

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERVIEW

The budget request totaled \$273.3 billion in operation and maintenance (O&M) funds to ensure the Department of Defense can train, deploy, and sustain U.S. military forces. The fiscal year 2013 O&M request included \$209.3 billion in the base budget and \$64.0 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). Some 23 percent of the total request is for OCO. This fiscal year 2013 total request represents an 8 percent decrease from fiscal year 2012 appropriations of \$284.8 billion.

The committee notes that overall readiness trends saw improvements in non-deployed unit readiness, including equipment availability and condition, personnel, and training in fiscal year 2012. However, concerns about the overall readiness of the total force remain. These shortfalls continue to present an increased risk to na-

tional security if the military had to respond quickly to emergent contingencies. With the conclusion of operations in the Republic of Iraq and the ongoing drawdown of operations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the committee anticipates a continuing realignment of funding from the Department's OCO request to the services' O&M base budgets to better represent normalized budget requirements, to accommodate training across the full spectrum of conflict, and to reset war-torn equipment. However, the committee remains concerned about the risk associated with the continued funding of enduring requirements outside of the base budget.

The Army budget's top-line reduction is driven largely by the end of U.S. military operations in the Republic of Iraq, reductions in the U.S. footprint in Afghanistan, and the Army's decision to shed at least eight brigade combat teams by 2017. While the OCO budget decreased, the base budget increased to support the reset of equipment that has been damaged or worn out through 10 years of demand, and also to support increased home-station training for full spectrum operations as the Army commits fewer units to combat operations. While deployed Army forces have, in most cases, the equipment, personnel, and training they require for their missions, this deployed readiness has, for the past 10 years, come largely at the expense of non-deployed Army units. Fiscal year 2012 saw improvements in non-deployed unit readiness, including equipment availability and condition, personnel, and training. However, there are still shortfalls in several areas, especially within the Guard and Reserve components. These shortfalls are expected to begin seeing improvement now that combat forces have withdrawn from Iraq and with initial reductions in the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan. The fiscal year 2013 budget seeks to accelerate this trend by addressing some of the most serious shortfalls and by increasing funds for both the Guard and Reserve. To address key training shortfalls in one specific area, the committee recommends requiring Army medical evacuation crews be certified as paramedics within the next two years and to improve the management of Army simulated training. To address equipment shortfall concerns, the committee recommends clarification in guidance for the sustainment of key weapon systems and equipment reset and retrograde. Additionally, to assess the readiness of the force, the committee recommends the Comptroller General examine key readiness trends and indicators to help the committee understand the current state of the force. To address another readiness trend, the committee also directed the Secretary of Defense to examine key factors driving increased levels of depot maintenance carryover to ensure that this key function remains appropriately resourced.

The Air Force proposed to reduce its overall force structure but retain the current readiness of remaining assets. This includes an Air Force proposal to eliminate seven fighter squadrons (two active and five reserve squadrons) including five A-10 squadrons, one F-15C squadron, and one F-16 squadron. Overall, the Air Force proposed reducing 303 aircraft, including 123 combat aircraft, 150 mobility and tanker aircraft, and 30 intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft. At the same time, the Air Force indicates that overall accounts for training, maintenance, and operations are fully funded to meet existing requirements. From a facilities perspective, the Air Force proposed to take risk in the sustainment,

restoration and modernization of facilities. After assessing the proposed force structure of the Air Force, the committee restored the entirety of the force structure reductions proposed by the Air Force in fiscal year 2013. The committee also restored funding to support 24-hour operation of the Aerospace Control Alert function which provides defense of the homeland through Operation Noble Eagle. Finally, the committee recommended full funding of the Air Force's baseline training requirements, full funding for the flying-hour program, and a substantial increase to facility restoration and modernization.

With the fiscal year 2013 budget request, the Navy attempts a course correction to restore depot maintenance funding in order to fully fund maintenance requirements. Despite the drawdown in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, operational tempo is expected to remain high, particularly in light of the Department's intended strategic pivot to the Pacific which will predominantly demand maritime assets. Beyond this, the demand for the Navy's services is increasing, particularly due to increased tensions with the Islamic Republic of Iran, anti-piracy missions, missile defense operations, and additional support of U.S. Africa Command and the Arctic. Like the Army, the Navy's next-to-deploy forces are reporting high levels of readiness, but this also comes at the expense of the non-deployed forces that experience fewer training opportunities as resources are prioritized toward meeting Global Force Management demands. To reduce the risk to Navy readiness, the committee recommends funding the operation and maintenance costs for fiscal year 2013 to retain three of four guided missile cruisers that the Navy proposed for early retirement. In addition to this, the committee authorizes full funding for the inactivation execution of the nuclear aircraft carrier USS Enterprise and begins incremental funding of that work in the first of the three fiscal years anticipated for execution.

The Marine Corps is undertaking a massive reset operation to replace and refurbish equipment and vehicles damaged in wartime operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The fiscal year 2013 budget request included increases for the Marine Corps' reset efforts for combat vehicles, the Armored Amphibious Vehicle (AAV), rotary wing aircraft, and the repair and refurbishment of communications equipment and crew-served weapons. The Marine Corps also faces reductions in its training accounts in light of the service's decision to "rebalance" the Corps to a "middle-weight" force of 182,100 personnel, down from 202,000. In light of a smaller force, the Marine Corps has made some initial investments in specialized skill sets and enablers that help the Corps adapt to its smaller, more amphibious-centric role such as cyber, intelligence, and Marine Corps Special Operations.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BUDGET REQUEST ADJUSTMENTS

Office of Net Assessment

The committee notes that the Director of the Office of Net Assessment, within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, is responsible for developing and coordinating net assessments of the stand-

ing, trends, and future prospects of U.S. military capabilities and military potential in comparison with those of other countries or groups of countries so as to identify emerging or future threats or opportunities for the United States. The committee believes that as fiscal resources become increasingly constrained and the security challenges faced by the United States grow, the unique function performed by the Director is more important than ever. As Secretary Panetta stated in testimony before the House Budget Committee in March, 2012, “. . . unlike past drawdowns when threats have receded, the United States still faces a complex array of security challenges across the globe: We are still a nation at war in Afghanistan; we still face threats from terrorism; there is dangerous proliferation of lethal weapons and materials; the behavior of Iran and North Korea threaten global stability; there is continuing turmoil and unrest in the Middle East; rising powers in Asia are testing international relationships; and there are growing concerns about cyber intrusions and attacks.” Moreover, a key tenet of the President’s new defense strategic guidance released in January, 2012 is reversibility. The guidance states . . . [the Department of Defense] sought to differentiate between those investments that should be made today and those that can be deferred. This includes an accounting of our ability to make a course change that could be driven by many factors, including shocks or evolutions in the strategic, operational, economic, and technological spheres.” The committee notes that the concept of reversibility relies upon several factors, including advance warning of emerging threats. Therefore, it is critical that the Department maintain a robust capability to identify disruptive shifts in the security environment, in order to anticipate and respond to such challenges.

Nevertheless, the budget request for fiscal year 2013 contained \$10.0 million for the Office of Net Assessment, within Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide. This request represents the second consecutive year the budget request has included a decrement in the proposed funding for the Office. The committee notes that these cuts have been justified on the basis of efficiencies. While the committee supports efficiencies in the operations of the Department, it observes that this budget request is a significant reduction. In fact, the budget request for fiscal year 2013 is slightly less than half the budget requested for fiscal year 2011. The committee is concerned that such reductions do not simply cut waste, but disrupt the ability of the Department to effectively prognosticate and challenge conventional assumptions. As a result, elsewhere in this bill, the committee recommends an authorization of \$20.0 million for the Office of Net Assessment, an increase of \$10.0 million, for fiscal year 2013. The committee encourages the Director of the Office of Net Assessment to exploit efficiencies within the Director’s office in order to maximize the use of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2013 for research, exploration, location of talent, and identification of emerging trends, rather than administration and overhead.

Reduction in Army Depot Maintenance due to Carryover

The committee found that the Army had more than \$5.7 billion in total carryover workload at the end of fiscal year 2011, representing some 12.7 months of unexecuted workload. Additionally,

the committee has learned that the Army will be unable to fully execute all programmed reset funding for depot-level maintenance through fiscal year 2013. With the magnitude of work to be done on equipment returning from Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom, and the likelihood that the Army will not execute it in such a short period of time, the committee finds that funds requested for fiscal year 2013 depot-level maintenance, Operation and Maintenance, are early to need, as this workload will most likely be performed in fiscal year 2014 or later. Therefore, the committee recommends a reduction of \$250.0 million.

ENERGY ISSUES

Energy and Fuel Budget Justification

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its emphasis on energy reductions, investments in renewable projects that result in long-term savings, and more efficient processes that reduce demand for fuel consumption. The committee is, however, concerned by the lack of visibility into the annual investments in energy and expenditures on fuel. The committee notes that the Department of Defense spent \$19.4 billion in fiscal year 2011 on energy, an increase from the total expenditure of \$15.2 billion in fiscal year 2010. The committee is concerned about fluctuating fuel prices, and the resulting shortfalls and impacts on the operation and maintenance accounts.

Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees in conjunction with the annual President's Budget request, a separate budget justification material on energy and fuel budget justification. The material should include details of energy costs by account, energy investments by account, and details of fuel expenditures. The committee recognizes that there are a variety of funding accounts and mechanisms being leveraged for energy investments that result in reductions in long-term sustainment costs. Therefore, the energy and fuel justification should include the details regarding the total energy expenditures by account and investments being made for energy by account and type of funds across the Future Years Defense Program to ensure that the committee can exercise the necessary oversight for the investment in funds.

Regarding fuel expenditures, the committee seeks information regarding budgeted fuel prices, adjustments to the account, resulting shortfalls or excesses, and details regarding the accounts that funded any such shortfalls and the impact to those accounts. The committee notes that in the fiscal year 2013 budget request, the projected price for fuel is \$157 per barrel, whereas the average price in fiscal year 2012 is \$162 per barrel. The committee also notes that the price for fuel projected across the FYDP is \$137 per barrel. Recognizing the volatility in the fuel market, the committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to more accurately project fuel prices and to seek opportunities to enter into longer-term bulk fuel contracts or identify other options that would stabilize the fuel accounts for the military services.

Marine Energy Technologies

The committee is aware of the Navy's efforts to develop and test wave marine and hydrokinetic energy technologies as one of many technology solutions helping the Navy meet its shore energy goals and mandates, as well as to potentially power maritime security systems, and support at-sea surveillance and communications systems. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by October 31, 2012, on the current and future investments in test wave marine and hydrokinetic energy technologies, the payback associated with this investment, the future of the program, and a map of possible locations in proximity to military installations for employing this technology.

Navy Hybrid Electric Technology

The committee is aware of the Navy's efforts to incorporate hybrid electric engines into its fleet to reduce fuel consumption, and to help meet its energy goals. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by October 31, 2012, on the current and long-term employment of hybrid electric engine technology. The briefing should include details on the potential long-term savings that may be achieved, the projected cost for incorporating such technology in the initial design of engines, the cost to retrofit a platform with the technology, and future plans to incorporate this technology into additional classes of ships in the fleet.

Procurement Procedures to Incorporate the Use of Fuel Cells

The Defense Logistics Agency sponsored report, "Beyond Demonstration: The Role of Fuel Cells in DOD's Energy Strategy," published on October 19, 2011, offers recommendations with respect to the Department of Defense's use of fuel cell technology for distributed generation, backup power, unmanned vehicles, and non-tactical material handling equipment. The committee is very interested in the Department's use of fuel cells in defense energy applications.

The committee directs the Department of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees no later than June 1, 2013, on the implementation of the report's recommendations. This brief should address how the Department is addressing the following report recommendations:

- (1) Develop and implement procurement models, which enable more efficient acquisition of fuel cell systems, including through third-party financing mechanisms, such as power purchase agreements;
- (2) Require consideration of natural gas as well as renewable-fueled fuel cells for meeting electric power, heating, cooling and back-up power requirements for new and major renovations of DOD facilities and include evaluation of fuel cell options in all A/E design contracts;
- (3) Require that solicitations for energy services/electric power include consideration of natural gas and renewable fueled stationary fuel cells and fuel cells for back-up power;

- (4) Require that designers of unmanned vehicles evaluate fuel cells as an option for providing power; and
- (5) Encourage the incorporation of fuel cell power in material handling applications.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Army Management of the Organic Industrial Base

The committee is aware that the Army is currently evaluating the potential benefits of having U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) assume responsibility from U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) of the day-to-day management of the service's organic industrial base installations.

While the committee commends the Army for exploring ways to become more efficient in its management of these facilities and recognizes that other military departments manage their portions of the organic industrial base in a similar manner, it is concerned about the possible unintended consequences of having IMCOM assume responsibility over the depots and arsenals. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Installation Management Command in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command to establish policies to ensure that in any future transition that:

- (1) Depot and arsenal production remain under the purview of the depot and arsenal commanders;
- (2) IMCOM establishes a formal process for the proper prioritization of resourcing of depots and arsenals within the IMCOM budget, including statutory requirements for capital improvements;
- (3) Duplicative management structures are not created; and
- (4) The organic industrial base retains the necessary flexibility to allocate its allotted funding, such as the Critical Infrastructure Program, to best meet customer needs.

To enable the proper oversight of implementation, the committee further directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees within 180 days of any formal approval by the Secretary of the Army to shift management of the Army's organic industrial base from AMC to IMCOM.

Consolidated Guidance for Mine-Resistant Ambush-Protected Vehicle Sustainment

The committee commends the Department of Defense for rapidly acquiring and fielding mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, and New Dawn. The committee also recognizes the progress the military departments have made in planning for the disposition of their respective MRAP fleets. However, the committee is concerned about the lack of a long-term joint guidance for the integration of MRAP vehicles within the military departments' existing fleets and the sustainment of the enduring fleet. The committee notes the significant investment made in the development and fielding of the MRAP fleet and the costs associated with its sustainment in a reduced budgetary environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with Secretaries of the military departments and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to develop Department-wide guidance for the sustainment of the MRAP vehicle fleet and to submit the guidance to the congressional defense committees in conjunction with the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2014. At a minimum, the guidance should address:

- (1) The enduring nature of the IED (improvised explosive device) threat and any needed MRAP capability;
- (2) MRAP variants that will be deemed enduring;
- (3) Fulfilling outstanding combatant commander requirements for MRAPs;
- (4) An operations and sustainment plan for the MRAP fleet;
- (5) The MRAP fleet's integration into training programs, centers, and curricula;
- (6) The MRAP fleet's integration into prepositioned stocks; and
- (7) The MRAP guidance's congruence with other acquisition strategies, operations plans, and combatant commander requirements.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the guidance within 30 days of the budget's submission to Congress.

Corrosion Mitigation Information Sharing

The committee is encouraged by the efforts of the Department of Defense to leverage the work of universities, and private and non-profit organizations, to improve the sharing of comprehensive corrosion information and expertise with the military services and defense agencies by streamlining data and making it available through improved software and other information sharing tools. The committee believes that this will complement the efforts of the Department of Defense Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight to control, prevent, predict, and solve corrosion-related problems to minimize the impact of corrosion on Department of Defense platforms and assets.

Department of Defense Counterfeit Parts

In addition to the committee's concerns about strategic materials and supply chain security cited in title IX and title XVI of this Act, the committee is concerned about the readiness and sustainment impacts associated with the growing number of counterfeit parts entering the Department of Defense's supply stream. The committee is particularly concerned about critical components and spare parts that have been re-marked to display the part numbers and manufacturer logos of authentic parts; are deficient from military standards; have altered date markings to represent the parts as newer than when they were last manufactured; and bogus parts using invalid part numbers or dates beyond the last known legitimate production. The committee urges the Department to leverage existing initiatives to establish anti-counterfeiting guidance and disseminate this guidance to all departmental components and defense contractors. The committee also urges the Department, as it

develops its anti-counterfeit program, to analyze collected data to best target and refine counterfeit-part risk-mitigation strategies.

Depot Maintenance Carryover Definition

The committee notes that carryover is a portion of maintenance work not completed during the year of obligation and carried into the next fiscal year. Under Department of Defense (DOD) policy, the allowable amount of carryover is based on the outlay rate of the customers' appropriations financing work. According to the Government Accountability Office, when working capital fund activities accept orders late in the year that generally cannot be completed, or in some cases started, by the end of the fiscal year, the amount of carryover greatly increases. The committee also recognizes that greater workload requirements generated by operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan led to additional carryover for DOD depots, particularly at Army and Marine Corps depots. The committee encourages the Department to manage depot workload so that established carryover rules do not become a detriment to the organic depots and their ability to continue cost-effective operations.

The committee further encourages the Department to exclude depot maintenance workloads funded through procurement appropriations from the Department's current methodology for calculating carryover ceiling targets. The committee notes that procurement funding is multi-year in nature, and the depot maintenance requirements funded with procurement appropriations are not normally programmed to be completed in the first year in which procurement funds are obligated. The committee believes that it is unnecessary to include depot maintenance workloads funded by procurement appropriations in carryover ceiling targets.

Operating and Support Cost Estimation Reporting

The committee is aware that, in February 2012, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released the report, "Defense Logistics: Improvements Needed to Enhance Oversight of Estimated Long-term Costs for Operating and Supporting Major Weapon Systems" (GAO-12-340). The committee notes that among the report's findings is that the Department of Defense's selected acquisition "reports to Congress on estimated weapon system operating and support (O&S) costs are often inconsistent and sometimes unreliable, limiting visibility needed for effective oversight of these costs." The committee is concerned about the lack of reliable, objective O&S cost data provided to Congress. Further, the committee is concerned that this lack of reliable data could limit its visibility into these costs and hamper its ability to provide effective oversight and make sound funding decisions. However, the committee understands that the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation is assessing the systems and methods through which the Department tracks O&S costs on major defense acquisition programs as required by the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-23). The committee urges the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to address the Comptroller General's findings in GAO-12-340 as part of its ongoing assessment, and to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by

March 1, 2013, on the steps being taken to implement the recommendations included in GAO-12-340.

Testing and Evaluation of Materials Degradation

The committee encourages the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to consider the impacts of corrosion and exposure of equipment to corrosive environments when considering its evaluation of individual program test and evaluation master plans and conducting operational tests and evaluations across platforms and weapon systems. The committee believes that this will more accurately depict the environments in which the equipment will be operated and will help ensure material degradation due to corrosion does not become a limiting factor during the useful service life of a weapon.

The committee recognizes the issues that were highlighted by the Government Accountability Office regarding the F-22 Raptor and believes such issues could be more effectively mitigated or addressed if given consideration throughout the initial acquisition and testing process, as Congress intended in the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-23). Therefore, the committee directs the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by October 31, 2012, on how corrosion prevention, mitigation, and control are incorporated into the test and evaluation plans for weapon systems, and actions taken in the test and evaluation community to consider material degradation due to corrosion and the impacts to long-term sustainment costs.

Safety and Security Standards for Transportation Protective Service Commercial Carriers

The committee is concerned that DOD has not implemented stringent enough safety standards for potentially dangerous cargo that is routinely transported by Transportation Protective Service (TPS) commercial carriers through our nation's highways and communities. These shipments are often not only potentially hazardous to the public but involve sensitive and classified defense material that require heightened levels of security, improved incident response capabilities and continuous monitoring while in transit.

The committee was disappointed to learn that a number of reasonable recommendations to improve safety performance standards submitted by the Security and Safety Subcommittee of the National Defense Transportation Association's (NDTA) Surface Committee, were later rejected by DOD's Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) even though SDDC was an active participant in the subcommittee's deliberations. These standards included the following: adopting minimum DOT safety performance at 50th percentile; mandating proven safety technologies in trucks; requiring carrier operations center be continually staffed; outlining specific carrier responsibilities for incident; and incentivizing carriers with strong safety records.

The decision by SDDC to instead follow less stringent criteria is found by the committee to be insufficient. It is the view of the committee that material transported by TPS is largely unique to DOD

and requires appropriate safety and security measures beyond that required for non-defense commercial carriers.

Accordingly, the committee directs DOD to adopt increased mandatory minimum standards to ensure the safety of the public and require DOD-approved TPS carriers possess adequate procedures and safety standards for both drivers and vehicles. The committee is encouraged that SDDC has undertaken efforts to develop a process and metrics for evaluating driver and carrier performance. The committee therefore directs DOD to provide the defense committees a report on its proposed carrier evaluation and safety standards plan within 45 days after enactment of this Act.

Surveying and Mapping

The committee is aware that the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) has issued a draft request for proposals (RFP) for its newest omnibus contract. The committee is also aware that this draft RFP takes a different contracting approach than similar past solicitations. The committee recognizes that contracting means have evolved for the better, but also notes that the current process has been successfully utilized for more than 15 years. To better understand the rationale for the current contracting approach, the committee directs the Director of the NGA to provide a briefing on the acquisition strategy for the GEOINT Data Services contract not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

READINESS ISSUES

Analysis of Readiness Trends

In the January 2012 strategic guidance and the fiscal year 2013 budget request, the Department of Defense presented a new defense strategy and related budget decisions that the committee believes have significant implications for the sizing, use, and readiness of U.S. forces. Specifically, the Department is calling for what it describes as a smaller, lighter, flexible joint force able to conduct a full range of activities, and has proposed reductions in either end strength and/or force structure in each of the military departments. Since the turn of the century, the Department has been heavily engaged in ongoing operations which, among other things, have required personnel to deploy frequently and have left little time to train for anything other than counterinsurgency missions. These ongoing operations and repeated use of equipment have accelerated the degradation of equipment readiness which has begun to show signs of improvement only since the cessation of operations in the Republic of Iraq. In addition, units that are not deployed have had to transfer equipment and personnel to deploying units, causing shortfalls.

Notwithstanding steps the Department has taken in the past several years intended to enhance its ability to better manage deployments and address readiness concerns, including implementing programmatic actions and increasing investments, reported readiness rates have declined over the past 12 years and are improving only as operations in Iraq have ceased and units' dwell time at home station has increased along with opportunities for expanded training. During this time period, the Department of Defense has

also made various changes in its readiness reporting policies and supporting information systems which have resulted in adjustments to the scope of readiness data that is reported to internal and external decision-makers.

To help inform the committee's oversight of the Department's efforts to improve readiness and its consideration of the budget request, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare and submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2013, on the readiness of U.S. forces. The report should include, at a minimum, an analysis of:

- (1) Key changes in the type of readiness information available to Congress and Department of Defense decision-makers, such as those resulting from changes in readiness reporting policies;

- (2) The current and historical readiness status of each of the military departments including any trends in reported readiness and any major areas of deficiencies;

- (3) Actions taken by the Department to address the above identified deficiencies and the nature and results of any assessments undertaken by the Department of Defense to measure the contribution of these actions towards improving readiness;

- (4) The extent to which the Department has developed any further action plans and identified associated resource needs to assess the aforementioned deficiencies; and

- (5) The impact of the cessation of operations in Iraq on readiness, including training, equipment, and personnel availability.

Army Immersive Gaming and Simulation Training Architecture

The committee understands that the Army continues to incorporate a growing number of immersive gaming and simulation systems into its "Army Force Generation" training model. The committee understands that as this integration has progressed, several technical challenges concerning interoperability and technology refreshment have emerged. Specifically, the committee is aware of conflicting hardware requirements, software compatibility issues, and training tool integration challenges. The committee is concerned that efforts to grow this medium of training further in a constrained budgetary environment without standardization of the supporting architecture could lead to unsustainable and unnecessary growth in the civilian manpower or contractor support required to effectively operate and maintain the architecture.

Therefore the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to institute Army-wide standards for immersive gaming and simulation architecture. As part of these standards, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. TRADOC to require a common hardware standard to the maximum extent possible to reduce life-cycle costs of buying, maintaining, and upgrading equipment. Further, the commander, in his guidance, should ensure that future system development uses a common operating system or, at a minimum, a compatible operating system, to an established standard. The committee also directs the Commander, U.S. TRADOC to utilize, to the extent possible, an open architecture for software products to ensure the max-

imum level of interoperability between various training tools in order to provide the best possible training environment.

Army Rotary Wing Aviation Water Egress Training

The committee recognizes the need to ensure the Army provides its rotary-wing aviation community with the best survivability training available. The committee is aware that the Army's capability to train a key component of survivability, water egress, may be degraded. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to formally assess the Army's current rotary-wing water egress training capability and submit written notification to the congressional defense committees outlining the findings by December 1, 2012, and ensure that any deficiencies are addressed in the fiscal year 2014 budget submission.

Chemical Protective Over-Garment Stockpile

The committee believes that protecting troops from dangerous conditions in the battlefield is a top priority, and the Chemical Protective Over-Garment (CPOG) is the primary means by which individual military members are protected against contact with chemical, biological, and other threats. The production of CPOG suits is a complex process that includes the acquisition of special fabric and bonding of the material in addition to sewing and packaging. The committee is concerned about the impact of an extended break in CPOG production and, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees written notification of the number of CPOG suits in the current Department of Defense inventory within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The notification should include: the number of suits in each camouflage pattern; the number of suits in each size; and the locations where suits are being stored. The notification should also include a detailed summary of the age of the suits in the current stockpile along with testing data which was used to validate extending the shelf-life of CPOG suits currently in the inventory.

Civil Reserve Air Fleet Program

The committee recognizes that commercial air carriers participating in the Department of Defense's Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) program commit their aircraft to be called upon, or activated, to support a range of military operations. As an incentive to encourage participation in CRAF, the Department of Defense contracts with CRAF participants to fly its daily peacetime passenger and cargo airlift business. CRAF participants are used to directly augment an increasingly overburdened organic fleet which has been significantly overflowed in the last 10 years (C-5s average overfly 30 percent per year, and C-17s average overfly 7 percent per year). Based on reports indicating recent consolidations among CRAF participants, a decreased use of CRAF aircraft for military missions, and an historical overuse of the Department of Defense's organic air mobility fleet, the committee is concerned with the long-term ability of CRAF and the organic mobility fleet to meet the Department of Defense's needs. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the

congressional defense committees by March 31, 2013, on the following:

(1) The relevant statutes, regulations, and Department of Defense guidance and policies pertaining to the use of commercial airlift to support military operations under the CRAF program;

(2) The Department of Defense's usage rates for CRAF and how those rates compare to those of its military air fleet, for fiscal years 2011 and 2012, as well as a historical perspective of usage rates as appropriate. Additionally, this analysis should include the identification of statutes, regulations, guidance, or policies in place to address usage rates in the CRAF program;

(3) An analysis of any justification to support unclassified restricted routes that prohibit civilian aircraft from participating;

(4) The extent to which the Department of Defense has established future requirements for CRAF and how the planned size of CRAF compares to those requirements; and

(5) Any additional information that the Comptroller General determines will further inform the committees on issues related to the CRAF program.

Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Training

The committee is aware that the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) obligates more than \$150.0 million annually to support counter-IED (C-IED) training. The committee notes JIEDDO's evolving efforts to ensure all warfighters receive the necessary training for effective operational employment for rapidly fielded C-IED systems. In addition, the committee understands that it is the collective assessment of the Department of Defense that the IED threat is enduring and will require adequate resourcing in order to sustain certain capabilities and related training requirements.

The committee believes that the best asset on the battlefield is a well-led, trained, situationally aware soldier, sailor, airman or marine. For this particular purpose, the committee understands training as the ability to develop, define, and set C-IED and Attack the Network training standards for joint forces in response to combatant commanders' requirements and integrate those standards into appropriate joint and DOD concepts and doctrine. The committee commends JIEDDO's training efforts and understands the difficulties in managing training efforts that are inherent in an intense, fluid IED environment. However, the committee also believes that training is inherently the responsibility of the respective military departments. The committee is concerned that JIEDDO appears to lack a comprehensive plan for the transition of current training initiatives to the military services for long-term sustainment. The committee expects the military departments to actively participate in the planning, programming, and budgeting process for C-IED training and encourages their participation in defining enduring requirements. The committee also notes that a large portion of JIEDDO funding is contained in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget and that there is risk associated with resourcing enduring training requirements outside of the base budget. The committee expects that enduring training capabilities

managed by the military services should be resourced in the base budget.

The committee directs the Director, Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to develop a transition plan within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act to guide the transfer of all enduring C-IED training to the military departments by January 1, 2015. The Director should provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the transition plan within 30 days of the plan's completion.

Defense Cultural Training

The committee understands that, in August 2011, the Secretary of Defense officially recognized language, regional, and cultural skills as enduring war-fighting competencies with the issuance of a service-wide memo. The committee believes these competencies are critical to mission readiness and supports the Secretary's position that more needs to be done to provide individual service members and Department of Defense civilians with the ability to effectively understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and local populations. The committee believes that the most cost-effective manner in which to deliver this training to the Department is to collaborate with regionally accredited institutions of higher education which have standing cultural studies programs. The committee strongly urges the Department to fully leverage these institutions and their capabilities.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide the congressional defense committees with a report on the current status and future plans for the Department's collaboration with institutions of higher education for cultural training to include curriculum, course requirements, and program accreditation by September 1, 2013.

Maintenance and Sustainment Readiness

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's new strategic guidance, and Future Years Defense Program, places increased demand on legacy Air Force platforms to counter contemporary threats and meet global mission requirements. These aging aircraft fleets, many of which were procured decades ago, are expensive to maintain and lack dedicated technology insertion programs to replace outdated materials, product forms, and so-called "problem parts" that dramatically increase operations and maintenance (O&M) costs and limit mission availability. The committee is aware that commercial aircraft fleets, working with an active subcontractor base, have employed multiple generations of new structural aluminum alloys, advanced manufacturing processes, and joined technologies since the aging Air Force fleet was designed. The committee also believes that the low-risk transition of these proven commercial technologies, products, and best practices could help the Air Force to increase mission availability and reduce O&M costs for the aging fleet.

Through the expanded authority provided in section 333 of this Act, the committee encourages the Air Force to leverage commercially developed and proven technologies and products within its

modernization and sustainment activities in order to increase mission availability, reduce total ownership costs, and resolve supply chain issues. Section 333 would give the Department of the Air Force the authority to use working-capital funds for expenses directly related to conducting a pilot program for a product or process improvement.

MC-12W Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Aircraft Program

The Air Force MC-12W Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Aircraft Program is currently assigned to the Active Component. The Air Force has indicated it plans to transfer the MC-12W program to a program of record in the Air National Guard in fiscal year 2014. The committee is concerned that the Air Force has not fully considered the life-cycle costs and potential long-term operational impact of transferring the MC-12W program from a quick reaction capability to a program of record. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on all life-cycle costs of basing, training personnel, and operating and maintaining the MC-12W program as a program of record in the Air National Guard.

Operation and Maintenance Budget Transparency Requirements

The committee has been increasingly concerned about its lack of visibility into the military departments' operation and maintenance accounts. It is concerned that these large accounts represent a wide array of activities that are not clearly defined in the Department of Defense's annual budget submission. The committee is also concerned that the administrative and indirect costs imbedded within the operation and maintenance accounts seem to be growing at a disproportional rate to that of funding directly supporting training and operations. This lack of budget visibility has degraded the committee's ability to provide the necessary and proper oversight to a large portion of the military departments' budgets. However, the committee wishes to commend the Marine Corps for providing much of this information in its annual budget submission through the deployable day metric and direct and indirect cost ratio metrics.

In addition, the committee has grown increasingly concerned with the frequency and size of the military departments' intra-budget activity transfers. While the committee has established clear guidelines for congressional notification and approval of above-threshold reprogramming requests, it has not provided similar notification requirements for intra-budget activity transfers. The committee believes that this, too, has degraded the committee's ability to provide oversight and to ensure authorized expenditures are being made in accordance with congressional intent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to establish a new consolidated budget justification display to be delivered in conjunction with the military departments' annual budget submissions that, at a minimum:

- (1) Fully identifies the military departments' baseline operational tempo budget;
- (2) Delineates direct and indirect costs including resources and personnel;
- (3) Defines the operational tempo budgetary requirement;
- (4) Defines the percentage of the requirement met by the budget request;
- (5) Displays a percentage of growth or decline for both direct and indirect costs; and
- (6) Clearly defines items included in both direct and indirect costs.

In order to help the committee more fully understand departmental priorities and future requirements within these accounts, the committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to submit written notification to the congressional defense committees whenever an intra-budget activity transfer within an operation and maintenance account exceeds \$25.0 million.

Operational Clothing and Individual Equipment

The committee is disappointed that the Secretary of Defense did not submit a budget justification display that covers programs and activities for the procurement of organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) as required by the House Report (H. Rept. 112-78) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. The committee continues to be concerned that the military services are reliant on overseas contingency operation requests to fund OCIE requirements and strongly urges the Secretary to include this information with the submission of the Fiscal Year 2014 budget request. Further, the committee is concerned about the long-term sustainment of OCIE and believes that greater transparency in annual budget justification materials would enhance oversight.

In addition to the aforementioned budget display and the report required by the House Report (H. Rept. No. 111-491) to accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to include performance and evaluation criteria on OCIE as part of the Army's annual budget submission for Force Readiness Operations Support beginning in Fiscal Year 2014. This performance and evaluation criteria shall include budget information for the previous two fiscal years and the current year's request. The information shall be provided on a line-item basis.

Paramedic Training and Certification for Army Medical Evacuation Aircrews

The committee is aware that, in 2009, the Secretary of Defense directed that the new U.S. Army standard for aeromedical evacuation (MEDEVAC) is to evacuate urgent point-of-injury patients to the appropriate level of care within one hour of receiving a MEDEVAC mission request. The committee commends the Department for meeting this important challenge and its continued efforts to improve MEDEVAC operations. The committee is aware that these efforts have contributed to a 92 percent survival rate for

wounded service members in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the highest in U.S. history.

However, the committee is also aware that the Defense Health Board (DHB), in June 2011, noted opportunities to improve the care provided to casualties during tactical evacuation, or the transit from point-of-injury to the first medical treatment facility. The committee supports the DHB's effort to enhance the quality of care provided to the warfighter and supports its recommendations for improvement. The committee understands that among the DHB's recommendations were a need to institutionalize best practices, optimize evacuation time for all likely tactical contingencies, enhance in-flight care documentation procedures, and, notably, improve the level of training and certification for in-flight care providers. The committee was most interested in the DHB's assessment regarding the linkages between mortality rates and the level of in-flight care provider medical training, specifically noting that flights with critical care flight paramedic (CCFP) certified crews demonstrated increased patient survivability rates.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to promulgate the rules and regulations necessary to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care, as approved by the Defense Health Board, entitled "Tactical Evacuation Care Improvements within the Department of Defense 2011-03," dated June 14, 2011. The committee further directs the Secretary of the Army to establish by September 1, 2012, a Department-wide standard that requires all in-flight medical care providers to be CCFP certified within the next three years.

Simulated Tactical Flight Training

The cost of operating high-performance fighter aircraft continues to increase the overall costs of the flying hour program. While the committee supports the current level of funding of the flying hour program and the invaluable experience provided, the committee believes that alternative methods to train and prepare pilots for combat should be assessed. One such alternative has been an increased reliance on simulator-based training platforms. Among the emerging technologies available to simulate the dynamic forces experienced during flight is a new class of centrifuge-based flight simulators known as "sustained-G tactical flight trainers." These simulators combine long-arm centrifugation with high fidelity, flyable cockpit modules to mimic the physiological stresses and G-forces experienced during actual tactical flight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the effectiveness of simulated tactical flight training in a sustained G environment and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2013. The study should assess the training effectiveness, cost efficiencies, increased readiness, and life-cycle efficiencies from simulator based training platforms on the modeled aircraft.

Space Training

The committee notes the progress in the implementation of the Ballistic Missile Defense Individual Training and Education Needs Assessment recommendations. The committee continues to support

improving the integration of ballistic missile defense training across and between combatant commands and military services, and encourages the identification of capabilities and funding necessary to effectively and adequately integrate this training.

The committee recognizes that a similar study for space training could improve integration, find efficiencies, and identify opportunities to better meet Joint Requirements across the services and combatant commands. The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2013, that contains the following:

- (1) A description of existing space training and education;
- (2) An assessment of the synchronization and standardization across existing training programs, including best practices; and
- (3) Recommendations that are warranted for training improvements, including recommended roles and responsibilities, organizational models, resources, and facilities required for joint space training.

Strategic Mobility Study Plan

In the conference report (H. Rept. 112–329) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, the conferees expressed concern about the Department of the Navy’s plans to place Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron-One (MPRSON–1) in a reduced operating status. The committee understands that in fiscal year 2013, the Navy has proposed to further reduce the readiness of MPRSON–1 by placing it into the Ready Reserve Fleet (RRF). The committee is concerned that the decision to place MPRSON–1 into RRF status was done without due consideration of other strategic lift reductions being made by the other military departments. Furthermore, the committee understands that U.S. Transportation Command intends to perform a Strategic Mobility Capabilities Study in the coming calendar year.

Therefore, to help ensure the conferees’ concerns are properly addressed, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command, to provide a plan to congressional defense committees for the forthcoming Strategic Mobility Capabilities Study by August 1, 2012.

Training Range Encroachment

The committee believes that it should be a priority of the Department of Defense to ensure military personnel continue to have reliable access to military training ranges. Unimpeded access to training ranges, such as the Pacific Missile Range Facility, is essential to ensure military readiness. The committee is aware that a number of training ranges are threatened by encroachment due to the economic development of surrounding lands. The committee is also aware of situations where agreements, either formal or informal, exist with private land owners who have been supportive of the military’s training activities and have allowed military operations to take place on their property for a number of years. However, the committee is concerned that military training could be impeded should future private land owners be less supportive of such oper-

ations. As such, the committee encourages the Department to take appropriate action to leverage existing authorities and programs, as well as work with states and municipalities to leverage their authorities, to mitigate encroachment or other challenges that have the potential to impede future access or operations on military training ranges.

Unmanned Aircraft Training Strategic Plan

The committee notes that Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) training requirements will increase in the coming years due to expanding inventories and the sustained high demand for UAS-provided capabilities. If UAS pilots and sensor operators are to maintain proficiency and mission readiness at their home stations, the Department of Defense will need to address the current constraints on training in the national airspace. The development of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety standards for UAS by 2016, as required by the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–95) will allow the Department of Defense to access the national airspace for routine training.

However, the committee believes that the Department needs to have a strategic plan in place to absorb UAS into bases, airspace, and training programs in the continental United States, as the inventory grows and some assets return from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, which will likely be before the establishment of safety standards.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on an unmanned aircraft training strategic plan that addresses the following:

- (1) Identification and description of clearly defined training requirements (including live versus simulated) of all groups of UAS, and identify remaining UAS training shortfalls, and provide UAS training recommendations;
- (2) An investment strategy for significantly enhancing the quality and interoperability of UAS training simulators;
- (3) A plan for integrating live and simulated UAS training into other programs of instruction, mission rehearsal exercises, and combatant commander exercises;
- (4) Department-wide UAS training standards that seek an informed balance between live training and simulated training; and
- (5) An integration plan for simulation systems that enables interoperability and distributed training involving a mix of manned and unmanned assets.

The committee notes that a report on this topic normally would not be delivered to the congressional intelligence committees; however, as this section results, in part, from a broader review of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms initiated by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and as the matters covered by the report relate to the fielding and use of platforms over which the congressional intelligence committees also exercise jurisdiction, the report should be provided to both the con-

gressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees.

OTHER MATTERS

Alternatives for Hexavalent Chromium

The committee commends the efforts by the Department of Defense to reduce, manage and, ultimately eliminate the use of toxic materials and notes in particular the Department's efforts to transition to the use of alternatives for hexavalent chromium for coatings and surface treatments. The committee is encouraged by recent successful transitions, and supports continued research and development efforts to identify acceptable alternatives.

Capital Investment Program

The committee is aware that statutory and regulatory dollar-value limitations placed on the discretionary authority of depot and arsenal commanders to carry out renovation and minor construction capital investment program projects funded through the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) have not been adjusted for inflation. The committee is concerned that these limitations have degraded the purchasing power of depot and arsenal installation commanders and may lead to ineffective utilization of statutorily prescribed capital investments associated with improvements in depot and arsenal production. The committee is aware that in fiscal year 2002, section 2805 of title 10, United States Code was amended to increase the threshold for unspecified military construction projects funded by the WCF intended solely to correct a deficiency that is life-threatening, health-threatening, or safety-threatening to \$1.5 million. However, the committee believes that an adjustment for non-safety related projects is warranted.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to review renovation and minor construction project limitations in statute and regulation and provide formal recommendations on needed inflation-related adjustments to ensure efficient operation of Department of Defense maintenance depots, shipyards, and arsenals. If disparities regarding the exercise of a depot or arsenal commander's discretionary authority to carry out renovations or minor new construction exist in practice between military departments or defense agencies, or major commands within a military department, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense to identify and highlight those disparities for the committee. The Under Secretary of Defense should transmit this information by letter to the congressional defense committees within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Congressional Budget Office and Government Accountability Office Information Access

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its efforts to begin securing its various online databases and informational portals, such as Army Knowledge Online. The committee believes that these steps are a necessary precaution that will enhance the Department's information security. However, the committee is

also aware that in securing these resources, the Department has made it more difficult for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to access the information necessary to assist Congress in carrying out its oversight responsibilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to update the necessary rules and regulations and issue any credentials required for staff members of CBO and GAO to access departmental information in support of congressionally directed tasks by September 1, 2012. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit written notification to the congressional defense committees certifying the Department's compliance.

Consolidated Guidance for Equipment Retrograde and Disposition

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the military departments on the progress made toward successful retrograde of equipment used in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and New Dawn. The committee recognizes the significant challenges associated with the inventory, assessment, and subsequent transportation of the large amount of equipment used to support these operations.

However, the committee remains concerned about the overall level of coordination, oversight, and the processes in place to guide the remaining retrograde and disposition. In particular, the committee believes that the military departments may be unnecessarily retrograding non-enduring mission equipment or may be disposing of equipment prior to enduring requirements being fully established. Further, the committee recognizes the logistical and political challenges associated with the retrograde of equipment used in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with Secretaries of the military departments and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to develop department-wide guidance for the retrograde and disposition of equipment used in support of operations in the Central Command area of responsibility. At a minimum, the strategy shall:

- (1) Prescribe standard prioritization and disposition criteria that focus on filling unmet combatant commander and home-station training requirements with retrograded equipment;
- (2) Provide guidance on the nomination, evaluation, and acceptance process for non-standard equipment additions to the military services' equipment authorization documents and prepositioned stocks; and
- (3) Provide disposition guidance to the military departments for the donation, transfer, or sale of non-enduring excess equipment only after it is deemed excess by the Department's process for donation, transfer and sale of excess equipment.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver this guidance to the congressional defense committees in conjunction with the annual budget submission for fiscal year 2014. Further, to enable the committee to provide the necessary oversight, the committee directs the Department to brief the congressional defense committees on the guidance within 90 days after its delivery to Congress.

Contracted Hospitality and Food Services

The committee is concerned about the quality assurance of contracted food and hospitality services in support of the military departments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to ensure that contracted culinary or hospitality services are procured from vendors utilizing personnel that are professionally trained through an accredited program in a relevant field by May 1, 2013.

Defense Biometrics

The committee is aware that United States military forces in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and elsewhere rely on biometrics data, such as fingerprints and iris scans, to identify enemy combatants and link individuals to events such as improvised explosive device detonations. A recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report entitled “Defense Biometrics: Additional Training for Leaders and More Timely Transmission of Data Could Enhance the Use of Biometrics in Afghanistan” (GAO-12-442) recommended that the Department take several actions to enhance the effectiveness of its biometrics activities in ongoing operations, such as:

- (1) Expanding leadership training to improve employment of biometrics collection;
- (2) Helping ensure the completeness and accuracy of transmitted biometrics data;
- (3) Determining the viability and cost-effectiveness of reducing transmission times; and
- (4) Evaluating the merits of disseminating biometrics lessons learned across the Department for the purposes of informing relevant policies and practices.

The committee believes that biometrics will be an enduring capability to support future military operations. GAO’s recommendations should be relevant to informing the future of biometrics development and employment. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any actions, taken or proposed, to implement the recommendations made in GAO-12-442.

Digitization of Defense Media Activity Material

The committee is aware that the Defense Media Activity (DMA) was established to provide an internal news and media production organization for Department of Defense (DOD), as well as to support internal communications operations by gathering information on DOD policies, programs and priorities. An important component of DMA is the Defense Imagery Management Operations Center, which centrally manages current and historical visual information to support worldwide DOD communication and operational missions.

The committee is also aware that DMA planned an initiative in 2011 to digitize its entire inventory of records, along with the capability to store, process, and disseminate these records electronically. The committee understands that due to recent budget constraints, DMA eliminated this requirement. The committee believes that

this digitization effort has the potential to reduce operating costs and increase the efficiency for DMA in the long run. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to reevaluate the priority for this initiative and provide adequate funding for completion.

Disposal of Department of Defense Computers

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense has a vast inventory of computers that must be demobilized and disposed of on an annual basis as they become technologically obsolete. To the maximum extent practicable, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to dispose of those computers in the most environmentally responsible manner possible. This disposal should occur only after ensuring all sensitive information and components have been removed in an appropriate manner.

Joint Airborne Hazards Action Plan

The committee continues to be concerned about the long-term health impact of burn pits on military service members in the Republic of Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Republic of Djibouti. In October 2011, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) released a report regarding Long-Term Health Consequences of Exposure to Burn Pits in Iraq and Afghanistan. IOM concluded that the inability to capture individual exposure data during a conflict with existing technologies creates a need for long-term monitoring due to health effects evolving years after exposure. The committee understands that the Department of Defense has moved forward on a Joint Airborne Hazards Action Plan to improve the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of post-deployment health services to those military members with health concerns related to airborne hazards, and encourages the Department of Defense to proceed with their components of the joint action plan as expeditiously as possible.

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.

Section 302—Authorization of Appropriations of Funds for Inactivation Execution of U.S.S. Enterprise

This section would authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for inactivation execution of the U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CVN 65) at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act. The committee notes that inactivation execution is planned for work in 3 fiscal years, and this section would provide the contract authority to the Secretary of the Navy to perform that work. The committee also notes that there is an additional \$203.0 million available in fiscal year 2013 to support the inactivation of the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, to include equipment and material, advance planning, disposal and recycling, and the terminal offload program.

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

Section 311—Training Range Sustainment Plan and Training Range Inventory

This section would extend the annual reporting requirement regarding training range sustainment plans and training range inventory from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2018.

Section 312—Modification of Definition of Chemical Substance

This section would modify section 2602(2)(B) of title 15, United States Code, to add to the exclusions any component of any article including shot, bullets and other projectiles, propellants and primers.

Section 313—Exemption of Department of Defense from Alternative Fuel Procurement Requirement

This section would amend section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (42 U.S.C. 17142) to exempt the Department of Defense from the requirements related to contracts for alternative or synthetic fuel in that section.

Section 314—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Procurement of Alternative Fuel

This section would prohibit the use of funds for the production or purchase of any alternative fuel if the cost of producing or purchasing the alternative fuel exceeds the cost of producing or purchasing a traditional fossil fuel. This section would also provide an exception for the Secretary of Defense to purchase limited quantities of alternative fuels to complete fleet certification of 50/50 alternative fuel blends.

Section 315—Plan on Environmental Exposures to Members of the Armed Forces

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for identifying a material solution to measure environmental exposures to members of the Armed Forces both in the continental United States and outside of the continental United States. This section would also direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees regarding this plan.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Section 321—Expansion and Reauthorization of Multi-Trades Demonstration Project

This section would reauthorize the Multi-Trades Demonstration Project, a project that increases the pay grade of an employee who achieves certain skill proficiencies in more than one field by one grade, and expands its participation to civilian workers in all military departments.

Section 322—Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair

This section would amend section 2460 of title 10, United States Code, to refine the definition of depot maintenance. This section would also exclude nuclear aircraft carrier refueling, defueling, and concurrent complex overhaul and the procurement major modifications designed to improve the performance or safety of a weapons system from the definition of depot-level maintenance and repair. Further, this section would amend section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting “in direct support of depot-level maintenance and repair” to describe the type of “associated logistics capabilities” covered under section 2464 and would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from delegating the waiver authority granted under section 2464. This section would also exclude special access programs from the requirements in section 2464, and would establish a biennial special access core capability review and report.

SUBTITLE D—READINESS

Section 331—Intergovernmental Support Agreements with State and Local Governments

This section would authorize the Secretary concerned to enter into intergovernmental support agreements with State or local governments for the procurement of installation support services. Procurement of police and fire protection services are specifically exempt from this authority.

Section 332—Extension and Expansion of Authority To Provide Assured Business Guarantees to Carriers Participating in Civil Reserve Air Fleet

This section would amend section 9515 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the authority to provide increased minimum assured business guarantees to Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers providing airlift services to the Department of Defense. The current authority will expire on December 31, 2015.

Section 333—Expansion and Reauthorization of Pilot Program for Availability of Working-Capital Funds for Product and Process Improvements

This section would expand the authorization to use working-capital funds for expenses directly related to conducting a pilot program for a product or process improvement to the Secretaries of the military departments.

Section 334—Center of Excellence for the National Guard State Partnership Program

This section would amend chapter 5 of title 32, United States Code, by authorizing the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to maintain a Center of Excellence for the National Guard State Partnership Program to provide training opportunities for units and members of the regular and reserve components for the purpose of improving the skills for such units and members when deployed to complete the mission of the State Partnership Program.

SUBTITLE E—REPORTS

Section 341—Report on Joint Strategy for Readiness and Training
in a C4ISR-Denied Environment

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the readiness of the joint force to conduct operations in environments where there is no access to Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. This section also would require the development of a C4ISR-denied environment roadmap and exercise plan.

Section 342—Comptroller General Review of Annual Department of
Defense Report on Prepositioned Materiel and Equipment

This section would modify the frequency in which the Comptroller General of the United States submits its report on the Department of Defense's prepositioned stocks from 120 days after the Department submits its annual report on prepositioned stocks to a rate that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

Section 343—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 344—Extension of Deadline for Comptroller General Report
on Department of Defense Service Contract Inventory

This section would amend section 803 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) to extend from 180 to 270 days the requirement for the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report regarding the Department of Defense contract inventory.

Section 345—GAO Report Reviewing Methodology of Department of
Defense Relating to Costs of Performance by Civilian Employees,
Military Personnel, and Contractors

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare a report to assess the Department of Defense Directive-Type Memorandum 09-007 entitled "Estimating and Comparing the Full Costs of Civilian and Military Manpower and Contractor Support" and determine whether the methodology employed is accurate. The report shall be submitted no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Section 346—Report on Medical Evacuation Policies

This section would require a report from the Secretary of Defense on the policies, procedures, and guidelines of the Department of Defense for helicopter evacuation of injured members of the Armed Forces.

SUBTITLE F—LIMITATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section 351—Repeal of Authority To Provide Certain Military Equipment and Facilities To Support Civilian Law Enforcement and Emergency Response

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

Section 352—Limitation on Availability of Funds for the Disestablishment of Aerospace Control Alert Locations

This section would limit the funds authorized to be appropriated to disestablish 2 of the 18 Aerospace Control Alert locations. This section would also establish a consolidated budget exhibit for the Aerospace Control Alert mission. Finally, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees that provides a cost-benefit analysis and a risk-based assessment of Aerospace Control Alert mission; and then have the Comptroller General of the United States assess the Secretary's report.

Section 353—Limitation on Authorization of Appropriations for the National Museum of the United States Army

This section would limit the obligation or expenditure of funds for the National Museum of the United States Army until the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees written certification that sufficient private funding has been raised to fund construction of the "baseline museum" and that at least 50 percent of the baseline museum has been completed.

Section 354—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Retirement or Inactivation of Ticonderoga Class Cruisers or Dock Landing Ships

This section would limit the obligation and expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2013 for the retirement, inactivation, or storage of a cruiser or dock landing ship. This section would provide an exception for the retirement of the U.S.S. *Port Royal* (CG 73). Finally, this section would require the Secretary of the Navy to maintain the operational capability and perform the necessary maintenance of the cruisers and dock landing ships in support of operational requirements of the combatant commands.

Section 355—Renewal of Expired Prohibition on Return of Veterans Memorial Objects without Specific Authorization in Law

This section would amend section 2572 of title 10, United States Code, and prohibit the President from transferring a veterans memorial object to a foreign country unless the transfer is specifically authorized by law or the transfer is made after September 30, 2017.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 361—Retirement, Adoption, Care, and Recognition of
Military Working Dogs

This section would amend section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, to change the classification of military working dogs from equipment to canine members of the Armed Forces. This section would also require non-profit provided veterinary care for retired working dogs and establish policies to ease the cost of transporting retired working dogs for the purposes of adoption.

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|--|---|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY | | | | |
| OPERATING FORCES | | | | |
| 10 | MANEUVER UNITS | 1,223,087 | | 1,223,087 |
| 20 | MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES | 80,574 | | 80,574 |
| 30 | ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE | 723,039 | | 723,039 |
| 40 | THEATER LEVEL ASSETS | 706,974 | | 706,974 |
| 50 | LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 1,226,650 | | 1,226,650 |
| 60 | AVIATION ASSETS | 1,319,832 | | 1,319,832 |
| 70 | FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 3,447,174 | | 3,447,174 |
| 80 | LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS | 454,774 | | 454,774 |
| 90 | LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 1,762,757 | | 1,762,757 |
| 100 | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 7,401,613 | | 7,401,613 |
| 110 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 3,041,074 | 193,600 | 3,234,674 |
| | Realignment to Cemetery Expenses, Army | | [-25,000] | |
| | Restoration and Modernization of Facilities | | [218,600] | |
| 120 | MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S | 410,171 | | 410,171 |
| 130 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS | 177,819 | | 177,819 |
| 170 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS | 461,333 | | 461,333 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 22,436,871 | 193,600 | 22,630,471 |
| MOBILIZATION | | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------|
| 180 | STRATEGIC MOBILITY | 405,496 | |
| 190 | ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS | 195,349 | |
| 200 | INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS | 6,379 | |
| | SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION | 607,224 | |
| TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | | |
| 210 | OFFICER ACQUISITION | 112,866 | |
| 220 | RECRUIT TRAINING | 73,265 | |
| 230 | ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING | 51,227 | |
| 240 | SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS | 443,306 | |
| 250 | SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING | 1,099,556 | |
| 260 | FLIGHT TRAINING | 1,130,627 | |
| 270 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION | 191,683 | |
| 280 | TRAINING SUPPORT | 652,095 | |
| 290 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 507,510 | |
| 300 | EXAMINING | 156,964 | |
| 310 | OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION | 244,343 | |
| 320 | CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING | 212,477 | |
| 330 | JUNIOR ROTC | 182,691 | |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 5,058,610 | |
| ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 350 | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 601,331 | |
| 360 | CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES | 741,324 | |
| 370 | LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES | 610,136 | |
| 380 | AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT | 478,707 | |
| 390 | ADMINISTRATION | 556,307 | |
| 400 | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 1,547,925 | |
| 410 | MANPOWER MANAGEMENT | 362,205 | |
| 420 | OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT | 220,754 | |
| 430 | OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT | 1,153,556 | |
| | Army Museum Funding (Early to need) | -3,047 | |
| | | | [-3,047] |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 440 | ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES | 250,970 | | 250,970 |
| 450 | REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT | 222,351 | | 222,351 |
| 460 | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 222,379 | | 222,379 |
| 470 | SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS | 459,710 | | 459,710 |
| 480 | MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS | 25,637 | | 25,637 |
| 490 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 1,052,595 | | 1,052,595 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES | 8,505,887 | -3,047 | 8,502,840 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 500 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -350,700 | -350,700 |
| | Army Medical Evacuation Paramedic Certification Training | | [5,000] | |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-289,200] | |
| | Overestimate of Foreign Currency Fluctuation Costs | | [-66,500] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -350,700 | -350,700 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY | 36,608,592 | -160,147 | 36,448,445 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 10 | MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS | 4,918,144 | 9,000 | 4,927,144 |
| | Cruiser Retention | | [9,000] | |
| 20 | FLEET AIR TRAINING | 1,886,825 | | 1,886,825 |
| 30 | AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES | 44,032 | | 44,032 |
| 40 | AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT | 101,565 | | 101,565 |
| 50 | AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT | 374,827 | | 374,827 |
| 60 | AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 960,802 | | 960,802 |
| 70 | AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 37,545 | | 37,545 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 80 | AVIATION LOGISTICS | 328,805 | | 328,805 |
| 90 | MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS | 4,686,535 | 24,650 | 4,711,185 |
| | Cruiser Retention | | [24,650] | |
| 100 | SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING | 769,204 | | 769,204 |
| 110 | SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 5,089,981 | 67,963 | 5,157,944 |
| | Cruiser Retention | | [67,963] | |
| 120 | SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 1,315,366 | 13,871 | 1,329,237 |
| | Cruiser Retention | | [13,871] | |
| 130 | COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS | 619,909 | | 619,909 |
| 140 | ELECTRONIC WARFARE | 92,364 | | 92,364 |
| 150 | SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE | 174,437 | | 174,437 |
| 160 | WARFARE TACTICS | 441,035 | | 441,035 |
| 170 | OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY | 333,554 | | 333,554 |
| 180 | COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES | 910,087 | | 910,087 |
| 190 | EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE | 167,158 | | 167,158 |
| 200 | DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 4,183 | | 4,183 |
| 210 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS | 95,528 | | 95,528 |
| 220 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT | 204,569 | | 204,569 |
| 230 | CRUISE MISSILE | 111,884 | | 111,884 |
| 240 | FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE | 1,181,038 | | 1,181,038 |
| 250 | IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT | 87,606 | | 87,606 |
| 260 | WEAPONS MAINTENANCE | 519,583 | | 519,583 |
| 270 | OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT | 300,435 | | 300,435 |
| 280 | ENTERPRISE INFORMATION | 1,077,924 | | 1,077,924 |
| 290 | SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION | 2,101,279 | 54,600 | 2,155,879 |
| | Restoration and Modernization of Facilities | | [54,600] | |
| 300 | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT | 4,822,093 | | 4,822,093 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 33,756,297 | 170,084 | 33,926,381 |
| | MOBILIZATION | | | |
| 310 | SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE | 334,659 | | 334,659 |
| 320 | AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS | 6,562 | | 6,562 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 330 | SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS | 1,066,329 | -479,000 | 587,329 |
| | Cruiser Retention | | [-9,000] | |
| | Fiscal year 2013 portion of USS ENTERPRISE Inactivation Costs | | [-470,000] | |
| 340 | EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS | 83,901 | | 83,901 |
| 350 | INDUSTRIAL READINESS | 2,695 | | 2,695 |
| 360 | COAST GUARD SUPPORT | 23,502 | | 23,502 |
| | SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION | 1,517,648 | -479,000 | 1,038,648 |
| | TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | | |
| 370 | OFFICER ACQUISITION | 147,807 | | 147,807 |
| 380 | RECRUIT TRAINING | 10,473 | | 10,473 |
| 390 | RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS | 139,220 | | 139,220 |
| 400 | SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING | 582,177 | | 582,177 |
| 410 | FLIGHT TRAINING | 5,456 | | 5,456 |
| 420 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION | 170,746 | | 170,746 |
| 430 | TRAINING SUPPORT | 153,403 | | 153,403 |
| 440 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 241,329 | 938 | 242,267 |
| | Naval Sea Cadet Corps | | [938] | |
| 450 | OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION | 108,226 | | 108,226 |
| 460 | CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING | 105,776 | | 105,776 |
| 470 | JUNIOR ROTC | 51,817 | | 51,817 |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 1,716,430 | 938 | 1,717,368 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 480 | ADMINISTRATION | 797,177 | | 797,177 |
| 490 | EXTERNAL RELATIONS | 12,872 | | 12,872 |
| 500 | CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT | 120,181 | | 120,181 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 510 | MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT | 235,753 | | 235,753 |
| 520 | OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT | 263,060 | | 263,060 |
| 530 | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 363,213 | | 363,213 |
| 550 | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 182,343 | | 182,343 |
| 570 | PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN | 282,464 | | 282,464 |
| 580 | ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT | 1,092,123 | | 1,092,123 |
| 590 | HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT | 53,560 | | 53,560 |
| 600 | COMBATWEAPONS SYSTEMS | 25,299 | | 25,299 |
| 610 | SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS | 64,418 | | 64,418 |
| 620 | NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE | 580,042 | | 580,042 |
| 680 | INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES | 4,984 | | 4,984 |
| 710 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 537,079 | | 537,079 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 4,614,568 | | 4,614,568 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 720 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -166,400 | -166,400 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-166,400] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -166,400 | -166,400 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY | 41,606,943 | -474,378 | 41,132,565 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 10 | OPERATIONAL FORCES | 788,055 | | 788,055 |
| 20 | FIELD LOGISTICS | 762,614 | | 762,614 |
| 30 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 168,447 | | 168,447 |
| 40 | MARITIME PREPOSITIONING | 100,374 | | 100,374 |
| 50 | SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 825,039 | 22,800 | 847,839 |
| | Restoration and Modernization of Facilities | | [22,800] | |
| 60 | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT | 2,188,883 | | 2,188,883 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 4,833,412 | 22,800 | 4,856,212 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | | |
| 70 | RECRUIT TRAINING | 18,251 | | 18,251 |
| 80 | OFFICER ACQUISITION | 869 | | 869 |
| 90 | SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING | 80,914 | | 80,914 |
| 100 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION | 42,744 | | 42,744 |
| 110 | TRAINING SUPPORT | 292,150 | | 292,150 |
| 120 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 168,609 | 10,000 | 178,609 |
| | Recruiting and advertising | | [10,000] | |
| 130 | OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION | 56,865 | | 56,865 |
| 140 | JUNIOR ROTC | 19,912 | | 19,912 |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 680,314 | 10,000 | 690,314 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 150 | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 39,962 | | 39,962 |
| 170 | ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT | 83,404 | | 83,404 |
| 190 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 346,071 | | 346,071 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 469,437 | | 469,437 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 200 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -23,900 | -23,900 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-23,900] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -23,900 | -23,900 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS | 5,983,163 | 8,900 | 5,992,063 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 10 | PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES | 2,973,141 | | 2,973,141 |
| 20 | COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES | 1,611,032 | 133,000 | 1,744,032 |
| | Global Hawk Block 30 | | [(133,000)] | |
| 30 | AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS) | 1,472,806 | | 1,472,806 |
| 40 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 5,545,470 | | 5,545,470 |
| 50 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 1,353,987 | 215,500 | 1,569,487 |
| | Restoration and Modernization of Facilities | | [(215,500)] | |
| 60 | BASE SUPPORT | 2,595,032 | | 2,595,032 |
| 70 | GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING | 957,040 | | 957,040 |
| 80 | OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS | 916,200 | | 916,200 |
| 100 | TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES | 733,716 | | 733,716 |
| 110 | LAUNCH FACILITIES | 314,490 | | 314,490 |
| 120 | SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS | 488,762 | | 488,762 |
| 130 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT | 862,979 | | 862,979 |
| 140 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS | 222,429 | | 222,429 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 20,047,084 | 348,500 | 20,395,584 |
| | MOBILIZATION | | | |
| 150 | AIRLIFT OPERATIONS | 1,785,379 | | 1,785,379 |
| 160 | MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS | 154,049 | | 154,049 |
| 170 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 1,477,396 | | 1,477,396 |
| 180 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 309,699 | | 309,699 |
| 190 | BASE SUPPORT | 707,574 | | 707,574 |
| | SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION | 4,434,087 | | 4,434,087 |
| | TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | | |
| 200 | OFFICER ACQUISITION | 115,427 | | 115,427 |
| 210 | RECRUIT TRAINING | 17,619 | | 17,619 |
| 220 | RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) | 92,949 | | 92,949 |
| 230 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 336,433 | | 336,433 |
| 240 | BASE SUPPORT | 842,441 | | 842,441 |
| 250 | SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING | 482,634 | | 482,634 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|---|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 260 | FLIGHT TRAINING | 750,609 | | 750,609 |
| 270 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION | 235,114 | | 235,114 |
| 280 | TRAINING SUPPORT | 101,231 | | 101,231 |
| 290 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 233,330 | | 233,330 |
| 310 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 130,217 | | 130,217 |
| 320 | EXAMINING | 2,738 | | 2,738 |
| 330 | OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION | 155,170 | | 155,170 |
| 340 | CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING | 175,147 | | 175,147 |
| 350 | JUNIOR ROTC | 74,809 | | 74,809 |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 3,745,868 | | 3,745,868 |
| | ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 360 | LOGISTICS OPERATIONS | 1,029,734 | | 1,029,734 |
| 370 | TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES | 913,843 | | 913,843 |
| 390 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 303,610 | | 303,610 |
| 400 | BASE SUPPORT | 1,266,800 | | 1,266,800 |
| 410 | ADMINISTRATION | 587,654 | | 587,654 |
| 420 | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 667,910 | | 667,910 |
| 430 | OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES | 1,094,509 | | 1,094,509 |
| 440 | CIVIL AIR PATROL | 23,904 | | 23,904 |
| 470 | INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT | 81,307 | | 81,307 |
| 480 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 1,239,040 | | 1,239,040 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES | 7,208,311 | | 7,208,311 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 490 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -43,700 | -43,700 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-141,700] | |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 170 | DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE | 21,964 | | 21,964 |
| 180 | DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY | 557,917 | | 557,917 |
| 190 | DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE | | 506,662 | 506,662 |
| | Transfer from Line 280 | | [506,662] | |
| 200 | DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | 35,319 | | 35,319 |
| 210 | DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY | | 443,382 | 443,382 |
| | Transfer from Line 280 | | [443,382] | |
| 220 | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY | 2,744,971 | | 2,744,971 |
| 230 | MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY | 259,975 | | 259,975 |
| 250 | OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT | 253,437 | | 253,437 |
| 260 | OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE | 2,095,362 | 40,000 | 2,135,362 |
| | Advancing Diversity and EO | | [5,000] | |
| | Office of Net Assessment | | [10,000] | |
| | Readiness Environmental Protection Initiative | | [25,000] | |
| 270 | WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE | 521,297 | | 521,297 |
| 280 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 14,933,801 | -888,044 | 14,045,757 |
| | Program increase | | [62,000] | |
| | Transfer to Line 190 | | [-506,662] | |
| | Transfer to Line 210 | | [-443,382] | |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 26,184,095 | 102,000 | 26,286,095 |
| UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | | |
| 290 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -107,700 | -107,700 |
| | DOD Impact Aid | | [30,000] | |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-128,000] | |
| | Overestimate of Foreign Currency Fluctuation Costs | | [-9,700] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -107,700 | -107,700 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES | 3,162,008 | 21,800 | 3,183,808 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 10 | MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS | 616,776 | | 616,776 |
| 20 | INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE | 15,076 | | 15,076 |
| 30 | AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT | 1,479 | | 1,479 |
| 40 | AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 107,251 | | 107,251 |
| 50 | AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 355 | | 355 |
| 60 | MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS | 82,186 | | 82,186 |
| 70 | SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING | 589 | | 589 |
| 80 | SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 48,593 | | 48,593 |
| 90 | COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS | 15,274 | | 15,274 |
| 100 | COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES | 124,917 | | 124,917 |
| 110 | WEAPONS MAINTENANCE | 1,978 | | 1,978 |
| 120 | ENTERPRISE INFORMATION | 43,699 | | 43,699 |
| 130 | SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION | 60,646 | | 60,646 |
| 140 | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT | 105,227 | | 105,227 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 1,224,046 | | 1,224,046 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 150 | ADMINISTRATION | 3,117 | | 3,117 |
| 160 | MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT | 14,337 | | 14,337 |
| 170 | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 2,392 | | 2,392 |
| 180 | ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT | 3,090 | | 3,090 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 70 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 16,020 | | 16,020 |
| 80 | MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC) | 19,496 | | 19,496 |
| 90 | OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP) | 6,489 | | 6,489 |
| 100 | AUDIOVISUAL | 808 | | 808 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 121,637 | | 121,637 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 110 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | 161,617 | 161,617 |
| | Retain Air Force Reserve Force Structure | | [161,617] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | 161,617 | 161,617 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE | 3,166,482 | 168,317 | 3,334,799 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 10 | MANEUVER UNITS | 680,206 | | 680,206 |
| 20 | MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES | 186,408 | | 186,408 |
| 30 | ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE | 865,628 | | 865,628 |
| 40 | THEATER LEVEL ASSETS | 112,651 | | 112,651 |
| 50 | LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 36,091 | | 36,091 |
| 60 | AVIATION ASSETS | 907,011 | | 907,011 |
| 70 | FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 751,606 | | 751,606 |
| 80 | LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS | 60,043 | | 60,043 |
| 90 | LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 411,940 | | 411,940 |
| 100 | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 995,423 | | 995,423 |
| 110 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 688,189 | 49,400 | 737,589 |
| | Restoration and Modernization of Facilities | | [49,400] | |

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|------------------|
| 120 | MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S | 953,716 | 953,716 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 49,400 | 6,698,312 |
| 130 | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | |
| | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 11,806 | 11,806 |
| 140 | REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT | 1,656 | 1,656 |
| 150 | ADMINISTRATION | 89,358 | 89,358 |
| 160 | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 39,513 | 39,513 |
| 170 | MANPOWER MANAGEMENT | 7,224 | 7,224 |
| 180 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 310,143 | 310,143 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 459,700 | 459,700 |
| 190 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | -79,700 | -79,700 |
| | Army Medical Evacuation Paramedic Certification Training | [5,000] | |
| | Deny request of increase for technicians | [-95,000] | |
| | Retain Army National Guard Force Structure | [10,300] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | -79,700 | -79,700 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG | -30,300 | 7,078,312 |
| 10 | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | |
| | AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS | 3,505 | 3,563,329 |
| | Aerospace Control Alert | [3,505] | |
| 20 | MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS | 721,225 | 721,225 |
| 30 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 774,875 | 774,875 |
| 40 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 24,700 | 295,409 |
| | Restoration and Modernization of Facilities | [24,700] | |
| 50 | BASE SUPPORT | 624,443 | 624,443 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 28,205 | 5,979,281 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 60 | ADMINISTRATION | 32,358 | | 32,358 |
| 70 | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING | 32,021 | | 32,021 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 64,379 | | 64,379 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 80 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | 286,800 | 286,800 |
| | Retain Air National Guard Force Structure | | [286,800] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | 286,800 | 286,800 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG | 6,015,455 | 315,005 | 6,330,460 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | | | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | | | |
| 20 | OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID | 108,759 | | 108,759 |
| 30 | COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION | 519,111 | | 519,111 |
| 40 | ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD | 274,198 | | 274,198 |
| 50 | ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY | 335,921 | | 335,921 |
| | SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | 1,237,989 | | 1,237,989 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | | | |
| 60 | ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY | 310,594 | | 310,594 |
| | SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | 310,594 | | 310,594 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | | | |
| 70 | ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE | 529,263 | | 529,263 |
| | SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | 529,263 | | 529,263 |

| | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | | |
| 10 | US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE | 13,516 | 13,516 |
| 80 | ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE | 11,133 | 11,133 |
| | SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | 24,649 | 24,649 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | | |
| 90 | ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES | 237,543 | 237,543 |
| | SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | 237,543 | 237,543 |
| | TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS | 2,340,038 | 2,340,038 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE | 174,938,933 | 175,082,230 |

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

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 40 | THEATER LEVEL ASSETS | 2,758,162 | | 2,758,162 |
| 50 | LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 991,396 | | 991,396 |
| 60 | AVIATION ASSETS | 40,300 | | 40,300 |
| 70 | FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 1,755,445 | | 1,755,445 |
| 80 | LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS | 307,244 | | 307,244 |
| 100 | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 393,165 | | 393,165 |
| 110 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 250,000 | | 250,000 |
| 140 | ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES | 12,524,137 | -129,000 | 12,395,137 |
| | Reduction to Task Force for Business and Stability Operations | | [-129,000] | |
| 150 | COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM | 400,000 | -200,000 | 200,000 |
| | Historical underexecution | | [-200,000] | |
| 160 | RESET | 3,687,973 | -250,000 | 3,437,973 |
| | Unexecutable depot-level maintenance | | [-250,000] | |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 23,107,822 | -579,000 | 22,528,822 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 350 | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 3,238,310 | | 3,238,310 |
| 360 | CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES | 129,000 | | 129,000 |
| 380 | AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT | 78,022 | | 78,022 |
| 420 | OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT | 137,277 | | 137,277 |
| 430 | OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT | 72,293 | | 72,293 |
| 490 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 1,828,717 | | 1,828,717 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | MOBILIZATION | | | |
| 340 | EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS | 31,395 | | 31,395 |
| 360 | COAST GUARD SUPPORT | 254,461 | | 254,461 |
| | SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION | 285,856 | | 285,856 |
| | TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | | |
| 400 | SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING | 50,903 | | 50,903 |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 50,903 | | 50,903 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 480 | ADMINISTRATION | 1,377 | | 1,377 |
| 490 | EXTERNAL RELATIONS | 487 | | 487 |
| 510 | MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT | 6,022 | | 6,022 |
| 520 | OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT | 3,514 | | 3,514 |
| 550 | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 184,864 | | 184,864 |
| 580 | ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT | 2,026 | | 2,026 |
| 620 | NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE | 1,425 | | 1,425 |
| 710 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 14,556 | | 14,556 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 214,271 | | 214,271 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 720 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -22,100 | -22,100 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-22,100] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -22,100 | -22,100 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY | 5,880,395 | -22,100 | 5,858,295 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|------------------|
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | |
| 10 | OPERATIONAL FORCES | 1,921,258 | 1,921,258 |
| 20 | FIELD LOGISTICS | 1,094,028 | 1,094,028 |
| 30 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 222,824 | 222,824 |
| 60 | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT | 88,690 | 88,690 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 3,326,800 | 3,326,800 |
| | TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | |
| 110 | TRAINING SUPPORT | 215,212 | 215,212 |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 215,212 | 215,212 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | |
| 150 | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION | 512,627 | 512,627 |
| 190 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 11,701 | 11,701 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 524,328 | 524,328 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | |
| 200 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | -15,600 | -15,600 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | [-15,600] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | -15,600 | -15,600 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS | 4,066,340 | 4,050,740 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | |
| 10 | PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES | 1,494,144 | 1,494,144 |
| 20 | COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES | 809,531 | 809,531 |
| 30 | AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OUT, MAINTAIN SKILLS) | 13,095 | 13,095 |
| 40 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 1,403,238 | 1,403,238 |
| 50 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 155,954 | 155,954 |
| 60 | BASE SUPPORT | 342,226 | 342,226 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|---|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 70 | GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING | 15,108 | | 15,108 |
| 80 | OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS | 271,390 | | 271,390 |
| 100 | TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES | 25,400 | | 25,400 |
| 120 | SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS | 5,110 | | 5,110 |
| 130 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT | 52,173 | | 52,173 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 4,587,369 | | 4,587,369 |
| | MOBILIZATION | | | |
| 150 | AIRLIFT OPERATIONS | 3,187,211 | | 3,187,211 |
| 160 | MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS | 43,509 | | 43,509 |
| 170 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 554,943 | | 554,943 |
| 180 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 4,431 | | 4,431 |
| 190 | BASE SUPPORT | 9,256 | | 9,256 |
| | SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION | 3,799,350 | | 3,799,350 |
| | TRAINING AND RECRUITING | | | |
| 230 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 424 | | 424 |
| 240 | BASE SUPPORT | 1,036 | | 1,036 |
| 250 | SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING | 10,923 | | 10,923 |
| 260 | FLIGHT TRAINING | 72 | | 72 |
| 270 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION | 323 | | 323 |
| 280 | TRAINING SUPPORT | 352 | | 352 |
| | SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING | 13,130 | | 13,130 |
| | ADMIN & SRWVD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 360 | LOGISTICS OPERATIONS | 100,429 | | 100,429 |
| 390 | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION | 47,200 | | 47,200 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 400 | BASE SUPPORT | 7,242 | 7,242 | |
| 410 | ADMINISTRATION | 1,552 | 1,552 | |
| 420 | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 82,094 | 82,094 | |
| 430 | OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES | 582,977 | 582,977 | |
| 480 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 20,270 | 20,270 | |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 841,764 | 841,764 | |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 490 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -34,700 | -34,700 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-34,700] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -34,700 | -34,700 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE | 9,241,613 | 9,206,913 | 9,206,913 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 10 | JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 20 | SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND | 2,503,060 | 2,503,060 | 2,503,060 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 2,505,060 | 2,505,060 | 2,505,060 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 80 | DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY | 30,674 | 30,674 | 30,674 |
| 90 | DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY | 69,803 | 69,803 | 69,803 |
| 110 | DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY | 3,334 | 3,334 | 3,334 |
| 120 | DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY | 152,925 | 152,925 | 152,925 |
| 140 | DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY | 102,322 | 102,322 | 102,322 |
| 160 | DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY | 10,823 | 10,823 | 10,823 |
| 180 | DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 1,550,000 |
| | Program Decrease—Coalition Support Funds | | | [-650,000] |
| 220 | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY | 139,830 | 139,830 | 139,830 |
| 260 | OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE | 87,805 | 87,805 | 87,805 |
| 280 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS | 2,522,003 | 2,522,003 | 2,522,003 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 5,319,519 | -650,000 | 4,669,519 |
| | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| 290 | UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -29,300 | -29,300 |
| | Historical unobligated balances | | [-29,300] | |
| | SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS | | -29,300 | -29,300 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE | 7,824,579 | -679,300 | 7,145,279 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 30 | ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE | 78,600 | | 78,600 |
| 50 | LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 20,811 | | 20,811 |
| 70 | FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 20,726 | | 20,726 |
| 100 | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 34,400 | | 34,400 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 154,537 | | 154,537 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES | 154,537 | | 154,537 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 10 | MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS | 24,834 | | 24,834 |
| 20 | INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE | 300 | | 300 |
| 40 | AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 13,364 | | 13,364 |
| 60 | MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS | 8,213 | | 8,213 |
| 80 | SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 929 | | 929 |
| 100 | COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES | 8,244 | | 8,244 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|----------------|
| 140 | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT | 40 | |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 55,924 | 55,924 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES | 55,924 | 55,924 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | |
| 10 | OPERATING FORCES | 22,657 | 22,657 |
| 40 | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT | 2,820 | 2,820 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 25,477 | 25,477 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE | 25,477 | 25,477 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | |
| 10 | PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES | 7,600 | 7,600 |
| 30 | DEPOT MAINTENANCE | 106,768 | 106,768 |
| 50 | BASE SUPPORT | 6,250 | 6,250 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 120,618 | 120,618 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE | 120,618 | 120,618 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | |
| 10 | MANEUVER UNITS | 38,485 | 38,485 |
| 20 | MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES | 1,959 | 1,959 |
| 30 | ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE | 20,076 | 20,076 |
| 40 | THEATER LEVEL ASSETS | 2,028 | 2,028 |
| 60 | AVIATION ASSETS | 183,811 | 183,811 |
| 70 | FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 43,780 | 43,780 |
| 100 | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT | 70,237 | 70,237 |
| 120 | MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S | 20,072 | 20,072 |

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

| Line | Item | FY 2013 Request | House Change | House Authorized |
|------|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 380,448 | | 380,448 |
| | ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | | | |
| | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| | SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG | 382,448 | | 382,448 |
| | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG | | | |
| | OPERATING FORCES | | | |
| 20 | MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS | 19,975 | | 19,975 |
| | SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES | 19,975 | | 19,975 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG | 19,975 | | 19,975 |
| | AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND | | | |
| | MINISTRY OF DEFENSE | | | |
| 10 | SUSTAINMENT | 2,523,825 | | 2,523,825 |
| 20 | INFRASTRUCTURE | 190,000 | | 190,000 |
| 30 | EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION | 241,521 | | 241,521 |
| 40 | TRAINING AND OPERATIONS | 758,380 | | 758,380 |
| | SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE | 3,713,726 | | 3,713,726 |
| | MINISTRY OF INTERIOR | | | |
| 50 | SUSTAINMENT | 1,305,950 | | 1,305,950 |
| 60 | INFRASTRUCTURE | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| 70 | EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION | 84,859 | | 84,859 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 80 | TRAINING AND OPERATIONS | 569,868 | 569,868 | |
| | SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR | 2,010,677 | 2,010,677 | 2,010,677 |
| | RELATED ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 90 | SUSTAINMENT | 18,325 | 18,325 | 18,325 |
| 100 | INFRASTRUCTURE | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| 110 | EQUIPMENT & TRANSPORTATION | 1,239 | 1,239 | 1,239 |
| 120 | TRAINING AND OPERATIONS | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | SUBTOTAL RELATED ACTIVITIES | 24,764 | 24,764 | 24,764 |
| | TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND | 5,749,167 | 5,749,167 | 5,749,167 |
| | AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND | | | |
| | AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND | | | |
| 10 | POWER | 400,000 | 400,000 | 375,000 |
| | Program Decrease | | | (-25,000) |
| | SUBTOTAL AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND | 400,000 | 400,000 | 375,000 |
| | TOTAL AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND | 400,000 | 400,000 | 375,000 |
| | TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE | 62,512,514 | -1,535,400 | 60,977,114 |