

PRESS RELEASE



**United States Senate
Committee on Armed Services**

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**SENATE AND HOUSE COMPLETE CONFERENCE
ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Today Senator John Warner, R-Va., Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Senator Carl Levin, D-Mich., the Committee's Ranking Minority Member, announced that the Senate and House conferees reached agreement on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006. The bill authorizes funding for the Department of Defense and the national security programs of the Department of Energy.

Senator Warner said, "This is a strong, bipartisan bill that serves the interests of the men and women of our armed forces, their families, and our nation. The bill provides our military with the resources to win the war on terror and defend our interests around the globe, thereby safeguarding Americans here at home.

"It was essential that Congress include important provisions on detainee policy and on our operations in Iraq. Senator McCain's measure on the standards for detention and interrogation, which I have supported from the beginning, puts America's policies into law and will further protect members of our military and their civilian counterparts as they perform vital intelligence operations.

"In addition, the inclusion of the bipartisan, forward-looking Warner-Frist legislation on Iraq will help Americans better understand our policy there, and underscores the importance of supporting the people of Iraq this coming year as they continue their transition to full sovereignty."

Senator Levin said, “In this bill, we improve the quality of life for our service members and their families by increasing military pay and improving health care benefits. Besides increasing basic pay above the rate of inflation, this bill contains bonuses and special pays designed to encourage young men and women to enlist and to remain in military service, and we extend military health care benefits to every member of the Selected Reserve who commits to continued service.

“By establishing in law that the United States will not subject any individual in our custody, regardless of nationality or physical location, to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, this bill should help restore America’s reputation around the world, increase the cooperation we receive from other nations in the war on terrorism, and protect our troops from cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment at the hands of others.

“Additionally, the provision on United States policy on Iraq in the bill sends a strong message to the Administration and Iraqis that calendar year 2006 should be a period in which Iraqi security forces take the lead for security in Iraq, thus creating the conditions for the phased redeployment of U.S. forces from Iraq, and that the Administration should tell the Iraqi leaders that they need to make the compromises necessary to achieve the broad-based and sustainable political settlement that is essential for defeating the insurgency in Iraq, within the schedule they set for themselves.”

FUNDING LEVELS

The conferees authorized funding of \$441.5 billion in budget authority for defense programs in fiscal year 2006, an increase of \$20.9 billion – or 3.1% in real terms – above the amount authorized by the Congress for Fiscal Year 2005. The conferees authorized \$77.0 billion in procurement funding, a \$298.1 million increase above the President’s budget; \$70.2 billion in funding for research, development, test and evaluation, an \$843.8 million increase over the requested level; and the requested level of \$108.9 billion for military personnel.

The conferees also authorized \$50.0 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal year 2006 for activities in support of operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism. Additional emergency supplemental funding was approved as follows: \$6.6 billion for Hurricane Katrina relief, \$130.0 million for Avian flu preparedness, and \$40.0 million for Pakistan Earthquake Relief Efforts.

CONFERENCE REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The conferees emphasized a number of defense priorities in this year’s bill. Specifically, the conferees included provisions:

- To provide the Department of Defense with resources and authorities need to win the global war on terrorism, including:
 - Adding \$586.4 million over the President’s budget request for combating terrorism.

- Adding \$1.4 billion over the President's budget request for force protection equipment for service members.
- Authorizing a \$50.0 billion supplemental to cover the cost of ongoing military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism in fiscal year 2006.
- To enhance Congressional oversight of ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, including:
 - Directing the President to submit to Congress a report on U.S. policy and military operations in Iraq not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 months thereafter. Congress expects that the report will contain specific information on the Administration's strategy in Iraq, principally the diplomatic, political, economic, and military measures that are being undertaken; whether the Iraqis have made the compromises necessary to achieve the broad-based and sustainable political settlement that is essential for defeating the insurgency; and the conditions that must be met in order to provide for the transition of additional security responsibility to Iraqi security forces, along with a plan for meeting such conditions, and an assessment of the extent to which such conditions have been met.

In the provision, Congress expresses the heartfelt gratitude of the American people to our troops and their families for their unwavering devotion to duty, service to the Nation, and selfless sacrifice, and reiterates its support for them and for a successful conclusion to their mission. Further, Congress notes that calendar year 2006 should be a period of significant transition to full Iraqi sovereignty, with Iraqi security forces taking the lead for the security of a free and sovereign Iraq, thereby creating the conditions for the phased redeployment of the United States forces from Iraq. Congress also expresses its sense that United States military forces should not stay in Iraq any longer than required. Further, the Administration should tell the leaders of all groups and political parties in Iraq that they need to make the compromises necessary to achieve the broad-based and sustainable political settlement that is essential for defeating the insurgency in Iraq, within the schedule they set for themselves.

- Adopting provisions relating to detainees. These provisions include a requirement for uniform standards for the interrogation of persons detained by the Department of Defense, and a prohibition on cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment of persons under U.S. custody or control. The conferees also provided for a "reasonable person" defense in civil actions or criminal prosecutions arising out of detention or interrogation practices, as well as the availability of counsel at government expense in such cases. The conferees further provided limited, exclusive judicial review of appeals from determinations of combatant status and from final decisions of military commissions. In addition, the conferees required that policies be prescribed ensuring that Iraqi military forces trained by U.S. personnel be trained in the international law relating to the humane treatment of detainees, and that the Army Field Manual on interrogations be translated and distributed for the use of such forces. Finally, the conferees required the Secretary of Defense to establish a uniform policy on the role of military medical and behavioral science personnel in interrogations.

- Requiring the Secretary of Defense to report on records of civilian casualties.
- To improve the quality of life for those who serve – active, reserve, National Guard, and retired – and their families, including:
 - Providing a 3.1 percent pay raise for all military personnel.
 - Authorizing increases in active-duty end strength of 10,000 for the Army and 1,000 for the Marine Corps.
 - Authorizing government-subsidized access to TRICARE Standard for every member of the Selected Reserve who commits to continued service in the Selected Reserve and the member’s family.
- To ensure the Department provides needed equipment and has authorities necessary to protect our deployed forces, including:
 - Directing dedication of at least \$1.0 billion to the Joint Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Defeat Task Force to facilitate the accelerated development of new technology and tactics, and the rapid deployment of equipment to counter the IED threat.
 - Authorizing an additional \$610.0 million for up-armored high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (UAH) and wheeled vehicle add-on ballistic protection to provide force protection for soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan.
 - Directing the Secretary of Defense to appoint an executive agent to manage and coordinate blast injury prevention, mitigation and treatment activities. The executive agent would work with the Director of the Joint Improvised Device Defeat Task Force and the Director of Defense Research and Engineering to ensure that this research area is adequately funded and that research results are transitioned in support of the warfighter.
- To continue necessary modernization and transformation efforts, including:
 - Increasing Navy Shipbuilding by \$543.5 million to accelerate the CVN-78 aircraft carrier, the LHA(R) amphibious ship, the second DD(X) destroyer of the class, and authorizing an additional T-AKE cargo and ammunition ship.
 - Adding \$115.4 million over the President’s budget request for unmanned aerial vehicles, and including a provision directing the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all tactical unmanned aerial vehicle new starts include the Tactical Common Data Link.
 - Authorizing \$3.4 billion for the Future Combat Systems program, \$50.0 million below the budget request. The \$3.4 billion includes \$231.6 million for the Non-line of Sight Launch System and \$107.6 million for the Non-line of Sight Cannon.

- Authorizing \$918.4 million for 248 Stryker vehicles, including \$30.0 million for Stryker vehicle combat losses.
- Authorizing the budget request of \$3.7 billion for 24 Raptor F-22 aircraft.
- Authorizing the budget request of \$935.9 million for the development of the VXX Presidential Helicopter.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The Personnel Subcommittee continued its focus on improving compensation and quality of life programs, supporting achievement of recruiting goals and retention of military personnel, and providing for severely wounded and the survivors of military personnel killed on active duty. In the area of personnel, the conferees:

- Provided a 3.1 percent pay raise for all military personnel.
- Authorized increases in active-duty end strength of 10,000 for the Army and 1,000 for the Marine Corps.
- Authorized increases in basic allowance for housing for service members and greater flexibility in responding to changes in regional housing costs.
- Authorized an interservice transfer bonus of up to \$2,500 for active and reserve members who transfer to the active or reserve component of another military service.
- Accelerated to 2009 the phase-in of full concurrent receipt for military retirees who are rated as 100 percent disabled by determination of individual unemployability.
- Authorized payment of “matching fund” contributions of up to 5 percent of basic pay for first term enlistees who participate in the Thrift Savings Plan.
- Authorized payment of over 20 types of bonuses and special pays aimed at encouraging enlistment, reenlistment, and continued service by active-duty and Reserve military personnel.
- Authorized increases in maximum amounts of assignment incentive pay and hardship duty pay.
- Authorized a \$60.0 million increase in child care and family assistance services to active-duty and Reserve military families.
- Directed that comprehensive consumer education and counseling be available to members of the armed forces and their spouses on insurance and financial services.

- To assist the National Guard and Reserve in meeting their manpower requirements, the conferees:
 - Authorized increased Selected Reserve officer affiliation and accession bonuses and Selected Reserve enlistment bonus.
 - Authorized government-subsidized access to TRICARE Standard for every member of the Selected Reserve who commits to continued service in the Selected Reserve.
 - Authorized an increase in special pay for assignment to certain high priority units of up to \$50 for each period of instruction and made this pay available to both officers and enlisted personnel.
 - Authorized a critical skills retention bonus of up to \$100,000 over a career for members of the Selected Reserve.
 - Approved payment of full basic allowance for housing for reservists who are ordered to active duty for more than 30 days.
 - Approved income replacement payments for reservists experiencing extended active duty and frequent mobilization.

- To better assist survivors of deceased military personnel and severely injured members, the conferees:
 - Authorized an increase to \$100,000 in the death gratuity allowance payable to survivors of all active duty military decedents, including retroactive payment to October 7, 2001, the date of commencement of Operation Enduring Freedom.
 - Increased TRICARE benefits for the surviving children of members who die on active duty.
 - Directed establishment of comprehensive Department policies to improve assistance to survivors of military personnel killed on active duty and to families of seriously injured or wounded service members.
 - Make permanent the extension of time survivors may continue to occupy government quarters or receive basic allowance for housing.
 - Authorized special pay of \$430 per month for members during rehabilitation from wounds, injuries, and illnesses incurred in a combat operation or zone.
 - Extended prohibition against requiring certain injured members to pay for meals provided by military treatment facilities.
 - Authorized adoption of military working dogs in extraordinary circumstances.

- Directed the establishment of a uniform Department policy on casualty assistance to improve the services provided to survivors and next of kin of military members killed on active duty.
- To continue its commitment to quality health care for all beneficiaries, the conferees:
 - Authorized full funding of the defense health program.
 - Directed the establishment of a Department task force on mental health matters affecting members of the armed forces and their families.
 - Authorized an \$18.0 million increase in clinical diagnosis and care of victims of blast injury, including traumatic brain injury.
 - Authorized \$10.0 million for pilot programs to improve early diagnosis and treatment of post traumatic stress disorder and other mental health disorders.
 - Authorized \$77.0 million for physical examinations and medical and dental readiness for members of the Selected Reserve.
- To enhance the quality of life for service members and their families, the conferees:
 - Authorized \$30.0 million in supplemental educational aid to local school districts which are affected by the assignment or location of military families, including \$5.0 million for educational services to severely disabled children, and an additional \$10.0 million for districts experiencing a change in the number of students due to rebasing, activation of new military units, or base realignment and closure.
 - Authorized a \$50.0 million increase in military child care services, and a \$10.0 million increase in family assistance services.
 - Authorized up to 21 days of leave for military members in connection with the adoption of a child.
 - Directed the use of appropriated funds for transportation of Army and Air Force Exchange merchandise for military members and their families overseas.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The subcommittee's efforts reflected on supporting projects and programs that are important to the near-term readiness of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, both active and reserve components. To address the readiness needs of the military, the conferees added:

- \$114.7 million for individual body armor for military service members and appropriate civilian personnel serving in the Central Command region;
- \$257.4 million to address increased usage rates of certain types of ammunition in the global war on terrorism;
- \$86.0 million for maintenance kits for deployed bombers;
- \$148.5 million for KC-135 airframe and engine maintenance;
- \$51.6 million for C-130 airframe and engine maintenance;
- \$7.5 million for corrosion control and prevention; and
- \$27.6 billion for operations and maintenance costs related to the global war on terrorism, including, \$1.2 billion for depot maintenance costs and \$1.7 billion for unit and intermediate maintenance reset costs.

The conferees authorized several provisions designed to improve the Department's financial management and oversight of acquisition programs. These provisions would increase the size and quality of the acquisition workforce, strengthen defense ethics programs, and reduce the risk of contract fraud. Specifically, these provisions would:

- Require high-level review and approval of the use of "Other Transactions" authority for prototypes that cost in excess of \$100.0 million and ensure that the Procurement Integrity Act applies to all such transactions.
- Require a specific congressional notification for any purchase of major weapon systems under procedures established for the procurement of commercial items.
- Require the Department's Inspector General to conduct joint reviews with the Inspectors General of other relevant agencies of all major inter-agency contracts used by the Department.
- Prohibit the expenditure of funds on financial audits until the Department establishes a detailed, comprehensive plan to improve financial management systems.

The conferees supported efforts to provide better environmental quality across armed forces installations and ranges. Specifically, the conferees authorized:

- \$261.9 million for remediation of Formerly Used Defense Sites, an increase of \$40.0 million over the budget request.
- \$40.0 million to accelerate implementation of conservation buffer zones in the vicinity of military facilities under the Department of Defense's Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative, an increase of \$20.0 million.

- \$7.5 million in Navy research funds for marine mammal protection programs, an increase of \$3.0 million.

In the area of military construction and family housing programs, the conferees continued to support the military services' efforts to modernize, renovate, and improve aging defense facilities. The conferees focused their funding priorities on improving quality-of-life facilities, upgrading mobility capabilities, and constructing readiness-related projects for the active and reserve components.

The budget request included \$12.1 billion for military construction and family housing programs. The conferees authorized \$12.2 billion for military construction and family housing, but adjusted certain amounts in the request to provide a prudent investment in overseas locations and increased investment in installations in the United States. The conferees authorized over \$105.0 million in additional funding for critical unfunded military construction requirements identified by the military services, and an additional \$422.0 million to fund improvements to facilities supporting National Guard and Reserve forces.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee focused on supporting and enhancing Department of Defense efforts to: combat terrorism globally, and to defend the homeland; counter the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; transition technology from the laboratory to the battlefield; and improve the Armed Forces' ability to meet existing and emerging threats. In these areas, the conferees increased the President's budget request by \$866.0 million. Specifically:

In the area of homeland defense and counterterrorism, the conferees added \$175.0 million and launched a number of important initiatives, including:

- \$19.8 million for the sustainment of the 12 existing, and establishing 5 additional, National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (NG CERFP) teams that provide enhanced incident response capabilities to the Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs). These teams will provide additional consequence management support to civil or military authorities in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-explosive attack or event.
- \$10.0 million to begin to develop a system and to procure equipment to screen military mail for the presence of biological, chemical or radiological weapons or agents, or explosive devices.
- \$130.0 million for U.S. Special Operations Command to enhance special operations capabilities in the global war on terrorism.
- \$30.0 million for cybersecurity research, electronic warfare technology development, information assurance, and high performance computing capabilities.

- \$3.0 million for the information assurance scholarship program.
- Directing the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding the use of aerial reconnaissance equipment of the Department of Defense in missions in which the armed forces support the Department of Homeland Security in performing its international border security mission.
- Directing the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to ensure that mail within the military mail system is safe for delivery by screening such mail for the presence of biological, chemical or radiological weapons or agents, or explosive devices, before delivery.
- Designating the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the principal military adviser to the Homeland Security Council.

In the area of chemical demilitarization and chemical and biological defense, the conferees added \$83.0 million, including:

- \$20.0 million for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program to accelerate chemical demilitarization activities and enable the U.S. to meet its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention to destroy the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile by 2012.
- \$63.0 million for research, equipment, and treatments to counter the threat of chemical and biological weapons.

In the area of nonproliferation and cooperative threat reduction, the conferees:

- Authorized \$1.6 billion for the Department of Energy (DOE) nonproliferation programs.
- Authorized the requested amount of \$415.5 million for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program.
- Included a provision that would provide the President permanent authority to waive, on an annual basis, the conditions that must be met before CTR funding can be provided to a state of the former Soviet Union.

In addition, the conferees:

- Directed the Secretary of Defense to restructure the Advanced SEAL Delivery System (ASDS) program and reduced the program budget by \$43.0 million in procurement as a result of continued cost growth, schedule delays, and technological challenges.

- Included a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the progress of joint field training and experimentation conducted on stability, security, transition, and reconstruction operations with specific emphasis on interagency and allied participation.
- Authorized \$895.7 million to support counter-drug activities.

In the area of science and technology, the conferees:

- Authorized an increase of over \$835.0 million for defense science and technology (S&T) programs, for a total authorization of \$11.4 billion.
- Increased funding for development and transition of technologies to support the warfighter of today and tomorrow in confronting current and emerging threats, including adding:
 - nearly \$60.0 million for unmanned systems, components, integration and testing.
 - over \$55.0 million in counter terrorism research and technologies.
 - approximately \$100.0 million in combat medicine and blast injury prevention, mitigation and treatment research.
 - \$80.0 million for advanced energy and power technologies.
 - \$118.0 million for force protection, training and transformational technologies.
 - \$54.0 million for manufacturing research and processes.
 - \$93.8 million for innovative fundamental defense science.
- Authorized a provision that would make permanent and expand participation in the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) scholarship program, which was established as a pilot program in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2005. Conferees authorized an increase of \$10.0 million, for a total of \$20.3 million, for the program in fiscal year 2006.
- Authorized a provision that would establish a new commercialization pilot program to facilitate accelerated transition of successful Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) projects into defense acquisition programs.
- Authorized a provision that would reinvigorate the Manufacturing Technology program to promote the development of innovative manufacturing processes and their adoption by the defense industrial base in order to support national security capabilities and systems.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Strategic Forces Subcommittee has jurisdiction over national security space programs, strategic forces, ballistic and cruise missile defenses, and intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance programs, as well as Department of Energy nuclear and environmental management programs.

With respect to national security space capabilities, the conferees:

- included a provision directing the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy and roadmap for space situational awareness and provide for an independent review of Department of Defense space control requirements.
- included a provision directing the Secretary of Defense to create an organization to focus the development of payload technology for small satellites, and authorized an increase of \$25.0 million for such development.
- authorized an increase of \$20.0 million for common satellite bus development and an increase of \$13.5 million for tactical satellite demonstrations to support operationally responsive space efforts.
- authorized \$100.0 million for the Space Radar program, a decrease of \$125.8 million.
- authorized \$435.8 million for the Transformational Satellite (TSAT) Program, a decrease of \$400.0 million.

In the area of ballistic missile defense, the conferees:

- authorized the President's budget request level of \$7.8 billion for the Missile Defense Agency, while reallocating funds from longer-term research efforts to projects to enhance the testing, fielding, and improvement of the current generation of missile defense capabilities. Specifically, the conferees:
 - authorized an additional \$100.0 million for the ground-based midcourse defense (GMD) system to enhance the testing program.
 - authorized an additional \$75.0 million for the Aegis ballistic missile defense program for improvements to this successful sea-based missile defense system, and to accelerate production of SM-3 missiles.
 - authorized a decrease of \$50.0 million for the Kinetic Energy Interceptor.
- included a provision directing the joint and service operational test and evaluation agencies, in coordination with the Missile Defense Agency, to prepare a plan to test, evaluate, and characterize the operational capability of each new block of the ballistic missile defense system.

- included a provision to authorize the use of research and development funds to field initial ballistic missile defense capabilities.

To enhance defense intelligence capabilities, the conferees:

- authorized an increase in the number of Defense Intelligence senior executive employees by 50 in fiscal year 2006.
- included provisions directing the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a strategy for the use of open source intelligence and a comprehensive inventory of Department of Defense intelligence programs and projects.

With respect to other strategic force capabilities, the conferees:

- included a provision directing the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for the defense of the United States against cruise missiles and other low-altitude aircraft, and to identify in the plan an official to be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the plan.
- authorized \$4.0 million for a sled test and study to evaluate the feasibility to hold at risk hardened and deeply buried targets.
- authorized \$19.0 million for digital communications improvements to the B-1 bomber and \$20.0 million for B-2 modernization.
- authorized \$182.0 million for additional Predator Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

The conferees supported efforts to strengthen the nation's nuclear weapons research, development and test readiness capabilities, and management of Department of Energy defense activities. Specifically, the conferees:

- authorized \$25.0 million to continue study of the Reliable Replacement Warhead.
- authorized \$20.0 million for enhanced test readiness.
- established additional reporting requirements and controls for Department of Energy security and environmental clean up activities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

The Subcommittee on Seapower focused on the needs of the Navy, Marine Corps, and strategic mobility forces. The conferees placed particular emphasis on support for Marines and naval forces engaged in combat operations and on the continuing transformation of the Navy.

The conferees focused on the shipbuilding budget and improving the shipbuilding industrial base. The conferees were concerned with the amount of funding in the budget request

devoted to shipbuilding, and took steps to protect the capability of the Navy to provide the necessary global presence into the future. Specifically, the conferees:

- Added \$384.0 million in the National Defense Sealift Fund for one additional T-AKE cargo and ammunition ship.
- Added \$86.7 million to advance by one year the delivery of the first ship of a new class of aircraft carriers, the CVN-78, for a delivery in fiscal year 2014, and authorized the ship to be split-funded from fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2009.
- Directed the Navy to retain 12 aircraft carriers.
- Added \$50.0 million to the budget request for the next increment of funding for the LHA(R) amphibious ship.
- Added \$50.0 million for advance procurement of the second ship in the DD(X)-class at a second shipyard, and prohibited a winner-take-all acquisition strategy for the next-generation destroyer.
- Added \$25.0 million for the modernization of DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers.
- Authorized the budget request for the first increment of funding for the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. *Carl Vinson*.
- Added \$19.3 million for upgrades to Marine Corps helicopters.
- Authorized the budget request of \$178.4 million for the procurement of 77 Lightweight 155 mm howitzers for the Marine Corps.
- Authorized an additional \$200.0 million for Marine Corps up-armored high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (UAH) and wheeled vehicle add-on ballistic protection to provide force protection for Marines in Iraq.
- Authorized an additional \$250.0 for night vision equipment for the Marine Corps.
- Authorized the budget request of \$935.9 million for the development of the VXX Presidential Helicopter.
- Authorized the budget request of \$271.9 million for the development of the CH-53X Heavy Lift Replacement helicopter program.
- Authorized the budget request of \$243.7 million for the development of the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle for the Marine Corps.
- Added \$246.8 million to Navy and Marine Corps research and development programs.
- Authorized the budget request for \$3.3 billion for 15 C-17 aircraft.

- Authorized an increase of \$84.0 million for C-17 Large Aircraft Infrared Counter Measure (LAIRCM) installations.
- Authorized an additional \$15.0 million for the C-5 Avionics Modernization Program.
- Authorized the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into a multiyear contract to procure up to 42 additional C-17 aircraft, beginning in fiscal year 2006, if certain certifications are provided.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

The Subcommittee on Airland emphasized oversight of Army transformation and rotary-wing aircraft and Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force tactical aviation programs. The conferees reviewed Air Force acquisition issues related to recent contracting scandals and conducted a specific review of the Army's Future Combat Systems contracting strategy. Specifically, the conferees:

- Authorized \$3.4 billion for the Future Combat Systems (FCS) program, including \$231.6 million for the Non-line of Sight Launch System and \$107.6 million for the Non-line of Sight Cannon, and included several legislative provisions that: required the Army to use a traditional contract rather than using "other transaction authority" for the Future Combat Systems program; required annual Government Accountability Office reports on the FCS program; and required the Secretary of Defense to convert the current projects in the FCS program element to individual program elements, beginning with the fiscal year 2008 budget request.
- Transferred \$735.0 million from Aircraft Procurement, Navy, to Aircraft Procurement, Air Force to continue the current multi-year contract for C-130J aircraft. This would reduce the number of KC-130J aerial refueling aircraft for the Marine Corps from the 12 aircraft in the budget request to four aircraft, and would add nine C-130J tactical airlift aircraft for the Air Force.
- Included a provision that would require the procurement of any C-130J/KC-130J aircraft after Fiscal Year 2005 to be procured under a traditional defense contract rather than a commercial item contract.
- Included provisions that would prohibit the Air Force from retiring any KC-135E tanker aircraft, F-117 fighter aircraft, or C-130E/H tactical airlift aircraft in fiscal year 2006.
- Included a provision that would provide the Secretary of the Army with multiyear procurement authority for 96 AH-64D Apache attack helicopter block II conversions.
- Included a provision that would provide the Secretary of the Army with multiyear procurement authority for UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters and, acting as executive agent for the Department of the Navy, MH-60S Seahawk helicopters.

- Authorized \$2.8 billion for the procurement of Army aviation assets, including:
 - \$602.8 million for 45 UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters, including an increase of \$40.6 million for 4 UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters.
 - \$33.3 million for UH-60 Black Hawk modifications.
 - \$580.4 million for the conversion of 96 Apache AH-64 to the Longbow configuration.
 - \$675.1 million for CH-47 cargo helicopters.
 - \$211.2 million for aircraft survivability equipment.
- Authorized \$918.4 million for 248 Stryker vehicles, including \$30.0 million for Stryker vehicle combat losses in Iraq.
- Authorized \$72.2 million for Lightweight 155 millimeter towed howitzers.
- Authorized an additional \$410.0 million for Army up-armored high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (UAH) and wheeled vehicle add-on ballistic protection to provide force protection for soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Included a provision which provides the Secretary of the Army with the flexibility to allocate the additional funding for UAH, M1151/M1152 HMMWVs, or add-on armor protection to meet Army force protection requirements if such a requirement is identified by a combatant commander and certified as a validated requirement by the Secretary of the Army.
- Authorized the budget request of \$3.7 billion for 24 Raptor F-22 aircraft.
- Authorized the budget request of \$5.0 billion for the Joint Strike Fighter program.
- Authorized the budget request of \$2.8 billion for 38 F/A-18 Super Hornet aircraft and \$337.0 million for four EA-18G aircraft.
- Authorized an increase of \$65.0 million for the F-15E Strike Eagle program.
- Authorized a reduction of \$42.0 million in the combat rescue and recovery development program for the Air Force.
- Authorized an additional \$32.7 million for the procurement of LITENING targeting pods: \$17.7 million for Air Force A-10 aircraft and \$15.0 million for Marine F/A-18 aircraft.

- Authorized an increase of \$13.5 million to initiate a re-engining program for the E-8C Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JointSTARS) aircraft.
- Authorized a reduction of \$50.2 million for the Joint Air-to-Surface-Standoff Missile program.
- Authorized an additional \$45.0 million for the procurement of one C-37B aircraft for the Air Force.
- Authorized an additional \$22.5 million for the Joint Primary Air Training System (JPATS) for the Navy.
- Authorized an additional \$453.0 million for Army small arms to provide additional individual soldier protection.
- Authorized an additional \$62.3 million for the procurement of Army night vision equipment.
- Authorized an additional \$12.0 million for Army Stryker active protection system integration.
- Authorized an additional \$45.0 million for improvised explosive device countermeasures.
- Authorized a reduction of \$180.3 million for the Army portion of the Joint Tactical Radio System program and \$49.0 million for the Air Force portion of the Joint Tactical Radio System program due to concerns over program execution.

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