energy infrastructure development.

Cannines as stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 268) that would require the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide a report on the capability and infrastructure required to support canines as a stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

We direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a determination to the Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report should make a determination of the requirements if the DOD, and each military service, intends to develop and maintain the capability and infrastructure required to support canines as stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors. If deemed appropriate by the Secretary, the report shall also detail: (1) The acquisition process with respect to canines; (2) The procedures established by the DOD to ensure that canines can achieve the appropriate performance standards; (3) A plan to ensure that the latest data and information regarding canine capabilities are distributed throughout the DOD; (4) Any technologies capable of replacing the canine as a stand-off detection capability; and (5) A determination of the relevant office to oversee the above elements.

Title III—Operation and Maintenance

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Operation and maintenance funding (sec. 301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 301) authorizing appropriations for fiscal...
year 2014 for the use of the armed forces and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4301.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained an identical provision (sec. 301).

The agreement includes this provision.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

Deadline for reports on proposed budgets for activities relating to operational energy strategy (sec. 311)

The Senate committee-reported bill contained an identical provision (sec. 301).

The agreement includes this provision.

Facilitation of interagency cooperation in conservation programs of the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, and Interior to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military readiness activities (sec. 312)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 312) that would amend section 288a of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to submit a report to Congress on the interagency cooperation required for activities relating to operational energy strategy. The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision.

Reauthorization of Sikes Act (sec. 313)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 313) that would extend the authority of the Sikes Act through 2019.

The Senate committee-reported bill amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision.

Clarification of prohibition on disposing of waste in open-air burn pits (sec. 314)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 314) that would codify the definition of covered waste as defined in the requirement established by section 318(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, title 10 of United States Code 2701 note (Public Law 116-92).

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision with a technical amendment.

Limitation on availability of funds for procurement of drop-in fuels (sec. 315)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 315) that would limit the Department of Defense’s authority to purchase or produce biofuels until the earlier of either the date on which the Budget Control Act of 2011 is no longer in effect, or the date on which the cost of biofuel is equal to the cost of conventional fuels. The provision would provide an exception for special applications where biofuels are more cost effective.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision with a clarification that would prohibit the use of funds for drop-in fuel for operational purposes during fiscal year 2014, unless the cost of that drop-in fuel is cost competitive with traditional fuels, as determined by the Secretary of Defense through a competitive waiver. The Senate bill directed the Secretary of Defense to establish a policy setting forth the program and priorities of the Department of Defense for the retrograde, reconstitution, and replacement of material used in contingency operations. The provision directed that the policy shall take into account national security threats, the requirement for increased readiness of the military services, and the potential benefits of utilizing new technologies.

Strategy for improving asset tracking and in-transit visibility (sec. 326)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 326) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive strategy and implementation plan for improving asset tracking and in-transit visibility across the Department of Defense. The agreement includes the Senate provision with a technical amendment.

Department of Defense manufacturing arsenal study and report (sec. 322)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 322) that would require the Secretary of Defense to review arsenals owned by the United States in order to support critical manufacturing capabilities. The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the military services and defense agencies, to review current and expected manufacturing requirements for which there is no or limited domestic commercial source and which are appropriate for manufacturing within an arsenal owned by the United States in order to support critical manufacturing capabilities.

The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and report (sec. 322) to assess the Department’s review with recommendations. The agreement also directs the Government Accountability Office to report and assess the Secretary of Defense’s implementation of the report.

The agreement includes the House provision with a clarifying amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and report on the Secretary’s identification, radio frequency identification, and other automated information and identification technologies for the tracking, management, and accountability for deployed assets. The agreement includes the Senate provision with a technical amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and report on the Secretary’s identification, radio frequency identification, and other automated information and identification technologies for the tracking, management, and accountability for deployed assets.

We believe that the strategy called for by this provision is an important step to improving the Department’s supply chain management and stock visibility with the long-term goal of reestablishing a requirement for in-transit visibility across the Department of Defense.
tracking, management, and accountability for all Department assets.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS
Additional reporting requirements relating to personnel and unit readiness (sec. 331)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 331) that would add the reporting required under section 482 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to report to the congressional defense committees on the ability of the geographic and functional combatant commanders to successfully meet their respective contingency and operational plans and key mission essential tasks.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained a similar provision (sec. 332) that would amend section 482 of title 10, United States Code, to update and streamline the quarterly readiness report to Congress.

The agreement includes the House provision with a clarifying amendment that would combine both provisions and would amend section 482 of title 10, United States Code.

Modification of authorities on prioritization of funds for equipment readiness and strategic capabilities (sec. 332)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 332) that would repeal the requirement that the Comptroller General of the United States report on the Army's progress in moving to a modular force.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained a similar provision (sec. 321) that would repeal the requirement for modularity reports on both the Army and the Government Accountability Office and would add a requirement that the Marine Corps report budget information regarding funding for the United States and reconstitution of prepositioned stocks.

The agreement includes the Senate provision.

Revision to requirement for annual submission of information regarding information technology capital assets (sec. 333)


The Senate committee-reported bill contained an identical provision (sec. 333).

The agreement includes this provision.

Modification of annual corrosion control and prevention reporting requirements (sec. 334)

The Senate committee-reported bill contained a provision (sec. 334) that would amend section 903(b)(5) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–114; 10 U.S.C. 2226 note) to update the military departments' strategic plans with performance measures and status to the Department of Defense's overarching goals and objectives as described in the Department's strategic plan for corrosion control and prevention.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision.

SUBTITLE E—LIMITATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY
Certification for realignment of forces at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores (sec. 341)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 341) that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from reducing the force structure at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, (Lajes) until 30 days after the European Infrastructure Consolidation Assessment is completed and is briefed to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate report on a provision requiring that, prior to taking any action to re-align forces at Lajes, the Secretary of Defense must certify to the congressional defense committees that the realignment support is supported by a European Infrastructure Consolidation Assessment.

Limitation on performance of Department of Defense flight demonstration teams outside the United States (sec. 342)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 342) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from using any fiscal year 2014 or 2015 funds to allow flight demonstration teams to perform at any location outside the United States.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision with an amendment that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from using more than $2.0 million in O&M for TRWI and restrict the use of such funds for the termination of the program as managed by U.S. Special Operations Command and for purposes of transitioning appropriate TRWI capabilities to other agencies.

In light of budget concerns for the U.S. Government, resource constraints for the Department of Defense, and shifts in the geopolitical environment and security strategies, we note our concern with regard to the Department's direction for strategically engaging in the information environment. We remain skeptical of the effectiveness of the websites established under the TRWI and believe additional resources and capabilities should be used to support tactical and operational military information support activities. We believe strategic information operations acquired by the USSOCOM are more appropriately managed by other relevant U.S. Government agencies, with the Department of Defense focused on contributing to an interagency approach that is responsive to military-specific operational requirements.

If the Secretary of Defense deems it to be in the national security interests of the United States and the Department of Defense, in light of fiscal pressures, we note the Department of Defense may use funds authorized by this Act for TRWI to conduct a pilot project for establishing appropriate TRWI capabilities to other agencies.

The agreement includes the Senate provision on the condition that the gift be used for the benefit of a military musical unit.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS
Gifts made for the benefit of musical units (sec. 351)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 350) that would amend section 974 of title 10, United States Code, to require that any gift made on the condition that the gift be used for the benefit of a military musical unit be credited to the appropriation or account providing the funds for such musical unit.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision on the condition that the gift be used for the benefit of a military musical unit.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 341) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from requiring that any gift made on the condition that the gift be used for the benefit of a military musical unit be credited to the appropriation or account providing the funds for such musical unit.

The agreement includes the Senate provision on the condition that the gift be used for the benefit of a military musical unit.
The Senate committee-reported bill contained a similar provision (sec. 314) that would amend section 103A of the Sikes Act, section 670c-1 of title 16, United States Code, to provide for permit jump sum payment and accrual of interest used for the purposes of the original agreement. This section would also permit the cooperative agreements to be used for the direct benefit or use of the U.S. Government, and sets limitations on agreements that are not on military installations. Finally, this section would also expire the authority on October 1, 2019, but permit any agreements that were entered into prior to September 30, 2019, to continue according to its terms and conditions.

The Senate committee-reported bill amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not contain this proviso.

Exclusions from definition of “chemical substance” under Toxic Substances Control Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 316) that would prohibit on title 15, United States Code, to add to the exclusions any component of any article including shot, bullets and other projectiles, propellants when manufactured for or used in such an article, and primers.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not contain the proviso.

Exemption of Department of Defense from alternative fuel procurements

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 316) that would amend section 526 of the Energy Independence Security Act (Section 42 of United States Code 17142) to exempt the Department of Defense from the requirements related to contracts for alternative or synthetic fuel in that section.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not contain this proviso.

Limitation on plan, design, refurbishing, or construction of biofuels refineries

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 316) that would require the Department of Defense to obtain a congressional authorization before entering into a contract for the planning, design, refurbishing, or construction of biofuels refineries.

We fully expect the Secretary of Defense to enforce this policy and not deviate from its intent. The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this proviso.

Legislative provisions not adopted

Authorization of appropriations for the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 302) that would increase funding for the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group by $23.4 million.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this proviso.

We note the funding tables reflect an increase of $35.9 million for the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group.

Authorization of appropriations for Crisis Response Force

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 303) that would increase funding for Crisis Response Force by $10.6 million.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this proviso.

We note the funding tables reflect an increase of $40.0 million for Crisis Response Force.

Cooperative agreements under Sikes Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 314) that would amend section 103A of the Sikes Act, section 670c-1 of title 16, United States Code, to permit jump sum payment and accrual of interest used for the purposes of the original agreement. This section would also permit the cooperative agreements to be used for the direct benefit or use of the U.S. Government, and sets limitations on agreements that are not on military installations. Finally, this section would also expire the authority on October 1, 2019, but permit any agreements that were entered into prior to September 30, 2019, to continue according to its terms and conditions.

The Senate committee-reported bill amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not contain this proviso.

Ordinance related records review and reporting requirement for Vieques and Culebra Islands, Puerto Rico

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 331) that would require the Secretary of Defense conduct a review of all Department of Defense records detailing the historical use of military munitions and training on Vieques and Culebra Islands, Puerto Rico.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not contain this proviso.

We note that the Department of Defense, for land and water sites on Culebra Island for which the Department is responsible, has completed historical research under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process and issued Preliminary Assessment reports concerning the Department’s former use of sites on Culebra Island for live-fire training.

We also note that for these sites, the Army has completed site inspections and is currently conducting remedial investigations that will determine whether an environmental response action is required at these sites.

Finally, we note that the Department of Defense is in the process of cleaning up portions of the former operational ranges on Vieques and also is conducting preliminary assessments, site inspections, and remedial investigations to determine whether a response action is required under CERCLA at Vieques. Therefore, we encourage the Department of Defense to work with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to ensure the documents and reports from the historical research and inspections that the Department of Defense and the Army completed for those former military sites on Vieques.
The United States, 32,060; the Army Reserve, 105,400; and the Air Force, 327,600.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained no similar provision. The agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for active-duty personnel for fiscal year 2014 are set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>FY 2013 Authorized</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>FY 2014 Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>553,100</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>122,700</td>
<td>123,600</td>
<td>123,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>197,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>329,460</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOD Total</strong></td>
<td>1,401,560</td>
<td>1,361,400</td>
<td>1,361,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in permanent active duty end strength minimum levels and in annual limitation on certain end strength reductions (sec. 402)
The House bill contained a provision (sec. 402) that would establish the following minimum end strengths for active-duty personnel as of September 30, 2014: Army, 520,000; Navy, 323,600; Marine Corps, 190,200; and Air Force, 327,600.

We note that continued fiscal constraints have forced the Army and the Marine Corps to alter their end strength reduction plans to reach their pre-sequester end strength targets of 490,000 for the Army and 382,100 for the Marine Corps by the end of fiscal year 2013, 2 years before originally anticipated. In order to maintain a balance between end strength, readiness of the force, and modernization, we will support this altered reduction plan. However, we remain concerned that unfettered reductions in end strength will have a detrimental impact on force structure and, ultimately, operational mission capability and capacity among the services, and harm the morale of the force. The services should be very cautious in their efforts to further reduce the force to ensure that we do not break faith with those who continue to serve in the current conflicts, and those who have served our nation in war.

SUBLETITLE B—RESERVE FORCES

End strengths for Selected Reserve (sec. 411)
The House bill contained a provision (sec. 411) that would authorize the following end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel, including the end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves, as of September 30, 2014: the Army National Guard of the United States, 354,200; the Army Reserve, 205,000; the Navy Reserve, 59,100; the Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600; the Air National Guard of the United States, 105,600; the Air Force Reserve, 70,400; the Air Force Reserve, 30,400; and the Coast Guard Reserve, 9,000.

End strength levels for the Selected Reserve for fiscal year 2014 are set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>FY 2013 Authorized</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>FY 2014 Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army National Guard</td>
<td>358,250</td>
<td>354,200</td>
<td>354,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>205,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Reserve</td>
<td>59,100</td>
<td>59,100</td>
<td>59,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps Reserve</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>39,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air National Guard</td>
<td>105,600</td>
<td>105,400</td>
<td>105,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Reserve</td>
<td>70,400</td>
<td>70,400</td>
<td>70,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOD Total</strong></td>
<td>843,800</td>
<td>833,700</td>
<td>833,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard Reserve</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in permanent active duty end strength levels for Selected Reserve personnel as of September 30, 2014: the Army National Guard of the United States, 14,734; and the Air Force Reserve, 2,261; the Navy Reserve, 10,159; the Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261; the Air National Guard of the United States, 4,734; and the Air Force Reserve, 2,911.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained an identical provision (sec. 412).

The agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves, as of September 30, 2014: the Army National Guard of the United States, 32,060; the Army Reserve, 105,600; and the Air Force Reserve, 327,600.

The Senate committee-reported bill contained an identical provision (sec. 401).

The agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for the active forces for fiscal year 2014 are set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>FY 2013 Authorized</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>FY 2014 Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>542,700</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>122,700</td>
<td>123,600</td>
<td>123,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>193,500</td>
<td>188,000</td>
<td>188,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>327,600</td>
<td>327,600</td>
<td>327,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOD Total</strong></td>
<td>1,388,360</td>
<td>1,349,200</td>
<td>1,349,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum end strength levels for active-duty personnel for fiscal year 2014 are set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>197,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>320,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Senate committee-reported bill contained an identical provision (sec. 401).

The agreement includes this provision.

The agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for the active forces for fiscal year 2014 are set forth in the following table: