

# TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

## OVERVIEW

The budget request contained \$259.8 billion in operation and maintenance (O&M) funds to provide for the training, deployment, and sustainment of U.S. military forces. The fiscal year 2012 O&M request includes \$170.8 million in the base budget; approximately 34 percent of the total request is for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This is an 8 percent decrease from the fiscal year 2011 request, with reductions in funding for the operations in the Republic of Iraq accounting for the majority of the decrease.

While deployed Army forces have, in most cases, the equipment, personnel, and training they require for their missions, this deployed readiness has come at the continued expense of non-deployed Army units. The committee remains concerned about the number of non-deployed units reporting that they are not ready for combat operations, or would need additional time and equipment to prepare for deployment. Restoring equipment readiness is a key

element of the Army reset process. The fiscal year 2012 budget request moves an increasing share of the enduring depot maintenance requirements back to the base budget, providing funds for the restoration of equipment, damaged or worn out by nearly 10 years of constant operations, back to a level of combat readiness. The Army has increased funding for home-station full spectrum training, reflecting anticipated increases in training tempo as the Army commits fewer units to combat operations. However, the Army has transitioned its methodology for identifying training requirements and resource allocations and is using the term "Full Spectrum Training Mile" as a metric. The committee is concerned that this metric may not be the best tool for gauging operations tempo and content of training.

In Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn, the Air Force has committed more than 370 aircraft to support combat operations and has been flying more than 410 sorties per day in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. Detrimental effects on equipment as a result of high operations tempo include engine and structural fatigue, deterioration, corrosion, and increased rates of component failures. The increased tempo also delays routine maintenance. Of the 5,500 aircraft inventory, 2.1 percent are either grounded or restricted. As a result, the committee is concerned that the Air Force has experienced significant shortfalls in depot maintenance in its baseline program for Active and Reserve forces which have been made up only through Overseas Contingency Operations funding. Like the Army, the Air Force's next-to-deploy forces are reporting high levels of readiness, but this comes at the increasing expense of the non-deployed forces that experience fewer opportunities to train with a full complement of personnel and equipment. In addition, even with the ongoing drawdown in the Republic of Iraq, the Air Force intends to continue assigning airmen to joint expeditionary tasks because of mission requirements in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Despite the drawdown in Iraq, naval operations tempo is expected to remain high, as demand for the Navy's services is up, including anti-piracy and ballistic missile defense operations, as well as operations in support of U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Pacific Command, individual augmentees in Afghanistan and Iraq, and in the Arctic region. The budget request for naval flight operations provides increased funds to support operations in Iraq and Afghanistan including significant increases to a realignment of funding for Fleet Replacement Squadrons and Chief of Naval Air Training to consolidate all Navy and Marine Corps flight training and tactical resources into a single budget activity. However, the Navy's flying hour program only funds the Fleet Replacement Squadrons at 88 percent of the requirement. The Navy's base budget also funds 45 underway days per quarter for deployed forces and 20 underway days per quarter for non-deployed forces, as it did in fiscal year 2011. These levels are below the Navy's peacetime readiness requirements based on the continuing assumption that overseas contingency operations will reduce training and routine deployment opportunities.

The Marine Corps recently concluded a Force Posture Review that emphasized "rebalancing" the Marine Corps to better "focus on

future contingencies.” As such, the fiscal year 2012 budget request reflects some initial investments in special skill sets needed to move the Marine Corps toward a force more fully attuned to the lessons learned during nine years of combat. The top line for Marine Corps O&M decreased slightly, mostly attributable to a reduction in equipment maintenance as a result of the shifting of equipment that was scheduled to return from Iraq for depot-level repair to Afghanistan in support of combat operations. The committee is concerned about the level and composition of prepositioned stocks and the Navy’s proposal to retrograde two prepositioned Maritime Support Program vessels to Jacksonville, Florida, in a reduced status.

The committee commends the Department of Defense for increasing its emphasis and resources regarding energy security requirements. Diversification of the energy supply is a national security imperative and the Department is leading change as the consumer of approximately 80 percent of the total Federal energy usage. The Department has made great strides to become more energy efficient, reduce its energy consumption, and supplement with alternative energy technology both on installations and in contingency operations. Through multiple fiscal year 2012 investments such as the Energy Conservation Investment Program, the Installation Energy Test Bed, and the Operational Energy Capability Improvement program, the Department is focusing on energy security for assured access to power for the military services. The committee has taken great strides in this year’s bill to ensure energy projects provide an appropriate return on investment.

## ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

### BUDGET REQUEST ADJUSTMENTS

#### Flight Simulator Training Hour Restoration

As part of the Department of Defense’s efficiencies initiative, the budget request cut the Army Guard and Air Force Active and Reserve Components flying hours program for training with the intent that simulators would be used to backfill the training requirements.

The committee recommends restoring the reduction to the flying hours program for the training of the Army Guard and Air Force Reserve Components. The committee is concerned that the reduction was levied on the Reserve Components without considering their lack of access to the high-fidelity, networked simulators that are resident in the active Army and Air Force.

#### Marine Corps Expeditionary Forward Operating Base

The budget request included no funds for the Marine Corps Expeditionary Forward Operating Base (ExFOB). Due to its demonstrated success in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the committee recommends \$9.0 million specifically for the ExFOB to fund future phases of the program. The committee recommends \$414.4 million, an increase of \$9.0 million, for Operations and Maintenance Marine Corps, specifically for the Marine Corps ExFOB.

### Operational Energy Capability Improvement

The budget request contained \$20.4 million for Operational Energy Capability Improvement. The committee recognizes the significant contribution this program will make in demonstrating energy reduction technologies and process in contingency operations. The committee recommends \$30.4 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, for Operational Energy Capability Improvement.

### Strategic Environmental Research Program

The budget request contained \$15.0 million for the Strategic Environmental Research Program. The committee recognizes that the Installation Energy Test Bed invests in innovative technologies that will benefit most Department of Defense installations and result in increased energy security and decreased energy consumption. The committee recommends \$45.0 million, an increase of \$15.0 million, for the Installation Energy Test Bed in the Strategic Environmental Research Program.

## ENERGY ISSUES

### Energy-Efficient Tires

The Department of Defense is taking significant action to reduce energy consumption. As tires get replaced in the Department of Defense's fleet vehicles, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider replacement tires with a low rolling resistance as one method of reducing fuel consumption.

### Navy Green Fleet Initiative Including Harbor Tugs

The committee recognizes the advancements the Navy is making to reduce energy consumption. The Secretary of the Navy set a goal to deploy a "Great Green Fleet" of vessels powered entirely by alternative fuels by 2016. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Navy's plan to include the Service Craft fleet as part of the Navy's "Great Green Fleet" and include plans to test and certify alternative fuels on this fleet, specifically on the Yard Tug class vessels, by December 31, 2011.

### Support of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Operational Energy Plans and Programs

The committee is encouraged by the good work accomplished to date in the newly established Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs (OEPP). Approximately 75 percent of the Department of Defense's energy use is operational energy, and the OEPP has been the driving force behind reducing defense spending in this area. While the Department of Defense continues its efficiency reviews, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to give special consideration to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs to ensure it is able to continue necessary hiring actions and to support its critical missions.

## LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

## Aircraft Landing Gear Systems Sustainment

The committee is aware that aircraft landing gear systems are one of the more critical and complex subsystems on an aircraft. The system consists of complex structures, actuators, wheels, brakes, tires, steering, and anti-skid systems. The structural components are non-redundant flight safety critical items designed for the absolute minimum weight and size necessary to perform their critical functions. The committee notes that it is not unusual to have critical crack sizes that are below the threshold necessary for detection and mitigation techniques used for other aircraft structures. As a result of these unique and challenging design constraints, aircraft landing gear systems are typically leading drivers of aircraft accidents and mishaps. The committee recognizes that many landing gear technical issues are common for heavyweight or lightweight aircraft, and the U.S. Air Force Landing Gear Engineering Group has excellent engineering insight into festering problems before they result in catastrophic mishaps. The committee encourages the U.S. Air Force to ensure that best practices are in place, including any recommendations from the Landing Gear Engineering Group, and that the service is proactive, not reactive, in the prevention of catastrophic failures.

## Department-Wide Depot Workforce Development

The committee has been made aware that the maintenance depots supporting the military services are no longer able to sustain certain cooperative training programs designed to develop the future depot workforce. The committee is concerned that maintenance depots are not being properly funded for these cooperative training programs which are intended to enable the maintenance depots to meet future workforce requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to develop and begin executing integrated workforce development plans for their respective maintenance depots, and to submit to the congressional defense committees copies of their respective plans within one year after the date of enactment of this Act. Specifically, the plans should emphasize apprenticeship opportunities, encourage flexibility in hiring to allow the new trainees to shift across the maintenance depots to better structure the workforce to meet future reset and depot maintenance workloads, and provide adequate resources to sustain essential training activities.

## Improved Corrosion Prevention and Control Practices

In its report, "Opportunities to Reduce Potential Duplication in Government Programs, Save Tax Dollars and Enhance Revenue" (GAO-11-318SP) the Government Accountability Office (GAO) stated that, "The Department of Defense estimates that corrosion costs the department over \$23 billion each year." To target funding toward corrosion prevention and control, the Department established a separate program element and line item in the budget request. The Department of Defense Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight uses much of the funds for projects designed by the military departments to develop and test new technologies, currently

costing up to \$0.5 million per project. During the 6 years that the Department of Defense Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight has been funding corrosion projects, the average estimated return on investment for those projects has been 50-to-1. GAO reported that the Department of Defense is currently asking the military departments to validate the actual return on investment for the projects funded in fiscal year 2005 compared to the original estimates. To date, validations have been completed for 10 of the 28 corrosion projects funded in fiscal year 2005.

If the corrosion prevention and control projects accepted from fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2010 had been fully funded, GAO reported that the Department potentially could have avoided \$3.6 billion in corrosion-related costs, assuming those projects achieved the same level of cost-effectiveness as was estimated for all accepted projects in those years. In April 2010, GAO reported that the corrosion requirements for the fiscal year 2011 budget request identified \$12.0 million for projects, leaving an unfunded requirement of about \$35.0 million. If fully funded, that \$35.0 million could result in a potential cost avoidance of \$418.0 million. Similarly, by underfunding all of its estimated corrosion prevention and control requirements, GAO stated that the Department may be missing an opportunity for additional cost avoidance totaling \$1.4 billion.

GAO noted that these calculations are highly contingent on the accuracy of estimated return on investment data provided by the Department of Defense Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight, and most of these calculations have not been validated by the military departments or an independent entity. Therefore, the committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to fund the Department of Defense Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight sufficiently to ensure that return on investment estimates for funded corrosion prevention and control projects are validated. Additionally, in order to maximize available resources, the committee encourages the Department to take full advantage of corrosion analysis networks that provide the best available data and expertise for researching, understanding, controlling, preventing, predicting, and solving corrosion-related problems.

#### Increased Competition for the Operation and Sustainment of Major Weapon Systems

The committee continues to support competition throughout the lifecycle of a weapon system and is concerned that although the Weapon Systems Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-23) calls for increased competition in the sustainment of major weapon systems, the military departments are not aggressively pursuing opportunities to foster and promote competition. Congressional guidance has been unambiguous on the need for increasing competition to reduce costs and improve contractor efficiency, yet high aggregate percentages of sustainment workload and parts continue to be contracted through sole-source arrangements.

Furthermore, the committee has repeatedly called for fostering competition in life-cycle sustainment to include competition for new parts, repair parts, and touch labor associated with overhauls and maintenance. Section 805 of the National Defense Authorization

Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) requires the Secretary of Defense to implement product support strategies for major weapon systems and to leverage both industry and Department of Defense Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence to achieve competition, performance, and cost savings. Section 805 further stipulates that product support managers should maximize competition at the system, subsystem, and component levels. Despite this guidance, the committee is aware that the military departments continue sole-source relationships with original equipment manufacturers even when other qualified suppliers exist, foregoing potential savings that could total in the billions of dollars.

In one such case, the Air Force persists in maintaining a sole-source relationship for sustainment of C–17 engines, which are 91 percent common with commercial variants that have many certified parts suppliers and sustainment contractors. According to Air Force Materiel Command documents, the engine-related portion of aircraft sustainment falls between 25 and 35 percent of the total sustainment cost of the aircraft. By introducing competition for sustainment of commercial-derivative engines, the committee believes the Air Force could see estimated cost savings of as much as 30 percent. This would equate to more than \$2.0 billion in annual savings if applied across the Air Force’s inventory of commercial derivative engines. In the current budget-constrained fiscal environment, the committee believes the military departments should not pass up any opportunity to reap the benefits of competition at the system, subsystem and component levels. Therefore, the committee has included a provision elsewhere in this title that would amend section 202 of Public Law 111–23 to clarify the requirement for competition during life-cycle sustainment also shall include the subsystem and component levels.

### Laser Peening Technologies

The committee is aware that laser peening technology, a surface enhancement processing treatment for metals, has achieved considerable success in commercial aerospace and power generation applications, reducing costs by enabling improvements in the metal structure and mitigating high-cycle fatigue failures of a system, thus extending the system’s lifetime. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to examine the potential cost savings that may be derived from adopting this technology broadly across the military services, particularly for use on engines, aircraft structures, land vehicles and weapon systems. The committee notes that this technology could reduce costs associated with problems of fatigue failure, stress corrosion cracking, and component shape corrections. The committee further notes that the cost savings derived from the use of laser peening technology could fund a wider deployment of the technology, with the goal of slowing the rate of replacement of highly stressed components and parts.

### Long-Term Corrosion Strategies of the Military Departments

The committee is concerned that the military departments, by not aligning their corrosion control and prevention efforts with the Department of Defense Corrosion Prevention and Mitigation Stra-

tegic Plan, are incurring higher-than-necessary life-cycle costs for military equipment sustainment. Therefore, the committee directs the corrosion control and prevention executive (CCPE) of each military department to develop a long-term strategy for addressing corrosion prevention and control within the military departments by April 1, 2012. The military department's strategy should support the existing Department of Defense-level strategy published by the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight.

The military department's strategy should include all areas of responsibility for the CCPE as described in section 2228 of title 10, United States Code. The military department's CCPE should coordinate the long-term strategy with the Department of Defense Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight to assure consistency with overarching Department of Defense strategies and conformity to Department of Defense Instruction 5000.67. The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the long-term strategies developed by the military departments' CCPEs for adherence to section 2228 of title 10, United States Code, for consistency with overarching Department of Defense strategies, and for conformity to Department of Defense Instruction 5000.67, and report on the findings to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2012.

### Parts Supply Recapitalization

The committee recognizes the need for the Department of Defense's supply chain to respond rapidly to changing threat environments with parts that are trusted, assured, reliable, and interoperable and ensure maximum logistics support of the warfighter. The committee is aware of commercial efforts involving precision manufacturing in conjunction with platform-based engineering and system design and believes the Department could leverage commercial production technologies to improve supply chain management, streamline production, and ensure faster delivery of parts.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to consider the establishment of pilot programs, in partnership with industry, to demonstrate rapid, adaptable parts production systems with the following capabilities:

- (1) Surge capacity and the flexibility to respond quickly to increased demand;
- (2) Increased speed to market and cost savings in the procurement of machined parts;
- (3) Rapid adaptability to changing machine and production environments; and
- (4) Cyber capabilities that mitigate overproduction and counterfeiting.

### Study on Reducing Navy Small Boat Maintenance Costs

The committee is concerned that the Department of the Navy is not taking advantage of the prospective return on investment and reduced life-cycle sustainment costs that could be achieved through greater investment in corrosion control and prevention measures for the Navy's small boats. Therefore, the committee directs the

Secretary of the Navy to conduct a study on strategies to reduce maintenance and repair costs associated with small boat storage and harboring and submit a report on the results to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by October 31, 2011. At a minimum, the study shall investigate the potential for reduced maintenance and repair costs of the Navy's small boat fleet through the use of advanced boat lift as well as storage and harboring equipment, including an evaluation and business case analysis of the impact of these strategies for potential improvements to small boat acquisition costs and life-cycle sustainment. In the report to the committee, the Secretary should include recommendations regarding the potential establishment of improved boat corrosion control and prevention as:

- (1) A key performance parameter for the selection of boat maintenance and storage equipment;
- (2) A key performance parameter for sustainment;
- (3) A requirement for the Naval Sea Systems Command to incorporate into its acquisition strategies prior to issuing a solicitation for procurement contracts.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the report submitted by the Secretary of the Navy for completeness, including the methodology used in the Navy's analysis. The Comptroller General should submit a report of the assessment to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 60 days after the date the Secretary of the Navy delivers the study report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

### Sustainment Planning

The committee is aware of the Department of the Navy's successful use of modeling and cost-benefit analysis to support efficient logistics and sustainment and manage total life-cycle product support costs of the Navy's T-6, T-34, and T-45 training aircraft. The committee notes that these efforts are in keeping with the goals of section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) regarding life-cycle management and product support strategies for major weapon systems. Such tools apply a strategic decision analysis approach to the evaluation of multiple alternatives and quantitatively assess the impact of uncertainty to provide relevant insight into decision-making. The committee is particularly interested in the application of these predictive analytical tools to assist the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program office in sustainment planning.

In light of this proven modeling and analytical capability, the committee directs the assistant secretary of each military department with the responsibility for weapon system sustainment planning to review, using predictive analytical tools, current contractor logistics support (CLS) contracts to ensure that the appropriate source of repair is being used and is providing a cost savings to the taxpayer. The committee also directs the assistant secretaries concerned to require that future CLS contracts be assessed with the same tools prior to contract award.

## READINESS ISSUES

## Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense Operational Considerations and Force Structure

The committee recognizes the progress made by the Department of Defense to develop and field Aegis ballistic missile defense (BMD) capabilities. The committee, however, remains concerned about the force structure and inventory demands for Aegis ships resulting from the Phased Adaptive Approach (PAA) to missile defense in Europe, announced in September 2009, and the Department's plans to tailor the PAA to other geographic regions such as East Asia and the Middle East. As noted in the 2010 "Ballistic Missile Defense Review," "the demand for missile defense assets within each region over the next decade will exceed supply."

In particular, the committee would like to further understand the concept of operations for Aegis BMD capabilities and how operational considerations affect Aegis BMD force structure. The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff previously testified before the committee on October 1, 2009 that when an Aegis ship is in missile defense mode, it "consumes all of the radar's activity," and a second ship is required for ship protection. Aegis BMD ships also support multiple missions such as maritime security, anti-submarine warfare, and surface warfare. While this multi-mission functionality provides flexibility and mobility, it may also place further force structure demands on the Aegis fleet and creates operational and performance tradeoffs for each ship. Additionally, as reported in June 2010, a Navy Fleet Review Panel assessment observed that Aegis SPY radar "manpower, parts, training and performance are in decline" and the decline in Aegis radar readiness may affect the Navy's ability to meet its missile defense mission requirements.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, by December 5, 2011, that assesses how operational requirements and considerations, such as force protection, other mission requirements, geographic trade-offs, and readiness and availability, affect the Aegis BMD concept of operations and the implications of such operational requirements and considerations on force structure required to support combatant commanders' missile defense missions. Similarly, such assessment should also address how the Navy balances its various mission requirements and the impact of missile defense requirements on its force structure demands and operational tempo. The assessment should also describe any recent Aegis BMD deployments, for example, to support the July 2009 Democratic People's Republic of Korea missile launches, and how operational requirements and considerations influenced the Aegis BMD force structure and concepts of operation to address the combatant commanders' mission requirements.

## Army Unit Manning Effects on Readiness

The committee recognizes the Army has struggled to maintain the readiness of its forces over the past decade and that personnel issues have continuously been one of the most important drivers of readiness.

The committee is concerned about the Army's current shortage of warrant officers, certain enlisted specialties, and the growing burden of filling units as combat-related medical issues have increased the number of non-deployable personnel. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of Army personnel readiness and submit a report on the findings to the congressional defense committees by February 28, 2012. At a minimum, the report should include:

- (1) A list of Army units that are reporting degraded readiness;
- (2) An analysis of the extent to which the personnel component of readiness is affecting overall readiness;
- (3) Army personnel strengths and how they are matched to requirements;
- (4) Army policies and established business rules for calculating personnel readiness;
- (5) The Army's processes for meeting manning goals throughout the Army's force generation cycle; and
- (6) The extent to which the Army has developed plans to address actual or projected unit manning shortages for specific occupational specialties or pay grades.

#### Distribution and Use of Bottled Water in Contingency Operations

The committee is concerned that logistics convoys continue to be vulnerable to attack in contingency operations. Logistics convoys in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan provide delivery of fuel, bottled water, and other supplies to forward operating bases. According to the Marine Corps Energy Assessment Team in 2009, hauling bottled water made up 51 percent of the logistical burden in Afghanistan. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess the impact of the distribution of and alternatives to bottled water in contingency operations and submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 29, 2012, that includes the following:

- (1) The total quantity of bottled water that is distributed by convoys in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and the associated cost with the purchase and distribution of bottled water;
- (2) An assessment of the current water filtration technologies including reverse osmosis systems available, as well as those systems being developed to support clean, filtered water with the necessary minerals for forward operating bases;
- (3) An assessment of how the Department of Defense will reduce its demand for bottled water while ensuring access to clean, safe water for service members in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;
- (4) An assessment of how plastic waste is being minimized and discarded, and what precautions are being taken to prevent exposure to toxic fumes on forward operating bases in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as a result of the destruction of plastic waste;
- (5) A cost assessment of the Fully Burdened Cost of Water in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; and
- (6) An assessment of water purification plants available for use by the United States military in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

## Federal Fire Protection

The committee notes that a Department of Defense (DOD) Inspector General Report “Fire Emergency and Services Program,” (D-2003-121) found that staffing and apparatus shortfalls could adversely impact firefighter safety and installation missions. The committee is concerned that since that report was issued, conditions have not improved, and fire houses, personnel, and other fire suppression resources at military bases may be below minimal safety standards. In addition, the committee is concerned that not all the military departments may be fully compliant with the DOD Fire and Emergency Services Program (DOD Instruction 6055.06) which outlines policy and criteria for the allocation, assignment, operation, and administration of DOD fire departments and related fire prevention functions and establishes the DOD Fire and Emergency Services Quality Working Group. The committee believes it is imperative that military base commanders operate base fire departments at or above National Fire Protection Association standards as they apply to staffing, equipment, and other readiness capabilities.

### Installation Emergency Management Programs

The committee is aware that Department of Defense Instruction 6055.17 establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for developing, implementing, and sustaining Installation Emergency Management (IEM) programs at Department of Defense installations worldwide. The committee understands that the intent of the IEM program is to provide a fully integrated emergency management capability to address “all hazards” including manmade or natural disasters, as well as the ability to interoperate with regional civilian emergency responders but is concerned that funding in the budget request for fiscal year 2012 is fragmented distributed in multiple budget elements. To prevent a funding approach that is potentially inadequate, the committee encourages the Department of Defense and the respective Secretaries of the military departments to consider centrally funding Installation Emergency Management under a single defense-wide funding line in future years.

### Marine Corps Air Station Miramar Instrument Landing System Replacement

The committee is concerned that the Instrument Landing System (ILS) at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar, California, is an outdated MK-1F model that is no longer logistically supportable and is operating at its extreme tolerance for certification for usage within the National Air Space (NAS). The ILS is a critical safety of flight capability, without which MCAS Miramar could potentially lose its ability to operate as a designated aerial port of debarkation and embarkation for the military service and commercial aircraft traffic. A 2009 Marine Corps study found that, even with significant upgrades, the current ILS is no longer able to meet current Federal Aviation Administration ILS flight inspection requirements for NAS usage. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to identify funding options for a replacement ILS to

mitigate the impacts to future air operations and to ensure aircrew safety.

### Material Readiness of the Navy's Amphibious and Surface Combatant Ships

In the 1990s, the Navy began implementing a number of initiatives that were designed to reduce costs associated with operating and manning its surface fleet. These initiatives included a shift from engineering maintenance cycles to condition-based maintenance cycles, reducing crew sizes, and moving to more computer-based training. However, over the past decade the Navy has increased its operational tempo as it has called upon its surface fleet to support overseas contingency operations while still retaining its traditional forward presence mission. The net effect of the increased pace of operations and decreased depot, intermediate, and organizational maintenance has been a decline in the material condition of some ships. This decline has been documented through periodic readiness reporting and other reports, such as the Board of Inspection and Survey (INSURV). INSURV inspection results are a key indicator that the Navy uses to judge ship material readiness and offer an independent assessment.

Based on the results of all these reports, the Navy launched a number of initiatives designed to better maintain the material conditions of its surface ships. Given the cost of new ships, and size of the current fleet relative to current and projected requirements, it is critical that the Navy's efforts to maintain its ships succeed and help its ships to meet or exceed their expected lifespan. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Navy's initiatives to improve the material condition of its surface ship fleet and report the results to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This review should focus on the Navy's amphibious ships, cruisers, destroyers, and frigates. For each of these types/classes of ships, the Comptroller General should compare data on the actual material condition compared to the projected condition, considering information such as the following:

- (1) The projected service life when the first ship of the class was designed or delivered;
- (2) The current age of the class;
- (3) The age at which any ships of the class were decommissioned;
- (4) Any changes in maintenance policy for the class; and
- (5) Any deferments of major availabilities.

In addition, for a 2-year period starting March 2009, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) should assess the reported readiness of ships prior to and after undergoing INSURV inspections, as well as the INSURV results to identify any factors affecting the ships' ability to meet inspection requirements and to sustain the material condition of the ship following the INSURV. Finally, GAO should evaluate the extent to which the Navy's initiatives, including those stemming from the Department of Defense's efficiency initiative, address any of these underlying factors, and determine whether the Navy has established metrics to gauge improvements in the material condition of the ship types identified for this report.

## Modified Tables of Equipment

The committee is concerned that current modified tables of equipment (MTOE) may not fully encompass the equipment required for future missions and may not entirely account for equipment used in recent and current contingencies. In order to help the committee more completely assess future needs, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to examine the Army and Marine Corps' modified tables of equipment, and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 28, 2012.

At a minimum, the review should examine:

- (1) What equipment used in operations in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation New Dawn should be added to MTOEs;
- (2) The process by which equipment is nominated for inclusion in MTOEs;
- (3) Items that should be removed from MTOEs; and
- (4) The military services' respective strategies for future sustainment of MTOEs outside of Overseas Contingency Operations funds.

## Naval Air Station North Island

The committee is aware of the Department of the Navy's plan to increase the number of MH-60 Seahawk helicopters stationed at Naval Air Station North Island, California and understands the important mission of these aircraft. The committee urges the Navy to continue working with the City of Imperial Beach and the City of Coronado to identify mitigation measures, develop a noise reduction strategy, and communicate in advance with the local communities, whenever practical, the potential impact of increased flight activities at Naval Air Station North Island and Naval Outlying Field Imperial Beach.

## Review of Department of Defense's Mix of Live and Simulated Training

The Department of Defense prepares U.S. forces to conduct military operations by providing personnel with live training and through the use of technology, such as simulators and other virtual training devices. These virtual training devices allow military personnel to replicate many of the interactions and procedures they may encounter on the battlefield with fewer constraints, such as the high costs of live training and timely access to training ranges. In an effort to achieve greater efficiency, maximize training opportunities, and potentially reduce training costs, each military service is in various stages of developing concepts and training programs that integrate live and simulated training. In announcing the results of the Department's recent efficiency initiative, the Secretary of Defense identified various efficiencies and potential savings related to modifying training programs or concepts in support of flying hour requirements, including the use of simulators.

In order to better understand the potential benefits of the military services' efforts, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the status of military services' programs, including factors that were considered in determining

the appropriate mix of live and simulated training, actual or planned adjustments to existing training approaches, and the impact on their ability to achieve training objectives, related funding plans as well as the basis for any projected cost savings, and metrics they intend to use to evaluate the impact of any increased use of simulators and other virtual training devices on their ability to train the force. The review also should include training for the Reserve Components and whether the Reserve Components have the necessary access to simulated training to supplement any reductions in live training. In reporting on each of the military services, the Comptroller General may take a phased approach to undertaking its review and reporting results to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

### Security Force Assistance

The committee understands that while the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has traditionally been the proponent for security force assistance, the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review identified the need to strengthen and institutionalize general-purpose force capabilities for security force assistance. Moreover, the committee understands that the Secretary of Defense has proposed USSOCOM divestiture of the security force assistance mission as part of the Department's efficiency initiative.

The committee is concerned about USSOCOM's divestiture of the security force assistance mission and the growing use of general-purpose forces to carry out the security force assistance mission in support of Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom without any formal institutionalization of the mission within the conventional force.

In order to better understand the current and future security force assistance mission, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the Department's plans to institutionalize security force assistance in the general-purpose force and to report the results of this review to the congressional defense committees by March 31, 2012. At a minimum, this review should evaluate:

- (1) The extent to which the Department has defined and differentiated intended roles, missions, and required capabilities for security force assistance for both general purpose forces and special operations forces;
- (2) The extent to which the Department has incorporated lessons learned from current operations; and
- (3) The extent to which the Army has developed its concept for regionally aligned brigades and has identified costs associated with implementing the concept.

### U.S. Army Full Spectrum Training Mile

The committee is aware that the Army has transitioned its methodology for identifying training requirements and resource allocations and is using the term "Full Spectrum Training Mile" (FSTM) as a metric. The committee is concerned that this metric may not be the best tool for gauging operations tempo and content of training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Army's transition to FSTM as a readiness metric and to submit a report on the findings to the congressional defense committees by February 28, 2012. At a minimum, the review should examine:

- (1) The methodology behind the new metric, to include vehicles covered;
- (2) Cost estimates and assumptions; and
- (3) The model suitability for budgeting, forecasting, and training.

## OTHER MATTERS

### Air Force Environmental Cleanup

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has a robust environmental cleanup program with significant resources dedicated to it. The committee is concerned that the Department of the Air Force has been too focused on process and studies in its environmental restoration program and is behind the other services in completing its cleanup activities. The committee encourages the Air Force to expedite its process and make significant progress in its cleanup activities.

### Briefing on the Use of the Overseas Contingency Operations Budget for Military Equipment Reset

The committee is concerned that current Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance regarding the use of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) reset funds to mitigate home station equipment shortfalls resulting from overseas contingency operations may be too restrictive. Further, the committee recognizes that current OMB interpretation may unnecessarily restrict cost-equivalent equipment modifications through the OCO budget. While the committee understands that base budgeting is a viable solution to these shortfalls over the long term, current policy fails to provide the more immediate readiness improvements that OCO funding can provide. Therefore, no later than August 31, 2011, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on current reset policy. At a minimum, this briefing should address:

- (1) Operational equipment shortfalls attributable to current policy;
- (2) Degradation in equipment readiness attributable to current policy; and
- (3) Production inefficiencies caused by current policy.

### Department of Defense Personnel Security Clearance Program

In 2005, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) designated the Department of Defense Personnel Security Clearance Program as a high-risk area due to long-standing delays in the clearance process as well as concerns over clearance documentation. While the Department's security clearance program remained on GAO's high-risk list since 2005, several GAO reports highlighted the significant progress that the Department has made in timeliness, development of quality assessment tools and adjudicative guidance.

Therefore, in 2011 the Department's security clearance program was removed from the GAO's high-risk list.

The committee notes that much of that progress is due to the Department's role in the Joint Security and Suitability Reform Team which was formed to transform and modernize the security clearance process across the Federal Government. The work of this team was cited in the committee report (H. Rept. 111-491) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011. While the Department's security clearance program is no longer on GAO's high-risk list, the committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to ensure that the improvements are sustained.

#### Department of Defense Unexploded Ordnance Cleanup Report

The committee supports the Department of Defense's environmental cleanup activities. The committee recognizes that the Military Munitions Response Program includes more than 256 sites requiring investigations and cleanup activities. The committee is concerned that remedy in place and remedy complete timelines in some locations, such as Hawaii, are long. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is exploring new technologies for unexploded ordnance identification and cleanup that may result in significant savings and expedite cleanup efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2012. At a minimum, the report should include:

- (1) What new technologies the Department of Defense is developing for unexploded ordnance identification and cleanup;
- (2) How those technologies may accelerate cleanup timelines for all installations, and specifically those in Hawaii;
- (3) Estimated timeline for adopting new technologies; and
- (4) Estimated savings anticipated as a result of these new technologies.

#### Disposal of Surplus Property

The committee is aware that the U.S. military has long-standing processes for disposing of property that has been declared excess to the needs of the Federal Government. With the redeployment of U.S. military forces from the Republic of Iraq, excess property that is not needed by the Government of the Republic of Iraq is then made available to State and local governments.

The committee commends the Department of the Army and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for developing procedures to assist State and local governments and their appointed representatives to have visibility on the excess property being made available in order to determine if the property is something they may be able to use and in sound enough condition to warrant the costs associated with transporting the property from the theater of operation to its final destination. The committee is aware that some of the excess items from Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan are being sent to the Sierra Army Depot, California, where representatives of the State and local governments have access to screen the equipment. The committee encourages the Army to continue to improve these processes and to take such steps as necessary and rea-

sonable to allow the State and local governments' representatives to screen property in a forward location such as the State of Kuwait, thereby improving visibility and access to available surplus property and reducing overseas transportation charges for undesirable equipment,

Additionally, while the Army has been proactive in this regard, the committee is unaware of similar procedures being established by the other military departments. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness to review the disposal processes of the other services and, if necessary, work with the military services to establish procedures to provide access to surplus property of those military services to State and local governments. Such review shall be completed by February 1, 2012.

#### Expedited Security Clearance Processing for Wounded Warriors

The committee notes that there is a strong demand by Federal Government agencies for individuals with high level security clearances which few military personnel possess. Expediting security clearance processing would facilitate the hiring of individuals who have had their military careers cut short due to a disability. Therefore, the committee included section 351 in the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) that amended section 1564, title 10, United States Code, which provides for the use of expedited procedures for completing background investigations for the granting of security clearances in certain circumstances. Section 351 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use this authority to assist the transition to a civilian career for military personnel who have been retired or separated for a physical disability pursuant to chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code; this authorization also includes the spouse of such military personnel. The Department is authorized to expend funds to conduct an expedited security clearance once the individual has applied for a Federal Government position for which he or she is qualified and for which a security clearance is required.

The committee is concerned that the Federal Government's internal human resources processes may not allow for timely consideration of the qualifications of an individual who has submitted an application but is awaiting processing of a security clearance in order to be considered for a Federal Government position. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a policy for Department of Defense hiring actions that ensures employment applications for these individuals are not disqualified in the initial human resources screening process on the basis of a lack of a clearance. Such policy should ensure that appropriate human resources offices proactively contact the eligible candidates to ensure that the expedited security clearance processing moves forward, even if there is no guarantee of ultimate employment. In addition, the policy should ensure that if the eligible candidate is not offered employment under that particular hiring action, that the expedited clearance review is completed, which would facilitate the ability of the individual to apply for future Federal Government positions. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a copy of the policy to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2011.

## Federal Facility Agreement for Environmental Cleanup at Tyndall Air Force Base

The committee is concerned that the Air Force has not signed a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with the Environmental Protection Agency to guide its environmental cleanup activities at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. FFAs provide the procedural framework for cleanup activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Public Law 96-510). The Air Force and the Environmental Protection Agency have been negotiating this FFA for more than 2 years, and the committee is concerned that lack of consensus between the two agencies has had a detrimental effect on mitigating the potential exposure for individuals to environmental hazards. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to engage a third party arbiter, such as the Council for Environmental Quality, by July 31, 2011 to expedite conclusion of this agreement in order that environmental cleanup of the site can be achieved.

### Joint Space Operations Center

The Joint Space Operations Center is responsible for the operational employment of worldwide joint space forces and maintains space data for all man-made objects orbiting the Earth. The committee wants to ensure the continuity of this important capability. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, Air Force Space Command to develop a continuity of operations (COOP) plan for the Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC) and to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 2, 2012 on the details of the COOP plan and any resources required to implement the plan.

### Key Enabler Explosive Ordnance Disposal Requirements

The committee recognizes that the services have taken extraordinary efforts to revitalize the capability and increase the capacity of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) force. The committee recognizes that the EOD force is a key enabler for combatant commanders and will continue to be vital for the foreseeable future. However, the committee remains concerned that the services have not adequately rebalanced EOD force structure and maintained full-spectrum capabilities to ensure success in a wide range of contingencies, as directed by the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a new consolidated budget justification display that fully identifies the services' baseline EOD budgets and encompasses all programs and activities of the EOD force for each of the following functions:

- (1) Procurement;
- (2) Operation and Maintenance; and
- (3) Research, development, testing and evaluation.

In order to help the committee more fully assess future requirements, the committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on Explosive Ordnance Disposal force structure planning to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2012.

The committee also directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department's force structure plan and report the findings to the congressional defense committees within 120 days of completion of the secretary's report.

### Satellite Operations Efficiencies

The Air Force Satellite Control Network consists of satellite control centers, tracking stations, and test facilities located around the world. For many Air Force satellite systems, mission control centers (MCC) are located at the Consolidated Space Operations Center at Schriever Air Force Base Colorado. For other satellite systems, including other Department of Defense (DOD) satellites, MCCs have been fielded in various geographic locations. These centers are staffed around the clock and are responsible for the operations and command and control of their assigned satellite systems.

Today, efforts are underway to modernize these various satellite operations centers from their initial point-to-point architectures using proprietary data-transfer protocols to interoperable network architectures using standard protocols. While the committee commends such efforts, it remains concerned that these operations centers require more resources than their commercial system counterparts. The committee recognizes the importance of the Department's satellite operations capabilities and understands that some DOD-unique requirements may preclude the adoption of certain commercial practices. However, the committee believes there is opportunity to improve satellite operations and create greater efficiencies by leveraging commercial best practices.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees by February 6, 2012, to include: an assessment of the Department's efforts to modernize its satellite operations capabilities, a comparison of the Department's satellite operations concepts with those in other Government entities and commercial industry, and an identification of practices that the Department could adopt to improve its satellite operations, consistent with Department of Defense mission requirements.

### Wounded Warrior Service Dog Programs

The committee recognizes that over 32,000 soldiers have been severely wounded in combat in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom and that the majority of those wounded return with severe injuries such as amputations, traumatic brain injuries, or the loss of vision.

For many of these most severely wounded warriors, service dogs provide crucial therapy, assistance, and rehabilitation. Currently, there is a waiting list of more than 200 disabled veterans and active military personnel seeking assistance dogs provided to military agencies and hospitals by non-governmental organizations. Given the growing need for service dogs and their impact on the lives of wounded service members, the committee believes that the Department of Defense should expand its participation in non-governmental organization programs that facilitate the connection between service dogs and wounded warriors.

## LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

## SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

## Section 301—Operation and Maintenance Funding

This section would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

## SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

## Section 311—Designation of Senior Official of Joint Chiefs of Staff for Operational Energy Plans and Programs and Operational Energy Budget Certification

This section would modify section 138(c) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Joint Chiefs of Staff to identify a senior operational energy official. This section would also change the date of the required operational energy budget certification.

## Section 312—Military Installation Implementation of Land Management Plans and Sustainability Studies

This section would modify section 2694 of title 10, United States Code, by expanding on the Department of Defense's conservation activities.

## Section 313—Improved Sikes Act Coverage of State-Owned Facilities Used for the National Defense

This section would amend The Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670) to include State-owned National Guard facilities, defines state as any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and would add a provision for funding integrated national resource management plans.

## Section 314—Discharge of Wastes at Sea Generated by Vessels of the Armed Forces

This section would amend section 1902(b)(2) of title 33, United States Code, to codify discharge practices in the sea for ships owned or operated by a branch of the Armed Forces. The committee recognizes the success the Navy has had with minimizing its trash and discharge at sea, both in open oceans and in special areas in accordance with existing regulatory frameworks. This section would codify the current Navy discharge practices in the open ocean and would create a reporting requirement for any exceptions necessary for the purpose of securing the safety of the ship, the health of the ship's personnel or saving life at sea.

## Section 315—Designation of Department of Defense Executive Agent for Alternative Fuel Development

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Operational Energy Plans and Programs (OEPP) to recommend and the Secretary of Defense to designate a service secretary as the

executive agent for alternative fuel development. The Assistant Secretary of Defense OEPP would direct the policy, and the executive agent would collaborate with the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Research and Engineering as well as the Department of Energy.

The committee is encouraged that the service secretaries have tested and certified their fleets to accept alternative fuels or blends. The committee notes that the Department of Defense has multiple investments and activities for the development of alternative fuels. This section would require the Department of Defense to streamline those investments and eliminate redundancies.

#### Section 316—Favorable Consideration of Energy-Efficient Technologies in Contracts for Logistics Support of Contingency Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to give favorable consideration to defense logistics support contract proposals in support of contingency operations that include energy efficient or energy reduction technologies or processes. The committee continues to be concerned about the high demand for fossil fuel in contingency operations and the security challenges it creates for logistics convoys.

### SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

#### Section 321—Definition of Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair

This section would amend section 2460 of title 10, United States Code, to revise the definition of depot-level maintenance and repair. The study on the future capability of the Department of Defense (DOD) maintenance depots directed by section 322 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) found that the existing statutory definition was ambiguous and subject to interpretation by the individual military services. The committee is concerned that these ambiguities are directly impacting the development of core logistics capabilities and allocation of sustaining workloads. To resolve those ambiguities, this section would adopt the definition in DOD instruction 4151.2, which is the generally recognized and accepted definition currently used by the Department.

#### Section 322—Core Logistics Capabilities

This section would eliminate the exclusion for special access programs from the core logistics capability requirements determination and would align the exemption for the nuclear refueling of aircraft carriers with the exemption in section 2460 of title 10, United States Code. The study on the future capability of the Department of Defense maintenance depots directed by section 322 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) found that the existing core determination process should be revised to ensure that it is visible and readily understood.

This section also would amend section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, to require an annual report on the core logistics capability requirements; the depot maintenance workload requirements

to cost-effectively support core logistics capabilities; and the depot maintenance workload beyond the core requirement needed to ensure that no more than 50 percent of the non-exempt depot maintenance funding is expended for performance by non-Federal Government personnel in accordance with section 2466 of title 10, United States Code. The report also would include: the allocation of workload for the Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence as designated in accordance with section 2474 of title 10, United States Code; and the depot maintenance capital investments requirement to ensure that core logistics capabilities are established not later than four years after a non-exempted weapon system achieves initial operational capability as required by section 2464(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code. The committee believes that an annual report on the core determination process and the workload outcomes resulting from that process will enhance oversight, align capital investment to support current and emerging core capabilities, and better align sustainment planning with acquisition and development.

#### Section 323—Designation of Military Industrial Facilities as Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence

This section would amend section 2474, title 10, United States Code, to include military industrial facilities in the designation of Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE). Designation as a CITE would facilitate the ability of each of the military industrial facilities to enter into public-private partnerships while also improving their core competencies. The committee believes that this change could help further strengthen the Department of Defense's organic manufacturing and repair industrial base.

#### Section 324—Redesignation of Core Competencies as Core Logistics Capabilities for Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence

This section would amend section 2474 of title 10, United States Code, to change the designation of core competencies as core logistics capability in order to better align the depot maintenance workload allocation for each Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence, as designated by section 2474 of title 10, United States Code, with the recognized core logistics capabilities of the designee.

The study on the future capability of the Department of Defense maintenance depots directed by section 322 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) found that the Department's organic depot maintenance system may face substantial workload reductions in the near term as a result of reduced operations, anticipated changes to inventory and expected funding pressures. The committee is concerned that depot maintenance workload allocations for the Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence are not aligned with the core logistics determination process required by section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, resulting in inefficiencies, a lack of organizational integration, and an inability for public and private-sector depot maintenance providers to respond to workload uncertainties.

**Section 325—Permanent and Expanded Authority for Army Industrial Facilities to Enter into Certain Cooperative Arrangements with Non-Army Entities**

This section would amend section 4544 of title 10, United States Code, to repeal the cap on the number of cooperative arrangements that may be entered into and would make the authority permanent.

In addition, this section would amend the reporting requirement mandated in section 328 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to assess the effective use of the authorities provided under section 4544, title 10, United States Code, and to make recommendations for improvement to each category of Army industrial facility to compete for contracts.

**Section 326—Amendment to Requirement Relating To Consideration of Competition Throughout Operation and Sustainment of Major Weapon Systems**

This section would amend section 202(d) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23) to include a subsystem or component of a major weapons system in the requirement for consideration of competition throughout operation and sustainment of major weapon systems.

**Section 327—Implementation of Corrective Actions Resulting from Corrosion Study of the F–22 and F–35 Aircraft**

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to take corrective actions resulting from the corrosion study of the F–22 Raptor and F–35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft and implement the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office regarding the study.

The committee notes that despite a projected 38-to-1 return on investment from corrosion mitigation and control projects planned for implementation in fiscal year 2012 through the Office of the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight, the Department of Defense consistently underfunds corrosion efforts. With an estimated annual cost of corrosion of \$22.0 billion, the committee urges the Department to give more serious consideration to the \$37 avoided for every \$1 invested for corrosion mitigation and control actions such as those recommended for the F–22 and F–35 aircraft.

**SUBTITLE D—READINESS**

**Section 331—Modification of Department of Defense Authority To Accept Voluntary Contributions of Funds**

This section would modify section 358(g) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) to permit the Secretary of Defense to accept voluntary contributions in amounts that shall remain available until expended for the purpose of offsetting the cost of mitigation measures. This section also would permit the Secretary of Defense to accept voluntary contributions to conduct studies of potential mitigation measures.

### Section 332—Review of Proposed Structures Affecting Navigable Airspace

This section would modify section 44718 of title 49, United States Code, to permit the Federal Aviation Administration to develop procedures for the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security to review and comment on aeronautical studies.

### Section 333—Sense of Congress Regarding Integration of Ballistic Missile Defense Training Across and Between Combatant Com- mands and Military Services

This section would express the sense of Congress on improving the integration of ballistic missile defense training across and between combatant commands and military services, identifying and addressing training gaps in integrated missile defense training, and identifying the capabilities and funding needed to effectively and adequately integrate training.

## SUBTITLE E—REPORTS

### Section 341—Annual Certification and Modifications of Annual Report on Prepositioned Materiel and Equipment

This section would amend sections 2229 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to annually certify that U.S. military prepositioned stocks meet current operations plans. This section also requires the Secretary of Defense to provide additional information on the health, status, and composition of prepositioned stocks in the Secretary's annual report to the congressional defense committees.

The committee remains concerned that the Department's approach to establishing requirements, managing, and resourcing prepositioned stocks may be unnecessarily increasing strategic risk and contingency response times. The committee is also concerned that the Department has not sufficiently coordinated prepositioned stocks requirements, management, and planning with its strategic airlift and sealift planning and requirements.

### Section 342—Modification of Report on Maintenance and Repair of Vessels in Foreign Shipyards

This section would modify section 7310(c) of title 10, United States Code, to include vessels that are operated pursuant to a contract entered into by the Military Sealift Command, the Maritime Administration, or the U.S. Transportation Command.

### Section 343—Additional Requirements for Annual Report on Military Working Dogs

This section would amend section 358 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) to require the Secretary of Defense to provide additional information on the use of military working dogs on a contracted basis, the status of the Department's breeding programs, and the future military working dog force structure.

The committee remains concerned that the Department may rely too heavily on contracted military working dogs and may not be

fully utilizing the Department's domestic breeding programs leading to increased costs to the taxpayer.

#### Section 344—Assessment and Reporting Requirements Regarding the Status of Compliance with Joint Military Training and Force Allocations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a biennial assessment of the military departments compliance with the joint training, doctrine, and resource allocation recommendations that are promulgated by the Joint Staff. The assessment also would include the effectiveness of the Joint Staff in carrying out the missions of planning and experimentation formerly accomplished by U.S. Joint Forces Command. The results of the first assessment would be provided to the congressional defense committees by March 31 of 2012, and every even-numbered year thereafter.

#### Section 345—Study of United States Pacific Command Training Readiness

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), to complete a study by February 28, 2013, on current and future training requirements for the Armed Forces assigned to USPACOM's area of responsibility.

### SUBTITLE F—LIMITATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY

#### Section 351—Adoption of Military Working Dog by Family of Deceased or Seriously Wounded Member of the Armed Forces Who Was the Dog's Handler

This section would amend section 2583(c) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the adoption of a military working dog by the family of a deceased or seriously wounded member of the Armed Forces who was the handler of the dog.

#### Section 352—Prohibition on Expansion of the Air Force Food Transformation Initiative

This section would prohibit the Air Force from expanding its Food Transformation Initiative beyond the initial six bases in the pilot program until 270 days after the Secretary of the Air Force provides a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This report would include a description on the impact of the initiative on non-appropriated funded employees; a detailed information technology plan, including funding for implementation; and a description of performance metrics for measuring the initiative. In addition, the report would include an estimate of cost savings; an explanation of the tracking of appropriated and non-appropriated funds; an explanation of any barriers encountered and recommended remedies; and a plan for addressing recommendations expected to be made by the Government Accountability Office following its review of the initiative.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 111-491) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, the com-

mittee expressed its initial concern regarding the Air Force's Food Transformation Initiative. As a result, the committee required a review of the initiative by the Comptroller General of the United States, which is due in July 2011. While the Air Force was prohibited from moving forward with expansion of the initiative until 90 days after that review, the committee is concerned that the Air Force intends to continue expanding this initiative without fully assessing the full impact at the six initial bases, and addressing any problems encountered at these bases.

Section 353—Limitation on Obligation and Expenditure of Funds for the Migration of Army Enterprise Email Services

This section would prohibit the Army from obligating more than 2 percent of the funds available for fiscal year 2012 in procurement and operations and maintenance accounts for the migration of enterprise email services until the Secretary of the Army provides a business case analysis comparing the relative merits and cost-benefit analysis of transitioning to Defense Information Systems Agency enterprise email services.

Section 354—One-Year Extension of Pilot Program for Availability of Working-Capital Funds to Army for Certain Product Improvements

This section would extend the Department of the Army Product Improvement Pilot Program authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), to October 1, 2014.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 361—Consideration of Foreclosure Circumstances in Adjudication of Security Clearances

This section would allow special consideration during security clearance adjudications to be given to members of the Armed Forces who may have a housing foreclosure on his or her credit report. The committee notes that the recent housing crisis and resulting foreclosures are a potential problem for members of the Armed Forces since a foreclosure could jeopardize their ability to apply for or renew a security clearance.

Section 362—Authority To Provide Information for Maritime Safety of Forces and Hydrographic Support

This section would amend part IV of subtitle C of title 10, United States Code, by inserting after chapter 667 a new chapter authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to maximize the safety and effectiveness of Navy, Joint, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and coalition forces by collecting marine weather and ocean data, modeling of that data, and forecasting potentially hazardous meteorological and oceanographic conditions.

### Section 363—Deposit of Reimbursed Funds under Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreements

This section would amend section 1856d(b) of title 42, United States Code, which allows the Department of Defense to allocate reimbursements for fire protection services to the appropriation fund or account from which the expenses were paid subject to the same provisions and restrictions as the original funding. This section would add flexibility to the reimbursement process beginning in fiscal year 2012 by permitting the Department to allocate reimbursements to the fund or account currently available for fire protection activities should the period of availability for obligation under which services were originally provided have expired.

### Section 364—Reduction in Amounts Otherwise Authorized To Be Appropriated to the Department of Defense for Printing and Reproduction

This section would reduce by 10 percent the printing and reproduction budgets for each of the military departments and the defense agencies.

The committee notes that the budget request contained \$357.0 million for printing and reproduction services, Department-wide. While the committee recognizes that paper copies often are necessary to facilitate mission accomplishment, the committee believes that the Department should reduce spending on high-quality, glossy color prints (such as the ones accompanying the fiscal year 2012 budget rollout, and other reports and briefings to Congress). Utilizing double-sided, plain, black-and-white copies still accomplishes the goal, while achieving considerable savings. In addition, the committee urges the Department to consider technologies, such as electronic documentation and transmission, to process information without the use of paper printing and reproduction. This section would generate \$35.7 million in savings in fiscal year 2012.

### Section 365—Reduction in Amounts Otherwise Authorized To Be Appropriated to the Department of Defense for Studies, Analysis and Evaluations

This section would reduce by 10 percent the budget request for studies, analyses, and evaluations performed by each military department and the defense agencies. The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense has emphasized the need to fund the core mission of the Department of Defense, realigning funds from non-essential cost areas to areas of direct mission support. The Secretary of Defense has implemented an initiative to eliminate unnecessary Department of Defense boards and study groups, and this section would support the Secretary's efforts to reduce unnecessary costs. This section would generate a savings of \$24.0 million in fiscal year 2012.

### Section 366—Clarification of the Airlift Service Definitions Relative to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet

This section would amend section 41106 of title 49, United States Code, to clarify that the application of current law is limited to contracts for airlift services using aircraft of a type the Department of

Defense has determined are eligible for participation in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet program.

#### Section 367—Ratemaking Procedures for Civil Reserve Air Fleet Contracts

This section would amend section 9511a of title 10, United States Code, to codify the authority of the Department of Defense to offer scheduled and expansion contract airlift business to Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) carriers according to the amount of airlift capability they commit for CRAF activation. Commercial air carriers in the CRAF program commit airlift capability to be activated for the Department's use during wartime. In exchange for such a commitment, the Department contracts with the participating carriers for its peacetime or routine airlift requirements. The committee is aware that competitive contracts for this activity are generally not feasible because oftentimes none of the air carriers have commercial operations in the needed locations and therefore have no basis for providing a reasonable offer. The committee notes that this type of entitlement-based contract is done in conjunction with statutorily mandated ratemaking procedures that have served as an effective means of determining fair and reasonable rates while furthering the objectives of the CRAF program.

#### Section 368—Sense of Congress on Proposed Federal Aviation Administration Changes to Flight Crew Member Duty and Rest Requirements

This section would express a sense of Congress that the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) should make every effort to ensure that any changes to guidelines, regulations, and rules of the FAA, including changes to flight crew member duty and rest requirements, fully consider the impact of such changes on the Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers, U.S. Transportation Command and the Department of Defense.

#### Section 369—Policy on Active Shooter Training for Certain Law Enforcement Personnel

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and promulgate guidelines to ensure civilian and military law enforcement responsible for force protection at U.S. military installations receive Active Shooter Training. The committee recognizes this training was a recommendation of the Department of Defense Independent Review Related to Fort Hood entitled "Protecting the Force: Lessons from Fort Hood."

# TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

## SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	MANEUVER UNITS .....	1,399,804		1,399,804
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES .....	104,629		104,629
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE .....	815,920		815,920
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS .....	825,587		825,587
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	1,245,231		1,245,231
060	AVIATION ASSETS .....	1,199,340		1,199,340
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	2,939,455	4,000	2,943,455
	Simulation Training Systems .....		(4,000)	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS .....	451,228		451,228
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	1,179,675		1,179,675
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	7,637,052	230,000	7,867,052
	Army Base Operating Services .....		[230,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION .....	2,495,667	261,380	2,757,047
	Army Industrial Facility Energy monitoring .....		[2,380]	
	Army Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[259,000]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ .....	397,952		397,952
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS .....	171,179		171,179
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....			
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM .....			

160	RESET .....		
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS .....	459,585	459,585
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>21,322,304</b>	<b>495,380</b>
<b>MOBILIZATION</b>			
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY .....	390,394	390,394
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS .....	169,535	169,535
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS .....	6,675	6,675
	<b>SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>566,604</b>	<b>566,604</b>
<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION .....	113,262	113,262
220	RECRUIT TRAINING .....	71,012	71,012
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING .....	49,275	49,275
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS .....	417,071	417,071
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	1,045,948	1,045,948
260	FLIGHT TRAINING .....	1,083,808	1,083,808
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION .....	191,073	191,073
280	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	607,896	607,896
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	523,501	523,501
300	EXAMINING .....	139,159	139,159
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION .....	238,978	238,978
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....	221,156	221,156
330	JUNIOR ROTC .....	170,889	170,889
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING .....</b>	<b>4,873,028</b>	<b>4,873,028</b>
<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			
340	SECURITY PROGRAMS .....	995,161	995,161
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	524,334	524,334
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES .....	705,668	705,668
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES .....	484,075	490,075
	Army Arsenals .....		6,000
			[6,000]

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT .....	457,741		457,741
390	ADMINISTRATION .....	775,313		775,313
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	1,534,706	-44,000	1,490,706
	Realignment of funds to support the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan .....		[-44,000]	
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT .....	316,924		316,924
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT .....	214,356		214,356
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT .....	1,093,877	-10,000	1,083,877
	Unjustified program growth—Joint DOD Support .....		[-5,000]	
	Unjustified program growth—PA Strategic Communications .....		[-5,000]	
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES .....	216,621		216,621
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT .....	180,717		180,717
455	FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS .....		44,000	44,000
	Realignment of funds to support the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan .....		[44,000]	
460	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS .....	449,901		449,901
470	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS .....	23,886		23,886
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRWIDE ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>7,973,280</b>	<b>-4,000</b>	<b>7,969,280</b>
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED</b>			
480	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		-395,600	-395,600
	Army unobligated balances estimate .....		[-384,600]	
	Center for Military Family and Community Outreach .....		[1,000]	
	Printing & Reproduction (10% cut) .....		[-10,600]	
	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations (10% cut) .....		[-1,400]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED .....</b>		<b>-395,600</b>	<b>-395,600</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY .....</b>	<b>34,735,216</b>	<b>95,780</b>	<b>34,830,996</b>

	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	4,762,887	
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING .....	1,771,644	
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES .....	46,321	
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT .....	104,751	
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	431,576	
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	1,030,303	71,200
	Aviation Depot Maintenance (Active) .....		[71,200]
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	37,403	
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS .....	238,007	27,000
	Aviation Logistics .....		[27,000]
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	3,820,186	
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING .....	734,866	
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	4,972,609	366,000
	Ship Depot Maintenance (Active) .....		[366,000]
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	1,304,271	
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS .....	583,659	
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE .....	97,011	
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE .....	162,303	
160	WARFARE TACTICS .....	423,187	
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY .....	320,141	
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	1,076,478	
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE .....	187,037	
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	4,352	
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS .....	103,830	
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT .....	180,800	
230	CRUISE MISSILE .....	125,333	
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE .....	1,209,410	
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	99,063	
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE .....	450,454	
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	358,002	

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION .....	971,189		971,189
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION .....	1,946,779	352,000	2,298,779
	Navy Metering .....		(3,000)	
	Navy Sustainment Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[349,000]	
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	4,610,525		4,610,525
305	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		2,000	2,000
	Navy Emergency Management and Preparedness .....		[2,000]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>32,164,377</b>	<b>818,200</b>	<b>32,982,577</b>
	<b>MOBILIZATION</b>			
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE .....	493,326		493,326
320	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS .....	6,228		6,228
330	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS .....	205,898		205,898
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS .....	68,634		68,634
350	INDUSTRIAL READINESS .....	2,684		2,684
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT .....	25,192		25,192
	<b>SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>801,962</b>		<b>801,962</b>
	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
370	OFFICER ACQUISITION .....	147,540		147,540
380	RECRUIT TRAINING .....	10,655		10,655
390	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS .....	151,147		151,147
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	594,799		594,799
410	FLIGHT TRAINING .....	9,034		9,034
420	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION .....	173,452		173,452
430	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	168,025		168,025
440	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	254,860	983	255,843

450	Navy Recruiting and Advertising .....			
460	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION .....	140,279	[983]	140,279
470	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....	107,561		107,561
	JUNIOR ROTC .....	52,689		52,689
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING .....</b>	<b>1,810,041</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,811,024</b>
<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>				
480	ADMINISTRATION .....	754,483	-62,000	692,483
	Realignment of funds to support the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan .....		[-62,000]	
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS .....	14,275		14,275
500	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	112,616		112,616
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	216,483		216,483
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT .....	282,295		282,295
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	534,873		534,873
540	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES .....			
545	FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS .....		62,000	62,000
	Realignment of funds to support the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan .....		[62,000]	
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	190,662		190,662
560	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS .....			
570	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN .....	303,636		303,636
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT .....	903,885		903,885
590	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT .....	54,880		54,880
600	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS .....	20,687		20,687
610	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS .....	68,374		68,374
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE .....	572,928		572,928
630	CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGICAL PROGRAM .....			
650	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE .....			
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES .....			
690	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS .....			
700	JUDGEMENT FUND .....			
705	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	5,516		5,516
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>552,715</b>		<b>552,715</b>
		<b>4,588,308</b>		<b>4,588,308</b>

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED</b>			
710	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		-445,700	-445,700
	Navy unobligated balances estimate .....		[-435,900]	
	Printing & Reproduction (10% cut) .....		[-7,100]	
	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations (10% cut) .....		[-2,700]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED</b> .....		<b>-445,700</b>	<b>-445,700</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b> .....	<b>39,364,688</b>	<b>373,483</b>	<b>39,738,171</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES .....	715,196	8,500	723,696
	CBRNE Response Force Capability Enhancement .....		[8,500]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS .....	677,608		677,608
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	190,713		190,713
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING .....	101,464		101,464
050	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING .....			
060	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION .....	823,390	68,000	891,390
	Marine Corps Sustainment Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[68,000]	
070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	2,208,949		2,208,949
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>4,717,320</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>4,793,820</b>
	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
080	RECRUIT TRAINING .....	18,280		18,280
090	OFFICER ACQUISITION .....	820		820
100	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	85,816		85,816

110	FLIGHT TRAINING .....			
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION .....	33,142		33,142
130	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	324,643		324,643
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	184,432		184,432
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION .....	43,708		43,708
160	JUNIOR ROTC .....	19,671		19,671
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING .....</b>	<b>710,512</b>		<b>710,512</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
170	SPECIAL SUPPORT .....	36,021		36,021
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	405,431		414,431
190	ADMINISTRATION .....		9,000	[9,000]
200	USMC Expeditionary Energy Office—Experimental Forward Operating Base .....	91,153		91,153
	ACQUISITION & PROGRAM MANAGEMENT .....	<b>532,605</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>541,605</b>
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>			
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED</b>			
210	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		-70,000	-70,000
	Marine Corps unobligated balances estimate .....		[-66,000]	
	Mental Health Support for Military Personnel and Families .....		[3,000]	
	Printing & Reproduction (10% cut) .....		[-6,500]	
	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations (10% cut) .....		[-500]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED .....</b>		<b>-70,000</b>	<b>-70,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS .....</b>	<b>5,960,437</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>5,975,937</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES .....	4,224,400		4,224,400
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES .....	3,417,731		3,417,731
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS) .....	1,482,814		1,482,814
040	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....			

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
050	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	2,204,131		2,204,131
060	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	1,652,318	271,920	1,924,238
	Air Force Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[271,920]	
070	BASE SUPPORT .....	2,507,179		2,507,179
080	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING .....	1,492,459		1,492,459
090	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS .....	1,046,226		1,046,226
100	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES .....	696,188		696,188
110	LAUNCH FACILITIES .....	321,484		321,484
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS .....	633,738		633,738
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT .....	735,488		735,488
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS .....	170,481		170,481
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>20,584,637</b>	<b>271,920</b>	<b>20,856,557</b>
	<b>MOBILIZATION</b>			
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS .....	2,988,221		2,988,221
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS .....	150,724		150,724
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	373,568		373,568
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	388,103	54,118	442,221
	Air Force Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[54,118]	
190	BASE SUPPORT .....	674,230		674,230
	<b>SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>4,574,846</b>	<b>54,118</b>	<b>4,628,964</b>
	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
200	OFFICER ACQUISITION .....	114,448		114,448
210	RECRUIT TRAINING .....	22,192		22,192
220	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) .....	90,545		90,545
230	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	430,090	71,340	501,430



SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b> .....	7,251,428	66,364	7,319,792
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED</b>			
470	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		-410,500	-410,500
	Air Force unobligated balances estimate .....		[-400,800]	
	Printing & Reproduction (10% cut) .....		[-7,200]	
	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations (10% cut) .....		[-2,500]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED</b> .....		-410,500	-410,500
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE</b> .....	36,195,133	55,242	36,250,375
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF .....	563,787		563,787
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND .....	3,986,766	3,000	3,989,766
	Cold Weather Protective Equipment .....		[3,000]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	4,550,553	3,000	4,553,553
	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY .....	124,075		124,075
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY .....	93,348		93,348
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b> .....	217,423		217,423
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
050	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS .....	159,692	-10,369	149,323
	Innovative Readiness Training (Section 591) .....			
070	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY .....		[-10,369]	

080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY .....	508,822	508,822
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY .....	1,147,366	1,147,366
100	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE .....	12,000	12,000
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY .....	676,419	677,419
	Voluntary Separation Repayment .....	1,000	1,000
	[1,000]	[1,000]	[1,000]
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY .....	1,360,392	1,360,392
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY .....	37,367	37,367
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY .....	450,863	456,863
	Procurement Technical Assistance Centers .....	6,000	6,000
	[6,000]	[6,000]	[6,000]
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY .....	256,133	256,133
170	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE .....	22,372	22,372
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY—GLOBAL TRAIN AND EQUIP .....	500,000	400,000
	Reduction to Global Train and Equip .....	-100,000	-100,000
	[-100,000]	[-100,000]	[-100,000]
185	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY—OTHER .....	182,831	182,831
190	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE .....	505,366	505,366
200	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION .....	33,848	33,848
210	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY .....	432,133	432,133
220	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY .....	2,768,677	2,768,677
230	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY .....	202,758	202,758
250	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT .....	81,754	81,754
260	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE .....	2,201,964	2,300,964
	Department of Defense Corrosion Protection Projects .....	99,000	99,000
	[22,700]	[22,700]	[22,700]
	DOD Installation Energy Manager Training Program .....	[3,000]	[3,000]
	Education and Employment Advocacy Program for Wounded Members of the Armed Forces .....	[15,000]	[15,000]
	Establish Office of Language and Policy .....	[6,000]	[6,000]
	Insider Threat Detection Program .....	[5,000]	[5,000]
	Office of Net Assessment .....	[1,300]	[1,300]
	Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Victim Advocates .....	[45,000]	[45,000]
	Wounded Warriors Career Program .....	[1,000]	[1,000]
270	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE .....	563,184	563,184
275	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	14,068,492	14,068,492
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>-4,369</b>	<b>26,168,064</b>

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED</b>			
280	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		-413,000	-413,000
	Defense-wide unobligated balances estimate .....		[-456,800]	
	DOD Impact Aid (Section 581) .....		[40,000]	
	Printing & Reproduction (10% cut) .....		[-4,300]	
	Red Cross Reimbursement for Humanitarian Support to Service Members .....		[25,000]	
	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations (10% cut) .....		[-16,900]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED</b> .....		<b>-413,000</b>	<b>-413,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b> .....	<b>30,940,409</b>	<b>-414,369</b>	<b>30,526,040</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	MANEUVER UNITS .....	1,091		1,091
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES .....	18,129		18,129
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE .....	492,705		492,705
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS .....	137,304		137,304
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	597,786		597,786
060	AVIATION ASSETS .....	67,366	4,300	71,666
	Restore Flying Hours to Army Reserve .....		[4,300]	
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	474,966		474,966
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS .....	69,841		69,841
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	247,010		247,010
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	590,078		590,078
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION .....	255,618	27,000	282,618
	Army Reserve Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[27,000]	

120	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....			
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>2,951,894</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>2,983,194</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	14,447		14,447
140	ADMINISTRATION .....	76,393		76,393
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	3,844		3,844
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT .....	9,033		9,033
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	53,565		53,565
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>157,282</b>		<b>157,282</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b> .....	<b>3,109,176</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>3,140,476</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	622,868		622,868
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE .....	16,041		16,041
030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT .....	1,511		1,511
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	123,547	1,500	125,047
	Aviation Depot Maintenance .....		(1,500)	
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	379		379
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	49,701		49,701
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING .....	593		593
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	53,916	1,000	54,916
	Ship Depot Maintenance (Reserve) .....		(1,000)	
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS .....	15,445		15,445
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	153,942		153,942
110	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE .....	7,292		7,292
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION .....	75,131		75,131
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION .....	72,083		72,083
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	109,024		109,024
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>1,301,473</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,303,973</b>

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
150	ADMINISTRATION .....	1,857		1,857
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	14,438		14,438
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	2,394		2,394
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT .....	2,972		2,972
190	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS .....			
200	JUDGMENT FUND .....			
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>21,661</b>		<b>21,661</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE .....</b>	<b>1,323,134</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,325,634</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	OPERATING FORCES .....	94,604		94,604
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	16,382		16,382
030	TRAINING SUPPORT .....			
040	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION .....	31,520		31,520
050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	105,809		105,809
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>248,315</b>		<b>248,315</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
060	SPECIAL SUPPORT .....			
070	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	852		852
080	ADMINISTRATION .....	13,257		13,257
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	9,019		9,019
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>23,128</b>		<b>23,128</b>

271,443

271,443

TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE .....

**OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE  
OPERATING FORCES**

010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES .....			
	Restore Flying Hours to FY11 levels .....	2,171,853	36,900	2,208,753
	[36,900]			
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....	116,513		116,513
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	471,707		471,707
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	77,161	14,000	91,161
	Air Force Reserve Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[14,000]	
050	BASE SUPPORT .....	308,974		308,974
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>3,146,208</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>3,197,108</b>

**ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES**

060	ADMINISTRATION .....	84,423		84,423
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	17,076		17,076
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC) .....	19,688		19,688
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP) .....	6,170		6,170
100	AUDIOVISUAL .....	794		794
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>128,151</b>		<b>128,151</b>

445

3,325,259

3,274,359

TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE .....

**OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
OPERATING FORCES**

010	MANEUVER UNITS .....	634,181		634,181
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES .....	189,899		189,899
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE .....	751,899		751,899
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS .....	112,971		112,971
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	33,972		33,972
060	AVIATION ASSETS .....	854,048	7,720	861,768

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
070	Restore O&M Funding for Guard C-23 .....		[7,720]	
	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	706,299	7,000	713,299
	Increase funding for Guard simulator training .....		[5,000]	
	Simulation Training Systems .....		[2,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS .....	50,453		50,453
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	646,608		646,608
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	1,028,126		1,028,126
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION .....	618,513	66,000	684,513
	Army National Guard Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[66,000]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ .....	792,575		792,575
130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....			
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>6,419,544</b>	<b>80,720</b>	<b>6,500,264</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	11,703		11,703
150	ADMINISTRATION .....	178,655		178,655
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	42,073		42,073
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT .....	6,789		6,789
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	382,668		382,668
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>621,888</b>		<b>621,888</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD .....</b>	<b>7,041,432</b>	<b>80,720</b>	<b>7,122,152</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS .....	3,651,900	51,100	3,703,000
	Restore Flying Hours to FY11 Levels .....		[51,100]	

020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....	751,519	751,519
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	753,525	753,525
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	284,348	330,348
	Air National Guard Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization to 100% .....		[46,000]
050	BASE SUPPORT .....	621,942	621,942
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>6,063,234</b>	<b>6,160,334</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES</b>		
060	ADMINISTRATION .....	39,387	39,387
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING .....	33,659	33,659
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>73,046</b>	<b>73,046</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD .....</b>	<b>6,136,280</b>	<b>6,233,380</b>
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE .....	13,861	13,861
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID .....	107,662	107,662
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION .....	508,219	508,219
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD .....	305,501	305,501
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY .....	346,031	346,031
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY .....	308,668	308,668
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE .....	525,453	503,453
	Unjustified program growth .....		[-22,000]
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE .....	10,716	10,716
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED SITES .....	276,495	276,495
100	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND .....	5,000	-5,000
	Program Reduction .....		[-5,000]
	<b>SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS .....</b>	<b>2,407,606</b>	<b>2,380,606</b>
	<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS .....</b>	<b>2,407,606</b>	<b>2,380,606</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE .....</b>	<b>171,759,313</b>	<b>171,120,469</b>

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

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS .....	3,424,314		3,424,314
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	1,534,886		1,534,886
060	AVIATION ASSETS .....	87,166		87,166
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	2,675,821		2,675,821
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS .....	579,000		579,000
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	1,000,000		1,000,000
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	951,371		951,371
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION .....	250,000		250,000
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES .....	22,998,441		22,998,441
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM .....	425,000		425,000
160	RESET .....	3,955,429		3,955,429
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>37,881,428</b>		<b>37,881,428</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>			
340	SECURITY PROGRAMS .....	2,476,766		2,476,766
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	3,507,186		3,507,186
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES .....	50,740		50,740
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT .....	84,427		84,427
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	66,275		66,275
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT .....	143,391		143,391
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT .....	92,067		92,067
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>6,420,852</b>		<b>6,420,852</b>

	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b> .....	<b>44,302,280</b>	<b>44,302,280</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	1,058,114	1,058,114
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING .....	7,700	7,700
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES .....	9,200	9,200
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT .....	12,934	12,934
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	39,566	39,566
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	174,052	174,052
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	1,586	1,586
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS .....	50,852	50,852
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	1,132,948	1,132,948
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING .....	26,822	26,822
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	998,172	998,172
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS .....	26,533	26,533
160	WARFARE TACTICS .....	22,657	22,657
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY .....	28,141	28,141
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	1,932,640	1,932,640
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE .....	19,891	19,891
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS .....	5,465	5,465
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT .....	2,093	2,093
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	125,460	125,460
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE .....	201,083	201,083
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....	1,457	1,457
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION .....	5,095	5,095
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION .....	26,793	26,793
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	352,210	352,210
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>6,261,464</b>	<b>6,261,464</b>
	<b>MOBILIZATION</b>		

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE .....	29,010		29,010
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS .....	34,300		34,300
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT .....	258,278		258,278
	<b>SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>321,588</b>		<b>321,588</b>
	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	69,961		69,961
430	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	5,400		5,400
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING .....</b>	<b>75,361</b>		<b>75,361</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
480	ADMINISTRATION .....	2,348		2,348
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT .....	6,142		6,142
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT .....	5,849		5,849
530	SERVICEMIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	28,511		28,511
550	SERVICEMIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	263,593		263,593
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT .....	17,414		17,414
610	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS .....	1,075		1,075
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE .....	6,564		6,564
650	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE .....	14,598		14,598
705	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	2,060		2,060
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>348,154</b>		<b>348,154</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY .....</b>	<b>7,006,567</b>		<b>7,006,567</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			

010	OPERATIONAL FORCES .....	2,069,485	2,069,485
020	FIELD LOGISTICS .....	575,843	575,843
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	251,100	251,100
070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	82,514	82,514
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>2,978,942</b>	<b>2,978,942</b>

	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>		
130	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	209,784	209,784
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING .....</b>	<b>209,784</b>	<b>209,784</b>

	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b>		
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION .....	376,495	376,495
190	ADMINISTRATION .....	5,989	5,989
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>382,484</b>	<b>382,484</b>

	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS .....</b>	<b>3,571,210</b>	<b>3,571,210</b>
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**OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE**

	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES .....	2,115,901	2,115,901
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES .....	2,033,929	2,033,929
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS) .....	46,844	46,844
050	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	312,361	312,361
060	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	334,950	334,950
070	BASE SUPPORT .....	641,404	641,404
080	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING .....	69,330	69,330
090	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS .....	297,015	297,015
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS .....	16,833	16,833
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT .....	46,390	46,390
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>5,914,957</b>	<b>5,914,957</b>

**MOBILIZATION**

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS .....	3,533,338		3,533,338
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS .....	85,416		85,416
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	161,678		161,678
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	9,485		9,485
190	BASE SUPPORT .....	30,033		30,033
	<b>SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>3,819,950</b>		<b>3,819,950</b>
	<b>TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>			
230	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....	908		908
240	BASE SUPPORT .....	2,280		2,280
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING .....	29,592		29,592
260	FLIGHT TRAINING .....	154		154
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION .....	691		691
280	TRAINING SUPPORT .....	753		753
	<b>SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING .....</b>	<b>34,378</b>		<b>34,378</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b>			
350	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS .....	155,121		155,121
390	BASE SUPPORT .....	20,677		20,677
400	ADMINISTRATION .....	3,320		3,320
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS .....	111,561		111,561
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES .....	605,223		605,223
465	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	54,000		54,000
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>949,902</b>		<b>949,902</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE .....</b>	<b>10,719,187</b>		<b>10,719,187</b>

	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF .....	2,000	
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND .....	3,269,939	
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>3,271,939</b>	<b>3,271,939</b>
	<b>ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b>		
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY .....	23,478	
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY .....	87,925	
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY .....	164,520	
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY .....	102,322	
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY .....	15,457	
185	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY—OTHER .....	2,200,000	
220	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY .....	194,100	
260	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE .....	143,870	
275	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	3,065,800	
	<b>SUBTOTAL ADMIN &amp; SRWD ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>5,997,472</b>	<b>5,997,472</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b> .....	<b>9,269,411</b>	<b>9,269,411</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE .....	84,200	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	28,100	
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	20,700	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	84,500	
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES</b> .....	<b>217,500</b>	<b>217,500</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b> .....	<b>217,500</b>	<b>217,500</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS .....	38,402		38,402
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE .....	400		400
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	11,330		11,330
060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS .....	10,137		10,137
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES .....	13,827		13,827
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	52		52
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>74,148</b>		<b>74,148</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE .....</b>	<b>74,148</b>		<b>74,148</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	OPERATING FORCES .....	31,284		31,284
050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT .....	4,800		4,800
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>36,084</b>		<b>36,084</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE .....</b>	<b>36,084</b>		<b>36,084</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE</b>			
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES .....	4,800		4,800
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....			
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE .....	131,000		131,000
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .....			
050	BASE SUPPORT .....	6,250		6,250
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>142,050</b>		<b>142,050</b>

	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE .....</b>	<b>142,050</b>	<b>142,050</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
	MANEUVER UNITS .....	89,930	89,930
	AVIATION ASSETS .....	130,848	130,848
	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	110,011	110,011
	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT .....	34,788	34,788
	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ .....	21,967	21,967
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>387,544</b>	<b>387,544</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD .....</b>	<b>387,544</b>	<b>387,544</b>
	<b>OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD</b>		
	<b>OPERATING FORCES</b>		
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS .....	34,050	34,050
	<b>SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES .....</b>	<b>34,050</b>	<b>34,050</b>
	<b>TOTAL OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD .....</b>	<b>34,050</b>	<b>34,050</b>
	<b>AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND</b>		
	<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENSE</b>		
010	INFRASTRUCTURE .....	1,304,350	1,304,350
020	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION .....	1,667,905	1,667,905
030	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS .....	751,073	751,073
040	SUSTAINMENT .....	3,331,774	3,331,774
	<b>SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE .....</b>	<b>7,055,102</b>	<b>7,055,102</b>
	<b>MINISTRY OF INTERIOR</b>		
060	INFRASTRUCTURE .....	1,128,584	1,128,584
070	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION .....	1,530,420	1,530,420
080	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS .....	1,102,430	1,102,430

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

Line	Item	FY 2012 Request	House Change	House Authorized
090	SUSTAINMENT .....	1,938,715		1,938,715
	<b>SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>5,700,149</b>		<b>5,700,149</b>
	<b>ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES</b>			
110	SUSTAINMENT .....	21,187		21,187
120	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS .....	7,344		7,344
130	INFRASTRUCTURE .....	15,000		15,000
140	COIN ACTIVITIES .....			
150	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION .....	1,218		1,218
	<b>SUBTOTAL ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>44,749</b>		<b>44,749</b>
	<b>TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND .....</b>	<b>12,800,000</b>		<b>12,800,000</b>
	<b>PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND</b>			
	<b>UNDISTRIBUTED</b>			
010	UNDISTRIBUTED .....		1,100,000	1,100,000
	Realignment of funds from Department of State .....		[1,100,000]	
	<b>SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED .....</b>		<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND .....</b>		<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>
	<b>AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND</b>			
	<b>POWER</b>			
010	POWER .....	300,000		300,000
020	TRANSPORTATION .....	100,000		100,000
030	WATER .....	50,000		50,000
040	OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES .....	25,000		25,000

SUBTOTAL POWER .....	475,000	475,000
TOTAL AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND .....	475,000	475,000
TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE .....	89,035,031	1,100,000
		90,135,031