

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Operation and maintenance funding (sec. 301)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environmental Provisions

Department of Defense guidance on environmental exposures at military installations (sec. 311)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance relating to how the military departments and other defense agencies deal with the possible exposure of individuals to environmental contamination at military installations.

Section 314 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) directed the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of possible exposures to environmental hazards on military installations and examine related policies and processes of the Department of Defense (DOD) and other aspects of how environmental exposures are handled. On May 1, 2012, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued its final report entitled, *DOD Can Improve Its Response to Environmental Exposures on Military Installations (GAO–12–412)*. As this title implies, the GAO found various limitations in existing DOD policies and processes that impact adversely on the Department’s ability to address environmental exposures of people living and working at military installations. To address these deficiencies, GAO made a number of recommendations, to include:

1. Establishing procedures to track and document status and nature of DOD responses to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) recommendations and findings of significant risk, and to update the Memorandum of Understanding between DOD and ATSDR to reflect these new procedures;
2. Establishing a policy that identifies when installations should consider requesting public health assessments in addition to the initial assessments at National Priorities List sites; and
3. Provide guidance on what actions, if any, DOD should take to identify and address possible health risks faced by individuals from past exposures at military installations.

DOD, in its comments on the GAO recommendations, concurred with part of the first recommendation, but did not concur with part

of the first recommendation or with the second or third recommendation.

The committee agrees that these recommendations would help improve the policies and procedures within the DOD regarding the handling of possible environmental exposures at military installations, would result in more consistent responses to these issues throughout Department, and would advance the goal of providing safe and environmentally sound living and working conditions on military installations.

Funding of agreements under the Sikes Act (sec. 312)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) to allow funds committed by the Department of Defense in a cooperative agreement to be made in a lump sum and to be placed in an interest bearing account with the interest available to be applied for the same purposes as the principal.

Limitation on availability of funds for procurement of alternative fuel (sec. 313)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2013 from being obligated or expended for the production or sole purchase of an alternative fuel if the cost exceeds the cost of traditional fossil fuels used for the same purpose, except for continued testing purposes.

The committee notes that in December 2011, the Defense Logistics Agency, on behalf of the Department of the Navy, purchased 450,000 gallons of biofuels for \$12.0 million, which equates to \$26.66 a gallon. According to the Department of the Navy it was the single largest purchase of biofuel in government history and was carried out in order to “demonstrate the capability of a Carrier Strike Group and its air wing to burn alternative fuels.” The Department of the Navy noted that, despite the use of operation and maintenance funds for the purchase, the demonstration is deemed a research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) initiative as justification for the higher cost per gallon.

The committee also notes that the Vice Chief of Naval Operations testified before the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support on May 10, 2012, regarding pressure on readiness accounts from increased fuel prices that “every \$1 increase in the price per barrel of fuel results in approximately \$31M of additional cost annually above our budgeted level.” Therefore, the high cost of fuel has direct and detrimental impact on other readiness accounts.

The committee strongly supports initiatives undertaken by the Department of Defense to reduce the fuel demand of the operational forces through affordable new technologies that increase fuel efficiency and offer alternative sources of power. But given the pressure placed on current and future defense budgets, the committee is concerned about the use of operation and maintenance funds to pay significantly higher costs for biofuels being used for RDTE efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to develop and promulgate guidance to the military services

and defense agencies on the difference between the operational use of alternative fuels versus continued RDTE initiatives.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Repeal of certain provisions relating to depot-level maintenance (sec. 321)

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal the amendments to provisions relating to depot-level maintenance made by sections 321 and 327 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81).

Sections 321 and 327 were intended to make the existing requirements more “visible and readily understood” without making any substantive change. However, the new language included changes that could significantly impact the balance of work between the public and private sectors. For example:

- Before the enactment of the new provisions, section 2460 of title 10, United States Code, excluded major modifications and upgrades from the definition of depot-level maintenance. The amendments made by section 321 eliminated this exclusion.
- Before the enactment of the new provisions, section 2460 and section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, excluded nuclear aircraft carrier refueling availabilities from the definition of depot-level maintenance and from the requirement for core logistics capabilities. The amendments made by sections 321 and 327 eliminated these exclusions.
- Before the enactment of the new provisions, section 2464 excluded special access programs. The amendments made by section 327 eliminated this exclusion.
- Before the enactment of the new provisions, section 2464 applied only to programs of record. The amendments made by section 327 extended the applicability of the provision to any military equipment that “is fielded in support of operations.”

Moreover, even language changes that the Department of Defense has assessed to have no substantive impact—such as the change in terminology from “core logistics capabilities” to “core depot-level maintenance and repair capabilities”—may have unintended consequences.

The Department of Defense has indicated that it will attempt to address problems caused by the new language through creative interpretation of the statutory language and the issuance of multiple waivers (including categorical waivers) to the core logistics requirements in section 2464 and the so-called “50–50” requirements in section 2466 of title 10, United States Code. While it appears that this approach will enable the department to get through fiscal year 2012 without major disruption of public sector or private sector depot activities, extensive reliance on questionable statutory interpretations and waivers to comply with a statute that is otherwise unworkable is not good precedent or good policy.

While it might be possible to fix specific problems in the new statute through targeted amendments, the committee is concerned that such targeted amendments could themselves raise difficult issues of interpretation. The previous balance between public and private sectors was achieved not only by statutory language, but

also by longstanding policies and practices, some of which differed from military department to military department. The new legislation, in its effort to make the statutory language more visible and readily understood, has placed many of these longstanding policies and practices in question.

For this reason, the committee concluded that the best alternative is to repeal sections 321 and 327 and restore the former statutory language in its entirety. By making this repeal retroactive to the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, the committee intends to ensure that waivers issued during the period when the amendments made by sections 321 and 327 were in effect have no precedential value.

The committee directs the military departments to interpret the restored statute in accordance with longstanding policies and practices that were in place before the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012.

Subtitle D—Reports

Annual report on Department of Defense long-term corrosion strategy (sec. 331)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 371 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (P.L. 110–181, 10 U.S.C. 2228) to require the Department of Defense to provide additional information on corrosion projects in reports to Congress, including validated returns on investment for completed corrosion projects, activities, and information on how corrosion funding is used for military projects, the Technical Corrosion Collaboration pilot program, and other corrosion-related activities.

Modified deadline for Comptroller General review of annual report on prepositioned materiel and equipment (sec. 332)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the deadline for the annual report on prepositioned materiel and equipment conducted by the Government Accountability Office.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Savings to be achieved in civilian workforce and contractor employee workforce of the Department of Defense (sec. 341)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and begin implementation of a plan to achieve savings in funding for the civilian workforce and the service contractor workforce of the Department of Defense (DOD) that are not less, as a percentage of such funding, than the savings in funding for military personnel achieved by the planned reduction in military end strength contained in the budget request for fiscal year 2012. Current DOD plans call for a reduction in military end strength in excess of 5 percent through fiscal year 2017. The committee estimates that a comparable level of savings in the civilian and service contractor workforces will total in excess of \$5.0 billion

over 5 years, over and above any savings that the Department may already plan or expect to achieve as a result of initiatives already in place.

The provision would exempt expenses for civilian employees in mission critical occupations, personnel employed at military depots, and the offices of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, and for contractor employees performing maintenance and repair of military equipment, medical services, and financial audit services. It would authorize the Secretary to establish additional exemptions, if he determines that they are necessary for the performance of critical functions in the interest of national defense. The committee concludes that these exceptions provide the Department with ample flexibility to ensure that the Department has the capacity it needs to perform its critical missions. The committee expects the Secretary to continue to seek savings with regard to critical functions, such as maintenance and repair of military equipment, even though they are exempt from the reductions under this provision.

The committee acknowledges that the DOD efficiencies initiatives will result in an overall reduction in civilian personnel of almost 2 percent, and additional savings through the freeze on civilian pay increases. The committee is also aware that the efficiencies initiatives, coupled with the requirements of section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81), have resulted in significant savings in the service contractor workforce.

However, these policies were established before the administration's decision to reduce military end strength by 123,900 over the next 5 years—a 6.8 percent reduction for the Army, 3.9 percent reduction for the Navy, 8.3 percent reduction for the Marine Corps and 2.3 percent reduction for the Air Force. This provision will ensure that savings achieved in the civilian personnel workforce and the contractor employee workforce are brought in line with savings from the newer, deeper cuts to military end strength.

The committee notes that the Comptroller General, in the “2012 Annual Report: Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and Enhance Revenue,” concluded that DOD should continue to consolidate or eliminate defense headquarters to achieve additional efficiencies. In the development of plans to reduce federal civilian personnel expenses, particular attention should be paid to reduction of management headquarters. The committee expects the Secretary to take into account the strategic workforce plan, and critical capabilities included therein, in the development of plans to reduce expenditures for federal civilian personnel of the Department.

NATO Special Operations Headquarters (sec. 342)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Department of Defense to provide up to \$50.0 million in fiscal year 2013 and subsequent years to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Operations Headquarters (NSHQ) for the purposes of: (1) improving coordination and cooperation between the special operations forces of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nations; (2) facilitating joint operations by special operations forces of

NATO nations; (3) supporting command, control, and communications capabilities peculiar to special operations forces of NATO nations; (4) promoting special operations forces intelligence and informational requirements within the NATO structure; and (5) promoting interoperability through the development of common equipment standards, tactics, techniques, and procedures, and through execution of multinational education and training programs. Additionally, the recommended provision requires an annual report summarizing Department of Defense support to the NSHQ.

The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense designated the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as the “Lead Component with Executive Agent Responsibilities” for the NSHQ on November 5, 2010. The committee also notes that the U.S. Army continues to retain funding responsibilities for the NSHQ as the designated administrative agent for NATO. The committee further notes that the Secretary of Defense has directed USSOCOM and the Army to complete a Memorandum of Agreement detailing their respective roles and responsibilities as they relate to the NSHQ. The committee expects funding of the NSHQ will be executed in accordance with the specified Memorandum of Agreement.

Repeal of redundant authority to ensure interoperability of law enforcement and emergency responder training (sec. 343)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 372 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that Department of Defense support to a federal, state, or local law enforcement or emergency response agency to prepare for or respond to an emergency involving chemical or biological agents is consistent with the national preparedness system and other statutory changes made since the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

Budget Items

General Fund Enterprise Business System Realignment

The budget request included \$556.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for administration.

The committee has received a request from the Army to realign \$17.2 million into General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBs) to support the engineering development effort necessary to process classified and sensitive transactions and to mitigate the risk of exposing classified information.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$17.2 million in OMA for GFEBs realignment.

Museum funding decrease for ahead of need request

The budget request included \$1.1 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for Other Service Support, of which \$8.1 million was for the National Museum of the United States Army.

The Army’s budget growth justification cited, “exhibits planning, fabrication, installation, storage and conversation for the initial opening of the museum”. However, given the museum has yet to be built, the committee is concerned that the increase of funding requested for museum exhibits is ahead of need. Accordingly, the

committee recommends a decrease of \$8.1 million in OMA for the National Museum of the United States Army.

Unobligated Operation and Maintenance balances

The budget request included \$36.6 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), \$41.6 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), \$5.9 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, \$35.4 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), and \$31.9 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW).

The committee notes that the sustained challenges associated with combat operations in Afghanistan have created a difficult fiscal management situation, especially for the Army and Marine Corps. However, the Department of Defense continues to under-execute its Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriations. The Government Accountability Office has informed the committee that the average annual O&M unobligated balances for fiscal years 2007–2011 were \$1.4 billion for the Army, \$286.1 million for the Navy, \$386.5 million for the Air Force, \$91.8 million for the Marine Corps, and \$340.8 million for Defense-wide. These continued excessive unobligated balances are not consistent with sound stewardship of taxpayer dollars. In light of the fiscal management challenges, the committee concludes that certain reductions are appropriate.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$120.0 million to OMA, a decrease of \$23.0 million to OMN, a decrease of \$32.0 million to OMAF, and a decrease of \$25.0 million to OMDW.

U.S. Special Operations Command Operation and Maintenance

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). A clerical error placed USSOCOM's base request of \$5,091.0 million for Operation and Maintenance incorrectly in the "classified programs" budget line. Therefore, the committee recommends a transfer of \$5,091.0 million from the Classified Programs Operation and Maintenance budget line to the USSOCOM Operation and Maintenance budget line, reflecting the amounts shown in the budget justification documents.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

The budget request included \$557.9 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). Of this amount, the request included \$365.0 million for the Global Train and Equip program to build the capacity of foreign military forces to meet emerging security threats. The requested amount for the Global Train and Equip program would be \$15.0 million in excess of the program's currently authorized level for fiscal year 2012 of \$350.0 million under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), as most recently amended by section 1204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81).

Further, the budget request included \$2.6 million for the DSCA'S Security Cooperation Assessment Office (SCAO). The SCAO is an initiative by DSCA to gather, analyze, and assess the impact of the Department's security cooperation programs and initiatives. The committee continues to believe such an assessment of DSCA's programs is necessary. That is why in the Senate report accompanying S. 1235 (S. Rept. 112-26) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 the committee directed the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct such an audit of DSCA's programs and develop recommendations on how to improve DSCA's current activities. The committee looks forward to reviewing the Comptroller General's findings and in a separate section of this report directs the Comptroller General to undertake additional work to address the Department's needs in this area.

Therefore the committee recommends a decrease of \$17.6 million to OMDW for DSCA, consisting of a decrease of \$15.0 million to the Global Train and Equip program and a decrease of \$2.6 million to the SCAO.

Defense-wide funding decrease for ahead of need request

The budget request included \$253.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), of which \$139.4 million was for socioeconomic and water/wastewater infrastructure improvements related to the relocation of Marines to Guam.

Given the reevaluation of the relocation of Marines to Guam, the committee is concerned that the funds requested for the OEA are ahead of need. Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$139.4 million in OMDW for the OEA.

Enhanced intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support to Operation Observant Compass

The budget request included classified amounts for United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) intelligence activities, including support to Operation Observant Compass (OOC). The committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million, in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, line 280, to expand and enhance the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support to AFRICOM's OOC—the ongoing operation to support the efforts of Ugandan and other regional militaries to remove senior leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) from the battlefield in Central Africa.

The committee supports AFRICOM's ongoing operation in Central Africa in support of partner nation militaries, and the committee is eager to ensure U.S. service members deployed to advise and assist these regional efforts are provided with the resources and unique enabling support required to ensure mission success. That is why—pursuant to the policy established by the Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-172)—in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81), the committee recommended and Congress approved a provision permitting the Secretary of Defense to provide not more than \$35.0 million in logistics support, services, and supplies to the national militaries in the re-

gion conducting operations to disarm and remove senior elements of the LRA.

The committee notes that AFRICOM has only limited contractor-owned and -operated ISR platforms deployed in support of OOC. These capabilities are inadequate in multiple respects, most notably their inability to loiter over areas of interest for extended periods of time and to collect and disseminate various forms of intelligence promptly. While the committee is aware of a number of temporary and rotational efforts underway to enhance ISR support to OOC, the committee believes that without additional resourcing the current operation is likely to remain constrained by poor intelligence support. Without adequate ISR resourcing and support the committee is concerned that OOC will suffer from a lack of critical tipping-and-cueing intelligence capability to find and locate LRA forces.

The committee is concerned that AFRICOM's current resourcing of this mission through the Air Force Big Safari program office and its contractors is unnecessarily costly and is not meeting the needs of the supported forces. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USDI) and AFRICOM to evaluate alternative capability providers and contracting arrangements, both for existing and enhanced intelligence support.

The committee also notes that there is enduring high demand for additional airborne ISR support for AFRICOM and U.S. special operations forces in this region beyond the requirements of the OOC mission. The committee directs USDI and AFRICOM to consider these needs when making decisions about platforms, sensors, basing, and manning.

Operation and Maintenance funding for impact aid

The amount authorized to be appropriated for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, includes the following changes from the budget request. The provisions underlying these changes in funding levels are discussed in greater detail in title V of this committee report.

	[Changes in millions of dollars]	
Impact aid for schools with military dependent students		25.0
Impact aid for children with severe disabilities		5.0
Total		30.0

Items of Special Interest

Advanced predictive modeling and simulation methodologies

The committee recognizes that early integration of advanced predictive modeling and simulation methodologies into program acquisition and life cycle planning can help to avoid cost, reduce cost, and increase operational readiness by reducing unscheduled maintenance. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to examine the appropriate applications of advanced predictive modeling and simulation technologies in the acquisition process of major weapon system programs, including prior to Milestone B, and provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 30, 2013.

Air Force strategic basing process

In Senate report accompanying S. 1253 (S. Rept. 112–26) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, the committee directed the Air Force to consider the evaluation of relative flying operation costs for each candidate base during its strategic basing process. The committee commends recent efforts made by the Air Force to do so through the creation of the Air Refueling Received Demand Model. The model accounts for refueling demand from lower priority missions, such as the movement of air show assets, during recent years.

The committee is concerned, however, that the new model excludes evaluation of the demand for the highest priority activities as determined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including events where the aircraft departs from and returns to its home station. The air refueling demand for Priority 1 and Priority 2 sorties includes wartime and counterdrug missions, missions directed by the President, the Secretary of Defense, or combatant commanders, Coronet missions, and the deployment of assets in support of homeland defense. In total, these events account for 16 percent of the total operational demand for air refueling platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to report to Congress no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on how the demand for all refueling events in which the aircraft departs from and returns to home station, regardless of the events' relative Joint Chiefs of Staff Mission Priority, will be accounted for in the Air Refueling Receiver Demand Model in the strategic basing process and future basing decisions. The committee further encourages the Air Force to assign greater value to the demand for high-priority missions, as established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the model.

Canines in support of members of the armed forces

The committee recognizes the outstanding contribution of military working dogs in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and other military contingency operations. These courageous and talented canines have saved lives, including those of service members, through their work in detecting intruders, drugs, and improvised explosive devices. The committee recognizes the value of these highly trained animals in performing critical and varied roles to support both service members and civilians. In particular, the committee acknowledges the sacrifices of those military working dogs killed, wounded, or missing in action. The committee therefore encourages the Secretary of Defense to honor the service of all military working dogs, and especially those who perform exceptionally meritorious service, through appropriate recognition of their service.

Comptroller General of the United States assessment of Department of Defense security cooperation activities

Over the past decade, the Department of Defense (DOD) has expanded significantly its security cooperation activities. According to the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, more than \$5.0 billion is spent on the DOD security cooperation program annually. DOD acknowledges openly its current inability to assess the impact of

these activities in the medium- and long-term. The committee, however, recognizes that the impact of security cooperation programs, many of which are the cornerstone of our military-to-military relations with our key allies and partners around the globe, is difficult to measure. As such, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of DOD's security cooperation programs to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, and medium- and long-term results of DOD's programs in this area to consider the return on investment for these programs, and to make recommendations to optimize future security cooperation investments and policies targeted at achieving foreign policy objectives.

The committee hopes the Comptroller General's review will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of DOD's security cooperation programs over time, maximize their value to the geographic combatant command commanders and U.S. foreign partners, and allow DOD to design and implement security cooperation programs optimized to meet requirements established by the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The committee encourages the Comptroller General to consult with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict to identify priority security cooperation programs of mutual concern. The Comptroller General shall provide routine briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Consideration of fuel cell systems

The committee is encouraged by many of the findings and recommendations included in the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) sponsored report, "Beyond Demonstration: The Role of Fuel Cells in DoD's Energy Strategy," published on October 19, 2011. Among other things, this report recommended that Department of Defense (DOD) headquarters organizations and the military services: (1) develop and implement procurement models that enable more efficient acquisition of fuel cell systems; (2) consider fuel cell systems for meeting electric power, heating, and cooling demands whenever new facilities and major renovations are planned and designed; (3) consider fuel cell systems when planning and designing backup power capability for DOD sites; and (4) consider fuel cell power for material handling equipment. The committee directs the DOD to report back to the congressional defense committees no later than June 1, 2013, on the steps being taken to implement the recommendations of the DLA report, or if the DOD does not intend to implement any of the recommendations, to explain the reasons behind those decisions.

Corrosion prevention

Corrosion prevention at the Department of Defense (DOD) has been a priority for the committee because of its potential to increase readiness, improve operational safety, and reduce costs.

One tactic that has been used to prevent or reduce corrosion is the application of protective coatings and paints that are applied to DOD weapon systems, military equipment, and infrastructure. The committee understands that several DOD components cur-

rently require that such coatings be applied by certified contractors using personnel who have been qualified through approved training programs.

The committee directs the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight to review the use of such certification requirements and determine whether the broader application of qualification standards would be in the best interest of the Department. The Director shall notify the congressional defense committees on the findings and recommendations of this review no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Corrosion projects' return on investment and funding for corrosion-related activities

While the committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense (DOD) to adequately address the problem of corrosion and resulting materiel degradation in the design, development and testing of new major weapon systems, the committee is concerned about the accuracy of the return on investment (ROI) that the DOD has reported on its corrosion projects. In the DOD's March 2012 Report to Congress on DOD Corrosion Policy and Oversight Budget Materials, it projected an average ROI for projects approved to date as in excess of 50:1. The corrosion program ROI is primarily calculated on those projects that are funded, after they are nominated by the military departments and reviewed for approval by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff, and to a lesser degree on the activities funded.

In December 2010, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), however, reported that the military departments are late in validating ROIs for some completed projects. The DOD's Corrosion Prevention and Mitigation Strategic Plan suggests that follow-on reviews with validated ROIs are required for completed projects within 3 years after full project implementation. In 2012, the GAO identified that some validated ROIs have been completed, but that the DOD did not update the projected ROI in its Report to Congress on DOD Corrosion Policy and Oversight Budget Materials to account for a validated ROI. As long as the DOD continues to report only the average projected ROIs and does not include information about the validated ROIs, Congress will lack full visibility into the results of the DOD's efforts to prevent and mitigate corrosion.

Therefore, the committee directs the DOD Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight to account for validated ROIs, when available, in its annual corrosion budget materials report to Congress so that it will have the best information on which to base funding-decisions and the DOD has more factual data to determine how to best invest corrosion prevention funds.

The committee is also concerned about the lack of transparency about how the DOD is spending the additional funds provided to support unfunded requirements. The DOD has consistently identified in its annual Report to Congress on DOD Corrosion Policy and Oversight Budget Materials the lack of funding for projects as comprising the majority of its unfunded Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) requirement. For the past several years, the DOD has also received funding over its CPC budget request and in most years DOD has not used the funds to undertake all acceptable mili-

tary corrosion projects. The DOD has used the funding for corrosion projects as well as other activities such as research through the Technical Corrosion Collaboration (TCC) pilot program. The DOD is required to report the amount of funds requested in the budget for each project and activity. But, while the DOD's annual report mentions the TCC as an activity, it has not included specific information on the funding amounts for this pilot program.

Therefore, the committee directs the DOD Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight to include in its Report to Congress on DOD Corrosion Policy and Oversight Budget Materials the amount of funds used for military corrosion projects, the TCC pilot program, and other corrosion-related activities for the preceding fiscal year.

Critical manufacturing capabilities and capacities

The committee maintains the view that expanded authority for all military industrial facilities to designate Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence significantly improves the Department of Defense's core competencies, repair capabilities, and manufacturing functions. As operational tempo declines from drawdowns associated with combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, the committee is concerned that sufficient workload is necessary to ensure cost efficiency and technical competence in peacetime, while preserving the ability to provide an effective and timely response to a mobilization, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to identify critical manufacturing capabilities and capacities that should be government owned and government operated, identify the level of work needed to sustain capabilities, and report to the congressional defense committees on these matters no later than February 28, 2013.

Department of Defense inventory management

Section 328 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) required the Department of Defense (DOD) to develop a comprehensive plan for improving DOD inventory management systems, with an objective of reducing the acquisition and storage of secondary inventory that is excess to requirements.

In January 2011, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that DOD's Comprehensive Inventory Management Improvement Plan addressed each of the eight elements required by section 328, but would be challenged to meet the aggressive timelines and benchmarks in the Plan.

In May 2012, GAO reported that DOD has made progress in implementing the plan, but that significant challenges remain—particularly in the areas of improving demand forecasting, multi-echelon modeling, and implementing revised guidance on retention management. GAO recommended that DOD: (1) periodically reexamine and update targets and timelines for reducing excess on-order and on-hand inventory; (2) incorporate comprehensive, standardized metrics into inventory management guidance; and (3) employ these metrics for monitoring the effectiveness of improved inventory management practices.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness to report to the congressional defense committees, no later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, on the steps that DOD has taken to implement the GAO recommendations.

Energy performance savings contracts

The committee understands that the Department of Defense (DOD) spends billions of dollars on energy costs each year and that financing large-scale energy projects can be cost-prohibitive for the DOD. Energy Performance Savings Contracts (ESPC) enable the DOD to finance energy efficiency upgrades on military installations by funding various Energy Conservation Measures, through private investments, and receive a guarantee that the energy savings will pay for the project.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the potential applicability of ESPC authority to construct power generating plants, and to acquire mobile sources, including electric and natural gas-powered vehicles and their associated charging stations on military installations, and to make recommendations to the congressional defense committees if changes in law or regulation are needed for the Department to pursue efficient and effective initiatives using ESPC authorities.

Essential role of rare earth materials

Rare earth materials play an essential role in several critical weapons components and systems such as precision-guided munitions, electric ship drives, command and control centers, and aircraft, tanks, and missile systems. The committee notes the predominance of unreliable foreign sources for rare earth materials, including China, which provides roughly 94 percent of the world's rare earth oxides and nearly all rare earth metal within the defense-related supply chain and which has repeatedly decreased export quotas and imposed embargoes of these critical materials. Even with the development of the domestic-supply chain there may be continued reliance on production of certain heavy rare earth elements from China. The importance of rare earth materials for national defense applications necessitates a thorough understanding of vulnerabilities in the rare earth supply chain and the development of pragmatic, actionable risk mitigation plans to reduce the likelihood of supply interruptions. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to carefully consider the role of U.S. producers and potential means to develop reliable domestic sources to meet Department rare earth materials requirements.

Funding shortfalls for minimum capital investment program, facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization, and base operations support

The committee remains concerned that the failure of the Department of Defense (DOD) to fully fund several critical readiness accounts over the last decade poses a continuing risk to the readiness, training and operational capability of military forces. Base operations support, capital investment program (CIP), and Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (FSRM) funding are

all critical to maintaining durable facilities for the readiness, training, and operations of military forces. Underinvestment in these facilities can lead to increased military construction needs, which could otherwise be avoided.

The Navy was the only military department to fail to fund the minimum 6 percent CIP in the Fiscal Year 2013 budget request. The committee continues to believe that investment funds included in the capital budget of an industrial facility should go to modernize or improve efficiency of facilities equipment, work environment, or processes in direct support of the facility's mission. The committee urges the military departments to allocate adequate resources to meet the congressionally-directed minimum 6 percent for CIP requirement.

The committee is concerned that the level of FSRM funding for military installations is not sufficient to meet infrastructure needs. Recognizing in this tight budgeting environment that the DOD must weigh risks to infrastructure against equipping, training, and personnel demands, the cost to repair or replace facilities that have not received adequate investments is far greater than preventative or restorative maintenance. The committee strongly believes that the military departments should fund at least 90 percent of the amounts determined by the Facility Sustainment Model, while providing additional funding to support restoration and modernization requirements.

The problem of inadequate funding is compounded in the case of joint bases where services calculate FSRM needs differently and the services owning the installation does not factor the alternative service's formula into the process leading to insufficient funding to address installation needs. The committee is also concerned that the adjustment of the allocation of FSRM funds provided to each military installation to address the unique and more costly requirements for facilities that are listed or eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places as required by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 may not accurately reflect the actual requirements imposed by the NHPA.

The committee directs the DOD to review the allocation system for FSRM funding to ensure parity in the distribution of funds among the military departments and adequate adjustments for unique facility requirements, including joint bases and historical preservation. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the congressional defense committees on the findings of the review no later than March 1, 2013.

Ground combat and camouflage utility uniforms

Section 352 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) established that the design and fielding of all future ground combat and camouflage utility uniforms of the armed forces may uniquely reflect the identity of the individual military services, provided that the ground combat and utility uniforms, to the maximum extent practicable, provide members of every service an equivalent level of performance, functionality, and protection commensurate with their respective assigned combat missions, minimize the risk to the individual, and provide interoperability with other components of individual

warfighter systems. Section 352 also required the secretaries of the military departments to establish joint criteria for future combat uniforms in coordination with the results of a review conducted by the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

In a report to the committee, the Department of Defense (DOD) acknowledged that the Department “can do more and is taking the necessary steps to further promote and enhance both ongoing inter-service collaboration and life-cycle coordination with the Defense Logistics Agency.”

However, the committee is concerned that the joint criteria required by section 352 has not yet been issued and the DOD-established Joint Clothing and Textile Governance Board (JCTGB) has not yet established “a common set of parameters for basic performance characteristics such as protection, concealment, reliability, durability, sensor mitigation, survivability, and network readiness.”

This delay is problematic because the Army is currently in the final stages of developing a “family” of camouflage patterns for its next ground combat uniform. The committee understands that the Army currently plans to make its final selection for this uniform in 2013, before the JCTGB is expected to finalize the common parameters for uniform performance characteristics.

The committee also understands that the Department of the Navy has chosen to equip its sailors and marines with different varieties of ground combat uniforms, providing significantly different levels of protection. Specifically, while marines and naval special warfare have been issued digital camouflage patterns, all other Navy units continue to wear an inferior camouflage pattern that was developed in the early 1980s possibly leaving sailors in a combat environment at an increased tactical risk.

The committee concludes that uniforms incorporating the most advanced levels of protection should be available to all men and women in uniform, regardless of the military service in which they serve. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to take steps to ensure that: (1) common parameters established by the JCTGB are reflected in the Army’s next ground combat uniform prior to fielding; and (2) uniforms providing an appropriate level of protection are available to all Navy units serving in areas of combat operation. The Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the steps taken to address these issues no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

Lack of competition in Air Force C-17 engine maintenance contracting

The committee remains concerned that the Air Force has failed to maximize competition in planned maintenance of the C-17’s F117 engine, losing the benefit of the most effective mechanism to reduce costs, manage risk, and maximize efficiency in supply chain management (SCM). Because the F117 engine is 91 percent similar to the commercial family of engines in the PW2000, multiple competitors should be available to provide support, maintenance, and sustainment for these engines. However, the F117 sustainment strategy timeline briefed to the committee would phase in competition slowly and would not commit the Air Force to competition in all areas of SCM and sustaining engineering.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Air Force to exercise competitive approaches to the support, maintenance, and sustainment of F117 engines to the maximum extent practicable. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees on steps that will be taken to enhance competition in this area and to notify the congressional defense committees of: (1) any deviation from the F117 sustainment strategy timeline; and (2) any significant change in projected yearly savings with respect to SCM or sustaining engineering.

Marine Corps depot maintenance activity group

Recent analysis of the Marine Corps depot maintenance activity group (DMAG) conducted by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) revealed that there is room for improvement with respect to the budgeting and management of carryover. The committee commends the Marine Corps for properly managing carryover amounts below the allowable limits, especially when compared to the other services' working capital funds. However, the committee is concerned that the Marine Corps underestimated the DMAG's new orders every year during the 6-year period of review by the GAO, from a low of 51 percent to a high of 175 percent. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Marine Corps DMAG to improve the budgeting and management of carryover by comparing budgeted to actual information on carryover and orders and making adjustments to budget estimates as appropriate.

Modernizing the aging fleet

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's new strategic guidance, and future-years defense program, place increased demand on legacy Air Force platforms to counter contemporary threats and meet global mission requirements. These aging aircraft fleets, many of which were procured decades ago, are extremely expensive to maintain and lack dedicated technology insertion programs to replace outdated materials, product forms, and parts that dramatically increase operation and maintenance (O&M) costs and limit mission availability.

The committee is aware that commercial aircraft fleets have employed structural aluminum alloys, advanced manufacturing processes, and joining technologies. The committee believes that the low-risk transition of these proven commercial technologies, products, and best practices could help the Air Force to increase mission availability and reduce O&M costs for the aging fleet. The committee encourages the Air Force to leverage commercially developed and proven technologies and products within its modernization and sustainment activities in order to increase mission availability, reduce total ownership costs, and resolve supply chain issues.

Rapid equipping and fielding initiatives

The committee recognizes that combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have resulted in substantial improvements and compression in the processes used to develop and field urgent needs for combatant commanders, including organizational clothing and individual equipment. Following the drawdown of Afghanistan, the

committee encourages the Department of Defense to consider maintaining key elements of the Army Rapid Fielding Initiative, the Rapid Equipping Force, and combatant commander level purchasing authority to enable agile responses to future threats.

Readiness support for unfunded requirements

The committee remains concerned that in an era of fiscal constraints coupled with high operational tempo, the services have chosen to fund readiness accounts below their requirements and heavily rely upon Overseas Contingency Operations funding to temporarily maintain operational readiness. Furthermore, as a result of almost a decade of combat operations, backlogs of deferred ship and aircraft depot maintenance remain unexecuted by the services. The committee notes that a failure to address this backlog for active and reserve ships and aircraft will continue to jeopardize and erode materiel readiness, further reduce the service life of the fleet, increase long-term sustainment costs, and further increase strategic risk for the Nation.

Despite these backlogs, the services continue to underfund critical readiness accounts and fail to request any unfunded requirements by the service chiefs in support of the fiscal year 2013 budget request. The committee acknowledges the Department of the Navy's budget request to fully fund their ship depot maintenance account to meet 100 percent of their known requirements, and encourages the Department to ensure those funds are carried out for their budgeted purpose in fiscal year 2013.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to examine and quantify the existing deferred depot maintenance backlogs of the services and provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 30, 2013, with a plan to address the existing deferred maintenance backlogs of the services with proposed completion timelines and specific funding amounts.

Report on Defense Science Board climate change recommendations

In October 2011, the Defense Science Board issued its report on *Trends and Implications of Climate Change for National and International Security* ("DSB report"). The DSB report, prepared at the direction of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, describes observable consequences of climate change and offers recommendations on the role of the Department of Defense, and other agencies, in adapting and responding to the effects on U.S. national security interests.

The committee is interested in the disposition of the recommendations contained in the DSB report and directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by November 1, 2012, a report addressing the recommendations contained in the DSB report. Specifically, the Secretary's report shall:

1. address the recommendations of the DSB report with regard to the roles of the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the combatant commands in addressing the matters that the DSB report identified as having adverse implications for national and international security;

2. describe the actions taken on each of the DSB recommendations on the role of the Department of Defense; and
3. identify such changes in law, if any, that would be required to fully implement the recommendations of the DSB report.

In preparing the report, the Secretary should consider the Intelligence Community Assessment number ICA 2012-08, "Global Water Security", and any other reports or information he deems appropriate, and shall consult with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and such other officials, agencies, or organizations as he deems appropriate. The report shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if warranted.

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,223,087		1,223,087
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	80,574		80,574
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	723,039		723,039
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	706,974		706,974
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,226,650		1,226,650
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,319,832		1,319,832
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,447,174		3,447,174
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	454,774		454,774
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,762,757		1,762,757
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,401,613		7,401,613
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,041,074		3,041,074
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	410,171		410,171
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	177,819		177,819
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	0		0
160	RESET	0		0
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS	461,333		461,333
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	22,436,871	0	22,436,871

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	MOBILIZATION			
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	405,496		405,496
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	195,349		195,349
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	6,379		6,379
	SUBTOTAL, MOBILIZATION	607,224	0	607,224
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	112,866		112,866
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	73,265		73,265
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	51,227		51,227
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	443,306		443,306
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,099,556		1,099,556
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,130,627		1,130,627
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	191,683		191,683
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	652,095		652,095
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	507,510		507,510
300	EXAMINING	156,964		156,964
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	244,343		244,343
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	212,477		212,477
330	JUNIOR ROTC	182,691		182,691
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,058,610	0	5,058,610
	ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES			
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	601,331		601,331
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	741,324		741,324
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	610,136		610,136

380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	478,707		478,707
390	ADMINISTRATION	556,307	-17,200	539,107
	GFBS realignment per Army request		[-17,200]	
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,547,925		1,547,925
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	362,205		362,205
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	220,754		220,754
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,153,556	-8,100	1,145,456
	Decrease for ahead of need request		[-8,100]	
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	250,970		250,970
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	222,351		222,351
460	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	222,379		222,379
470	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	459,710		459,710
480	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	25,637		25,637
490	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,052,595		1,052,595
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	8,505,887	-25,300	8,480,587
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED	-120,000		-120,000
	Unobligated balances		[-120,000]	
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	36,608,592	-145,300	36,463,292
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,918,144		4,918,144
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,886,825		1,886,825
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	44,032		44,032
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	101,565		101,565
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	374,827		374,827
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	960,802		960,802
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	37,545		37,545
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	328,805		328,805

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	4,686,535		4,686,535
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	769,204		769,204
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,089,981		5,089,981
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,315,366		1,315,366
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	619,909		619,909
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	92,364		92,364
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	174,437		174,437
160	WARFARE TACTICS	441,035		441,035
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	333,554		333,554
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	910,087		910,087
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	167,158		167,158
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	4,183		4,183
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	95,528		95,528
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	204,569		204,569
230	CRUISE MISSILE	111,884		111,884
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,181,038		1,181,038
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	87,606		87,606
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	519,583		519,583
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	300,435		300,435
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,077,924		1,077,924
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	2,101,279		2,101,279
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,822,093		4,822,093
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	33,758,297	0	33,758,297
	MOBILIZATION			
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	334,659		334,659
320	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	6,562		6,562

330	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	1,066,329	1,066,329
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	83,901	83,901
350	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,695	2,695
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	23,502	23,502
	SUBTOTAL, MOBILIZATION	1,517,648	1,517,648
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
370	OFFICER ACQUISITION	147,807	147,807
380	RECRUIT TRAINING	10,473	10,473
390	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	139,220	139,220
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	582,177	582,177
410	FLIGHT TRAINING	5,456	5,456
420	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	170,746	170,746
430	TRAINING SUPPORT	153,403	153,403
440	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	241,329	241,329
450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	108,226	108,226
460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	105,776	105,776
470	JUNIOR ROTC	51,817	51,817
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	1,716,430	1,716,430
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES		
480	ADMINISTRATION	797,177	797,177
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	12,872	12,872
500	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	120,181	120,181
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	235,753	235,753
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	263,060	263,060
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	363,213	363,213
540	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	0	0
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	182,343	182,343
560	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS	0	0
570	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	282,464	282,464
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,092,123	1,092,123

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
590	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	53,560		53,560
600	COMBATWEAPONS SYSTEMS	25,299		25,299
610	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	64,418		64,418
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	580,042		580,042
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	4,984		4,984
690	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	0		0
700	JUDGEMENT FUND	0		0
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	537,079		537,079
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	4,614,568	0	4,614,568
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED		-23,000	-23,000
	Unobligated balances		[-23,000]	
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	41,606,943	-23,000	41,583,943
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	788,055		788,055
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	762,614		762,614
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	168,447		168,447
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	100,374		100,374
050	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	825,039		825,039
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,188,883		2,188,883
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	4,833,412	0	4,833,412
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			

070	RECRUIT TRAINING	18,251	18,251
080	OFFICER ACQUISITION	869	869
090	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	80,914	80,914
100	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	42,744	42,744
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	292,150	292,150
120	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	168,609	168,609
130	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	56,865	56,865
140	JUNIOR ROTC	19,912	19,912
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	680,314	0
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	39,962	39,962
170	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	83,404	83,404
180	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT	0	0
190	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	346,071	346,071
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	469,437	0
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	5,983,163	0
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,973,141	2,973,141
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,611,032	1,611,032
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,472,806	1,472,806
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,545,470	5,545,470
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,353,987	1,353,987
060	BASE SUPPORT	2,595,032	2,595,032
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	957,040	957,040
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	916,200	916,200
090	JCS EXERCISES	0	0
100	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	733,716	733,716
110	LAUNCH FACILITIES	314,490	314,490

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	488,762		488,762
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	862,979		862,979
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	222,429		222,429
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	20,047,064	0	20,047,064
	MOBILIZATION			
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,785,379		1,785,379
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	154,049		154,049
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,477,396		1,477,396
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	309,699		309,699
190	BASE SUPPORT	707,574		707,574
	SUBTOTAL, MOBILIZATION	4,434,097	0	4,434,097
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
200	OFFICER ACQUISITION	115,427		115,427
210	RECRUIT TRAINING	17,619		17,619
220	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	92,949		92,949
230	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	336,433		336,433
240	BASE SUPPORT	842,441		842,441
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	482,634		482,634
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	750,609		750,609
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	235,114		235,114
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	101,231		101,231
290	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	233,330		233,330
300	JUDGEMENT FUND	0		0
310	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	130,217		130,217
320	EXAMINING	2,738		2,738

330	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	155,170		
340	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	175,147		
350	JUNIOR ROTC	74,809		
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,745,868	0	3,745,868
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
360	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,029,734		1,029,734
370	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	913,843		913,843
390	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	303,610		303,610
400	BASE SUPPORT	1,266,800		1,266,800
410	ADMINISTRATION	587,654		587,654
420	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	667,910		667,910
430	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,094,509		1,094,509
440	CIVIL AIR PATROL	23,904		23,904
450	JUDGEMENT FUND REIMBURSEMENT	0		0
470	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	81,307		81,307
480	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,239,040		1,239,040
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	7,208,311	0	7,208,311
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED	-32,000		-32,000
	Unobligated balances	[-32,000]		
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	35,435,360	-32,000	35,403,360
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	485,708		485,708
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	0	5,107,501	5,107,501
	Transfer from Line 025		[5,091,001]	
	USSOCOM UFR		[16,500]	
025	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,091,001	-5,091,001	0

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	Transfer to Line 020		[-5,091,001]	
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	5,576,709	16,500	5,593,209
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	147,210		147,210
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	84,999		84,999
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	232,209	0	232,209
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
050	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	161,294		161,294
070	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	0		0
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	573,973		573,973
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,293,196		1,293,196
100	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	17,513		17,513
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	676,186		676,186
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,346,847		1,346,847
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	35,137		35,137
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	431,893		431,893
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	224,013		224,013
170	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	21,964		21,964
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	557,917	-17,600	540,317
	Program decrease—Defense Security Assessment		[-2,600]	
	Program decrease—Global Train and Equip		[-15,000]	
190	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE		506,662	506,662
	Transfer from Line 280		[506,662]	
200	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	35,319		35,319
210	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		443,382	443,382

220	Transfer from Line 280			
230	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,744,971	[443,382]	2,744,971
250	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	259,975		259,975
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	253,437		114,037
	Decrease for ahead of need request		[-139,400]	
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,095,362	[-139,400]	2,095,362
270	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	521,297		521,297
280	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,933,801		14,158,757
	Transfer to Line 190		-775,044	
	Transfer to Line 210		[-506,662]	
	Commercial imagery service level agreement		[-443,382]	
	Additional ISR Support to Operation Observable Compass		[125,000]	
	Additional ISR Support to Operation Observable Compass		[50,000]	
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	26,184,095	-157,000	26,202,095

UNDISTRIBUTED				
UNDISTRIBUTED		5,000		5,000
Unobligated balances		[-25,000]		
Impact aid for schools with military dependent students		[25,000]		
Impact aid for children with severe disabilities		[5,000]		
TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		39,500		32,032,513

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,391		1,391
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	20,889		20,889
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	592,724		592,724
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	114,983		114,983
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	633,091		633,091
060	AVIATION ASSETS	76,823		76,823
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	481,997		481,997
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	70,118		70,118

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	141,205		141,205
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	561,878		561,878
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	287,399		287,399
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	52,431		52,431
130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	0		0
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	3,034,929	0	3,034,929
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	12,995		12,995
150	ADMINISTRATION	32,432		32,432
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	4,895		4,895
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	16,074		16,074
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	60,683		60,683
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	127,079	0	127,079
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	3,162,008	0	3,162,008
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	616,776		616,776
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	15,076		15,076
030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	1,479		1,479
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	107,251		107,251
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	355		355
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	82,186		82,186
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	589		589
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	48,593		48,593
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	15,274		15,274

100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	124,917	124,917
110	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,978	1,978
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	43,699	43,699
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	60,646	60,646
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	105,227	105,227
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	1,224,046	0
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES		
150	ADMINISTRATION	3,117	3,117
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	14,337	14,337
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,392	2,392
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,090	3,090
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	22,936	0
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	1,246,982	0
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	89,690	89,690
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	16,735	16,735
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	37,913	37,913
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	103,746	103,746
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	248,084	0
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES		
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	873	873
060	ADMINISTRATION	14,330	14,330
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,998	8,998
080	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT	0	0
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	24,201	0
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	272,285	0
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATING FORCES				
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,089,326		2,089,326
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	112,992		112,992
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	406,101		406,101
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	71,564		71,564
050	BASE SUPPORT	364,862		364,862
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	3,044,845	0	3,044,845
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES				
060	ADMINISTRATION	78,824		78,824
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	16,020		16,020
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	19,496		19,496
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,489		6,489
100	AUDIOVISUAL	808		808
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	121,637	0	121,637
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	3,166,482	0	3,166,482
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	680,206		680,206
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	186,408		186,408
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	865,628		865,628
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	112,651		112,651
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	36,091		36,091
060	AVIATION ASSETS	907,011		907,011
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	751,606		751,606
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	60,043		60,043

090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE		411,940	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT		995,423	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION		688,189	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S		953,716	
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	0	6,648,912	0
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	11,806		11,806
140	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	1,656		1,656
150	ADMINISTRATION	89,358		89,358
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	39,513		39,513
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,224		7,224
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	310,143		310,143
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	459,700	0	459,700
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	7,108,612	0	7,108,612
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,559,824		3,559,824
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	721,225		721,225
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	774,875		774,875
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	270,709		270,709
050	BASE SUPPORT	624,443		624,443
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	5,951,076	0	5,951,076
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
060	ADMINISTRATION	32,358		32,358
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	32,021		32,021
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	64,379	0	64,379
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	6,015,455	0	6,015,455
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,516		13,516
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	274,198		274,198
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	108,759		108,759
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	519,111		519,111
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	335,921		335,921
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	310,594		310,594
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	529,263		529,263
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	11,133		11,133
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	237,543		237,543
	TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	2,340,038	0	2,340,038
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	174,938,933	-160,800	174,778,133

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,758,162		2,758,162
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	991,396		991,396
060	AVIATION ASSETS	40,300		40,300
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,755,445		1,755,445

080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS		307,244	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT		393,165	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION		250,000	
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES		12,524,137	
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM		400,000	
	Program decrease		-200,000	
160	RESET	3,687,973		
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	23,107,822	-200,000	22,907,822
	ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES			
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	3,238,310		3,238,310
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	129,000		129,000
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	78,022		78,022
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	137,277		97,277
	Transfer to OPA OCO Line 061 at SOUTHCOM request		-40,000	
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	72,293		72,293
490	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,828,717		1,828,717
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	5,483,619	-40,000	5,443,619
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	28,591,441	-240,000	28,351,441
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	937,098		937,098
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	1,000		1,000
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	15,794		15,794
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	19,013		19,013
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	201,912		201,912
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,000		3,000
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	44,150		44,150
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	463,738		463,738
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	24,774		24,774
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,310,010		1,310,010

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	42,965		42,965
160	WARFARE TACTICS	25,970		25,970
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	19,226		19,226
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,668,359		1,668,359
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	7,954		7,954
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	94,655		94,655
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	303,087		303,087
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	3,218		3,218
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	143,442		143,442
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	5,329,365	0	5,329,365
	MOBILIZATION			
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	31,395		31,395
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	254,461		254,461
	SUBTOTAL, MOBILIZATION	285,856	0	285,856
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	50,903		50,903
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	50,903	0	50,903
	ADMIN & SRWWD ACTIVITIES			
480	ADMINISTRATION	1,377		1,377
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	487		487
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	6,022		6,022
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	3,514		3,514
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	184,864		184,864
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,026		2,026

620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	1,425	1,425
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,556	14,556
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	214,271	214,271
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	5,880,395	5,880,395
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	1,921,258	1,921,258
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,094,028	1,094,028
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	222,824	222,824
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	88,690	88,690
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	3,326,800	3,326,800
TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	215,212	215,212
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	215,212	215,212
ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	512,627	512,627
190	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	11,701	11,701
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	524,328	524,328
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	4,066,340	4,066,340
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,494,144	1,494,144
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	809,531	809,531
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	13,095	13,095
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,403,238	1,403,238
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	155,954	155,954
060	BASE SUPPORT	342,226	342,226
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	15,108	15,108

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	271,390		271,390
100	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	25,400		25,400
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	5,110		5,110
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	52,173		52,173
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	4,587,369	0	4,587,369
	MOBILIZATION			
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,187,211		3,187,211
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	43,509		43,509
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	554,943		554,943
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,431		4,431
190	BASE SUPPORT	9,256		9,256
	SUBTOTAL, MOBILIZATION	3,799,350	0	3,799,350
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
230	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	424		424
240	BASE SUPPORT	1,036		1,036
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	10,923		10,923
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	72		72
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	323		323
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	352		352
	SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND RECRUITING	13,130	0	13,130
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
360	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	100,429		100,429
390	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	47,200		47,200
400	BASE SUPPORT	7,242		7,242

410	ADMINISTRATION	1,552	1,552
420	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	82,094	82,094
430	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	582,977	582,977
480	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	20,270	20,270
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	841,764	841,764
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	9,241,613	9,241,613
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	2,000	2,000
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2,503,060	2,503,060
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	2,505,060	2,505,060
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	30,674	30,674
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	69,803	69,803
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	3,334	3,334
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	152,925	152,925
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	102,322	102,322
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	10,823	10,823
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	2,200,000	2,200,000
220	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	139,830	139,830
260	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	87,805	87,805
280	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,522,003	2,522,003
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	5,319,519	5,319,519
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	7,824,579	7,824,579
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	78,600	78,600
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	20,811	20,811
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	20,726	20,726

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	34,400		34,400
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	154,537	0	154,537
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	154,537	0	154,537
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	24,834		24,834
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	300		300
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	13,364		13,364
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	8,213		8,213
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	929		929
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	8,244		8,244
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	40		40
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	55,924	0	55,924
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	55,924	0	55,924
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	22,657		22,657
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,820		2,820
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	25,477	0	25,477
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	25,477	0	25,477
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			

010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	7,600	7,600
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	106,768	106,768
050	BASE SUPPORT	6,250	6,250
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	120,618	120,618
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	0	0
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG			
OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	38,485	38,485
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	1,959	1,959
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	20,076	20,076
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,028	2,028
060	AVIATION ASSETS	183,811	183,811
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	43,780	43,780
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	70,237	70,237
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	20,072	20,072
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	380,448	380,448
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,000	2,000
	SUBTOTAL, ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	0	382,448
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG			
OPERATING FORCES			
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	19,975	19,975
	SUBTOTAL, OPERATING FORCES	19,975	19,975
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	0	19,975
AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND			
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE			
010	SUSTAINMENT	2,523,825	2,523,825

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2013 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
020	INFRASTRUCTURE	190,000		190,000
030	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	241,521		241,521
040	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	758,380		758,380
	SUBTOTAL, MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	3,713,726	0	3,713,726
	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR			
050	SUSTAINMENT	1,305,950		1,305,950
060	INFRASTRUCTURE	50,000		50,000
070	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	84,859		84,859
080	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	569,868		569,868
	SUBTOTAL, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	2,010,677	0	2,010,677
	RELATED ACTIVITIES			
090	SUSTAINMENT	18,325		18,325
100	INFRASTRUCTURE	1,200		1,200
110	EQUIPMENT & TRANSPORTATION	1,239		1,239
120	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	4,000		4,000
	SUBTOTAL RELATED ACTIVITIES	24,764	0	24,764
	TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	5,749,167	0	5,749,167
	AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND			
010	POWER	400,000	-50,000	350,000
	Program decrease		[-50,000]	
	TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	400,000	-50,000	350,000
	TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	62,512,514	-290,000	62,222,514