



## **HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE DUNCAN HUNTER – CHAIRMAN**

### ***PRESS RELEASE***

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## **HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE APPROVES FISCAL YEAR 2006 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL**

*Focus on Major Procurement Overhaul, Force Protection and Personnel Benefits*

Washington, DC – House Armed Services Committee Chairman Duncan Hunter (R-CA) announced that H.R. 1815, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, was reported out of committee by a vote of 61-1.

H.R. 1815 authorizes \$441.6 billion in budget authority for the Department of Defense (DOD) and the national security programs of the Department of Energy. The bill also authorizes \$49.1 billion in supplemental funding to support current operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism. Hunter's statement follows:

“This legislation serves as the annual policy and funding blueprint for the vast national security activities of the Departments of Defense and Energy. This year's bill reflects the fact that we are in a time of war, transformation and structural change, most recently manifested in the Department of Defense base closure recommendations.

“The defense bill contains hundreds of different policy and budget initiatives, all important in their own right. However, this year's defense authorization is based on several pillars.

“First, we continue to fully provide the material and budget resources to our troops presently deployed in the war on terrorism. Not only do we continue the aggressive push for more effective solutions to protect our forces in the field, we also ensure that the necessary budget resources are readily available so that the military can remain focused on their difficult mission and not worry about how to creatively manage unfunded war costs.

“Second, this legislation continues our leadership in growing our ground combat forces in the Army and the Marine Corps to deal with today's operational demands and realities.

“Third, this legislation continues to fully resource and selectively expand the range of compensation and support programs for our most valued resource – the men and women of our armed forces.

“Finally, this legislation begins a longer term effort to fundamentally challenge how the Department of Defense conducts major weapons acquisition. Last year, we focused on solutions to the unresponsive nature of our acquisition system to the fast changing needs of the battlefield. This year, we are bringing much needed attention and action to the exploding costs of next generation weapon systems.

“The House Armed Services Committee has long championed the need to recover from the ‘procurement holiday’ of the 1990s by steadily increasing the modernization budgets. However, it does little good to pump more money into these accounts if the costs of weapons systems are growing exponentially faster than what the federal treasury can possibly and reasonably provide for modernization.

“This is not a mere affordability issue. There is an important policy question involved as well. As the services continue to migrate toward increasingly expensive “super platforms,” they are by necessity cashing in force structure and the ability to deploy these more expensive systems in sufficient numbers to sustain operational needs. It is imperative that the committee engage the Department in this policy discussion to ensure that, as a nation, we are making the right trade offs between cost, new technology and deployable numbers.

“This legislation proposes a number of steps to begin this policy discussion. Some involve tough medicine for certain programs. Others create new mechanisms to require a fundamental change in behavior by the Department’s acquisition process. In sum, the committee is taking a clear policy position intended to force a number of programs to be re-evaluated with this new set of metrics while rethinking how we design, develop and field next generation systems.

“I am very grateful to Ranking Member Ike Skelton (D-MO), Subcommittee Chairmen Curt Weldon (R-PA), Joel Hefley (R-CO), Jim Saxton (R-NJ), John McHugh (R-NY), Terry Everett (R-AL), Roscoe Bartlett (R-MD), and all the members of the committee for their hard work in advancing this important legislation.”

Highlights of the bill:

- Contains an additional **\$49.1 billion in supplemental funding** to support the war on terror’s operation costs, personnel expenses, and procurement of new equipment.
- Authorizes funding for **force protection** needs in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, including **Up-armored Humvees, tactical wheeled vehicle recapitalization and modernization programs, night vision devices and improvised explosive device (IED) jammers.**
- Recommends additional **increases of 10,000 Army and 1,000 Marine active duty personnel** to sustain our required missions.
- **Increases the death gratuity to \$100,000**; extends to one year (from six months) the amount of time dependents of deceased servicemembers can stay in housing or receive housing allowances; and expands travel authorizations for families of hospitalized servicemembers.
- Provides a **3.1 % pay raise** for members of the armed forces. **Increases amounts paid for active duty enlistments, reserve enlistments and active duty re-enlistments.**
- **Eliminates Basic Allowance for Housing Type II**, making the reserve rates for basic allowance for housing equal to active duty rates when mobilized for over 30 days.
- **Increases the maximum amount of hardship pay from \$300 to \$750 per month.**

- Focuses on the need to **rein in the escalating costs of major procurement programs and calls for acquisition reform** to ensure that critical warfighting needs are met. Much of the escalating costs can be tracked to DOD's failure to adhere to technological maturity guidelines and a rush to enter the system development and demonstration phase of procurement. Therefore, H.R. 1815 requires DOD to evaluate and monitor changes in baseline cost estimates, holds the DOD accountable, and sets strict standards regarding accounting and cost management.
- Rising costs have undermined the shipbuilding program and put future Navy capabilities in jeopardy. Therefore, H.R. 1815 **encourages shipbuilding procurement reforms** and puts a cap on DD(X) funding (\$1.7 billion for each ship).
- Given ever-increasing costs, technology immaturity and requirements instability, H.R. 1815 requires the Comptroller General to submit to Congress an **annual review of the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program** including an analysis of established performance, cost and schedule goals.
- In response to delays and other deficiencies in DOD's ability to rapidly meet the needs of today's warfighter, the bill requires the **establishment of a contingency contracting corps** to meet the needs of the commanders on the battlefield. The corps will facilitate the **rapid acquisition** of critically needed goods and services.

H.R. 1815 is expected to be considered on the House floor next week.

A copy of the committee report should be available on May 23, 2005

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**SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS FOR H.R. 1815**  
**H.R. 1815 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006**

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# **ABOUT H.R. 1815**

## **H.R. 1815 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006**

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### **Rationale**

The annual National Defense Authorization Act sets policies, programs and funding levels for the nation's military. Guided by months of hearings with Department of Defense (DOD) leadership, as well as meetings directly with commanders and troops deployed in combat, the House Armed Services Committee has crafted H.R. 1815, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.

The legislation recognizes the United States is a nation entering its fifth year in the global war on terrorism. During that time, the sacrifices of the men and women of the United States armed forces have contributed to a number of critical victories. In the past year alone, the United States has witnessed democratically elected governments taking power in Afghanistan and Iraq, the swearing in of Iraq's first democratically elected assembly and cabinet in over thirty years, an Iraqi security force currently numbering over 160,000 and growing rapidly, plans to transition responsibility for internal security operations to the Iraqis by late 2005, and the capture of Abu Faraj al-Libbi, the alleged third most senior member of al Qaeda. While these developments are highly encouraging, the committee believes that the war on terror will be long and success will require a continuing commitment.

The committee's top priority is ensuring that the men and women of the armed forces receive the best equipment, weapons systems, and training required to accomplish their mission as expeditiously as possible. To that end, H.R. 1815 addresses the structural obstacles the DOD must overcome to meet requirements established by commanders engaged in continuing combat and post-conflict operations. While the committee is proud of the adaptability and resilience of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, it believes that more can be done to rapidly field the equipment and systems required to meet the needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century military.

### ***Increasing Costs of Major Procurement Programs***

The committee is deeply concerned with the skyrocketing costs of weapon systems. In many instances, these increases result from the addition of costly, and often unneeded, requirements to the Department's most expensive platforms. To affect the changes proposed in this bill, both the Department and Congress must accept that current DOD acquisition culture and processes are no longer economically feasible.

Rampant increases in costs across the procurement spectrum are widely evident. The Department must take aggressive action to contain procurement costs if it is to maintain the correct balance between comprehensive capability and platform quantities. Individual platform designs must seek to achieve a critical balance between maximizing capability and ensuring adequate coverage through worldwide military presence, all while minimizing cost.

One of the primary reasons for the increase in weapon systems procurement costs is the proliferation of programs dependent on immature technology. The committee firmly believes that the system development and demonstration phase of the acquisition process should not be entered until mature technologies are demonstrated. The committee believes that this level of technological maturity is appropriately defined as technology readiness level 6 (TRL6). This would ensure that a system or

subsystem model or prototype is demonstrated in a relevant environment. The committee believes that these measures will guarantee that the technology is sufficiently mature and will not be the source of increased costs or delayed schedules.

The committee believes that the Department should examine all platforms servicing a specific mission to determine if it is affordable across the joint battlefield. Joint doctrine requires the Department to minimize duplication of effort and to avoid procuring redundant systems. It is clear that joint operations will dominate the battlefield in the future. While the desire of military departments to develop independent weapons platforms is long standing, this approach to force structure is no longer valid. A key ingredient in the platforms of the future will be interoperability. The committee believes that developing joint systems will not only contain costs but also facilitate this desired interoperability. This fundamental concept should be fully incorporated into the Department's acquisition process.

This year, the committee takes particular note of the ambiguity and volatility in Navy **shipbuilding** plans. Currently, it is difficult for the shipbuilding industrial base to make rational business decisions that might reduce the cost of ships based on a proposed shipbuilding schedule. Consequently, it is difficult for Congress to understand, track, and conduct effective oversight of Navy shipbuilding programs.

The committee is particularly concerned by rising shipbuilding costs, and by recent statements from Navy officials that they are uncertain what to do about the problem. With an annual shipbuilding budget of approximately \$10 billion, the committee is concerned with the amount of capability and military presence that can be maintained with new weapons systems. For example, the proposed Multi-Mission Surface Combatant (DD(X)), now has price estimates of over \$3 billion per ship. The committee is also concerned with the effect the Navy's procurement strategy will have on the shipbuilding industrial base. These rising costs threaten to undermine the shipbuilding program, putting future Navy capabilities in jeopardy.

This year, the committee asks the fundamental question of how the Navy's appetite for "mega-ships" will affect the industrial base and sustain production rates necessary to deploy an operational fleet of sufficient size to meet global commitments. The committee believes that early designs for many platforms successfully addressed the missions of the global war on terrorism by being light, agile and cost-effective. However, the committee notes with dismay those expensive features not relevant to platforms' intended missions are now contributing to spiraling program costs.

The committee is also concerned with the rising costs of the Army's **Future Combat Systems (FCS) and Modularity programs**. Between fiscal years 2004 and 2009, the estimated cost of FCS rose from \$19 billion to \$30.3 billion. In response, H.R. 1815 requires that the Comptroller General submit to Congress an annual review of the FCS program which includes the extent to which such SDD phase systems are meeting established performance, cost, and schedule goals. Furthermore, H.R. 1815 transfers several FCS projects to related technology base program elements to ensure that they are developed commensurate with current technological maturity.

In addition, the committee believes that over the past decade the acquisition of **space systems** has been plagued by cost overruns and schedule delays. The lack of enforcement of internal DOD procurement rules results in systemic problems leading to multiple space acquisition failures. These problems include reliance on immature technology, overdependence on contractors for program management, and a lack of government systems engineering and cost analysis expertise.

In an effort to achieve transformation, the Air Force has continued to initiate space programs that are technologically revolutionary. However, given the current state of space acquisitions the committee is not confident the current system can accommodate the risk associated with leaps to revolutionary technology. Acquisition and management practices, as well as industry standards and quality control must be vastly improved and, in some cases, rebuilt before the country can endeavor to achieve the transformation planned in the current budget. Today's critical transformation opportunities require finding new ways for the acquisition community to do business and address the fundamental need for change. As a result, H.R.1815 supports action that lowers the technical risk level associated with space programs and focuses on efforts that improve cost estimates, space acquisition workforce issues, and acquisition processes.

### ***Acquisition Reform***

The committee believes that the rampant increases in the costs of major defense acquisition programs result, in large part, from the failure of the Department of Defense to comply with internal regulations and directives related to acquisition. The intent of DOD Directive 5000.1 "The Defense Acquisition System" and DOD Instruction 5000.2 "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System" is to capture a series of "best practices" derived from years of experience in major systems procurement activities. In particular, DOD Instruction 5000.2 lists numerous criteria designed to ensure technological maturity, approved requirements, and funding for a major defense acquisition program prior to Milestone B approval, which serves as the official start of an acquisition program and entry into the SDD phase of the acquisition life-cycle. Therefore, the committee recommends the implementation of a series of procedural steps to ensure that entry into the SDD phase is not premature.

Beginning in fiscal year 2006, H.R. 1815 would require the Department of Defense to evaluate and continually monitor changes to its original baseline cost estimates for major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs) and to provide the Secretary of Defense and Congress alternatives to pursuing a system that proves to be technologically unachievable or fiscally impractical. H.R. 1815 would hold the Department more accountable for the significant decision to enter the acquisition process for an MDAP and establish strict standards related to accounting and cost management.

The committee is concerned that by entering Milestone B, especially with immature technology, the Department is committing itself to pursuing requirements that in fact may be unaffordable at best or unattainable at worst. To prevent these exploding cost overruns, the bill would require the relevant secretary to conduct an analysis of alternatives (AoA) when the cost of a program exceeds 15 percent of the original baseline estimate. Building on the tradition of the Nunn-McCurdy Amendment (10 U.S.C. 2433), the bill would require this AoA to include costs to complete the program if current requirements are not modified; costs to complete the program based on potential modifications; projected costs to complete the program based upon design modifications, producibility enhancements, and manufacturing efficiencies; projected capabilities that could be delivered within the originally authorized budget; and, alternative systems that could deliver similar capabilities.

The committee strongly believes that Congress should be given alternatives to the traditional approach of either funding or terminating a program with significant cost overruns. The committee believes that this requirement would not excessively burden the Department due to the cost of each MDAP and the relatively few programs that face Milestone B approval each year. The committee notes that only 63 MDAPs faced Milestone B approval in the last ten years.

The committee notes with concern that the Department in recent years has habitually resorted to the tactic of “**rebaselining**,” or revising the original baseline estimates for MDAPs. The committee believes that this practice prevents Congress from effectively executing its oversight duties related to the defense procurement budget. To prevent this practice in the future, the committee believes that the Department of Defense should be required to use its original baseline estimate for the purpose of tracking cost increases throughout the life of a MDAP. The bill would require rebaselining only if there is an increase in program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost of the program exceeding 25 percent.

The committee is also concerned with the ability of the Department to rapidly react to urgent requirements issued by operational combatant commanders. Recently, the Secretary of Defense took over six months to utilize the **Rapid Acquisition Authority** created in section 811 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375). This authority allows the Secretary “to waive any provision of law, policy, directive, or regulation” to purchase any equipment that is “urgently needed to eliminate a combat capability deficiency that has resulted in combat fatalities.” Between approval of this authority and its utilization in late April 2005 the committee received volumes of information and testimony in hearings describing critical shortfalls for requirements such as armored High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicles; body armor, including small arms protective insert plates; and improvised explosive device jammers.

In response to these delays, and to other perceived deficiencies in the Department’s ability to rapidly meet the needs of today’s warfighter, the bill would require the Secretary of Defense to create a standing **contingency contracting corps**. The corps would operate under joint doctrine in wartime and peacetime to meet the needs of commanders on the battlefield. The committee believes that this corps will develop the expertise necessary to utilize such emergency authorities as Rapid Acquisition Authority, as well as other laws, regulations and directives related to contracting in a combat, post-conflict, or reconstruction environment. The committee believes that this corps will facilitate the rapid acquisition of critically needed goods and services ultimately improving the process by which the needs of the warfighter are met.

## **Supplemental Funding**

The committee recommends authorizing \$49.1 billion in funds, to be made available upon enactment of this legislation, to support the defense activities principally associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). These funds are designated for emergency contingency operations to support the force protection equipment, operational needs, and military personnel requirements of the units deployed and engaged in the global war on terrorism.

Included in the force protection recommendation is funding for Up-Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV), tactical wheeled vehicle recapitalization, and modernization of the most heavily used vehicles OIF and OEF, night vision devices, and improvised explosive device jammers.

Incorporated in the day-to-day operation recommendation is funding to pay for food, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, transportation, base expenses, as well as costs incurred by stateside installations for increased mobilizations and demobilizations due to OIF and OEF.

Over the past three years, the committee has recommended increases in the active component manpower to sustain the full range of capabilities required for the global war on terrorism. The



committee recommends funding an active component increase of 10,000 personnel in the Army and 1,000 in the Marine Corps in 2006. In addition, the committee would provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to continue to grow the Army to 532,400 and the Marine Corps to 184,000 during the 2007 through 2009 period. H.R. 1815 also supports benefit increases to the death gratuity and Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance.

# Overview of Committee Actions

## H.R. 1815 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006

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### Full Committee

The full committee worked to fund the President's top-line request for the Department of Defense, while also authorizing \$49.1 billion in additional supplemental funding to ensure that our troops receive all the resources needed to prevail during current operations. Key initiatives include:

- Required certification by the Secretary of Defense before a major defense acquisition program may proceed to Milestone B – which serves as the official start of a procurement program and entry into the system design and development phase of the acquisition life-cycle.
- Requirement for an analysis of alternatives to be conducted if a major defense acquisition program exceeds 15% of its original baseline estimate.
- Prohibition on re-baselining major defense acquisition programs unless a Nunn-McCurdy breach occurs.
- Establishment of a **contingency contracting corps** to ensure rapid procurement of items critical to the warfighter.
- The **Contractors on the Battlefield Regulatory Act**, recognizing the need of combatant commanders to have visibility over all contractors in an area of operations.
- **Active Duty End Strength** – For FY 2006, the committee recommends additional growth of 10,000 in the Army and 1,000 in the Marine Corps. That would bring the Army end strength to 512,400 and the Marine Corps to 179,000. In addition, the full committee recommendation would provide the Secretary of Defense the authority to continue to grow the Army to 532,400 and the Marine Corps to 184,000.
- **Wartime Related Pay and Benefits** – The full committee made permanent several wartime-related pay and benefits that were temporarily established in the recently enacted FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental conference agreement. Principal among those wartime related measures is the increase in death gratuity to \$100,000, extension from six months to one year the length of time that dependents of deceased service members can continue to remain in housing or to receive housing allowances, and an expansion of travel authorizations for families of service members hospitalized in the United States.

### Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces

Under the leadership of Chairman Curt Weldon (R-PA), this subcommittee has oversight responsibilities for approximately 1,000 programs in procurement and research, development, test and evaluation in the military services and defense agencies. The subcommittee's jurisdiction includes \$67 billion in DOD funding.

The subcommittee directed its efforts toward providing equipment for the global war on terrorism. As such, H.R. 1815 seeks to redress several unfavorable trends in the Department of Defense, such as:

- Programs being called “joint programs” with only one service participating in the program;
- Programs being allowed to enter systems development and demonstration with immature technologies and ill-defined or unrealistic requirements;
- Failures on the part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense to exercise oversight over service programs;
- Excessive research and development and procurement concurrency in acquisition programs, resulting in not “flying before buying,” potential extensive post production modifications, and the associated increased acquisition costs; and
- Aggregation of large numbers of high dollar value projects under single programs, reducing visibility on programs and making congressional oversight more difficult.

Other subcommittee initiatives include:

- Multiyear Procurement for **UH-60 helicopters**;
- Multiyear Procurement for **Apache helicopter Target Acquisition/Pilot Night Vision Sensor**;
- Multiyear Procurement for **Apache Helicopter Block II conversion**;
- Acquisition Strategy for **Tactical Wheeled Vehicle programs**;
- Requirement for Full and Open competition for **Objective Individual Combat Weapon, Increment One**;
- Requirement for use of **Tactical Common Data Link** by all services for tactical unmanned aerial vehicles;
- Requirement for the Office of the Secretary of Defense to approve all new **UAV** programs;
- Annual Government Accountability Office review of the **FCS** program;
- Requirement to maintain lethality and survivability requirement of **Non-Line of Sight Cannon** as established in the operational requirements document;
- Requirement for independent analysis of **FCS manned ground vehicle** weight requirement;
- Requirement for **Joint Heavy Lift Rotorcraft** program; and
- Limitation on the obligation of funds for **VXX Presidential helicopter** pilot production aircraft.

In addition, adjustments have been made to the following programs:

- The **C-130J** multiyear procurement is reinstated to the levels projected in the fiscal year 2005 budget, resulting in an authorization for 9 C-130Js and 4 KC-130Js, with advance procurement for those same quantities included for fiscal year 2007.
- The **Future Combat System** budget request is reduced by \$400 million.
- The **Joint Strike Fighter** program is reduced by \$150 million, the amount requested for advance procurement.
- The **Heavy Lift Rotorcraft** replacement program is restructured and combined with the **Joint Heavy Lift Rotorcraft** program.
- The **Global Hawk** unmanned aerial vehicle program is reduced by \$29.9 million.

### **Subcommittee on Readiness**

Under Chairman Joel Hefley (R-CO), the subcommittee held hearings on the Administration's budget request for military construction, operation and maintenance accounts, the ability and the plan for the services to reset or reconstitute their equipment returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, and a briefing on how communities can best respond to a base closure or realignment.

The legislative and funding recommendations made by the subcommittee address the challenge of sustaining military readiness during a global war on terror, continual military transformation, and the start of a base realignment and closure round.

The members of the Readiness Subcommittee share a number of concerns about military equipment shortages, maintenance of vital facilities and infrastructure, and the quality of life of our men and women in uniform. Included in H.R. 1815 is bill and report language that attempts to limit the persistent migrating of funds out of the military installation accounts. These shortfalls have caused a reduction in basic services such as child care, dining hall operations, and facilities management activities. This practice is dramatically affecting military quality of life and readiness, and the subcommittee is committed to pushing the Department of Defense to do a better job in this respect.

### **Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities**

Chairman Jim Saxton's (R-NJ) subcommittee emphasized initiatives directly assisting U.S. military forces currently deployed overseas. In deciding funding and policy matters, the subcommittee was guided by several key principles:

- The best way to fight terrorism is to keep terrorists far from our shores.
- The need to take a hard look at the funding and direction of some of our research and development programs, and take action to ensure that the highest priority is placed on force protection research initiatives.

- A continuation and expansion of the successful initiative implemented last year to develop chemical and biological countermeasures, as well as new programs for medical research and development.
- Continued scrutiny of the Department's information technology programs.

Accordingly, the subcommittee authorized increased funding in a number of areas such as U.S. Special Operations Command, homeland defense, chemical weapons demilitarization, and information technology.

## **Subcommittee on Military Personnel**

In assembling its portion of the legislation, the Military Personnel Subcommittee paid particular attention to what the men and women of the Armed Forces stated in testimony before the subcommittee; in discussions and meetings in the field, at their home bases and installations, and in the theaters of war.

Under Chairman John McHugh (R-NY), the subcommittee has always placed great emphasis on the quality of life for the people who live in our military communities. From paychecks to medical care, to commissaries, to deployment schedules and support programs, the subcommittee has played a key role and taken on numerous challenges.

The subcommittee's initiatives recognize that America's military services – active, guard, and reserve – are under tremendous pressures. Much of that pressure is related to the wartime effort. However, no insignificant amount of that stress is also related to sustaining and, in some cases, increasing the size of the all-volunteer military.

The recommendations of the subcommittee will help to relieve some of that stress and also recognize the significant sacrifices that take place each day in the lives of the men and women who serve in uniform, and in the lives of the families that support them.

To those ends, the subcommittee proposes many key initiatives, among them:

- **Pay Raise.** The legislation contains a 3.1 percent increase in basic pay for members of the Armed Forces. The recommended increase builds upon Congress' commitment to reduce the pay gap between military and private sector pay increases. As a result, the gap would decrease from 5.1 percent to 4.6 percent. This is the seventh consecutive year that the subcommittee has recommended a pay raise larger than the level of private sector pay raises.
- **Recruiting and Retention.** Key recruiting, retention and pay initiatives include:
  - An increase in the maximum amounts that may be paid for **active duty enlistments** from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and **reserve enlistments** from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and active duty re-enlistments from \$60,000 to \$90,000.
  - A pilot program to test a new \$1,000 bonus for service members who encourage new recruits to enlist.

- Elimination of **Basic Allowance for Housing Type II** – a long standing irritant within the Reserves. With this legislation, reserve rates for basic allowance for housing will be the same as active duty rates when reservists are mobilized for over 30 days.
  - An increase in the maximum amount of **hardship duty pay** that may be paid, from \$300 to \$750 per month.
  - Authorization for the Secretary of Defense to pay **hostile fire pay** and **imminent danger pay** retroactively to avoid gaps in pay.
- **Casualty Assistance Programs.** Oversight efforts by the subcommittee have made us aware of the need to improve the programs that provide for the surviving family members of those who have died or have been seriously injured in service. Therefore, the legislation:
    - Requires the secretaries of the military departments to appoint, train, and to manage casualty assistance officers with a renewed level of commitment and dedication.
    - Requires the appointment of officers to assist service members who are seriously injured to ensure that they and their families get only the best care and guidance during their time of greatest need.
    - Increases from one year to three years the time allowed to surviving family members to select their final home for the transportation of their possessions.
    - Requires the Secretary of Defense to determine the best practices being used by the services to assist wounded members and to develop consistent standards and guidelines for such programs to ensure all members, regardless of service, are treated consistently.
    - Requires the Secretary of Defense to manage the fairness and equity between the services in the operation of their disability systems and their treatment of disabled members who remain on active duty, to include their participation in the Paralympics.
- **Commissaries and Exchanges.** The legislation includes two provisions critical to protecting the commissary and exchange benefits:
    - A moratorium on studies to compare the cost effectiveness of commissary operations employing federal civilian employees and such operations employing private sector employees through December 31, 2010.
    - A requirement that appropriated funds be used to support the costs of shipping goods from exchanges that are destined for overseas stores. In addition, with the support of Chairman Hefley and the Readiness Subcommittee, \$65 million will be added to the FY 2006 Army second destination transportation accounts to restore the reduction in the AAFES accounts proposed by the budget request.
- **Military Justice.** The legislation includes three provisions which will enhance the ability of the Department of Defense to prosecute offenses relating to sexual assault. It:

- Eliminates the statute of limitations for prosecution of murder, rape and rape of a child.
- Establishes the offense of stalking in the Uniformed Code of Military Justice.
- Clearly defines the offense of rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct in title 10 United States Code and patterns the elements of the offenses after the federal statute.
- **Health Care.** To improve the health care benefits for Reservists and their families, the legislation would enhance the **TRICARE Reserve Select** program in several ways, including by:
  - Permitting a reservist up to 120 days after release from active duty to decide whether to commit to continued service in the reserves and enroll in TRS. Under current law this decision must be made before release from active duty, during the normally hectic demobilization process.
  - Extending health care benefits for qualified members who are involuntarily retired.
  - Extending health care coverage for family members six months beyond the death of a member enrolled in TRS.

The legislation would also expand the capacity of the military health system to provide mental health care to service members and their families by requiring reimbursement for services of mental health counselors without a referral from a primary care manager.

## **Subcommittee on Strategic Forces**

Chairman Terry Everett's (R-AL) subcommittee has jurisdiction in the areas of ballistic missile defense, the military use of space, strategic weapon systems and platforms, and nuclear weapons. For FY06, the subcommittee authorized approximately \$50 billion for programs including:

- \$9 billion for procurement,
- \$26 billion for research and development, and
- \$15 billion for Department of Energy national security programs.

The subcommittee worked to strike the right balance between technical risks and providing increased capability to the warfighter. Accordingly, the legislation makes reductions to several space acquisition programs.

The subcommittee recommended a \$100 million increase to the Administration's budget request for the Missile Defense Agency. Highlights include:

- A \$50 million increase for additional test resources for the **ground-based midcourse defense** system consistent with the recommendations of the Independent Review Team looking into recent GMD test failures. The mark also included a \$100 million increase for an additional flight-intercept test of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense System.

- A \$25 million reduction in funds for long-lead procurement for additional **Block 2008 interceptors**.
- Funding both the **Airborne Laser** and **Kinetic Energy Interceptor** programs at the budget request, with a provision requiring a cost and capability comparison between these two boost phase defense systems.
- And additional funds for development of the **Aegis BMD** system and for risk reduction activities in the **THAAD** system.

In the area of military space, the subcommittee expressed serious concern with the space acquisition process. The mark included directive report language and a series of recommendations for the Department of Defense and Department of the Air Force designed to address the shortfalls of the current space acquisition system. Specifically, the mark addresses purchasing commercial satellite communications, reviving the ability to perform accurate cost estimates, focusing space cadre efforts on the acquisitions workforce, restructuring specific programs, and working at the full committee level to amend the Nunn-McCurdy act. The subcommittee recommends a \$400 million reduction for **Transformational Satellite Communications**, and a \$125.8 million reduction for the **Space Radar** program. The legislation adds \$50 million for **small satellite payload development**, \$20 million for the development of a **Common Satellite Bus**, and \$13.5 million for the acceleration of the **Tactical Satellite-3** launch. The legislation also includes provisions that would:

- Require the Secretary of Defense to develop a bi-annual strategy for space situational awareness;
- Allow the Secretary of Defense to create or designate an organization to coordinate and focus the efforts of small satellite payloads for operationally responsive space;
- Direct an independent study to assess options to evolve the **Advanced EHF** and **Wideband Gapfiller** systems.

Within Atomic Energy Defense Activities of the Department of Energy, the legislation funds the Department at the Administration's budget request. Highlights of Department of Energy programs include:

- A provision that establishes the objectives for the **Reliable Replacement Warhead** program, which is designed to ensure our nuclear stockpile remains reliable, safe, and secure. This program will develop reliable replacement components that are producible and certifiable for the existing nuclear weapons stockpile. The Reliable Replacement Warhead program will serve as the centerpiece of much-needed efforts to modernize our stockpile.
- The authorization of \$4 million for a DOD study that would evaluate the feasibility of various options, to include conventional as well as nuclear penetrator options, for the defeat of hard and deeply buried targets.
- Direction to the Secretary of Energy to conduct a risk and cost analysis for compliance with new Design Basis Threat security requirements updated in late 2004.



- A finding that the proposed transfer of certain environmental operations at NNSA sites from the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management to NNSA violates the NNSA Act. The legislation does not authorize this transfer, but does fund the amount of the budget request for these activities under the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management.
- Adds \$122 million to environmental cleanup activities at the Hanford site in Washington State.

The legislation also includes provisions that would:

- Repeal a global strike report requirement; and
- Establish a virtual major force program for the Future Year Defense Plan to better reflect investments in the Nuclear Posture Review's New Triad.

## Subcommittee on Projection Forces

Chairman Roscoe Bartlett (R-MD) and the Projection Forces Subcommittee have jurisdiction over approximately 500 programs in procurement and research and development, test and evaluation in the military services totaling \$32 billion in the Fiscal Year 2006 request.

In assisting with the development of H.R. 1815, the subcommittee noted that shipbuilding procurement reforms are critical. One of the drivers for the subcommittee was the escalating cost projections for **DD(X)**. Original cost projections of under \$1 billion for each ship have climbed toward \$4 billion each with a planned reduction to five ships in the class – about the number of a demonstration program. Some of the essential technologies for the class have not yet matured. The legislation takes these developments into account and directs a ceiling of \$1.7 billion each for the next generation surface combatant.

Included in the legislation is an authorization for an additional \$2.3 billion above the President's request to Congress, including three additional ships.

Also, the legislation includes several initiatives to begin to address shortfalls in important requirements of the Department of Defense. All of these programs are critical to modernization of our military capability. Among the initiatives are:

- An additional \$2.5 billion for two additional **DDG-51** destroyers;
- \$418 million for construction of the **LHA(R)** amphibious assault ship replacement;
- \$384.4 million for an additional **T-AKE** dry cargo ship;
- \$100 million for a committee initiative to establish the **Shipbuilding Industrial Base Improvement Program** to infuse U.S. shipyards with new manufacturing technology and other improvements to increase shipbuilding efficiency;
- Authorization of a five-year, 42-aircraft **C-17** multiyear procurement.

- An increase of \$67.2 million for **Tomahawk** missiles to meet the Navy's long-term inventory goals;
- An additional \$60 million for the **Affordable Weapon System**, a relatively affordable low-cost cruise missile;
- Realignment of R&D and procurement for the **next generation surface combatant**.
- Increased authorization is also recommended for several procurement and R&D programs of the services, including thirteen service unfunded requirements, totaling \$417 million.

# Supporting America's Military Personnel

## H.R. 1815 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006

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### Force Protection Initiatives

**Up-Armor HMMWVs.** The committee recommends \$474 million, an increase of \$250 million for the M1114 HMMWV, the XM1151 HMMWV, and the XM1152 HMMWV programs in order to maintain optimal production rates and address emerging force protection requirements. The XM1151 and XM1152 are new models based on lessons learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom. The XM1151 is a robust heavy chassis HMMWV that is manufactured with an easily installed and easily removed add-on armor kit. The XM1152 is an “armor ready” robust heavy chassis HMMWV that is capable of receiving and operating with add-on armor should mission requirements demand increased force protection.

**Accelerating Transition and Fielding of Advanced Technologies for Emerging Critical Needs.** The pace at which new technologies move from the laboratory to our warfighters remains a concern to the committee. Breakthroughs in technology often occur faster than the DOD acquisition process can respond. The committee strongly endorses the measures being taken by the Department to accelerate the transition of new technologies to the field. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$160.7 million (an increase of \$50 million), including \$10 million for Special Operations Command, to accelerate the transition and fielding of advanced technologies to meet emerging critical operational needs.

**Night Vision Equipment.** H.R. 1815 authorizes \$30.8 million for the procurement of Marine Corps night vision equipment to include an increase of \$10 million for an additional 715 Close Quarter Battle Sight (CQBS) systems. This system is employed on Marine Corps small arms and employs advanced thermal technology which increases the effectiveness of small arms in all weather conditions, to include the penetration of light foliage, smoke, dust, and camouflage.

**MEDEVAC Wireless Intercom System Upgrade.** Currently, Medevacs (Medical Evacuation Helicopters) do not have an integrated or wireless communications system that allows medical personnel to communicate with the flight crew while simultaneously performing emergency medical procedures. The bill contains an increase of \$4 million for this important upgrade.

**Crashworthy Chief Crew Seats.** In an effort to increase the protection and survivability of our cargo helicopters crews, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.5 million (\$21.4 million total) for the procurement of crashworthy crew chief seats for the CH-53 aircraft.

**AN/ASR-6 Airborne Communications.** The committee recommends an increase of \$4.2 million for improvements in the AN/ARS-6 V3 personnel locator system for Army Special Operations Forces MH-60 and MH-47 helicopters. These improvements should allow the personnel locator system to interface with survival radio equipment from other components of U.S. Armed Forces as well as member militaries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

**AN/ARS-6 VI2 Personnel Locator System.** The Committee recommends \$3 million for the modification of the personnel locator system aboard Air National Guard MH-60 helicopters. The current version cannot interface with newer combat survival radios/beacons or emergency locator transmitters.

**Chemical and Biological Defense Program.** Defending our troops and civilians from chemical and biological attacks is a primary objective of the committee. As such, the committee provided a total of \$1.639 billion, including \$671 million in procurement and \$968 million in research and development, for the chemical/biological defense program (an increase of \$90 million to the budget request) and \$149 million for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's biological warfare defense program (an increase of \$4 million). The changing chemical and biological threats place more emphasis on the need for responsive technology options that could address these threats, and the committee continues to note the wealth of new concepts and technologies of varying levels of maturity that emerge annually from the nation's science and technology base. Consequently, the committee provided a total of \$70 million in the chemical/biological defense basic and applied research, advanced technology development and advanced component development and prototype programs to provide the opportunity for emerging technologies and concepts to compete for funding on the basis of technical merit and on the contribution that the technologies could make to the chemical and biological defense capabilities of the armed forces and to homeland defense.

**Combating Terrorism Technology Support Program.** The program's projects play a critical role in our nation's efforts to combat terrorism and address DOD, interagency, and international requirements for advanced technologies and capabilities for combating terrorism. The committee highly commends the contributions made by the Technical Support Working Group in the development, demonstration, and fielding of advanced technologies for the fight against terrorism. As such, the committee recommends an increase of \$32 million to the Administration's request of \$55.3 million for this program.

**Quick-donning Oxygen Mask.** Currently, smoke in a cockpit means a pilot must put on both an oxygen mask and separate anti-smoke goggles in order to breathe and continue to see. The committee supports increased efforts to field an integrated oxygen mask and goggle system and recommends \$5 million (the Administration did not request any funds) for this program – which is the primary life support development initiative of the Air Mobility Command.

## **Increasing Military Manpower**

**Increase in Active Army and Marine Corps Troop Levels.** To address manpower needs, the committee recommends an increase of 10,000 personnel in the Army and 1,000 in the Marine Corps in 2006. That would bring the Army end strength to 512,400 and the Marine Corps to 179,000. In addition, the committee would provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to continue to grow the Army to 532,400 and the Marine Corps to 184,000 during the 2007 through 2009 period.

## **Pay, Benefits and Military Construction**

**Basic Military Pay.** The committee remains dedicated to increasing income levels for military personnel and recommends a 3.1 percent across-the-board pay raise for our men and women in uniform. The raise would reduce the gap between average military and private sector pay from 5.1 percent to 4.6 percent. This is the seventh consecutive year the committee has recommended a pay raise larger than the level of private sector pay raises.

**Active Duty and Reserve Component Special Pays and Bonuses.** The committee recommends many special pays and bonuses, including:

- increasing the reenlistment bonus for active members from \$60,000 to \$90,000;
- increasing the enlistment bonus for new recruits from \$20,000 to \$30,000;
- extension of nurse officer candidate accession program;
- extension of accession bonus for registered nurses;
- extension of incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists;
- extension of accession bonus for dental officers;
- extension of accession bonus for pharmacy officers;
- extension of special pay for nuclear-qualified officers extending their period of service;
- extension of nuclear career accession bonus;
- extension of nuclear career annual incentive bonus;
- retention bonus for members with critical skills; and
- accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.

**Basic Housing Allowance for Reservists.** The committee recommends eliminating the provision to pay reservists a reduced housing allowance when mobilized to serve on active duty for greater than 30 days and less than 140 days. H.R. 1815 also would clarify that full basic housing allowance would be paid to Reservists who are mobilized for less than 30 days in connection with a contingency operation.

**Increase in ROTC Scholarships.** The committee authorizes increasing the maximum number of Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarships the Army can provide from 208 to 416. This will help the Army Reserve and Army National Guard to meet manpower requirements. *[Awaiting CBO scoring on this and may have to pull or amend this section]*

**Repeal of Limitation on Financial Assistance for ROTC Scholarship Programs.** The committee authorizes military department secretaries to pay the costs of room and board for Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarship students when those costs exceed the cost of tuition, fees, books and laboratory expenses. Current law allows for covering room and board, but limits the amount to the cost of tuition, fees, books and laboratory expenses.

**Military Construction.** The committee recommends \$12 billion for military construction and family housing, including:

- \$1.6 billion (\$121.9 million more than the Administration's request) for Army construction projects;

- \$1.1 billion (\$79.9 million more than the Administration's request) for Navy construction projects;
- \$1.2 billion (\$101.7 million more than the Administration's request) for Air Force construction projects;
- \$549.0 million (\$116.0 million more than the Administration's request) for Army National Guard and Reserve construction projects;
- \$336.6 million (\$92.1 million more than the Administration's request) for Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve construction projects;
- \$45.2 million (matching the Administration's request) for Navy Reserve construction projects; and,
- \$4.2 billion (\$40.5 million less than the Administration's request) for family housing operations, maintenance, and construction projects.

# Major Weapons Programs

## H.R. 1815 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006

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### Shipbuilding

**Reforming Navy Ship Procurement.** The committee is concerned about rising Navy shipbuilding costs which may undermine the program and the number of ships in the Navy's fleet. Increases in shipbuilding costs may require unacceptable reductions in other defense programs. Therefore, the committee recommends a cap on the procurement costs of the Virginia class submarine and Future Major Surface Combatant-destroyer, Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) and LHA Replacement (LHA(R)) programs. It also requires the Secretary of the Navy to initiate programs to develop reduced-cost alternatives. Additionally, the committee recommends an additional \$2.5 billion for the funding of a competitively-awarded additional Arleigh Burke Class DDG-51 destroyer.

**Shipbuilding Industrial Base Improvement Program.** The committee is encouraged that U.S. shipbuilders have utilized the National Shipbuilding Research Program as an effective and efficient means to collaborate on innovation in shipbuilding and repair. The committee believes the Department of Defense can take advantage of existing collaboration as an effective tool to address shipyard productivity issues primarily related to design practices. To do so, the committee authorizes \$100 million for the initiation of a Shipbuilding Industrial Base Improvement Program, to be executed within the National Shipbuilding Research Program. The program will complement ongoing work on manufacturing technologies and infuse U.S. shipyards with improved capabilities that make them more efficient and competitive.

**Future Major Surface Combatant.** The committee believes that the cost of the DD(X) has escalated to the point that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fund construction of the present ship design in quantities needed to meet force requirements. As such, the committee recommends that the Secretary of the Navy establish a program for major surface combatant technology (similar to the Navy-DARPA project to develop a lethal, lower-cost nuclear submarine) that is to result in an affordable next generation destroyer with capability equal to or greater than the Arleigh Burke class. The committee report requires the Secretary of Defense to commence design of the Next Generation Major Surface Combatant.

**Next Generation Nuclear Submarine Development.** For the first time in about 50 years, the Navy does not have a program to develop a nuclear submarine. Nuclear submarines remain a key element of U.S. force projection. In order to meet critical needs in littoral warfare capability, as well as maintain our industrial base and design capabilities, the committee recommends developing a new class of nuclear submarines. The design should make maximum use of emerging technologies to greatly reduce cost while providing warfighting capabilities equal to or greater than Virginia class submarines. The committee report requires the Secretary of Defense to commence design of the New Nuclear Submarine Design, with construction slated for 2014.

**Propulsion System Alternatives.** In response to escalating costs of oil and fuels, H.R. 1815 directs the Secretary of the Navy to study alternative propulsion methods for its ships.

**Advanced Superconducting Motor Technology.** The development of component technologies for an all-electric warship is one of the major goals of the Navy's science and technology program. To

this end, the Navy has pursued the development of several different technologies for ship main propulsion electric motors. The committee notes that superconducting motor technology presents a number of advantages with respect to size and power density that make the technology potentially advantageous for certain applications. The committee recommends an increase of \$5 million to continue the development of the low temperature superconducting direct current homopolar motor and \$5 million to continue development of the high temperature superconducting alternating current synchronous motor. (The budget request included \$23.8 million for advanced development of surface ship and submarine hull, mechanical, and electrical systems.)

**Littoral Support Craft – Experimental.** The committee recommended an increase of \$23 million for Littoral Support Craft-Experimental (“X-Craft”) trials and demonstrations (the Administration requested \$2.5 million). The X-Craft is a high-speed, 262 foot-long, 1400 ton displacement, all aluminum catamaran, capable of achieving 50 knots with a combat load of 1200 tons. X-Craft was launched on February 8, 2005, and will transition to the Navy’s Third Fleet in July 2005. After a brief period of crew certification and operational evaluation, the Navy plans for X-Craft to conduct exercises in support of risk reduction for the Navy’s Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) as an “LCS surrogate.” The craft will undergo hydrodynamic testing, evaluation of the hull form and propulsion system, demonstrate mission module capabilities and develop operational concepts for the LCS.

#### **Additional Shipbuilding Programs.**

- An additional \$2.5 billion for two additional **DDG-51 destroyers**;
- \$418 million for construction of the **LHA(R) amphibious assault ship** replacement; and
- \$384.4 million for an additional **T-AKE dry cargo ship**;

### **Ground Systems**

**Future Combat Systems.** The committee has numerous concerns with the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program. Reasons include technology immaturity, lack of firm requirements, unknown program costs and duplicative programs. Therefore, the committee believes the FCS program should be restructured until mature technology is demonstrated in relevant environments, requirements are determined, and program costs are known.

**Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Acquisition Strategy.** The committee supports the Army’s revised Tactical Wheeled Vehicle (TWV) modernization and recapitalization strategy to incorporate new technologies and lessons learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom and improve reliability and performance of the existing tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. It also directs the Army in its competitive bidding process to execute a joint service program with the Marine Corps should the contract be awarded to a new non-development production entity or vehicle class.

**M-1 Abrams Improved Track.** The committee recommends an increase of \$4.75 million for the Abrams Improved Track program. The M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank has been a key component and combat enabler in Operation Iraqi Freedom and will continue to be the primary ground combat vehicle in the Army. The Abrams Improved Track program expects to reduce life cycle costs of the tank, and also provides needed advancements in the reliability, availability, and maintainability of the M1 Abrams tank fleet.



## **Aircraft**

**VXX Helicopter Development.** The committee recommends authorization of the Department of Defense's \$935.9 million budget request for the VXX executive helicopter development program. This request included funds for the first of three payments for five pilot production helicopters. While the committee supports the budget request, it is concerned that the Department of Defense Director of Operational Test and Evaluation's Fiscal Year 2004 Annual Report includes remarks that the program's acquisition plan violates the "fly before you buy" concept. Consequently, the committee recommended a provision that would limit the obligation of funds for acquisition of pilot production helicopters until the Secretary of the Navy certifies to the Congressional defense committees that the results of the tests conducted by the fleet of test article helicopters demonstrate that VXX helicopters in the VXX mission configuration can be produced without significant further design modification.

**C-17.** The committee authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into a multiyear contract for 42 additional C-17 aircraft. The C-17 is a strategic cargo aircraft that can make rapid deliveries to main operating bases or forward bases in deployment areas as well as perform tactical airlifts and airdrops as necessary. The committee also authorizes the budget request for \$2.79 billion for 15 C-17s.

**EA-6B Modifications.** The committee authorizes an increase of \$89.4 million (\$210.0 million total) for additional improved capabilities (ICAP) III modification kits and low band transmitters. Both of these increases were listed among the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities for Fiscal Year 2006.

**Global Hawk.** The committee recommends reducing the authorized amount for the Global Hawk UAV program by \$29.9 million and directs the Secretary of the Air Force to present a new business case that reduces risk and justifies additional investments on a knowledge-based, "back to basics" acquisition strategy. The committee notes that the Global Hawk program has been restructured twice, resulting in significant cost increases, management and technical difficulties, cost overruns and delays. The committee recommends that future procurement be slowed to better align the availability of new sensors with the projected delivery of air vehicles.

**Joint Strike Fighter.** The committee recommended a decrease of \$152.4 million to the budget request for Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) advance procurement. During the past year, the JSF program has addressed a projected weight growth problem in all three JSF variants by making design changes, which, if uncorrected, would inhibit the aircraft from performing to its key capability parameters. While the design has since been modified to a decreased weight, the first flight of the lighter JSF will not occur until 2008. Since the Department of Defense will not know until 2008 whether the design changes will be effective, the committee believes that funding the low-rate initial production is premature.

**KC-130J and C-130J.** The committee recommends that the KC-130J and C-130J multi-year contract proceed as previously planned. To properly fund the KC-130J and C-130J procurement contract, the committee recommends the following adjustments: an increase of \$645.0 million for nine Air Force C-130J aircraft, an increase of \$90 million for advance procurement of nine Air Force C-130Js in FY 2007, a decrease of \$800.9 million and eight Marine Corps KC-130J aircraft, and an increase of \$46.0 million for advance procurement of four KC-130J aircraft in FY2007.

**Blackhawk UH-60M and Knighthawk MH-60S Helicopters.** H.R. 1815 authorizes a five year multi-year contract for 461 Blackhawk and Knighthawk helicopters beginning in Fiscal Year 2007.

The committee also authorizes \$658.2 million for 46 Blackhawks, an increase of \$73.5 million for five helicopters; and \$571.3 million for 26 Knighthawks.

## **Other Systems**

**Hard and Deeply Buried Target Penetrator Study.** Both the Secretary of Defense and the Commander, United States Strategic Command have told the committee of the importance of exploring all penetrator options, conventional as well as nuclear, for holding Hard and Deeply Buried Targets (HDBTs) at risk. In order to best explore all options for holding hard and deeply buried targets at risk, and to include options not previously considered as part of the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator study, H.R. 1815 transfers authorization for this study from the Department of Energy to the Department of Defense. Accordingly, the committee authorized \$4 million funds within DOD for a study that would evaluate the feasibility of various options, to include conventional as well as nuclear penetrator options, for the defeat of HDBTs.

As part of this effort to study options for holding Hard and Deeply Buried Targets at risk, the subcommittee also authorized \$3.5 million for a study to assess integration of the earth penetrator with a B-2 bomber.

**Affordable Weapon System (AWS).** The Affordable Weapon System (AWS) is an advanced technology initiative to design, develop, and build a capable and affordable precision guided weapon system at a fraction of the cost of other similar systems – as well as achieve a stable unit cost very early in the production cycle. To date, AWS has been successful in all respects. In less than four years, the AWS program demonstrated the use of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components to construct a 400-600 mile range, subsonic, loitering, 200-pound payload, precision strike missile with a GPS/inertial navigation system guidance and control and a data link. AWS has demonstrated that the COTS approach can reduce costs by an order of magnitude from traditional cruise missiles. The current unit cost in large scale production, exclusive of warhead, is estimated to be approximately \$65,000. Based on its success, the committee recommends \$60 million to continue development of AWS and testing and evaluation of the system by the Navy. (The budget request did not include any funding for AWS.)

**Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missiles.** Increases the authorization for additional tactical Tomahawk missiles by 77 and \$67.2 million for a total of \$420.6 million. This increase will bring production in line with current production capacity and help replenish the inventory used in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

**Ballistic Missile Defense.** The committee approves of the Administration's overall strategy in revising the Fiscal Year 2006 budget request for ballistic missile defense. The committee recommends \$7.9 billion, an increase of \$100 million above the budget request.

**Patriot System Reporting Requirements.** H.R. 1815 directs the Secretary of the Army to submit status reports on scheduled Patriot system improvements. In FY04, Congress provided \$43.4 million in reprogrammed funds to correct deficiencies in the Patriot system; these reports are to be submitted annually until all corrective actions are completed.

**Joint Common Missile.** The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense to re-evaluate the cancellation of the Joint Common Missile (JCM) program. The JCM is currently the only air-to-

ground missile in research and development that has the potential to satisfy six critical capability gaps, unfilled by current air to ground missiles, such as targeting time-sensitive moving targets and high value sheltered targets. Moreover, the JCM was one of the first weapon systems to be validated by the joint requirement process instituted by the Secretary of Defense.

**Joint Tactical Radio Systems (JTRS) Program.** The committee has serious concerns that the Cluster 1 program, the first and largest of several clusters has encountered significant cost overruns, schedule delays and performance problems. Given recent developments that include a stop-work order and the show cause letter to the contractor, the committee believes the Department of Defense should re-evaluate requirements for immediate, interim, and long-term tactical radio communications, especially JTRS and its promised capabilities.

**Common Submarine Radio Room.** The radio room on many of today's ships use outdated technologies, are labor intensive and require large numbers of highly skilled operators. As a part of the Virginia Class submarine program, the Navy developed the Common Submarine Radio Room, which will reduce the cost, training, and maintenance of submarine radio rooms and reduce the number of sailors required to stand watch. To standardize radio rooms across all submarine classes, the committee recommended an increase of \$12.2 million for this Chief of Naval Operation's unfunded requirement.

**Anti-Submarine Warfare Initiatives.** Recognizing the increased priority that the Chief of Naval Operations has given to anti-submarine warfare as one the Navy's critical core capabilities, the committee recommended a total of \$22.8 million in procurement and \$105.4 million in research, development, test, and evaluation for programs in anti-submarine warfare surveillance systems, advanced acoustic processors, towed arrays, and submarine hull and bow acoustic arrays. The programs include unfunded requirements recommended by the Chief of Naval Operations for procurement of Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System (SURTASS) Twin Line, Thin Line Towed Arrays (\$14.9 million), and research and development for the Submarine Advanced Distributed System (\$26 million) and Twin Line, Thin Line Towed Array (\$19 million).

## **Additional Committee Initiatives**

### **H.R. 1815 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006**

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**Clarifying the Existing DOD Policy Concerning Women in Combat.** In January 1994, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin published policies that prohibited the assignment of females to direct ground combat units and established other criteria by which they could be excluded from assignment to units and positions. One of those criteria was that women could be excluded from assignment to units and positions that are doctrinally required to physically collocate and remain with direct ground combat units. Based on the application of the collocation policy in 1994, the Army chose to keep 123,000 positions closed to the assignment of women.

The committee recently began to examine how the Army was applying this so-called collocation policy with units deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan and with units being reorganized as a result of modularization.

Based on the information resulting from the discussions with the Army, the committee believes that a detailed review of the implementation of the 1994 Department of Defense policies is in order. The committee has taken action in this bill to assume more proactive control over assignment policies governing units involved in ground combat. In addition, the committee intends to undertake a full review of those assignment policies and the rationale underpinning them. Among the areas of immediate concern to the committee is the application of the collocation policy. Given this concern, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the collocation policy to determine its current and future implementation, with the objective of ensuring that women assigned to units and positions that support direct ground combat units are minimally exposed to direct ground combat. The Secretary of Defense shall present his report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2006.

In the meantime, the committee urges that the Secretary of Defense ensure that any reorganization of Army units take particular care to minimally expose female members of that service, either by doctrine or employment, to direct ground combat.

**Expanding the Role of Small Business in the Defense Acquisition Process.** The committee is very concerned by the continuing large disparity between increased defense spending and the shrinking percentage of work that is conducted by small businesses. Broader participation by the nation's innovative small business community is needed to meet rapidly emerging requirements in support of the global war on terrorism. This participation will also lower the cost of weapon systems through the application of advanced technologies developed by small businesses. Accordingly, the committee recommends a pilot program to accelerate the production of creative technical solutions developed by small business beyond the research phase and into fielded products that can be used by deployed troops.

**Use of Streamlined Acquisition Procedures.** The committee recognizes the value in the multiple reforms of the 1990s including the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355), the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-106) and the Services Acquisition Reform Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-136). These reforms were designed to streamline the acquisition process and to take advantage of commercial items and commercial services. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense is not adequately complying with internal directives related to the purchase of

commercial items and services. The committee, therefore, recommends that the Secretary of Defense review internal management controls and utilization of Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 13 contracts. The Secretary should stringently review its use of alternative contracting vehicles such as “other transaction authorities” and “commercial-off-the-shelf” purchases for large weapons platforms.

**Requirements Identification.** The committee is concerned about the ability of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the military services senior acquisition officials to respond in a timely manner to emerging and urgent requirements identified by in-theater operational commanders at all levels. The committee believes that DOD should thoroughly review joint requirements generation and review processes used to acquire items through service acquisition channels. In addition, the Department should expedite de-conflicting these bureaucratic processes to create a seamless interservice acquisition methodology ensuring that operational units’ requirements are rapidly met. These requirements should be based on the immediate needs of combatant commanders or projected urgent scenario based combat needs attributed to long-term DOD-wide conflict preparations rather than to a specific service requirement.

**Military Exchanges with Taiwan.** The committee would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a program of senior-level reciprocal visits with Taiwan in order to improve that nation’s defenses and preserve stability across the Taiwan straits. Currently, the U.S. does not conduct such exchange visits, even though it does conduct them with the People’s Republic of China. Identical language was carried in last year’s bill after it was offered as an amendment on the floor, which passed 290 to 132. DOD conducted over 80 such visits with the PRC in the 1990s and about 14 during the last few years.

**Procurement Sanctions Regarding Certain Transfers to the People’s Republic of China.** The committee is concerned that China’s military modernization now exceeds its legitimate security needs; is undermining the balance of power that has maintained peace and security in the Western Pacific for decades; may be undermining deterrence in the region, and may be contributing to the increasingly confrontational nature of Chinese foreign policy. H.R. 1815 would create disincentives for potential arms exports to China by denying sellers access to Department of Defense procurement opportunities and would provide incentives for foreign entities who choose not to export arms to the PRC in order to maintain their ability to sell goods and services to the Department of Defense.

**Reestablishment of the EMP Commission.** The committee directs the re-establishment of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic (EMP) Attack. The Commission reported its findings and recommendations to Congress in 2004 and was then terminated. The committee is very concerned that asymmetric and disruptive threats using EMP weapons are not receiving the continued attention they require. As such, the committee wants to reconstitute and extend the Commission through 2010, while changing its duties and focusing on the evolution of EMP threats and the implementation of appropriate countermeasures.

**Requirement for Establishment of Certain Criteria Applicable to On-Going Global Posture Review.** The committee supports the Global Posture review as an overdue adjustment to outdated Cold-War deployments. For example, in Iceland, the U.S. maintains four F-15 aircraft, search and rescue helicopters and refueling tankers in support of the F-15s at a cost of more than \$250 million per year. This presence is a relic of the Cold War and offers no military benefit to the U.S. or Iceland. Nevertheless, the committee is concerned that the strategic and cost criteria for making investment and deployment decisions to particular overseas locations remain vague and vary across the regional combatant commands. Accordingly, the committee would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop criteria for assessing the costs and benefits for certain overseas locations and for improving those facilities. These criteria will be used as part of the Global Posture Review, currently under way.

**Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR).** The committee supports the Administration's request for \$415.5 million to dismantle, secure, and eliminate WMD and WMD facilities in the former Soviet Union through the CTR program. This is an increase of \$7.6 million over Fiscal Year 2005. The authorization includes \$30 million for nuclear transportation security and significant increases for strategic arms elimination in Russia. The committee also recommends a provision that would increase DOD's flexibility to respond to any greater willingness on Russia's part to accept U.S. assistance in nuclear weapons security.

**Medical Free Electron Laser.** The committee recommended \$19.8 million for the medical free electron laser program (an increase of \$10 million to the Administration's request). The program seeks to develop advanced, laser-based applications for military medicine and related materials research. Because free electron lasers provide unique pulse features and tunable wavelength characteristics that are unavailable in other laser devices, their use broadens the experimental options for the development of new laser-based medical technologies. The program is a merit-based, peer-reviewed, competitively awarded research program, the majority of which is focused on developing advanced procedures for rapid diagnosis and treatment of battlefield related medical problems.

**Advanced Battery Technology Initiative.** The committee recommends an increase of \$10 million to the Administration's budget request of \$29.6 million for applied research in electronics and electronic devices. U.S. forces have continuing requirements for small, light-weight, efficient, and portable battery and non-battery power sources. The committee notes on-going applied research and development activities of the military departments that address these requirements, and recommends that emerging battery and non-battery power technologies be considered for potential funded research and development under these programs on the basis of technical merit, cost effectiveness, and the potential of a particular technology to meet service needs.

**Marine Mammal Research Program.** In response to concern about the possible effects of sound on the behavior and well-being of marine mammals, the committee continues to support research in these areas. The marine mammal research program investigates the effects of noise on dolphin hearing and sonar capabilities, joint visual and acoustic surveys of the behavior of humpback whales, and also supports research in bioacoustical oceanography. As such, the committee recommends \$2.2 million to continue the marine mammal research program.

**Destruction of U.S. Chemical Weapons Stockpile.** The committee recommended \$1.4 billion (the President's request) to continue destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile. Although 11,200 tons (almost 36 percent) of the total U.S. stockpile have been safely destroyed, the committee is concerned about the growth in the total cost of the program and estimates that the United States will not complete destruction of the stockpile by 2012 (the date required by the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty), and directed the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) to report the results of an assessment of alternatives to reduce costs and increase the probability of achieving the treaty schedule. The committee also directed the Secretary of the Army not to relocate toxic caustic waste from neutralization of VX nerve agent at the Newport (Indiana) Chemical Depot to an off-site commercial toxic waste disposal facility until issues raised by the Environmental Quality Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have been resolved and the Secretary has certified that off-site disposal of the waste would result in significant cost and schedule savings. Finally, the committee also recommended a provision that would consolidate management of the program under the Secretary of the Army.

**Report on Defense Ethics Programs.** The committee is aware of a recent report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), “Defense Ethics Program” (GAO-05-341), which points out potential gaps in the Department of Defense’s ethics program. The committee believes action is necessary to prevent future violations of conflict-of-interest laws and post-employment restrictions. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review and report on the following items related to personnel subject to conflict-of-interest laws and post-employment restrictions:

- (1) Methods used by the Department of Defense to identify affected personnel;
- (2) Training required of identified personnel;
- (3) Methods for tracking training;
- (4) Methods for determining the optimal quality and content of training;
- (5) Methods by which the Defense Contract Management Agency, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and other relevant agencies ensure the appropriate hiring of current and former Department of Defense employees by industry; and
- (6) Methods by which the Department plans to track the number of allegations of conflict of interest and misconduct and to make Congress aware of progress in decreasing such incidents.

The committee directs the Secretary to submit this report by April 1, 2006.

**Advanced Amputee Treatment Research and Development.** The committee recommends an increase of \$10 million to continue the Army program in clinical and applied collaborative research in amputee treatment, prosthetics, and rehabilitation. (The budget request included no specific funding for the program.) Approximately 60 to 80 percent of all survivable combat injuries are to limbs, with 20 percent resulting in the need for amputation. The committee commends the Army for its initiation of a collaborative applied and clinical prosthetic research activity, the Amputee Care Center and the Army Amputee Patient Care Program at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in order to provide the best possible care for patients who have experienced combat injuries resulting in traumatic amputation. The committee notes that a sustained research effort is necessary to achieve the goals of the program and strongly encourages the Secretary of the Army to provide funding in the program for that purpose in future budget requests.

**Army Medical Peer-Reviewed Applied Research and Advanced Technology Development.** The committee recommends an increase of \$15 million for Army medical technology peer-reviewed applied research and \$15 million for peer-reviewed Army medical technology development. (The budget request contained \$74.7 million for Army medical technology applied research and \$45.2 million for Army medical advanced technology development.) Operations of U.S. forces in the global war on terrorism have placed a premium on the need for a range of medical technologies in the areas of infectious diseases, combat casualty care, military operational medicine, and health hazards for materials, which are at the core of the Army’s military technology applied research and advanced development programs. The committee notes the wealth of new concepts emerging from the nation’s medical science and technology base. The committee endorses the Army’s medical technology research and development program in which emerging medical technologies and concepts compete for funding on the basis of peer-reviewed technical merit and the contribution that the technology would make to the health and well being of the armed forces.

**Defense Science and Technology.** The committee recommends \$11.4 billion for the Department of Defense science and technology program, including all defense-wide and military service funding for basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development – an increase of \$892 million

to the budget request. The committee's recommendation includes \$2.2 billion for the Army (an increase of \$477 million), \$1.95 billion for the Navy (an increase of \$189 million for Navy science and technology), \$2.1 billion for the Air Force (an increase of \$118 million), and \$5.15 billion for Defense Agency science and technology, an increase of \$116 million (including \$3.1 billion for DARPA, an increase of \$11 million).

The committee commends DOD for the response of the defense science and technology base to emerging critical operational needs in support of the global war on terrorism and Operation Iraqi Freedom, particularly countermeasures to improvised explosive devices and advances in force protection. The committee also commends the DOD for measures being taken to recruit and maintain a skilled defense science and engineering workforce, and has recommended a provision that will build on last year's congressionally mandated SMART program (Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation) to provide education assistance to those seeking a baccalaureate or advanced degree in science and engineering disciplines critical to national security.

However, despite the positive aspects of the Department's science and technology program, the committee is concerned about long-term projections for reductions in DOD science and technology as a percentage of total obligation authority. The committee cannot emphasize too strongly the need for the Department to maintain a strong and robustly funded science and technology program that will provide the advanced technologies needed to assure technical dominance of U.S. Armed Forces on any current or future battlefield.



**Actions on Major Programs in the Fiscal Year 2006 Defense Authorization Act**  
(dollars in millions)

**Major Army Programs**

	<i>FY 2006 Budget Request</i>			<i>Committee Recommendation</i>		
	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
<b>Army Science and Technology</b>	\$1,735.2	-	-	\$2,212.7	-	-
<b>AH-64 Mods</b>	-	-	\$580.4	-	-	\$586.4
<b>CH-47 Upgrades</b>	-	-	\$675.1	-	-	\$675.1
<b>UH-60 Blackhawks</b>	-	41	\$584.8	-	46	\$658.3
<b>Future Combat Systems</b>	\$3,800.0	-	-	\$3,400.0	-	-
<b>*Small Arms and Modifications</b>	-	-	\$89.2	-	-	\$532.2
<b>*Stryker</b>	\$26.7	-	\$874.0	\$41.7	-	\$904.0
<b>*Up-Armor HMMVVs</b>	-	-	\$224.2	-	-	\$474.2
<b>*FMTV</b>	\$1.8	-	\$449.6	\$11.8	-	\$499.6
<b>*HMMVV Recap Program</b>	-	-	\$32.8	-	-	\$240.8
<b>*IED Jammers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	\$35.0
<b>*FBCB2</b>	\$20.2	-	\$146.1	\$20.2	-	\$329.1
<b>*SINGARS</b>	-	-	\$55.5	-	-	\$172.5
<b>*Night Vision Devices</b>	\$82.3	-	\$164.0	\$145.2	-	\$226.3
<b>Excaliber XM982</b>	\$113.4	-	\$25.1	\$123.4	-	\$25.1
<b>Ammunition Industrial Base Upgrades</b>	-	-	\$144.6	-	-	\$161.6
<b>Armor Technology</b>	\$17.5	-	-	\$30.5	-	-
<b>TVV Product Improvement Program</b>	-	-	-	\$50.0	-	-

**Major Navy and Marine Corps Programs**

	<i>FY 2006 Budget Request</i>			<i>Committee Recommendation</i>		
	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
<b>CYN-21</b>	\$872.9	-	\$564.9	\$872.9	-	\$564.9
<b>CYN(RCOH)</b>	-	-	\$1,513.6	-	-	\$1,513.6
<b>T-AKE</b>	-	1	\$380.1	-	2	\$764.5
<b>LHA -R</b>	\$22.2	-	\$150.4	\$22.2	-	\$418.0
<b>DD (X)</b>	\$1,084.7	-	\$716.0	\$700.0	-	-
<b>DDG-51</b>	-	-	\$225.4	-	2	\$2,725.4
<b>E-2C Hawkege</b>	\$629.7	2	\$211.0	\$629.7	2	\$211.0
<b>F/A-18E/F</b>	-	38	\$2,736.0	-	38	\$2,736.0
<b>EA-18G</b>	\$409.0	4	\$310.0	\$409.0	4	\$310.0
<b>JPATS</b>	-	-	\$2.4	-	6	\$37.4
<b>Joint Strike Fighter</b>	\$2,393.0	-	-	\$2,393.0	-	-
<b>P-3 Upgrades</b>	\$7.4	-	\$163.3	\$7.4	-	\$170.0
<b>UH-1Y/AH-1Z</b>	\$42.0	10	\$307.0	\$42.0	10	\$357.0
<b>KC-130J</b>	-	12	\$1,093.0	-	4	\$338.0
<b>Multi-Mission Aircraft</b>	\$964.1	-	-	\$964.1	-	-
<b>LPD-17</b>	\$11.4	-	\$1,345.0	\$11.4	-	\$1,345.0
<b>LHD Amphibious Assault Ship</b>	-	-	\$197.8	-	-	\$197.8
<b>Littoral Combat Ship</b>	\$576.4	1	\$36.8	\$588.4	-	\$36.8
<b>SSGN Conversion</b>	\$24.0	-	\$286.5	\$24.0	-	\$286.5
<b>Navy Science &amp; Technology</b>	\$1,776.1	-	-	\$1,965.5	-	-
<b>T-45</b>	-	6	\$239.0	-	9	\$298.0
<b>Tomahawk</b>	\$20.0	379	\$353.0	\$20.0	456	\$421.0
<b>*Light Armored Vehicles</b>	-	-	-	-	-	\$104.0
<b>*Night Vision Equipment</b>	-	-	\$20.8	-	-	\$299.8
<b>*Tactical Radios</b>	-	-	\$29.0	-	-	\$54.0
<b>YXX</b>	\$935.9	-	-	\$935.9	-	-
<b>LW 155mm Towed Howitzer</b>	-	-	\$178.4	-	-	\$178.4
<b>Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle</b>	-	-	\$30.4	-	-	\$30.4
<b>VA Class Submarine</b>	\$155.8	1	\$2,401.5	\$175.8	1	\$2,401.5
<b>Y-22 Osprey</b>	\$206.0	9	\$993.0	\$206.0	9	\$993.0

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**Major Air Force Programs**

	<i>FY 2006 Budget Request</i>			<i>Committee Recommendation</i>		
	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
<b>Air Force Science and Technology</b>	\$1,980.2	-	-	\$2,098.6	-	-
<b>TSAT</b>	\$835.8	-	-	\$435.8	-	-
<b>Space Based Radar</b>	\$225.8	-	-	\$100.0	-	-
<b>EELY</b>	\$26.1	5	\$838.3	\$26.1	5	\$838.3
<b>B-1B Bomber</b>	\$132.0	-	\$28.0	\$132.0	-	\$28.0
<b>B-2 Stealth Bomber</b>	\$285.0	-	\$59.0	\$305.0	-	\$59.0
<b>Next Generation Bomber</b>	\$25.0	-	-	\$25.0	-	-
<b>C-17 Globemaster</b>	\$166.0	15	\$2,791.0	\$166.0	15	\$2,791.0
<b>C-130J Hercules</b>	-	-	\$99.0	-	9	\$735.0
<b>C-5 Mods</b>	\$226.0	-	\$71.0	\$226.0	-	\$71.0
<b>Multi-Sensor Cmd &amp; Ctl Constellation</b>	\$397.0	-	-	\$397.0	-	-
<b>F-15 Eagle Mods</b>	\$125.0	-	\$152.0	\$125.0	-	\$152.0
<b>F-16C/D Fighting Falcon Mods.</b>	\$156.0	-	\$381.0	\$164.0	-	\$381.0
<b>F/A-22</b>	\$498.0	25	\$3,187.0	\$498.0	25	\$3,187.0
<b>JPATS</b>	-	54	\$333.0	-	54	\$333.0
<b>Joint Strike Fighter</b>	\$2,475.0	-	\$152.0	\$2,475.0	-	-
<b>Predator UAVs</b>	\$61.0	9	\$126.0	\$61.0	15	\$211.0
<b>MUOS</b>	\$470.0	-	-	\$470.0	-	-
<b>CY-22</b>	\$40.0	2	\$234.0	\$42.0	2	\$234.0

**Major Defense-Wide Programs**

	<i>FY 2006 Budget Request</i>			<i>Committee Recommendation</i>		
	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R &amp; D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
<b>Ammunition (all services)</b>	-	-	\$3,480.3	-	-	\$3,480.3
<b>Boost Defense Segment</b>	\$483.9	-	-	\$483.9	-	-
<b>BMD Sensors</b>	\$529.8	-	-	\$529.8	-	-
<b>BMD Technology</b>	\$136.2	-	-	\$131.2	-	-
<b>Defense Agency Science &amp; Technology</b>	\$5,030.7	-	-	\$5,147.0	-	-
<b>Mid-Course Defense Segment</b>	\$3,266.2	-	-	\$3,436.2	-	-
<b>Terminal Defense Segment</b>	\$1,143.0	-	-	\$1,168.0	-	-
<b>Chemical/Biological Defense Program</b>	\$898.0	-	\$650.7	\$968.0	-	\$670.7
<b>Chemical Demilitarization Program</b>	-	-	\$1,405.8	-	-	\$1,405.8

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