

## **TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

### **Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations**

#### **Explanation of tables**

The following tables provide the program-level detailed guidance for the funding authorized in title III of this Act. The tables also display the funding requested by the administration in the fiscal year 2007 budget request for operation and maintenance programs, and indicate those programs for which the committee either increased or decreased the requested amounts. As in the past, the administration may not exceed the authorized amounts (as set forth in the tables or, if unchanged from the administration request, as set forth in budget justification documents of the Department of Defense), without a reprogramming action in accordance with established procedures. Unless noted in this report, funding changes to the budget request are made without prejudice.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY2007</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
<b><u>Title III – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE &amp; OTHER PROGRAMS</u></b>			
<b><u>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</u></b>			
Operation and Maintenance, Army	24,902,380	-106,800	24,795,580
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	31,330,984	-200,200	31,130,784
Operation and Maintenance, MC	3,878,962	26,300	3,905,262
Operation and Maintenance, AF	31,342,307	-91,200	31,251,107
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	20,075,656	31,100	20,106,756
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,299,202	-159,500	2,139,702
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,288,764		1,288,764
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	211,911		211,911
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2,723,800	-148,700	2,575,100
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	4,838,665	19,063	4,857,728
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	5,336,017	-17,300	5,318,717
Transfer Accounts	1,403,295	90,000	1,493,295
Miscellaneous Appropriations	457,053		457,053
<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>130,088,996</b>	<b>-557,237</b>	<b>129,531,759</b>

**NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
<b>OTHER PROGRAMS</b>			
<b>DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM</b>			
Defense Health Program, O&M	20,498,163	-116,300	20,381,863
Pregnancy recovery education for military women		[1,000]	
Primary care early intervention		[2,000]	
Unobligated balances		[-140,300]	
Pediatric dental anesthesia		[5,000]	
Improved cancer screening for women		[3,000]	
Increased education and training for PTSD		[5,000]	
Incentive payments in rural areas		[8,000]	
Defense Health Program, RDTE	130,603	5,000	135,603
Chronic pain management			
Defense Health Program, Procurement	396,355	1,500	397,855
Robotic surgery for prostate cancer			
<b>Subtotal Defense Health Program</b>	<b>21,025,121</b>	<b>-109,800</b>	<b>20,915,321</b>
<b>DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES</b>			
Drug Enforcement and Policy Support	926,890		926,890
<b>Subtotal Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities</b>	<b>926,890</b>		<b>926,890</b>

**NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
<b>OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>			
Office of the Inspector General, O&M	214,897		214,897
Office of the Inspector General, RDTE	1,400		1,400
Office of the Inspector General, Procurement	216,297		216,297
<b>Subtotal Office of the Inspector General</b>			
<b>CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION</b>			
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, O&M	1,046,290		1,046,290
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, RDTE	231,014		231,014
<b>Subtotal Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction</b>	<b>1,277,304</b>		<b>1,277,304</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL OTHER PROGRAMS</b>	<b>23,445,612</b>	<b>-109,800</b>	<b>23,335,812</b>
<b><u>REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS</u></b>			
Defense Working Capital Funds	161,998		161,998
Defense Working Capital Funds - DeCA	1,184,000		1,184,000
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,071,932		1,071,932
Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	18,500		18,500
<b>SUBTOTAL REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS</b>	<b>2,436,430</b>		<b>2,436,430</b>
<b>TOTAL O&amp;M AND OTHER PROGRAMS</b>	<b>155,971,038</b>	<b>-667,037</b>	<b>155,304,001</b>

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
Operation and Maintenance, Army					
<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u>					
<u>LAND FORCES</u>					
2020a	010	DIVISIONS	992,281	3,000	995,281
		UH-60 Aoa armor		[3,000]	
2020a	020	CORPS COMBAT FORCES	430,556		430,556
2020a	030	CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	388,518	6,800	395,318
		Battlefield mobility enhancers (M-Gators)		[6,800]	
2020a	040	EAC SUPPORT FORCES	884,236		884,236
2020a	050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,189,294	2,800	1,192,094
		Rapid Data Management System		[2,800]	
<u>LAND FORCES READINESS</u>					
2020a	060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,971,662	3,000	1,974,662
		Cognitive air defense simulators (CADS)		[3,000]	
2020a	070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	571,894	22,200	594,094
		Corrosion prevention and control		[5,200]	
		Blood bag transport modernization project		[17,000]	
2020a	080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	974,354		974,354
<u>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</u>					
2020a	090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	5,235,492		5,235,492
2020a	100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	1,810,774		1,810,774
2020a	110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	252,976		252,976

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2020a	120	UNIFIED COMMANDS	108,594		108,594
2020a	130	MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	219,469		219,469
<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			<b>15,030,100</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>15,067,900</b>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</u></b>					
<b><u>MOBILITY OPERATIONS</u></b>					
2020a	140	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	197,583	6,000	203,583
		Quadruple specialty containers		[6,000]	
2020a	150	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	66,594		66,594
2020a	160	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,700		4,700
<b>TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION</b>			<b>268,877</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>274,877</b>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u></b>					
<b><u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u></b>					
2020a	170	OFFICER ACQUISITION	112,359		112,359
2020a	180	RECRUIT TRAINING	38,480		38,480
2020a	190	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	45,827		45,827
2020a	200	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	273,430		273,430
<b><u>BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING</u></b>					
2020a	210	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	524,645		524,645

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			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
2020a	220	FLIGHT TRAINING	637,726		637,726
2020a	230	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	115,231		115,231
2020a	240	TRAINING SUPPORT	661,743		661,743
		<b>RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING</b>			
2020a	250	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	516,857		516,857
2020a	260	EXAMINING	130,238		130,238
2020a	270	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	273,188		273,188
2020a	280	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	136,568		136,568
2020a	290	JUNIOR ROTC	148,215		148,215
		<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>3,614,507</b>		<b>3,614,507</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>SECURITY PROGRAMS</u></b>			
2020a	300	SECURITY PROGRAMS	782,719		782,719
		<b><u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</u></b>			
2020a	310	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	451,070		451,070
2020a	320	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	453,386		453,386
2020a	330	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	415,582		415,582
2020a	340	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	308,552		308,552

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2020a	350	<b>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</b> ADMINISTRATION Strategic Management System (non-add)	701,834	3,000	704,834
		Integrated digital environment pilot program	[30,000]		
		[3,000]			
2020a	360	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	957,811		957,811
2020a	370	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	276,963		276,963
2020a	380	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	200,993		200,993
2020a	390	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	833,850		833,850
2020a	400	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	203,144		203,144
2020a	410	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	48,934		48,934
		<b>SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS</b>			
2020a	420	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	310,277		310,277
2020a	430	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	43,781		43,781
		<b>JUDGMENT FUND</b>			
2020a	440	JUDGMENT FUND			
		<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>5,988,896</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,991,896</b>
		Information assurance vulnerability alert cell		3,000	3,000
		Military to civilian conversions		-50,000	-50,000
		Unobligated balances		-67,600	-67,600
		WCF excess balances		-50,000	-50,000
		Post traumatic stress disorder pilot projects		10,000	10,000

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	Connect and join	1,000		1,000
	<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Army</b>	<b>24,902,380</b>	<b>-106,800</b>	<b>24,795,580</b>
	<b>Operation and Maintenance, Navy</b>			
	<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
	<b><u>AIR OPERATIONS</u></b>			
1804n 010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,587,750		3,587,750
1804n 020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	863,788		863,788
1804n 030	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	56,502		56,502
1804n 040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	121,303	5,000	126,303
	Long arm high-intensity arc metal halide handheld searchlights		[5,000]	
1804n 050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	485,830		485,830
1804n 060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	902,864		902,864
1804n 070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	144,243		144,243
	<b><u>SHIP OPERATIONS</u></b>			
1804n 080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,166,923	3,900	3,170,823
	Man overboard safety systems install and maintenance		[3,900]	
1804n 090	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	645,040		645,040
1804n 100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	3,722,690		3,722,690
1804n 110	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	979,341		979,341

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		<b><u>COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT</u></b>			
1804n	120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	318,105		318,105
1804n	130	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	52,039		52,039
1804n	140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	164,454		164,454
1804n	150	WARFARE TACTICS	356,815		356,815
1804n	160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	267,193		267,193
1804n	170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,073,662		1,073,662
1804n	180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	170,116		170,116
1804n	190	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,855		3,855
		<b><u>WEAPONS SUPPORT</u></b>			
1804n	200	CRUISE MISSILE	132,602		132,602
1804n	210	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	946,811		946,811
1804n	220	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	115,230		115,230
1804n	230	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	433,856	25,000	458,856
		Mk45 Mod 5" gun depot overhauls		[25,000]	
1804n	240	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	300,901		300,901
		<b><u>WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT</u></b>			
1804n	250	NWCF SUPPORT			
		<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1804n	260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	713,421		713,421
1804n	270	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,201,313		1,201,313
1804n	280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,470,443		3,470,443

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			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
		<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>24,397,090</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>24,430,990</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</u></b>			
		<b><u>READY RESERVE AND REPOSITIONING FORCES</u></b>			
1804n	290	SHIP REPOSITIONING AND SURGE	545,607		545,607
		<b><u>ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS</u></b>			
1804n	300	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	4,626		4,626
1804n	310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	197,171		197,171
		<b><u>MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS</u></b>			
1804n	320	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	30,928		30,928
1804n	330	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	1,660		1,660
1804n	340	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	20,236		20,236
		<b>TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION</b>	<b>800,228</b>		<b>800,228</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u></b>			
		<b><u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u></b>			
1804n	350	OFFICER ACQUISITION	134,960		134,960
1804n	360	RECRUIT TRAINING	9,973		9,973
1804n	370	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	105,067		105,067

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		<b><u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u></b>			
1804n	380	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	517,787		517,787
1804n	390	FLIGHT TRAINING	425,434		425,434
1804n	400	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	121,568		121,568
1804n	410	TRAINING SUPPORT	168,461		168,461
		<b><u>RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u></b>			
1804n	420	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	245,469		245,469
1804n	430	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	148,588		148,588
1804n	440	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	75,337		75,337
1804n	450	JUNIOR ROTC	46,649		46,649
		<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>1,999,293</b>		<b>1,999,293</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1804n	460	ADMINISTRATION	719,357		719,357
1804n	470	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	3,555		3,555
1804n	480	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	103,611		103,611
1804n	490	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	186,113		186,113
1804n	500	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	274,108		274,108

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1804n	510	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS NMCJ program management	798,527	-30,000	768,527
1804n	520	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES		[-30,000]	
		<b><u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT</u></b>			
1804n	530	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	218,575		218,575
1804n	540	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS			
1804n	550	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	242,607		242,607
1804n	560	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	518,512		518,512
1804n	570	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	58,202		58,202
1804n	580	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	43,143		43,143
1804n	590	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	81,528		81,528
		<b><u>INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY PROGRAMS</u></b>			
1804n	600	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	391,438		391,438
		<b><u>SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS</u></b>			
1804n	650	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES			
1804n	660	PRESIDENTIAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY	10,478		10,478
		<b><u>CANCELLED ACCOUNTS</u></b>			
1804n	670	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			

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			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
1804n	999	OTHER PROGRAMS	484,619		484,619
		OTHER PROGRAMS			
		<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>4,134,373</b>	<b>-30,000</b>	<b>4,104,373</b>
		Military to civilian conversions		-40,000	-40,000
		Civilian personnel pay in excess of requirements		-96,800	-96,800
		Unobligated balances		-67,300	-67,300
		<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy</b>	<b>31,330,984</b>	<b>-200,200</b>	<b>31,130,784</b>
		<b>Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps</b>			
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
		<b><u>EXPEDITIONARY FORCES</u></b>			
1106n	010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	503,462	32,900	536,362
		High performance base layers		[4,000]	
		Cold Weather Layering System		[6,000]	
		Portable Tent Lighting System		[8,400]	
		Individual Water Purification System		[4,500]	
		Ultra Light Camouflage Net System		[6,000]	
		Command Post - large tactical shelters		[4,000]	
1106n	020	FIELD LOGISTICS	424,331	5,000	429,331
		Corrosion prevention and control		[5,000]	

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			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
1106n	030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	111,210		111,210
1106n	040	BASE SUPPORT			
		<b><u>USMC PREPOSITIONING</u></b>			
1106n	050	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	70,801		70,801
1106n	060	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,284		5,284
		<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1106n	070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	419,418		419,418
1106n	080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,428,003		1,428,003
		<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>2,962,509</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>3,000,409</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u></b>			
		<b><u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u></b>			
1106n	090	RECRUIT TRAINING	11,581		11,581
1106n	100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	390		390
		<b><u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u></b>			
1106n	110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	41,130		41,130
1106n	120	FLIGHT TRAINING	187		187
1106n	130	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	16,476		16,476
1106n	140	TRAINING SUPPORT	144,692		144,692

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			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
		<b><u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION</u></b>			
1106n	150	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	108,883		108,883
1106n	160	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	55,524		55,524
1106n	170	JUNIOR ROTC	17,257		17,257
		<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1106n	180	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	50,810		50,810
1106n	190	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	141,242		141,242
		<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>588,172</b>		<b>588,172</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1106n	200	SPECIAL SUPPORT	255,058		255,058
1106n	210	SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION	24,140		24,140
1106n	220	ADMINISTRATION	34,266		34,266
		<b><u>CANCELLED ACCOUNT</u></b>			
1106n	230	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT			
		<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1106n	240	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION	2,913		2,913

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
1106n	250	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	11,904		11,904
<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			<b>328,281</b>		<b>328,281</b>
		Military to civilian conversions		-10,000	-10,000
		Unobligated balances		-1,600	-1,600
<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps</b>			<b>3,878,962</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>3,905,262</b>
<b>Operation and Maintenance, Air Force</b>					
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>					
<b><u>AIR OPERATIONS</u></b>					
3400f	010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,307,850		4,307,850
3400f	020	PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	281,366		281,366
3400f	030	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	603,703		603,703
3400f	040	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,439,196	100	1,439,296
		Joint modular targets and urban CAS site		[100]	
3400f	050	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,619,591		1,619,591
3400f	070	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,943,368	900	1,944,268
		F-16 supply chain management DMSMS program		[900]	
3400f	080	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	924,187		924,187
3400f	090	BASE SUPPORT	2,405,434		2,405,434

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
		<b>COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS</b>			
3400f	100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,147,409		1,147,409
3400f	110	NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	243,878		243,878
3400f	120	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	610,059		610,059
3400f	130	JCS EXERCISES	29,240		29,240
3400f	140	MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HQ	241,730		241,730
3400f	150	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	350,629		350,629
		<b>SPACE OPERATIONS</b>			
3400f	160	LAUNCH FACILITIES	324,467		324,467
3400f	170	LAUNCH VEHICLES	59,713		59,713
3400f	180	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	255,325		255,325
3400f	190	SATELLITE SYSTEMS	81,845		81,845
3400f	200	OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	320,801	4,500	325,301
		Air Force Space Surveillance System		[4,500]	
3400f	210	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	133,825		133,825
3400f	220	BASE SUPPORT	553,394		553,394
		<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>17,877,010</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>17,882,510</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION</u></b>			
		<b><u>MOBILITY OPERATIONS</u></b>			
3400f	230	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,948,518		2,948,518
3400f	240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	47,313		47,313

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
3400f	250	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	204,721		204,721
3400f	260	PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	7,134		7,134
3400f	270	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	311,703		311,703
3400f	280	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	179,242		179,242
3400f	290	BASE SUPPORT	560,838		560,838
		<b>TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION</b>	<b>4,259,469</b>		<b>4,259,469</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u></b>			
		<b><u>ACCESSION TRAINING</u></b>			
3400f	300	OFFICER ACQUISITION	81,429		81,429
3400f	310	RECRUIT TRAINING	6,306		6,306
3400f	320	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	95,282		95,282
3400f	330	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	43,461		43,461
3400f	340	BASE SUPPORT	75,354		75,354
		<b><u>BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING</u></b>			
3400f	350	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	351,352		351,352
3400f	360	FLIGHT TRAINING	836,910		836,910
3400f	370	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	175,225		175,225
3400f	380	TRAINING SUPPORT	89,025		89,025
3400f	390	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	12,558		12,558
3400f	400	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	134,126		134,126
3400f	410	BASE SUPPORT	590,856		590,856

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
		<u>RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION</u>			
3400f	420	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	133,600		133,600
3400f	430	EXAMINING	3,713		3,713
3400f	440	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	192,847	8,000	200,847
		Tuition assistance		[8,000]	
3400f	450	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	115,394		115,394
3400f	460	JUNIOR ROTC	60,380		60,380
		<b>TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>	<b>2,997,818</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>3,005,818</b>
		<u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
		<u>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</u>			
3400f	470	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	892,899		892,899
3400f	480	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	629,064		629,064
3400f	490	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	176,222		176,222
3400f	500	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	47,817		47,817
3400f	510	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	252,911		252,911
3400f	520	BASE SUPPORT	993,307		993,307
		<u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u>			
3400f	530	ADMINISTRATION	254,311		254,311
3400f	540	SERVICE-WIDE COMMUNICATIONS	510,987		510,987
3400f	550	PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	222,416		222,416

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
3400f	560	ARMS CONTROL	49,933		49,933
3400f	570	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	280,473		280,473
3400f	580	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	37,775		37,775
3400f	590	CIVIL AIR PATROL	21,087		21,087
3400f	600	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	16,267		16,267
3400f	610	BASE SUPPORT	325,670		325,670
		<b><u>SECURITY PROGRAMS</u></b>			
3400f	620	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,478,190		1,478,190
		<b><u>SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS</u></b>			
3400f	630	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	18,681		18,681
		<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>6,208,010</b>		<b>6,208,010</b>
		Interoperable communications		10,000	10,000
		NCR operational enhancements		3,500	3,500
		Consequence management		3,800	3,800
		Military to civilian conversions		-50,000	-50,000
		Unobligated balances		-75,000	-75,000
		National security space institute		3,000	3,000
		<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force</b>	<b>31,342,307</b>	<b>-91,200</b>	<b>31,251,107</b>

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

Account	Line	Program Title	FY2007 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide			
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
		<b><u>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
0100d	010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	582,003	9,500	591,503
		Gamma Radiation Detection System		[9,500]	
0100d	020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2,852,620		2,852,620
		<b>TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1:</b>	<b>3,434,623</b>		<b>3,444,123</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</u></b>			
		<b><u>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
0100d	030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	104,671		104,671
		<b><u>RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION</u></b>			
0100d	040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	85,131		85,131
		<b>TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3:</b>	<b>189,802</b>		<b>189,802</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
0100d	050	AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	150,329		150,329

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
0100d	060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	106,503		106,503
0100d	090	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	179,255		179,255
0100d	100	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	391,949		391,949
0100d	110	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	452		452
0100d	120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	998,618		998,618
0100d	140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES	35,538		35,538
0100d	150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	297,502	30,000	327,502
		Meals ready to eat war reserve stockpile		[30,000]	
0100d	160	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	16,191		16,191
0100d	170	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	21,899		21,899
0100d	180	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	314,555		314,555
0100d	190	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	1,728,851	1,500	1,730,351
		Early childhood education pilot projects		[1,500]	
0100d	200	DOD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	374,352		374,352
0100d	210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,040,297		1,040,297
0100d	220	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	140,472		140,472
0100d	230	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	287,059		287,059
0100d	250	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	73,021		73,021
0100d	260	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	748,368	31,000	779,368
		Conservation buffer zones		[30,000]	
		Information assurance scholarships		[3,000]	
		Militarily critical technologies program (Transfer to RDDDW 122)		[-2,000]	
0100d	270	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	466,961		466,961

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<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
0100d	999	<b>OTHER PROGRAMS</b>			
		OTHER PROGRAMS	9,079,059		9,079,059
		<b>TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4:</b>	<b>16,451,231</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>16,513,731</b>
		Armed Forces medical and food research		2,200	2,200
		OEF/OIF commemoration funding		20,000	20,000
		Institute for National Security Analysis		1,000	1,000
		Military to civilian conversions		-10,000	-10,000
		Unobligated balances		-54,100	-54,100
		Impact Aid		30,000	30,000
		Impact Aid for children with severe disabilities		5,000	5,000
		DLA WCF excess balances		-50,000	-50,000
		Citizen soldier support program		5,000	5,000
		Special assistance to local education agencies		10,000	10,000
		<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide</b>	<b>20,075,656</b>	<b>31,100</b>	<b>20,106,756</b>
		<b>Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve</b>			
		<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			
		<b>LAND FORCES</b>			
2080a	010	DIVISIONS	29,104		29,104
2080a	020	CORPS COMBAT FORCES	20,498		20,498

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<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
2080a	030	CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	288,426		288,426
2080a	040	EAC SUPPORT FORCES	190,481		190,481
2080a	050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	443,161		443,161
		<b>LAND FORCES READINESS</b>			
2080a	060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	187,781		187,781
2080a	070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	90,397		90,397
2080a	080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	131,485		131,485
		<b>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</b>			
2080a	090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	528,256		528,256
2080a	100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	215,890		215,890
2080a	110	MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	8,504		8,504
		<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>2,133,983</b>		<b>2,133,983</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>			
2080a	120	ADMINISTRATION	60,096		60,096
2080a	130	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	8,852		8,852
2080a	140	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,642		7,642
2080a	150	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	88,629		88,629
		<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>165,219</b>		<b>165,219</b>

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(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
		Unexplained budget growth		-125,800	-125,800
		Cost avoidance for mobilized mitechs		-33,700	-33,700
		<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve</b>	<b>2,299,202</b>	<b>-159,500</b>	<b>2,139,702</b>
		<b>Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve</b>			
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
		<b><u>AIR OPERATIONS</u></b>			
1806n	010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	591,126		591,126
1806n	020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	16,969		16,969
1806n	030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	2,090		2,090
1806n	040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	132,570		132,570
1806n	050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	387		387
		<b><u>SHIP OPERATIONS</u></b>			
1806n	060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	63,574		63,574
1806n	070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	554		554
1806n	080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	69,215		69,215
1806n	090	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	537		537
		<b><u>COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT</u></b>			
1806n	100	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	10,705		10,705

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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1806n	110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	112,300		112,300
		<b><u>WEAPONS SUPPORT</u></b>			
1806n	120	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,861		5,861
		<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1806n	130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	105,813		105,813
1806n	140	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	52,136		52,136
1806n	150	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	101,524		101,524
		<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>1,265,361</b>		<b>1,265,361</b>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1806n	160	ADMINISTRATION	4,712		4,712
1806n	170	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	7,828		7,828
1806n	180	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	5,392		5,392
1806n	190	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	5,074		5,074
		<b><u>CANCELLED ACCOUNTS</u></b>			
1806n	210	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			

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1806n	999 OTHER PROGRAMS	397		397
	<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>23,006</b>		<b>23,006</b>
	Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,288,764		1,288,764
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve			
	<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
	<b><u>EXPEDITIONARY FORCES</u></b>			
1107n	010 OPERATING FORCES	58,038		58,038
1107n	020 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	13,714		13,714
1107n	030 TRAINING SUPPORT	23,930		23,930
	<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1107n	040 SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	9,579		9,579
1107n	050 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	72,971		72,971
	<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>178,232</b>		<b>178,232</b>

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<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Senate</u>
			<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
		<b><u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
1107n	060	SPECIAL SUPPORT	12,158		12,158
1107n	070	SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION	814		814
1107n	080	ADMINISTRATION	8,087		8,087
1107n	090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,091		8,091
		<b><u>BASE SUPPORT</u></b>			
1107n	100	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,529		4,529
		<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>33,679</b>		<b>33,679</b>
		<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve</b>	<b>211,911</b>		<b>211,911</b>
		<b>Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve</b>			
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
		<b><u>AIR OPERATIONS</u></b>			
3740f	010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,798,478		1,798,478
3740f	020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	89,340		89,340
3740f	030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	373,336		373,336
3740f	040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	59,849		59,849

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<u>Account Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007 Request</u>	<u>Senate Change</u>	<u>Senate Authorized</u>
3740f	050 BASE SUPPORT	288,560		288,560
<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>		<b>2,609,563</b>		<b>2,609,563</b>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>				
<b><u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>				
3740f	060 ADMINISTRATION	67,419		67,419
3740f	070 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	18,204		18,204
3740f	080 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	21,712		21,712
3740f	090 OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,236		6,236
3740f	100 AUDIOVISUAL	666		666
<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>114,237</b>		<b>114,237</b>
	Training, test and ferry flying hours		-48,000	-48,000
	Cost avoidance for mobilized miltechs		-100,700	-100,700
<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve</b>		<b>2,723,800</b>	<b>-148,700</b>	<b>2,575,100</b>

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard					
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>					
<b><u>LAND FORCES</u></b>					
2065a	010	DIVISIONS	598,935		598,935
2065a	020	CORPS COMBAT FORCES	560,370		560,370
2065a	030	CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	373,045	11,500	384,545
		Battlefield mobility enhancers (M-Gators)		[11,500]	
2065a	040	EAC SUPPORT FORCES	642,935		642,935
2065a	050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	26,884		26,884
<b><u>LAND FORCES READINESS</u></b>					
2065a	060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	225,770		225,770
2065a	070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	129,371		129,371
2065a	080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	351,832		351,832
<b><u>LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT</u></b>					
2065a	090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	631,832		631,832
2065a	100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	387,882		387,882
2065a	110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	466,837		466,837

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
2065a	120	MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES Operator driving simulator	74,500	3,000 [3,000]	77,500
<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>			<b>4,470,193</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>4,484,693</b>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>					
<b><u>SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT</u></b>					
2065a	130	ADMINISTRATION	133,881		133,881
2065a	140	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	54,663		54,663
2065a	150	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	53,197		53,197
2065a	160	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	126,731		126,731
<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			<b>368,472</b>		<b>368,472</b>
WMD CST sustainment training and evaluation program				8,500	8,500
WMD CST equipment upgrades				5,000	5,000
Pilot program on reintegration into civilian life after deployment				6,663	6,663
Cost avoidance for mobilized miltechs				-15,600	-15,600
<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard</b>			<b>4,838,665</b>	<b>19,063</b>	<b>4,857,728</b>

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
		Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard			
		<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES</u></b>			
		<b><u>AIR OPERATIONS</u></b>			
3840f	010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,434,443		3,434,443
3840f	020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS Warrior skills and convoy trainer	512,771	6,200 [6,200]	518,971
3840f	030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	602,590		602,590
3840f	040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	255,322		255,322
3840f	050	BASE SUPPORT	491,218		491,218
		<b>TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES</b>	<b>5,296,344</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,302,544</b>

### Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
<b><u>BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>					
<b><u>SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</u></b>					
3840f	060	ADMINISTRATION	29,661		29,661
3840f	070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,012		10,012
<b>TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			<b>39,673</b>		<b>39,673</b>
Cost avoidance for mobilized miltechs					
<b>Total Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard</b>			<b>5,336,017</b>	<b>-17,300</b>	<b>5,318,717</b>
<b><u>TRANSFER ACCOUNTS</u></b>					
0810a	010	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND, ARMY Clean up of UXO at BRAC sites	413,794	50,000 [50,000]	463,794
0810n	020	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND, NAVY	304,409		304,409
0810f	030	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND, AIR FORCE	423,871		423,871
0810d	040	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND, DEFENSE	18,431		18,431
0811d	050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES Increased funding	242,790	40,000 [40,000]	282,790
<b>TOTAL, O&amp;M, TRANSFER ACCOUNTS</b>			<b>1,403,295</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>1,493,295</b>

**Title III - Operation and Maintenance**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Account</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Program Title</u>	<u>FY2007</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Authorized</u>
		<u>MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS</u>			
0104d	060	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	11,721		11,721
0838d	070	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS			
0118d	080	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	10,000		10,000
4965d	090	AFGHAN DEFENSE FORCES			
4965d	100	IRAQ DEFENSE FORCES			
4965d	110	IRAQ INTERIOR FORCES			
4965d	120	IRAQ QUICK RESPONSE			
4965d	130	IRAQ TRAINING FACILITY			
0833d	140	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND, DEFENSE			
0833d	150	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND, DEFENSE			
0141d	160	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND, DEF	63,204		63,204
0819d	170	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID			
1236d	180	KAHO'OLAWE	372,128		372,128
0134d	190	FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU) THREAT REDUCTION			
		<b>TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>457,053</b>		<b>457,053</b>
		<b>TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE:</b>	<b>130,088,996</b>	<b>-557,237</b>	<b>129,531,759</b>

**Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations****Limitation on availability of funds for the Army Logistics Modernization Program (sec. 311)**

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the expenditure of any funds for continuing the Army Logistics Modernization Program (LMP), other than \$6.9 million in operation and maintenance funds, until the Deputy Secretary of Defense certifies that the program has adequately addressed its many shortcomings. The budget request included \$109.5 million for the development, fielding, and operation of the Army LMP. Costs have doubled over the past 2 years in a program that was initially designed in 1999 as a fixed-price contract. The fiscal year 2007 funds represent just a fraction of the total funds now required. Since contract award in 1999, the program has fallen behind schedule by years, and only a fraction of logistics community is currently being served by the LMP.

In a 2005 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, entitled “Army Depot Maintenance: Ineffective Oversight of Army Depot Operations,” the GAO indicated that Tobyhanna Army Depot’s experience with the LMP—the only Army depot to have implemented LMP—is troubling. The GAO concluded that the Tobyhanna Army Depot still lacks financial and management reports required for depot operations. The system inefficiently causes orders of excess materials to be made. There is no depot level repairable process in LMP, and the lack of on-site support by the LMP contractor is causing delays in fixing systems problems.

Legacy systems, which currently handle the majority of transactions within the logistics community, are annually under resourced while awaiting the implementation of the LMP solution. Additionally, other promising logistics transformation programs, such as Product Lifecycle Management (PLM+), remain underfunded due to scarce resources for information technology transformation. The committee expects that the Chairman of the Defense Business Systems Management Committee will review the requirements for, and performance of, the LMP as part of the larger logistics modernization efforts underway within the Army and the Department of Defense. Only after the Chairman certifies that continuing the LMP is in the best interests of the Army, the Department, and the taxpayer, may the Army expend any fiscal year 2007 funds on the Army LMP.

**Availability of funds for exhibits for the national museums of the Armed Forces (sec. 312)**

The committee recommends a provision that would make \$3.0 million of Operations and Maintenance appropriated to each armed force available to each Secretary of a military department for education and training purposes to contract with the entity established to support the official national museum for each armed force. The funds would be available for the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of exhibits in each museum. This provision would also authorize the Secretary of each military department to accept amounts as reimbursement from the entity and to credit those re-

imbursements to the account used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary.

**Limitation on financial management improvement and audit initiatives within the Department of Defense (sec. 313)**

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from obligating or expending any funds for financial management improvement activities related to the Department's preparation, processing, or auditing of financial statements until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a determination that each activity proposed to be funded would likely result in real and sustainable improvements in the Department's financial management systems and controls.

The committee believes that the most effective way to fix the Department's financial management problems is to address the root problems by fixing the Department's business systems and processes so that they provide timely, reliable, and complete data for management purposes. By requiring that the Department pursue audit activities only in accordance with a comprehensive financial management improvement plan that coordinates such activities with needed systems improvements, the provision would ensure that the Department first addresses the underlying problems with its systems and processes.

**Limitation on availability of operation and maintenance funds for the management headquarters of the Defense Information Systems Agency (sec. 314)**

The committee recommends a provision that would make available only 50 percent of the operation and maintenance funding for the management headquarters function of the Defense Information Management Agency until the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress the report on an acquisition strategy for commercial satellite communication services, as required by section 818(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-136; 119 Stat. 3385).

In April 2006, the Under Secretary of the Air Force testified before the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services that the Department of Defense "depends on a vast network of commercial ground and space-based systems to meet its telecommunications needs." The Under Secretary also stated that "commercial satellite communications is a large part of the space communication system that supports the warfighter." The Under Secretary further indicated that commercial satellite services will be "an integrated part of our communications architecture going forward." This testimony reinforces the previous view of this committee that the Department of Defense requires a strategic approach for acquiring commercial satellite services that aggregates purchases and leverages the purchasing power of the Department, including through the use of multiyear contracting, if appropriate.

**Subtitle C—Environmental Provisions****Response plan for remediation of military munitions (sec. 331)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to set remediation goals for the clean up of unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents. Those goals would be to complete, by not later than September 30, 2007, preliminary assessments at all active installations and formerly used defense sites; to complete, by not later than September 30, 2010, site inspections at all active installations and formerly used defense sites; to achieve, by not later than September 30, 2009, a remedy in place or response complete at all military installations closed or realigned as part of a round of defense base closure and realignment prior to 2005; and to achieve, by a time certain established by the Secretary of Defense, a remedy in place or response complete at all active installations and formerly used defense sites (other than operational ranges) and all military installations realigned or closed under the 2005 round of defense base closure and realignment.

The provision would require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive plan for addressing the remediation of unexploded ordnance by March 1, 2007. The plan would include a schedule, including interim goals, and an estimate of funding required, for achieving the goals for remediation of unexploded ordnance at all active installations and formerly used defense sites (other than operational ranges). The Secretary would be required to update this plan not later than March 15 of 2008, 2009, and 2010. The provision would allow the goals established for unexploded ordnance clean up to be adjusted to respond to unforeseen circumstances as part of the annual update of the plan.

The provision would also require the Secretary to submit a report, to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2007, on the status of efforts to achieve agreement with relevant regulatory agencies on appropriate reuse standards or principles related to the remediation of unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents.

**Extension of authority to grant exemptions to certain requirements (sec. 332)**

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to grant an exemption for up to 3 years to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to transport polychlorinated biphenyls generated by, or under the control of, the Department of Defense into the United States for purposes of their disposal, treatment, or storage. The current period of such waivers is 1 year. This limited expansion of the period in which an exemption may be granted would expire on September 30, 2012, but would not effect the validity of any exemption that had been granted prior to that date. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to report by no later than March 1, 2011, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of

Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, on the remaining volume of polychlorinated biphenyls that may require transportation into the United States for disposal, treatment, or storage, and the efforts made by the Department and other federal agencies to reduce such volume.

The committee notes that the proposed expansion of the waiver period that may be granted to the Secretary of Defense or the Secretaries of the military departments from 1 to 3 years would not change the public notice and comment process required before the Administrator of the EPA is authorized to grant such a waiver.

The committee expects the Department to conduct appropriate planning to provide for the safe, orderly, and predictable storage, disposal, and shipment of polychlorinated biphenyls generated outside the United States by, or under the control of, the Department. The committee does not intend that the expansion of the waiver period from 1 to 3 years, as recommended by this provision, serve as a substitute for such long-term planning.

#### **Research on effects of ocean disposal of munitions (sec. 333)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in cooperation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the heads of other relevant federal agencies, to conduct a historical review of available records to determine the number, size, and probable locations of sites where the armed forces disposed of military munitions in U.S. coastal waters. The Secretary of Defense would be required to periodically, but no less often than annually, submit interim reports to Congress with the updated results of the historical review. The Secretary of Defense would be required to complete the historical review and submit the final report of the findings as part of the annual report to Congress on environmental restoration activities for fiscal year 2009.

The Secretary of Defense would be required to provide information to the Secretary of Commerce to assist NOAA in preparing nautical charts and other navigation materials for coastal waters that identify hazards posed by disposed military munitions to private activities, including commercial shipping and fishing operations. The Secretary of Defense would be required to continue activities to inform potentially affected users of the ocean environment of the possible hazards from contact with disposed military munitions and the proper methods to mitigate such hazards.

The Secretary of Defense would be required to continue to conduct research on the effects on the ocean environment and those who use it of military munitions disposed of in coastal waters. The scope of research would be required to include sampling and analysis of ocean waters and sea beds at or adjacent to representative disposal sites to determine whether the munitions have caused, or are causing, contamination of ocean waters or sea beds; investigation into the long-term effects of seawater exposure on disposed military munitions; investigation into the impacts on the ocean environment, including the public health risks; investigation into the

feasibility of removing or otherwise remediating the military munitions; and the development of effective safety measures. In conducting the research, the Secretary of Defense would be required to ensure that the sampling, analysis, and investigations are conducted at representative sites, taking into account depth, water temperature, nature of the military munitions, and relative proximity to onshore populations. At least two sites in areas off the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast (including Alaska), and the Hawaiian Islands would be required among the representative sites.

If the historical review or the required research indicates that contamination is being released at a particular site, or that the site poses significant risk to public health or safety, the Secretary of Defense would be required to institute appropriate monitoring mechanisms at the site, and report to the congressional defense committees on any additional steps that may be needed to address the release or the risk to public health or safety.

**Clarification of multi-year authority to use base closure funds to fund cooperative agreements under Environmental Restoration Program (sec. 334)**

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify that cooperative agreements with eligible entities for environmental restoration at defense facilities may extend beyond 2 years when the agreements are funded out of either the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 or the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005. The committee notes that under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code, cross-fiscal year agreements for environmental restoration are limited to 2 years. The committee also notes that, for facilities closed or realigned under a round of base closure, environmental restoration is funded out of the base closure account until the account is exhausted. Funds in a base closure account do not expire annually, but continue to be available until the base closure account is exhausted. This provision would clarify that agreements for environmental restoration that are funded from base closure accounts may extend beyond the 2-year limitation that would otherwise apply.

**Reimbursement of Environmental Protection Agency for certain costs in connection with Moses Lake Wellfield Superfund Site, Moses Lake, Washington (sec. 335)**

The committee recommends a provision that would provide discretionary authority to the Secretary of Defense to transfer not more than \$111,114.03 to the Moses Lake Wellfield Superfund Site, 10-6J special account, formerly the home of Larson Air Force Base. This payment would be for reimbursement to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for costs incurred in overseeing a remedial investigation and feasibility study being performed by the Department of Defense at the former Larson Air Force Base.

**Subtitle D—Reports****Comptroller General report on readiness of the ground forces of the Army and the Marine Corps (sec. 351)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to provide an assessment of the readiness of Army and Marine Corps ground forces. The GAO assessment would include: (1) An analysis of the current readiness status of the active and Reserve component ground forces of the Army and the Marine Corps, including a description of any major deficiencies identified, an analysis of the trends in Army and Marine Corps readiness over the past ten years, and a comparison of the current readiness status of those forces to these historical readiness patterns; (2) an assessment of the ability of the Army and Marine Corps to provide trained and ready forces for ongoing operations as well as their other worldwide commitments; (3) an analysis of the availability of equipment for training by units in the United States in configurations comparable to that being used in ongoing operations; (4) an analysis of the current and projected “reset” requirement for repair or replacement of equipment due to ongoing operations and the impact of that required maintenance on the availability of equipment for training; (5) an assessment of the current personnel tempo of those forces, including an analysis of particular occupational specialties that are experiencing unusually high or low deployment rates and the retention rates in those specialties; (6) an assessment of each service’s efforts to mitigate the impact of high operational tempos, including cross-leveling of personnel and equipment or cross-training of personnel or units; and (7) a description of the current policy being used by each service to govern the mobilization of Reserve component personnel and an analysis of the number of Reserve component personnel in each service that are projected to be available for deployment under those policies.

U.S. forces are engaged at extremely high levels at home and abroad. In particular, ongoing operational commitments in Iraq and Afghanistan are requiring significant deployments by and a high operational tempo of U.S. ground forces. These units must fulfill these deployment requirements in addition to other demands including the ongoing and impending redeployment of forces from overseas locations and the conversion of Army brigades to a new modular configuration. In addition to the impact on individual service members and their families, the committee is concerned about the impact of sustained high operational tempo due to ongoing operations on the readiness of our forces and their ability to respond to other events or threats. On March 15, 2006, the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support held a hearing on the readiness of our ground forces with Army and Marine Corps representatives. This hearing identified a number of readiness challenges and the steps being taken to address those concerns.

The committee also notes that the GAO has already undertaken an analysis of some of these issues, and expects the report required by this provision to build on the work GAO has already provided to the committee. While detailed information on readiness is classified, the issues being assessed in this report are of enormous im-

portance to the Department of Defense and the Congress and should be available for open discussion to the extent that classification rules allow. Therefore this report should be provided in both classified and unclassified form. The various elements required by this report may be provided separately, as long as all the required elements are submitted before March 1, 2007, and the information used to satisfy the reporting requirement is current.

### **Subtitle E—Workplace and Depot Issues**

#### **Minimum capital investment levels for public depots serviced by working capital funds (sec. 361)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require a public depot that utilizes a working capital fund to invest, at a minimum, 6 percent of the actual total revenues from the previous year for capital investment within that depot, as defined by DOD financial regulations (DOD Financial Management Regulation 700.14R of June 2004). The Secretary of Defense would have authority to grant a waiver to a service if that minimum is not met, but then must report to the congressional defense committees the reason(s) for missing the goal, and a plan to return to the stipulated minimum level.

Department of Defense working capital funds are designed to provide flexibility, accountability, and visibility for critical defense customers and process owners. Within public depots, these funds are used to meet customer needs, operate the depots, and maintain the depot facilities. While the working capital fund mechanism may provide a stable work flow and funding stream, there have also been adverse consequences of under investment in depot infrastructure, equipment, information technology, and software.

While focusing on keeping overhead costs down, working capital funds have chronically under funded capital investment. The Department has no established baseline or benchmark from which to evaluate the level of investment funding in its public depots. Further, each military department has stated that oversight of capital investment programs tends to reduce the level of funding during budget deliberations, not enhance it. For example, in 2002, the Air Force recognized that their public depots were suffering from chronic under funding of its capital budgets. The Air Force responded by establishing a Depot Maintenance Strategy and Master Plan. One of the central components was the commitment of the Air Force to allocate \$150.0 million each fiscal year for 6 years, beginning in fiscal year 2004, for recapitalization and investment, including the procurement of technologically advanced facilities and equipment, of the nation's three Air Force depots. The key facet of the Air Force strategy was to double the amount of investment, raising investment spending to 6 percent of total revenues—a documented private depot industry benchmark.

Even while attempting to address the problem of chronic under funding, the Air Force plan only goes through 2009. Further, that plan falls short of the benchmark of 6 percent because the Air Force uses low future revenue estimates from which to determine their benchmark figure and includes funding for basic property

maintenance as part of its calculation of capital investment—funding that is not defined as capital investment.

The committee expects that this provision will address the chronic under funding of capital investment in public depots serviced by working capital funds. The committee further expects the Air Force to fully fund the projects identified in its 6 year capital investment plan.

**Permanent exclusion of certain contract expenditures from percentage limitation on the performance of depot-level maintenance (sec. 362)**

The committee recommends a provision that would make permanent the exclusion of work performed by non-federal personnel at designated Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence from the 50 percent limitation on contracting for depot maintenance (10 U.S.C. 2466(a)) outside the Department of Defense, pursuant to a public-private partnership. Currently the exemption is limited to funds made available in fiscal years 2003 through 2009.

**Additional exception to prohibition on contractor performance of firefighting functions (sec. 363)**

The committee recommends a provision that would provide an exception to the prohibition on contracting for the performance of firefighting functions on any military installation or facility. This exception would only apply to contractor performance of firefighting functions to respond to nonstructural fires that occur on wildlands, such as ranges and forests, located on military installations, and to conduct preventative measures such as maintenance of firebreaks, and removal of underbrush.

This provision would reduce or eliminate the reliance on members of the armed forces to respond to such fires, and permit needed supplementation of the civilian workforce for wildland firefighting. Other federal agencies with land management responsibilities, such as the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, have the authority provided for in this provision.

**Temporary security guard services for certain work caused by realignment of military installations under the base closure laws (sec. 364)**

The committee recommends a provision that would allow a military department to contract for security-guard services at installations being realigned, for a period not to exceed 1 year, to safely relocate munitions and associated equipment as well as high-value items located in temporary storage areas.

**Subtitle F—Other Matters**

**Recycling of military munitions (sec. 371)**

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a separate program to sell recyclable munitions materials resulting from the demilitarization of conventional military munitions in the United States and its possessions. This program would be exempt from the provisions of title 40, United States Code, relating to the disposal of property by exec-

utive agencies. The recyclable munitions material would include materials such as brass, scrap metal, propellants, and explosives. The proceeds from sales would be credited to the funds available to the Army for reclamation, recycling, and reuse of conventional military munitions. This process would be consistent with the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) and its implementing regulations. This section would assist the Army in addressing the increasing costs associated with its conventional munitions demilitarization program.

**Incentives clauses in chemical demilitarization contracts (sec. 372)**

The committee recommends a provision that would provide the Secretary of Defense authority to include an incentives clause in any contract for the destruction of the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in order to accelerate the safe elimination of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile and to reduce the total cost of the chemical demilitarization program by affording the contractor an opportunity to share in the life cycle cost savings that the U.S. government would realize by early completion of destruction operations and facility closure. The provision would limit the amount of incentive payments at each facility to \$110.0 million for completion of destruction operations within the specified target incentive range, and to \$55.0 million for completion of facility closure activities within the specified target incentive range. The provision would require that this authority be exercised consistent with the Secretary's obligation under law to provide for maximum protection for the environment, the general public, and the personnel who are involved in the destruction of the lethal chemical agents and munitions. The authority to include an incentives clause in a contract would be subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose.

The committee notes that this authority is intended to be available for all elements of the chemical demilitarization program, including the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Project, the Alternative Technologies and Approaches Project, and the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternative Program.

The committee notes its deep disappointment in the notification from the Secretary dated April 10, 2006, that the United States will not be able to meet the Chemical Weapons Convention extended destruction deadline of April 29, 2012, for the complete destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile. The committee notes the Secretary's commitment in the notification that "The Department will continue working diligently to minimize the time to complete destruction without sacrificing safety and security. We will also continue requesting resources needed to complete destruction as close to April 2012 as practicable." The committee strongly concurs in those sentiments and expects the Department to live up to them. The committee is providing the authority in this provision to give the Department the authority it has said it needs to incentivize the chemical demilitarization contractors to expedite their work in a safe manner. The committee urges the Department to continue to request the resources and authorities needed to redouble the Department's efforts to meet the Treaty's deadlines or,

failing that, to come as close to them as possible. It is imperative that the international community understand that the United States is doing everything in its power to honor its international commitments and comply with this critical Treaty obligation.

**Extension of Department of Defense telecommunications benefit program (sec. 373)**

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the termination date for the Department of Defense telecommunications benefit authorized in section 344 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), as amended by the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), from September 30, 2006, to 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense determines that a contingency operation has ended. The provision would authorize the Secretary to extend the Department telecommunications benefit to members who remain hospitalized as a result of wounds or injuries incurred while serving in direct support of a contingency operation, or after the benefit would have expired as a result of the end of a contingency operation.

The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on implementation of the Department of Defense telecommunications benefit 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The committee is eager to be informed on the total implementation of the telecommunications benefit for members serving in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, including the cost of implementation and donations received from public and private entities in support of this benefit. In addition, the committee seeks recommendations from the Department concerning additional policy, program, or legislative changes that are needed to improve the value of the telecommunications benefit for members of the armed services serving in support of a contingency operation.

**Extension of availability of funds for commemoration of success of the Armed Forces in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom (sec. 374)**

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 378(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) to extend the authority for commemoration of success of the armed forces in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom through fiscal year 2007. The provision would authorize the use in fiscal years 2006 and 2007 of up to \$20.0 million to cover costs associated with the participation of members and units of the armed forces in activities associated with the commemoration and a day of celebration honoring soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who have served in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom and have returned to the United States.

## **Budget Items—Other Defense Programs**

### **Chronic pain management research**

The budget request included no funding for expansion of research on chronic pain and fatigue management. The committee believes that research being conducted under the auspices of the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command is contributing to better understanding of post-deployment conditions characterized by “chronic, multi-symptom illness.” The committee believes that by focusing on the internal mechanisms of the body which experience such symptoms, this research will contribute to more effective treatment of post-deployment related illnesses, including Gulf War Illness and fibromyalgia. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in Defense Health Program for research and development for chronic pain management.

### **Defense Health Program unobligated balances and administrative efficiencies**

The budget request included \$20.2 billion in the Defense Health Program. The committee is concerned that the request does not accurately reflect the true costs of the health program for fiscal year 2007. The Department of Defense has consistently under executed its operation and maintenance authorization and appropriation for the Defense Health Program. According to the Government Accountability Office, the Department returned an annual average of \$174.3 million in unexpended Defense Health Program account balances to the U. S. Treasury for fiscal years 1996 through 2000. The annual average amount of unobligated balances grew to \$280.6 million for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

The committee is also concerned that the President’s budget for fiscal year 2007 does not sufficiently identify costs attributable to the expense of administration of the Defense Health Program. In contrast to private sector trends in health cost containment, the request does not set forth specific performance measures related to reducing health care administrative and overhead costs. The committee directs that in the future, as part of its budget justification submission, the Secretary of Defense will provide the costs of administration of the Defense Health Program, including headquarters support, and provide goals for reducing those costs. Management controls also need to be instituted to reduce the amount of unobligated balances returned to the U.S. Treasury through a more careful assessment of Department health care costs.

In the course of the committee’s consideration of Department proposals for modification of health care benefits in fiscal year 2007, health care experts have identified numerous opportunities for achieving administrative efficiencies that are consistent with good business practices. The Department has acknowledged that such opportunities exist, and the committee believes that it should proceed to implement them. The committee recommends a decrease of \$140.3 million in the Defense Health Program.

**Medical education and training on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder**

The budget request included \$460.1 million in the Defense Health Program for education and training. The committee believes that additional educational resources are needed to increase dissemination of information and teaching of Department of Defense health care personnel to identify and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and related mental health conditions. Mental health experts agree that mental health concerns most frequently manifest months after experiencing combat or deployment related trauma. The committee is concerned that as military members are reintegrated into the force, failure to identify combat-related mental health concerns will undermine the health of the member and readiness of the force. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in the Defense Health Program for expanded education and training on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

**Pregnancy recovery education program for military women and military spouses**

The budget included no funding for a focused pregnancy recovery education project for military women and military spouses. The committee believes that there is a need for additional research and educational resources to assist both women on active duty and the female spouses of members on active duty in their physical recovery following the birth of a child, in order to minimize the risk of untreated illness due to the rigors of military duty, including deployment and isolation from family members. The committee believes that such additional research and education efforts on will be most effective if carried out in conjunction with the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, and that data gathering and testing of educational materials should be conducted on at least two large military installations experiencing a high level of deployment. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million to the Defense Health Program for the pregnancy recovery education program for military women and military spouses.

**Primary care enhancement for early detection and treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder**

The budget request included no additional funding for an initiative to improve post-deployment mental health care for military members. The committee believes that a project initiated at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina by the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Deployment Health Clinical Center, known as RESPECT-MIL, is contributing to the development of educational materials and care models needed to enhance the capability of primary care providers to conduct post-deployment mental health evaluations, and to identify and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and related mental health disorders. The committee believes that broader testing and evaluation of these models involving primary care and mental health care specialists is needed, and that ultimately effective primary care models for early identification and treatment of PTSD and related mental health disorders should be available throughout the military health system. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in Defense Health Program for expan-

sion of the RESPECT-MIL model to two additional military installations.

### **Robotic surgery for prostate cancer**

The budget request included \$381.1 million in Defense Health Program (DHP) for medical equipment replacement and modernization, but included no funding for advanced technology robotic surgery capability at Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. Robotic surgical devices use technology to allow the surgeon to operate in a minimally invasive manner with great precision. The committee believes that capability for procedures such as the da Vinci Prostatectomy, which utilizes a four-armed robotic device, will improve health outcomes for military victims of prostate cancer and also contribute to the development of robotic surgical techniques for potential new applications, including cardiac surgery. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.5 million in DHP for expansion of robotic surgery capability.

## **Budget Items—Army**

### **Battlefield mobility enhancers**

The budget request included no funding for lightweight tactical utility vehicles (M-Gators). The committee recommends an increase of \$6.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army, for lightweight tactical utility vehicles. The committee supports efforts by the Army to improve battlefield mobility and resupply.

### **UH-60 add-on armor**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for UH-60 add-on armor. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMA to acquire UH-60 add-on armor for the 82nd Airborne Division.

### **Rapid Data Management System**

The budget request included no funding for the Rapid Data Management System (RDMS). This program would expand a capability for collecting and disseminating critical information to personnel deployed in the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). It provides a web-based common operating picture that is used for planning and operations, to include disaster and humanitarian relief and stability and reconstruction operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army for the Rapid Data Management System for the USSOUTHCOM.

### **Cognitive Air Defense Simulators**

The budget request included no funding for Cognitive Air Defense Simulators (CADS). This system would improve home station training for soldiers for calling for air defense. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army, for CADS.

**Army corrosion prevention and control**

The budget request included \$415.6 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for logistics support activities. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.2 million in OMA for corrosion prevention and control.

**Blood bag transport modernization project**

The budget request included no funding for modernizing the transport of blood on the battlefield. The committee recommends an increase of \$17.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army, for the blood bag transport modernization project.

**Quadruple specialty containers**

The budget request included \$197.6 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for strategic mobilization. The committee notes that the Army deploys quadruple specialty containers (QUADCONS) at key power projection platforms for early deploying units. This equipment has been particularly well used in support of ongoing contingency operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in OMA for QUADCONS.

**Army Strategic Management System**

The budget request included \$6.1 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for the Army Strategic Management System (SMS). The SMS provides senior leadership with an Army enterprise-wide strategic performance management system that ensures Army Transformation Strategy is translated into actionable programs and initiatives and communicated throughout its component headquarters. The system also provides an automated format for assessing performance and managing resource allocation for attainment of the Army's strategic objectives. Finally, the SMS meets the 2002 DoD Management Initiative Decision 901, Performance Outcomes and Tracking Performance Results, which required the Army to use the Balanced Scorecard methodology in support of the President's Performance Management Agenda.

The committee is encouraged by the Army's use of a strategic performance management system and the improvements in the technology supporting that system, but is concerned that the Army is not fully funding the requirements of the program. Therefore, the committee directs that the Army move forward with accelerated implementation of the program, and that, of the funds available in Operation and Maintenance, Army, \$30.0 million may be made available to accelerate the full enterprise-wide implementation of the Army Strategic Management System.

**Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command Integrated Digital Environment pilot program**

The budget request included \$453.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for Central Supply Activities. The committee notes the utility of electronic business (e-business) portals in weapon systems product life cycle management. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMA to allow the Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command Integrated Material Management Center to complete the expansion of the Army avia-

tion fleet logistics management e-business portal. This portal will demonstrate the utility of extending product life cycle management from the program office to the operational user at Ft. Drum, New York. This will allow the integration of acquisition, logistics, and operational communities under the Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC) concept.

In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 31, 2007, on the status of the pilot program as well as evaluating the effectiveness of Integrated Digital Environments in achieving the goals of the LCMC concept.

### **Military to civilian conversions**

The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense has not provided adequate information on the funding requirements and execution data for military to civilian conversions. While the committee recognizes that the military to civilian conversion program is an important tool to alleviate stress on the force by replacing uniformed service members in non-military essential positions with federal civilian or contractor personnel, it remains concerned that budget justification materials do not adequately describe the Department's conversion program, and that the Department lacks a clear methodology for developing its budget estimates.

According to an April 29, 2005, analysis by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Office of the Secretary of Defense and service budget officials acknowledged that they were unable to provide a clear methodology to calculate the Department's budget cost estimates for replacing military positions with civilians in fiscal year 2006. According to the GAO analysis, Department officials also acknowledged that the services had not determined the federal civilian employee and contractor mix for these conversions. The GAO analysis stated: "Without determining this mix, the Department can not be certain whether it accurately estimated its need for staffing resources and the funds to pay for such resources in its fiscal year 2006 budget."

The committee concurred with this assessment in the Fiscal Year 2006 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163). The committee believed that the military to civilian conversions should be reviewed and validated by the Secretary of Defense to ensure that such requirements are formulated in a consistent manner; that there is an availability of qualified civilian employees; and that the mix of Department civilians and contractors be more clearly understood. The Department has yet to respond with adequate justification or methodology.

In the statement of managers to accompanying the Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (H. Rept. 109-359), the conferees directed the Department to include comprehensive data on the military to civilian conversion program in future budget justification materials. The conferees directed that the budget materials should include: the number of conversions completed in the two fiscal years prior to the budget request year, the mix of positions filled by civilian contractors or government employees, the number of conversions expected to occur in the budget year, the mix of civilian contractors and government employees expected to

be hired, and a detailed explanation of the cost estimates used in developing the budget request. This information was not provided in the President's budget request for fiscal year 2007 nor was it provided in response to subsequent requests for information.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$160.0 million in Department's Operation and Maintenance (O&M) accounts for military to civilian conversions, as follows:

- O&M, Army (OMA)—\$50.0 million;
- O&M, Navy (OMN)—\$40.0 million;
- O&M, Marine Corps (OMMC)—\$10.0 million;
- O&M, Air Force (OMAF)—\$50.0 million; and
- O&M, Defense-wide (OMDW)—\$10.0 million.

### **Working capital funds**

The budget request included \$2.4 billion in discretionary spending for defense working capital funds. These working capital funds serve a vital role in providing financial transaction flexibility for critical defense customer support activities. When working capital funds produce an annual net operating result involving a surplus—revenues exceeding expenses—consideration should be given to adjusting customer rates in future years. Working capital funds that do not appropriately return surplus funds to the supported departments, commands, and agencies through rate-change mechanisms artificially inflate the cost of support and deprive the supported units of limited resources. In many cases, the global war on terrorism has created increased work flow in and out of working capital funds annually over scheduled peacetime projections.

The committee continues to urge the Department of Defense to anticipate the full amount of increased workload being experienced within the working capital funds and to budget accordingly. While some agencies and services have begun to take these additional revenue and expenses into account, the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) still plan the next year revenues at only 75 percent of current operations tempo. Consequently, end of year positive operating balances and excess cash balances continue to grow for these working capital funds.

Revenues of the DLA have exceeded expenses for the past 3 years. The DLA had over \$539.9 million in excess balances at the end of fiscal year 2005. The DLA plans to use these excess balances in its non-energy supply accounts to supplement planned losses due to higher-than-expected fuel prices in its energy supply accounts. However, the committee believes the two accounts must be managed separately. Any actual losses due to higher-than-expected fuel prices should be managed as they have been in the past—either through increased surcharges on customers, through supplemental emergency appropriations, or accounted for within the overall budget. Allowing one working capital fund to subsidize another leads to inefficient management decision making, and negates the customer-buyer relationship created under a working capital fund. To ensure proper management of the funds, the committee recommends a decrease of \$50.0 million in the DLA working capital fund to reduce excess balances within the account.

The current projections of net operating result for fiscal year 2007 for the Army are also based, in part, on artificially low rev-

enue estimates. Since 2002, revenues within the Army Working Capital Fund have risen by billions of dollars each year. However, the current Army plan counterintuitively calls for revenues to fall by \$2.0 billion from fiscal years 2006 to 2007. As higher revenues are realized, the Army working capital fund will continue to maintain large, positive operating balances and excess cash balances. To ensure proper management of the funds, the committee recommends a decrease of \$50.0 million in the Army working capital fund to reduce excess balances within the account.

### **Unobligated balances**

The Department of Defense has consistently under executed its operation and maintenance (O&M) authorization and appropriation since fiscal year 1995 for the active and Reserve components. According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Department returned an annual average of \$976.6 million in unexpended balances to the U.S. Treasury for fiscal years 1996 through 2000. The Department had \$750.8 million in average yearly unobligated balances for fiscal years 2001 through 2005. While the trend is improving, the committee remains concerned with the Department's inability to properly manage the funds for which it is authorized and appropriated.

The Department reduced the O&M portion in its fiscal year 2007 funding request and future-years defense program before submission to Congress based, in part, on the GAO analysis of unobligated balances. The Department did not reduce the fiscal year 2007 amounts fully in accord with the analysis, or as significantly as in the out years. The committee recommends a decrease of \$265.6 million in O&M accounts, as follows:

- Operation and Maintenance, Army—\$67.6 million;
- Operation and Maintenance, Navy—\$67.3 million;
- Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps—\$1.6 million;
- Operation and Maintenance, Air Force—\$75.0 million; and
- Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide—\$54.1 million.

### **Information assurance vulnerability alert cell**

The budget request included \$957.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for service-wide communications support. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMA to complete the establishment of the logistics program manager for the information assurance vulnerability alert cell and to provide information security analysis and response capabilities to protect systems from attack.

### **Connect and Join**

The budget request included no funding for the Connect and Join project. Connect and Join is a secure Internet web portal where families can share information and photographs with a service member during deployment. The committee believes that Connect and Join would significantly enhance the ability of deployed military members to communicate at no cost with family members. Connect and Join supports a need identified by the National Military Family Association report on the "Cycles of Deployment", in which military families expressed a need to expand communication

for deployed members and their families throughout deployments. The committee believes that Connect and Join would be responsive to that need, and in doing so will enhance both soldier and family readiness. The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army, for Connect and Join.

### **Budget Items—Navy**

#### **Long arm high-intensity arc metal halide handheld searchlight**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for high-intensity handheld searchlights. The committee understands that the Navy uses high-powered handheld lighting to allow safer nighttime operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMN to acquire high-intensity handheld searchlights.

#### **Man Overboard Identification safety system**

The budget request included no funding to procure Man Overboard Identification (MOBI) safety systems. The MOBI system provides devices, which are worn by sailors aboard ship, to allow rescue forces to respond quickly in the event a sailor falls overboard. The committee believes MOBI not only saves lives, but also reduces the time spent searching for sailors who have fallen overboard. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.9 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy, for installation and maintenance of MOBI systems.

#### **Mark-45 gun system overhauls**

The budget request included \$433.9 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for weapons maintenance. The committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in OMN for Mark-45 gun system overhauls.

#### **Navy Marine Corps Intranet program management**

The budget request included \$1,681.5 million for the Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI) program. Of these funds, the Navy requested \$94.0 million for the program management of the contract with Electronic Data Systems (EDS). The requested amount for fiscal year 2007 is over three times the amount requested in fiscal year 2004, and three times the amount budgeted for the future years of the contract from 2008 through 2010. The Navy should better define its program management roles, mission, and budget in future budget justification materials to the Congress. The committee recommends a decrease of \$30.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy, for the NMCI program office—to more closely align the 2007 funding level with future years plans.

The committee notes that the Navy recently had to reprogram \$74.6 million to settle numerous legal claims between EDS and the Federal Government. The committee is concerned that the flawed development of the NMCI contract led to this additional, unplanned cost. The committee notes that many organizations within the Navy and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, including the Chief Information Officers of both organizations and the Office of

Program Analysis and Evaluation, did not perform adequate oversight and analysis of the details of the contract and its terms. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should examine the development of this contract to derive lessons learned on structuring, managing, and performing adequate oversight for similar information technology programs in the future. Additionally, the NMCI program should remain on the “watch list” of major automated information systems which the Department uses to monitor the progress of such programs.

Despite past difficulties, the committee is encouraged by the recent negotiations between the Navy and EDS. By exercising the 3 year option on the NMCI contract, the Navy expects to realize lower costs per sailor and marine for information technology services. Long-standing disputes surrounding the initial contract, including fees and legacy systems migration, are being remedied.

However, the committee notes that entering the recent renewal negotiation, the Navy was not in the best position to explore all possible options to acquire needed information technology services. The committee has been assured that the modified contract will enable the Navy to acquire the information technology services it requires and be in a more flexible position to adjust how it acquires those services in the future—should it be deemed necessary. With nearly \$6.0 billion already spent, and another \$3.0 billion expected to be expended over the next 3 years, the Congress will continue its close oversight of this program to ensure that sailors and marines receive world-class information technology services.

#### **Civilian personnel pay in excess of requirements**

The budget request included \$57.3 billion for civilian personnel pay in fiscal year 2007. Based on an analysis of the services’ end strength data for civilian personnel as of April 14, 2006, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) projects that the Navy/Marine Corps’ civilian personnel costs are overstated for fiscal year 2007 by \$96.8 million. The committee recommends a decrease of \$96.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy.

### **Budget Items—Marine Corps**

#### **Acclimate high performance undergarments**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for acclimate high performance undergarments. The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps continues to support the initiative to make improvements in form, fit, and function of Marine clothing and accessories. Acclimate high performance undergarments allow Marines to adapt to all environments using one type of undergarment system. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in OMMC for acclimate high performance undergarments.

#### **Cold Weather Layering System**

The budget request included no funding for the Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS). The CWLS is part of the Marine Corps’ Mountain and Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment Program, which provides lightweight, durable combat clothing, that allows

Marines to operate in all kinds of cold weather environments. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, for the CWLS.

#### **Command Post-Large**

The budget request included no funding for upgrading the Marine Corps' Command Post Shelters. The Marine Corps has a requirement for Command Post Shelters that require less manpower, contain more square footage, and are easier to assemble. New shelter technology would eliminate the redundancy involved with having multiple types of shelters, which would provide enhanced support to current and future Command and Control, and Medical Systems. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, for Command Post-Large tactical shelters.

#### **Individual Water Purifier System**

The budget request included \$2.2 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for the Individual Water Purifier System. This system enables Marines to gather water from any source and purify it into drinking water that meets EPA standards. It is part of the Marine Corps' Individual Load Bearing Equipment. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in OMMC to procure additional Individual Water Purifier Systems.

#### **Portable tent lighting**

The budget request included \$2.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for portable tent lighting. The committee notes that Marine Corps portable tent lighting is electro-magnetic interference hardened to prevent compromising peripheral electronics and computers. Additional funding for portable tent lighting has been included on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' Unfunded Programs List. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.4 million in OMMC for portable tent lighting.

#### **Ultra-light Camouflage Net System**

The budget request included \$26.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for the Ultra-light Camouflage Net System (ULCANS). The committee notes that ULCANS greatly enhances the ability of combat troops and support units to conceal military target signatures of weapons, vehicles, and semi-permanent positions in situations where natural cover or concealment may be absent or inadequate. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in OMMC for ULCANS.

#### **Marine Corps corrosion prevention and control**

The budget request included \$10.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for corrosion prevention and control. The committee notes that Marine Corps equipment is regularly subjected to extreme conditions due to the normal operating locations of many Marine forces. The result is a significant amount of rust and corrosion that, if unattended, can rapidly degrade the operational capability of that equipment. The committee rec-

ommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMMC for the Marine Corps corrosion prevention and control program.

### **Budget Items—Air Force**

#### **Joint Modular Ground Targets and Urban Close Air Support site**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for ground targets for training at the Bell Fourche Range in South Dakota and the Powder River Training complex in South Dakota and Wyoming. The committee is aware that training at these facilities could enhance training opportunities and reduce costs. Joint Modular Ground Targets (JMGT) are visual and heated targets used for aircrew training. The committee recommends an increase of \$0.1 million in OMAF for JMGT and shipping containers, for use as part of the Urban Close Air Support Site at the Bell Fourche Range and Powder River Training complex.

#### **F-16 supply chain management DMSMS program**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for a F-16 Diminishing Manufacturing and Material Shortages (DMSMS). The committee recommends an increase of \$0.9 million in OMAF for a DMSMS proactive program to ensure support to the warfighter throughout the life cycle of the F-16 weapons system.

#### **Air Force space surveillance system**

The budget request included \$31,342.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), but included no funding for space situational awareness. As part of the Space Surveillance Network, the Air Force Space Surveillance System (AFSSS) provides observations of objects in near earth and deep space in support of U.S. Strategic Command's space situational awareness mission. The AFSSS was transferred from the Navy to the Air Force in fiscal year 2004, requiring additional Air Force funding to operate and maintain the system. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in OMAF to support the AFSSS.

#### **Consequence management**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), account for command and control integration for Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS) consequence management. JTF-CS must be capable of providing rapid, standardized, and integrated command and control responses to domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) consequence management events.

The Commander, U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), has identified funding shortfalls for the operations and maintenance of JTF-CS to conduct effective command and control integration in response to consequence management incidents. The Commander, USNORTHCOM, has identified consequence management as one of the highest priorities for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.8 million in OMAF to address this funding shortfall and to support the enhancement of JTF-CS command and control capabilities to respond to consequence management incidents.

#### **Interoperable communications**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for interoperable communications. U.S. Northern Command requires the capability to effectively communicate with Federal, State, and local governments in order to facilitate support to civil authorities, share information, and provide situational awareness in response to natural or manmade disasters.

The Commander, U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), identified a funding shortfall for the operations and maintenance of interoperable communications, and has identified interoperable communications as his highest priority for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in OMAF to address this funding shortfall and to provide the interoperable communications capability for USNORTHCOM to effectively communicate with federal, state, and local authorities.

#### **National capital region operational enhancements**

The budget request included no funding in the Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for command and control integration for Joint Force Headquarters National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR).

The committee notes the Commander, U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), has identified funding shortfalls for JFHQ-NCR to effectively integrate and disseminate information during natural or manmade disasters and national special security events. The Commander, USNORTHCOM, has identified JFHQ-NCR operational enhancements as one of the highest priorities for additional funding.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.5 million in OMAF to address this funding shortfall and to provide the Commander, USNORTHCOM, the capability to enhance JFHQ-NCR situational awareness, as well as their capability to rapidly respond to natural or manmade disasters in the national capital region.

#### **National Security Space Institute**

The budget request included \$19.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for space training, education, and professional development, of which \$12.0 million is for the National Security Space Institute (NSSI). The committee understands that NSSI is the execution arm of the congressionally-mandated Space Professional Development Program for the Air Force, and is designed to develop and maintain a sufficient cadre of space-qualified personnel to support the Air Force mission in space. The committee believes more should be done to support this critical training mission. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMAF for the NSSI to expand the instructor base; accelerate development of advanced space courses; develop a distance learning laboratory; and enhance NSSI interaction with space educational ef-

forts outside the Air Force, to include universities, colleges, and primary education.

#### **Tuition assistance**

The budget request included \$156.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for the voluntary educational assistance program. The committee believes that voluntary educational assistance programs contributes to the quality and readiness of the armed forces. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in OMAF for the voluntary educational assistance program for military members.

### **Budget Items—Defense-wide**

#### **Gamma Radiation Detection System**

The budget request included no funding for Gamma Radiation Detection Systems (GaRDS) at U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) facilities. USCENTCOM has a validated force protection requirement to inspect foreign workers and non-authorized visitors for weapons and explosives, as well as requirements to install this technology throughout Central Asia and the Middle East. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, for two GaRDS mobile units and six GaRDS gantry units for USCENTCOM.

#### **Information assurance scholarship program**

The budget request included \$5.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for the information assurance scholarship program (IASP). The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMDW for this program. As noted elsewhere in this report, information and cyber security remain a challenge for the Department of Defense. There are currently 120 students in the IASP, supported in part by previous increases to the budget request. Ensuring adequate numbers of experts in the areas of information security, assurance, and architecture who are educated and recruited through the scholarship program remains a priority for the committee.

#### **Meals Ready to Eat war reserve stockpile**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for the Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) war reserve stockpile. The committee is aware of the potentially life-saving role MREs play in responding to any crisis, humanitarian or otherwise. The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in OMDW for increasing the number of MREs in the war reserve stockpile to ensure there are enough available to meet any crisis. Furthermore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to provide to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2007, a report containing a description and justification of the current inventory objective for the MRE war reserve stockpile and any additions or reductions to that inventory objective over the past three years, together with an analysis of the usage of MREs over that time period.

**Increased funding for conservation buffer zones**

The budget request included \$20.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), to continue implementation of conservation buffer zones under the Department of Defense's Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative.

The committee believes that the Department should continue to pursue voluntary agreements with willing third parties under section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to limit the development or use of property that would be incompatible with the mission of an installation, and preserve habitat that is compatible with environmental requirements which may reduce current or anticipated environmental restrictions on military installations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in OMDW for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative. The committee directs that, in allocating the funding provided for the Department's Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative, the Department should give priority to projects that benefit high-priority training sites, which have the greatest potential to reduce or prevent encroachment through the implementation of a compatible use buffer zone.

**Citizen-Soldier Support Program**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (OMDW), for the Citizen-Soldier Support Program. The Citizen-Soldier Support Program is a partnership involving academic and community-based organizations, which is developing community-based strategies designed to promote support systems for members of the National Guard and Reserves. The committee believes that the Citizen-Soldier Support Program, authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163), has begun to play a vital role in developing a model for strengthening local community support to members of the National Guard and Reserve component personnel and their families. The committee also believes that there is a need for further development of strategies to increase access to support services for these members, many of whom reside far away from military installations, and encourages expansion of the Citizen-Soldier Support Program both geographically and programmatically. For example, the program could focus new efforts on providing assistance to eligible family members in obtaining health care benefits under TRICARE, in addition to other needed community support services. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMDW, for the Citizen-Soldier Support Program.

**Institute for national security information analysis**

The requirement for employees trained in national security analysis is growing across the Federal Government. Traditional liberal arts colleges and universities at the undergraduate level often do not provide training in national security analysis. This unique skill set requires a multidisciplinary approach with emphasis on foreign language training, regional studies, as well as rational decision theory, counterfactual reasoning, information technologies, information assurance, and statistical analysis. The 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review Report describes a need to develop a new breed of

warriors. Accordingly, our national security analysts require a new blend of skills.

The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, to further develop such an institute or program in national security analysis at a civilian undergraduate institution.

### **Budget Items—Army Reserve**

#### **Army Reserve budget justification materials**

The budget request included \$2,134.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR), a \$325.8 million increase over the fiscal year 2006 appropriated amount. The committee notes the outstanding contributions of the Reserves in the ongoing global war on terrorism. The committee expects that contribution will continue as the United States remains engaged in this long war. However, the committee is concerned by the lack of detail provided in the Army Reserve operation and maintenance budget justification materials. The budget justification books differed from briefing materials provided to the committee. Those discrepancies were not adequately clarified, and the committee found the budget materials for this account insufficient to justify the requested increase. The committee recommends a decrease of \$125.8 million in OMAR.

#### **Military technicians pay in excess of requirements**

Based on analysis of the services' actual mobilization data as of April 14, 2006, the General Accountability Office projects that the Department of Defense could realize \$28.9 million in cost avoidance per month for mobilized technicians (MilTechs), for a total savings in fiscal year 2007 of \$347.0 million. Normally, compensation costs plus benefits for MilTechs in their capacity as civilian employees are included in Operation and Maintenance Appropriation accounts. When MilTechs are mobilized, their compensation is covered by the Military Personnel Appropriation account. Assuming that the services experience the same level of participation of the Reserves in the ongoing global war on terrorism in fiscal year 2007, the Department will not require the amounts included in its budget request for MilTechs. The committee recommends a decrease in Operation and Maintenance accounts by \$173.5 million, as follows:

- Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve—\$33.7 million;
- Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve—\$100.7 million;
- Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard—\$15.6 million; and
- Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard—\$23.5 million.

### **Budget Items—Air Force Reserve**

#### **Air Force Reserve training, test and ferry flying hours**

The budget request included \$197.9 million for Air Force Reserve training, test, and ferry (TTF) flying hours. The TTF is the funding process for the Air Force Reserve to reimburse for strategic airlift

associate aircrew readiness training. The TTF currently funds C-5 and C-17 aircrew flying hours for Air Force Reserve and Air Mobility Command (AMC) flight crews to maintain or upgrade readiness and flying proficiency.

Budgeting for the TTF is based on hourly rate structures developed by the U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) as a subset of the Transportation Working Capital Fund (TWCF). Current Department of Defense policy requires TTF rates to recover 100 percent of the costs of the TWCF, including recouping direct and indirect costs—support, depreciation, and amortization—incurred by AMC in providing airlift services and operating the global air transportation system. The USTRANSCOM budget requests, and the TTF rates, attempt to maintain or recover TWCF operating balances.

While sound in theory, in practice, encumbering readiness training flying with the full costs of maintaining the Department's global mobility air transportation system results in substantial added expense. Current TTF flying hour rates are nearly double the costs per flying hour for Air Force Reserve units that have aircraft assigned. Additionally, the TTF account has grown 100 percent over the last 2 years, while another subset account that is designed to also maintain or recover TWCF operating balances, the Airlift Readiness Account (ARA), has not been utilized. Until the ARA is funded to help defray TWCF operating expenses, the Air Force Reserve should not be charged the full burdened rates of the TTF. The committee recommends a decrease of \$48.0 million in the TTF.

### **Budget Items—Army National Guard**

#### **Battlefield mobility enhancers**

The budget request included no funding for lightweight tactical vehicles. The committee recommends an increase of \$11.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard, for lightweight tactical utility vehicles. The committee supports efforts by the Army to improve battlefield mobility and resupply.

#### **Operator driving simulator**

The budget request included no funding for operator driving simulators for the Army National Guard. The committee notes that a number of casualties have occurred in Iraq and Afghanistan as a result of vehicle accidents, including single vehicle accidents. Ensuring vehicle operators have quality training is vital to the readiness of the armed forces as well as their safety. These driving simulators would ensure that training time for soldiers is maximized, even with limited vehicle assets. The fielding plan includes 79 simulator units at 27 sites, including Army National Guard sites at 9 states. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard, for operator driving simulators.

#### **Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams sustainment training and evaluation program**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMARNG), for the development

and implementation of a comprehensive sustainment training program to address the perishable and critical skills of the 55 congressionally-authorized Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST).

The committee notes that each WMD-CST must achieve the certification required by law in accordance with Department of Defense criteria prior to their deployment. The committee further notes that the National Guard must be properly resourced to develop, implement, and execute a comprehensive sustainment training program that will ensure WMD-CST maintain the highest level of proficiency in their critical and technical skills.

To ensure the WMD-CST are effectively and comprehensively trained and exercised, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.5 million in OMARNG for the development of a sustainment training and exercise program for the WMD-CST. The committee is aware that a number of federal entities possess the capability and expertise in scenario-based training that could assist in the development of a comprehensive sustainment training program, and encourages the National Guard to utilize those existing federal facilities when implementing this initiative.

#### **Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams upgrades**

The budget request included no funding to upgrade the original 32 Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) to the same level of technology as the 23 teams fielded during fiscal years 2004 and 2005. Because the current acquisition process has not kept pace with most rapid technological developments, most of the purchased equipment used by the WMD-CST are commercial, off-the-shelf. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard, for WMD-CST equipment upgrades.

#### **Budget Items—Air National Guard**

##### **Warrior skills and convoy trainer**

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (OMANG) for warrior skills and convoy trainers for the Air National Guard. There are 4 Air National Guard regional training centers, and 3 do not have this equipment. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.2 million in OMANG for warrior skills and convoy trainers.

#### **Budget Items—Transfer Accounts**

##### **Funding for Formerly Used Defense Sites**

The budget request included \$242.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for environmental restoration of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The committee notes that the budgeted amount is below the level authorized for this program in fiscal year 2006. The committee notes that it is Department of Defense's goal to achieve a remedy in place or response complete at all FUDS sites by 2020 under the Installation Restoration Program for hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. It is also the Department's goal to complete preliminary assessments at

all FUDS sites by 2007, and complete site inspections at all FUDS sites by 2010, under the Military Munitions Response Program for clean up of unexploded ordnance.

The committee recommends an increase of \$40.0 million in OMDW to expedite the clean up of FUDS and to move more aggressively to achieve the Department's goals. The committee expects the Department to demonstrate its commitment to these goals, and improve on them where it is possible to do so, by steadily increasing the amount of funding budgeted for this effort.

#### **Increased funding for clean up of unexploded ordnance at BRAC sites**

The budget request included \$413.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for the Defense Environmental Restoration Fund, Army. The committee notes that according to the Defense Environmental Programs Fiscal Year 2005 Annual Report to Congress, the estimated cost to complete the clean up of unexploded ordnance under the Military Munitions Response Program at defense installations closed in the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 rounds of base closure and realignment (BRAC) is \$699.2 million. Funding for environmental remediation at BRAC sites is provided from the applicable Department of Defense base closure account until the closure of that account, and afterwards from the applicable environmental restoration account. The committee expects the Department to fund environmental restoration accounts at levels that are consistent with the Department's goal to achieve clean up of unexploded ordnance at BRAC sites closed prior to 2005 by fiscal year 2009. The committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million in OMDW to expedite unexploded ordnance clean up at sites closed or realigned under BRAC rounds prior to 2005.

#### **Items of Special Interest**

##### **40 mm day/night training cartridge**

The committee supports the Marine Corps, Army, Air Force, and Special Operations Command interests in acquiring non-developmental solutions to provide safe, "dud free" training ammunition to the operating forces in support of the 40 mm MK-19 heavy machine gun. The committee understands that these non-developmental "green ammunition" solutions were initially requested and fielded by the Marine Corps. The new 40 mm day/night training cartridges have been providing the Marine Corps with the ability to conduct safe, yet realistic day and night fire and maneuver training, which could not be conducted with the older pyrotechnic MK19 training cartridge. The committee also understands that the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command notified the Army of problems related to MK19 training and requested that the Army rapidly replace its old pyrotechnic training cartridge with the fielded solution used by the Marine Corps.

The committee recognizes that in addition to the reduced unit costs for acquisition of this new training cartridge, the Department of Defense will enjoy significant financial savings in operation and maintenance accounts related to (1) reduced frequency of fire fighting operations, (2) reduced frequency of UXO render safe oper-

ations, (3) reduced costs for range clearance and safety, and (4) reduced fuel and transport expenses for transporting Reserve personnel to Department training ranges.

Besides the obvious cost savings, the committee notes that non-developmental training ammunition provides all Department personnel with improved training opportunities where dry conditions on Department training ranges frequently preclude commanders from training with pyrotechnic devices. Further, the committee notes that the reduced frequency of range fires will directly reduce the environmental damage that results from range fires and UXO contamination.

The committee commends the Marine Corps on their leadership in applying non-developmental technology to improve the quality of training, while reducing training costs, and encourages all Department elements to budget and quickly transition to the new 40 mm day/night training ammunition to provide realistic fire and maneuver training and improved utilization of Department training ranges.

#### **Comptroller General study of the Defense Transportation Coordination Initiative**

The U.S. Transportation Command initiated the Defense Transportation Coordination Initiative (DTCI) to change how the Department of Defense handles its transportation management services for freight shipping within the continental United States. The DTCI intends to incorporate industry best practices to decrease costs and improve operational effectiveness, while increasing visibility of overall traffic movement patterns and performance across the Department's supply chain. The committee supports efforts by the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its material shipments. However, the committee is concerned that current implementation efforts of DTCI may undermine the intended objectives of DTCI or weaken the additional goal of supporting small businesses throughout the nation.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct a study of the DTCI and to submit a report not later than February 1, 2007, to the congressional defense committees. The report shall: (1) assess the business case analysis underlying the DTCI, including the assumptions regarding cost savings; (2) identify lessons learned from the 3 year pilot study on improving the Department's transportation management services in the southeast United States; and (3) examine whether those identified lessons are being fully incorporated into the DTCI.

#### **Defense Information System Network Access Transport Services**

The committee notes that the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is in the process of acquiring additional network access to connect remote Department of Defense locations to terrestrial networks that are part of a component of the Global Information Grid (GIG), known as the GIG Bandwidth Expansion (GIG-BE). This connectivity, called the Defense Information System Network Access Transport Services (DATS), will provide the Depart-

ment with a high speed fiber optic network that will greatly enhance network-centric operations.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is currently reviewing the analyses and underlying assumptions used by DISA in developing its DATS acquisition strategy. Preliminary analyses that the CBO has shared with the committee indicates that there may be a cost benefit to the Department in using a combination of purchases and leases of fiber optic connectivity to the remote sites, rather than the current approach of leasing all of the connections.

The committee also notes that the Department's estimates of the growth in required bandwidth for defense missions have changed over time. Estimates for the annual growth of bandwidth requirements by the Department have changed from 100 percent down to 35 percent. The level of growth in bandwidth requirement will strongly influence the DATS acquisition strategy. The committee directs the Department's Chief Information Officer to ensure that an accurate assessment of future bandwidth requirements growth, and the final results of the CBO review, be utilized to pursue future network access acquisitions.

#### **Defense Readiness Reporting System**

As the challenges to our country have grown, so too has the need for a readiness reporting system that more accurately assesses and reports the capabilities of the Department of Defense to respond to the increased ranges of threats to the safety of our nation. The committee supports the goals of the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) as the single, capability-based readiness reporting system for the Department.

The committee is concerned that multiple, redundant readiness systems are both wasteful and undermine the Department's ability to ensure timely and accurate information. Furthermore, the committee believes it is inexcusable to allow the expenditure of funds on other readiness reporting systems that do not meet the requirements of a capability-based system in light of the many demands on the resources of the Department.

The existing reports submitted to Congress pursuant to section 482 of title 10, United States Code, are not providing information to the Congress in a timely manner, and the committee expects the DRRS to enhance both the ability of Department managers to manage readiness issues and congressional oversight. The committee supports the full and rapid implementation of the DRRS, and believes that no funds should be expended on any other readiness reporting system in the Department other than as necessary to support the implementation of DRRS.

#### **Defense Travel System**

Over the last 10 years, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Department of Defense Inspector General's office have documented serious problems with existing Defense travel systems. The Department responded to these concerns by working to develop a new travel system, known as the Defense Travel System (DTS), which would process all Defense travel requests.

The committee is aware that DTS has experienced serious problems. More than seven years after the initial DTS contract was awarded, the system still is not fully functional.

Nonetheless, the committee continues to support investment in the travel reengineering effort. In this regard, the committee is encouraged by the fundamental restructuring of the DTS contract, which took place in 2004. The Department has indicated that this restructuring should address many of the problems identified by GAO and the Department Inspector General.

Moreover, the committee remains convinced that the Department's travel problems must be addressed on a comprehensive basis. As a GAO witness explained at a hearing before the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee last year:

One of DOD's long-standing problems has been the lack of integrated systems. To address this issue and minimize the manual entry of data, interfaces between existing systems must be developed to provide the exchange of data that is critical for day-to-day operations. For example, DTS needs to know before permitting the authorization of travel that sufficient funds are available to pay for the travel—information that comes from a non-DTS system—and once the travel has been authorized, another system needs to know this information so that it can record an obligation and provide management and other systems with information on the funds that remain available.

At the present time, DTS remains the only integrated approach to these issues available to the Department.

However, DTS will not be able to maximize savings unless it is utilized on a more extensive basis throughout the Department. It is not helpful for the Department to develop a comprehensive and money-saving solution to its travel problems if this system is not used by Defense officials at sites where it has been deployed.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Department to provide a semi-annual report on DTS to the congressional defense committees for the next 2 years, beginning in 2007. Each report should address: (1) the number of defense installations at which DTS has been deployed; (2) the extent of usage of DTS at such sites; (3) steps taken or to be taken by the Department to increase such usage; (4) the savings resulting from such deployment and usage; and (5) any continuing problems in the implementation and usage of DTS.

#### **Department of Defense foreign language training**

The budget request included \$8.3 million for the Defense Language Institute in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), specifically for satellite communications language training activities (SCOLA).

SCOLA is a unique and innovative satellite-based language training activity that provides television programming in a variety of languages from around the world. SCOLA also has an Internet-based streaming video capability that greatly increases the availability of this training medium to military and civilian linguists, virtually anywhere they can obtain an Internet connection. In addi-

tion, SCOLA is developing a digital archive that will allow users anywhere to review and sort language training on demand.

The committee commends the Department of Defense for increasing investment in language technology. SCOLA can help sustain and improve foreign language skills and cultural understanding of military and civilian linguists in the Department. Accordingly, the committee expects that funding provided for SCOLA related training activities be used for the intended purpose.

#### **Marine Aviation Training Transformation savings**

The committee understands that the Marine Corps' Deputy Commandant for Aviation issued the Marine Aviation Training Transformation Policy Letter (dated April 4, 2005), which directs the reorganization of Marine aviation training into a comprehensive and fully integrated system that more effectively links training to readiness requirements and to the Marine Corps' Flying Hour Program, while increasing the efficient use of aircraft resources. To encourage maximum savings from this transformation process, the committee directs the Department of the Navy to allow Marine aviation to reinvest funds from Aircraft Acquisition Programs, Flight Hour Programs, and Flight Hour Other, made available through implementation of Marine Aviation Training Transformation, into Marine aviation training and readiness.

#### **Performance of certain work by Federal Government employees**

Section 343 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163) required the Secretary of Defense to prescribe guidelines and procedures for ensuring that consideration is given to Federal Government employees for certain work that is currently performed or would otherwise be performed under Department of Defense contracts. These guidelines and procedures apply only to work that: (1) has been performed by Federal Government employees at any time since, October 1, 1980; (2) is associated with inherently governmental functions; (3) was not awarded on a competitive basis; or (4) was determined by a contracting officer to have performed poorly. Section 343 does not specify a deadline for the issuance of such guidelines and procedures. The committee directs the Secretary to issue the required guidelines and procedures not later than January 6, 2007, which is 1 year after the date of enactment of section 343.

#### **Radio frequency identification report**

The committee is aware that under the Department of Defense's July 30, 2004, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Policy, all "consolidated shipments moving to, from, or between overseas locations are tagged" and are made a part of the In-Transit Visibility Network, which tracks all material from point to point. This policy should substantially increase the Department's visibility of overseas shipments of supplies, resulting in cost savings.

The committee understands that the Department's policy currently mandates use of active data-rich RFID for overseas shipments. The use of this tracking method within the United States has not been fully implemented. The committee directs the Sec-

retary of Defense to review the potential costs and benefits of mandating the use of active data-rich RFID to track supplies and shipments within the United States, and to submit a report on the findings of that review to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2007.

#### **Training Range Vegetation Encroachment**

The committee is concerned that significant amounts of Army training range acreage may have become unusable because of uncontrolled vegetation, such as excessive weed and tree growth as well as invasive species. Maintaining usable training ranges is vitally important for ensuring our armed forces remain fully prepared to execute whatever missions are required of them. Ensuring all of our range facilities are usable is even more important given the movement of forces as a result of the Global Posture Review. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct a statistically significant survey of Army training ranges and provide a report no later than 1 February 2007, to the congressional defense committees detailing the extent of loss of training range acreage to vegetation and the types of vegetation involved at each training range site.