

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATIONS****TITLE I—PROCUREMENT****AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY****Items of Special Interest***Apache attack helicopters*

The committee understands the Army's current aviation modernization and equipping strategy that resulted from the Army's Aviation Restructure Initiative currently resources the Army National Guard (ARNG) to retain 4 attack reconnaissance battalions for a total of 72 AH-64 Apache attack helicopters. The committee notes that these ARNG attack reconnaissance battalions would be equipped with 18 AH-64 attack helicopters as compared to the Active Component battalions that are equipped with 24 AH-64 attack helicopters. The committee is aware the ARNG is no longer solely the strategic reserve of the past, but also an operational force, and provides significant capability through rotational support to combatant commanders. The committee believes that given the current global threat environment, reliance on ARNG capabilities is expected to increase.

Therefore, the committee believes that all 4 ARNG attack reconnaissance battalions should be equipped with 24 AH-64 attack helicopters, the same as Active Component battalions, in order to improve overall readiness and compatibility between the ARNG and Active Component. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to plan, program, and budget for 24 additional AH-64 attack helicopters to address ARNG requirements across the Future Years Defense Program.

Light utility helicopter

The budget request included \$6.4 million for utility helicopter modifications to the UH-60 Black Hawk and the UH-72A Lakota helicopters, but contained no funding for UH-72A life-cycle sustainment and product improvements. The UH-72A Lakota helicopter provides general aviation support for aviation units in the Active and Reserve Components. The committee supports the requirement to conduct mid-life sustainment and product improvement activities for the UH-72A, and includes funding to conduct the analysis, engineering, certification, and risk reduction activities necessary to update the UH-72A Life Cycle Support Plan. The committee also recognizes that the UH-72A was initially fielded without aircraft survivability equipment, which could potentially limit the Active Component and Army National Guard's utilization of the UH-72A platform. As reflected in Division D of this Act, the committee recommends additional funding for the National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Account (NGREA). The committee understands that while no requirements have been formally identified for UH-72A Lakota ballistic armor or aircraft survivability equipment by the National Guard Bureau, should a requirement be put forth, the committee expects the Army National Guard to utilize NGREA funds.

The committee recommends \$16.4 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, in utility helicopter modifications for UH-72A life-cycle sustainment and product improvements. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 8, 2019, on the Army's long-term sustainment strategy for the UH-72A Lakota helicopter fleet.

Report on efforts to reduce operational and maintenance costs for CH-47

The committee is aware the Army has recently validated a new specification for an improved thermal-acoustic blanket for CH-47 helicopters, which does not appear to be reflected in the logistics and material databases and support system. By greatly improving capabilities over current blankets, including dry/wet weight, air permeability, thermal and acoustic insulation, and durability the Army has developed a cost-effective way to significantly reduce operational and maintenance costs for the heavy lift fleet. The committee commends the Army for this effort, and directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate no later than September 28, 2018 detailing plans to outfit all current and future CH-47s with this enhanced capability and the status of the material and logistics supply chain's incorporation of this new specification. The briefing should include a schedule for fielding blankets for the current fleet and the status of inserting the new specification into CH-47 block II production.

Unmanned aerial system units for Army National Guard

The committee understands the Army's current fielding plan for MQ-1C Gray Eagle units includes Active Duty combat aviation brigades and intelligence units, and that at present no systems are planned for fielding to the Army National Guard. However, the committee notes that there are many missions involving military support to civilian authorities for which the MQ-1C Gray Eagle could contribute, including wildfire response, search and rescue, border security, counter-narcotics, and communications support during emergencies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2019, on the potential utility, feasibility, and cost of establishing MQ-1C Gray Eagle units in the Army National Guard. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, a detailed analysis of the resources needed to create a minimum of two Gray Eagle companies in the Army National Guard, and an analysis of how such units could provide support to civilian authorities for domestic emergencies.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Stinger missile modernization program

The committee supports the Army's accelerated strategy to restore capacity and capability in Short-Range Air Defense (SHORAD) teams, to include reconstituting man-portable air de-

fense teams using Stinger missiles to counter current and emerging threats from fixed-wing aircraft, rotary-wing aircraft, and unmanned air systems (UAS). However, the committee has significant concerns regarding the adequacy of the Army's Stinger missile inventory, as well as the resiliency of the associated industrial base that produces key components, including those required for the Stinger missile seeker.

The committee recognizes the requirement for Stinger missiles will likely increase as a result of increased demand for SHORAD capability. The Army's current acquisition strategy does not include any new production of Stinger missiles, and instead implements a service life extension program (SLEP) for existing Stinger missiles. The committee notes that the last new Stinger missile was produced in 2001, and that missiles expire annually due to attrition and decay. While the Stinger SLEP program does extend the missile life by 10 years and improves counter-UAS capability by adding a proximity fuze, the current SLEP program will not mitigate the decline in Stinger missile inventory. Further, the Stinger SLEP program does not address the capability of the Stinger guidance section, electronics or seeker.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 3, 2018, on the Stinger Modernization Program. The briefing should address the Army's strategy to mitigate the decline of the Stinger missile inventory, to include required funding, maintenance of the Stinger industrial base, and modernization of the Stinger program in the out-years.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES,
ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Armored brigade combat team modernization

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (H. Rept. 115–200), the committee expressed concerns about the stability of armored brigade combat team (ABCT) modernization funding in fiscal year 2018 and beyond, noting that the Army was currently modernizing one ABCT every 2 years at best. Furthermore, in H. Rept. 115–200 the committee encouraged the Army to fully modernize at least one ABCT per year, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) authorized the additional funding necessary to modernize one complete ABCT. The committee is encouraged by the Army's increased investment for ABCT modernization in the budget request.

Given this increased investment for ABCT modernization, the committee believes the Army should examine the cost benefits of using multiyear procurement contracts for combat vehicle platforms comprising ABCTs. However, the committee is also aware the Army has concerns over the loss of fiscal flexibility that occurs when it commits to a multiyear contract.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 3, 2018, on the results of a cost-benefit analysis com-

paring a traditional 5-year multiyear contract for ABCT platforms with an alternative 3-year multiyear contract with 2 successive single-year options.

In addition, the committee is concerned that the Army's current nomenclature for a critical part of the ABCT, the M1 Abrams tank, has become so complicated that it fails to communicate the importance of the Army's planned upgrades for the tank. Specifically, the committee is concerned that Army's use of "M1A1 situational awareness," "M1A2 system enhancement program version 3," and "M1A2 system enhancement program version 4" to refer to Army upgrade programs for the M1 Abrams tank fails to clearly and concisely convey the significant capability upgrades resident in these efforts. The committee encourages the Army to change, as soon as possible, to clearer M1 Abrams upgrade program descriptions such as the "M1A3" and "M1A4" to more efficiently describe these programs. The committee believes that such a change does not require any additional testing or funding.

M240 medium machine gun modernization

The committee is concerned the Army may be assuming too much risk in the small arms industrial base with respect to the family of M240 medium machine guns. Current funding profiles could lead to a potential production line shutdown. The shutdown of existing production lines would create significant operational impacts if requirements increase. The committee notes that the budget request included \$2.1 million for M240 production; however, no funding is projected for new production in fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2021. The committee encourages the Army to closely monitor this critical industrial base and work with the original equipment manufacturer to develop courses of action to ensure the production line remains viable and capable of supporting potential increased requirements.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives by September 28, 2018. This briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) the projected service life of the current M240 inventory;
- (2) the Army's plan and schedule to replace the current M240 inventory either with newer M240 models or an entirely new system;
- (3) how the Army will address increased requirements caused by increases in end strength and combat formations;
- (4) relevant cost analysis for restarting the M240 production line after a period of dormancy; and
- (5) a description of interaction and communication with the original equipment manufacturer regarding capacity challenges and minimum sustaining production rates.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide an advisability and feasibility study to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 28, 2018, on transitioning the existing fleet of M240B medium machine guns to the lighter-weight M240L configuration. This assessment shall include the estimated costs associated with this transition and using current inventories of M240Bs.

M3E1 Carl Gustaf weapon system

The committee understands the M3E1 Carl Gustaf is the Army's current platform for addressing the Army's multi-role anti-armor anti-personnel weapon system requirement. The committee notes that the Army is implementing a directed requirement signed in January 2017 to expand the fielding of lightweight Carl Gustaf systems to infantry and scout platoons in its infantry brigade combat teams and Stryker brigade combat teams.

The committee notes, however, that the Army does not have plans or funding for a precision-guided round for the Carl Gustaf that will provide pinpoint, multitarget engagement capability at substantially extended ranges. The committee is aware of an emerging U.S. Special Operations Command requirement for a Guided Carl Gustaf Munition and encourages the Army to accelerate development and production of a precision-guided round for the Carl Gustaf weapon system.

Paladin Integrated Management

The base budget request included \$351.8 million for 30 M109A7 Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) self-propelled howitzers. The M109A7 PIM program modernizes the legacy M109A6 Paladin self-propelled howitzer and M992A2 Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle.

The committee has worked closely with the Army to stabilize production for combat vehicle programs and armored brigade combat team modernization in order to maintain overmatch against near-peer and peer strategic competitors. As such, the committee is concerned that the Army's budget request for the Paladin Integrated Management program does not adequately fund the current production contract. The committee notes that the Army has decreased planned PIM funding in fiscal year 2019 by approximately \$237.0 million and that this funding decrease has resulted in a loss of 24 vehicle sets below the original 60 sets authorized under the contract. Furthermore, the committee understands the Army plans to increase production back to 60 sets per year beginning in fiscal year 2020. The committee believes this variance from planned and contracted funding amounts could cause significant disruptions to the PIM supply chain. The committee encourages the Army to maintain funding for PIM consistent with the 60 vehicles sets per year included in its current production contract.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$426.8 million, an increase of \$75.0 million, to increase production for the M109A7 PIM program.

Stryker upgrades

The budget request contained \$21.9 million for the procurement of three conversions of Stryker flat-bottom hull vehicles to the Double V-Hull (DVH) configuration with Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) 1 upgrades resulting in a Stryker DVHA1 vehicle to be fielded in Stryker brigade combat teams (SBCTs). The budget request also contained \$287.5 million for Stryker vehicle modifications to resolve reliability, lethality, safety, operational, and performance degradation issues in Stryker vehicles.

The committee understands the Stryker DVHA1 ECP addresses mobility and electrical power degradation issues resulting from

over 10 years supporting overseas contingency combat operations, as well as other improvements in network capability intended to provide the platform for future evolution of the fleet. The committee notes that the Chief of Staff of the Army just recently completed an assessment of Stryker program priorities and directed that all six remaining SBCTs convert to the Stryker DVHA1 configuration. The committee supports this directed requirement, and believes the conversion would provide SBCTs with a more survivable vehicle, as well as regain the mobility and automotive performance lost due to the additional weight of the existing survivability upgrades. To facilitate and support this effort in fiscal year 2019, the committee notes the Army has requested realignment of \$149.3 million from the Stryker modification budget request, and also has identified new unfunded requirements for Stryker upgrades.

The committee recommends an additional \$188.8 million to accelerate Stryker DVHA1 upgrades for SBCTs. The committee also recommends the realignment of \$149.3 million from the Stryker modification budget request for Stryker DVHA1 upgrades. The committee recommends a total of \$360.0 million, a total increase of \$337.3 million, for Stryker DVHA1 upgrades.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

M58 MICLIC

The committee has continuing interest in the Department of Defense's plans to modify and upgrade the M58 Mine Clearing Line Charge (MICLIC). This antiquated system has been employed by the United States Marine Corps and U.S. Army since the Vietnam era. Since the beginning of the Global War on Terrorism, enemy mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have been used to counter U.S. ground mobility assets. The past 17 years of conflict, coupled with recent trends indicate that these types of defensive tactics and techniques will be used in future engagements. While the enemy continues to adapt, the M58 MICLIC costs \$83.6K per system and has not seen any significant upgrade in capability since its introduction.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2019, on the Army's plan for upgrading or replacing the M58 MICLIC. The briefing should include:

- (1) A description of current MICLIC employment statistics and mission requirements
- (2) An overview of a plan and timeline to upgrade the current system or field a newer variant
- (3) The costs associated with the research, development, test, and evaluation of a new system
- (4) Any employment or effectiveness shortfalls with the current M58 system.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

CREW electronic counter-measure systems

The budget request contained \$42.7 million for the procurement of counter radio controlled improvised explosive devices (RCIED) electronics warfare (CREW) family of electronic counter measure (ECM) systems to protect dismounted soldiers, fixed-sites, and tactical and combat vehicles. The committee supports this program and notes that the United States Marine Corps and United States Special Operations Command are currently procuring the same family of systems. The committee is aware that the Army has two Program Executive Offices (PEOs) responsible for developing and procuring ground-based mounted and dismounted CREW and ECM systems. The committee notes that PEO Ammunition procures these systems specifically for Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units and that PEO Intelligence, Electronic Warfare & Sensors (IEW&S) for all other Army organizational units. The committee needs to be assured that these PEOs are coordinating effectively on materiel solutions and are engaged in mutually supporting activities regarding CREW ECM systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 30, 2018, on the Army's efforts to coordinate and synchronize the requirements process, rapid acquisition efforts, and programs of record of PEO IEW&S and PEO Ammunition related to CREW ECM systems.

Enhanced rapid airfield construction capability

The budget request included \$0.9 million for enhanced rapid airfield construction capability (ERACC) equipment.

The committee understands ERACC equipment provides the joint commander with the capability enhancement to rapidly construct new airfields and runways, and to upgrade existing facilities to meet joint task force requests. The committee notes this request specifically provides for the procurement, installation, and fielding of equipment in support of ERACC Type II mission requirements. The committee understands ERACC Type II mission equipment consists of a grade control system that includes a Global Positioning System (GPS) and laser leveling system that is installed on a dozer, grader, scraper and Deployable Universal Combat Earthmover. The committee notes the laser leveling systems allow for precision survey planning with three-dimensional software. The committee understands this system would significantly reduce operational time required for heavy construction missions, and result in fewer machines required to complete missions, as well as fuel savings. The committee believes there are emerging requirements for additional ERACC Type II capability.

The committee recommends \$8.4 million, an increase of \$7.5 million, to accelerate the competitive modernization of ERACC equipment.

Mine resistant ambush protected vehicle sustainment

The committee commends the military services for retaining the most capable mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicles to meet military operational and training needs, as well as standardizing the fleet to improve long-term sustainment. The committee notes the Army has an enduring requirement of 8,222 MRAP vehicles, and that MRAP vehicles continue to be a critical high demand force protection asset for overseas contingency operations in the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility. The committee also notes that since the military services finalized the enduring requirements for MRAP vehicles, the military services face an increasingly complex and significantly worse global threat environment.

In this environment, the committee believes demand for MRAP vehicles could increase. Additionally, MRAP vehicles may be needed to fulfill emerging requirements that may not have been fully considered as part of the Army's long-term tactical wheeled vehicle modernization strategy, such as requirements for key leader or command and control vehicles. The committee notes with concern that the Army's budget request contained no funding for MRAP vehicle modifications or improvements for the existing inventory of MRAP vehicles. The committee encourages the Army to take necessary steps to ensure the MRAP vehicle industrial base remains viable.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 14, 2018, that details the Army's long-term strategy for planning, programming, and budgeting for long-term sustainment, research and development, and procurement of MRAP vehicle platforms.

Tactical Communication and Protective Systems (TCAPS) authorization

The House Armed Services Committee is aware that service members are routinely exposed to extreme loud noises that can damage their hearing. The committee further notes that technologies are available that integrate advanced hearing protection into tactical radio headsets, significantly improving communications ability as well as overall situational awareness. The committee is concerned, however, that disparity in the procurement and fielding schedules of these components is leading to inefficiencies that unnecessarily undermine readiness and could jeopardize the long-term health of service members.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of the Soldier Lethality Cross-Functional Team pilot as well as the appropriate program executive offices, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2018 on potential courses of action to mitigate the aforementioned disparity.

Tactical network modernization

The committee understands the Army's new tactical network modernization strategy is designed to enable the Army to "fight tonight," while also actively seeking next-generation solutions to stay

ahead of potential adversaries. The committee notes this strategy would fix the existing programs that are necessary to fulfill the most critical operational shortfalls, while pivoting to a new acquisition methodology that fosters rapid insertion of new technology. In the report required by section 112 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), the Army stated that “the Army will continually evaluate available solutions, including those that may not have originally been designed for military application, using operational units to demonstrate, experiment with, and test them in the field. The Army will then ‘adapt and buy’ the best of the tested solutions to meet unique military challenges.” Consistent with this new tactical network modernization strategy, the committee expects the Director of the Army’s Network Command, Control, Communication, and Intelligence cross-functional team pilot to test and consider readily available, non-developmental tactical communications technologies that deliver the improved performance in voice, video, and data dissemination at the squad and individual soldier level.

Tactical wheeled vehicle industrial base sustainment

The committee is aware that the Army’s Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) projections for the family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTVs) and the family of heavy tactical vehicles (FHTVs) Recapitalization program in the budget request are significantly lower than corresponding fiscal year 2018 FYDP projections. The committee is concerned that a drastic, unexpected decrease in FYDP procurement projections for these critical vehicle programs could have significant impacts to the medium and heavy tactical wheeled vehicle defense industrial base. The committee notes with concern that this could put at risk the TWV industrial base’s ability to provide surge capacity in an emergency. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to develop procurement plans for tactical wheeled vehicles and corresponding recapitalization programs that do not place unreasonable pressure on the tactical wheeled vehicle industrial base, nor undermine its capacity for surge production.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 30, 2018, on the Army’s current acquisition strategy and sustainment strategy for FMTVs and FHTVs. The briefing should also include potential courses of action to minimize impacts to the industrial base, as well as ways to maintain surge capacity across the FYDP.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Current and future anti-submarine warfare system study

Preceding the Navy Department’s MH–60R Mid-Life Upgrade (MLU) in Fiscal Year 20, advances in anti-submarine warfare systems manufactured in the U.S. warrant a review. The committee is encouraged by advances in dipping sonar utilizing low frequency detection and beam-forming technologies, allowing multiple boundary interactions, and interoperability with shipboard sonars and sonobuoys adding greatly enhanced protection to the carrier battle

group. Moreover, these advances in technology are derived from U.S. sources, vice foreign technologies.

Additionally, the committee is concerned that the current MH-60R anti-submarine warfare system, Airborne Low Frequency Sonar (ALFS), that serves as the primary ASW sensor in the Carrier Strike Group, has a component failure rate that has depleted the spares inventory, impacting deployed and nondeployed readiness including the ability to support concurrent MH-60R deployments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2019 on the current operability and readiness issues of ALFS system and the potential utilization of existing, advanced U.S. technologies to upgrade the MH-60R fleet's anti-submarine warfare system.

Long-range naval carrier aviation

The committee notes that section 1067 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) directed the Secretary of Defense to provide three independent studies of alternative future fleet platform architectures for the Navy in the 2030 timeframe.

The committee further notes that the three studies concur as to the need for an enhanced carrier-based unmanned long-range strike capability beyond current plans and programs. The committee remains concerned that while the MQ-25 program leverages Unmanned Carrier-Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike requirements justification, the most recent documentation sent to industry did not include precision strike capability as a requirement. The committee believes that the Navy may be unnecessarily excluding a critical capability and precluding future growth in a platform that will likely be integrated into the carrier air wing for the next 30 years.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Navy to develop an unmanned anti-access penetrating long-range strike capability from the aircraft carrier, in addition to the current focus on the MQ-25A.

MQ-4

The budget request contained \$577.8 million for procurement of three MQ-4C unmanned aircraft. The committee understands the MQ-4C will be a forward-deployed, land-based, autonomously operated system that provides a persistent maritime intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capability using a multi-sensor mission payload. The MQ-4C's unique combination of long endurance and advanced sensors will support combatant commanders and provide a common operational picture of the maritime environment.

The committee supports the budget request of \$577.8 million for procurement of three MQ-4C aircraft. However, how, when, and what quantity of MQ-4C aircraft will be integrated into the Department of Defense's ISR Global Force Management Allocation Process (GFMAP) for airborne ISR aircraft is still unclear. Therefore, the committee also directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, to

provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than October 15, 2018, that details the strategy and plan to integrate MQ-4C into the CJCS ISR GFMAP process. At a minimum, the briefing should illustrate the methodology that will be used to determine the quantity of MQ-4C aircraft involved in the process, the scheduling start date, the type of aircraft capability, and the capacity of intelligence discipline capability the MQ-4C will provide to the combatant commanders.

Navy Reserve F/A-18 aircraft

The committee remains concerned about the health and readiness of the Navy Reserve combat air fleet. The committee is aware that the Navy Reserve tactical aviation squadrons provide critical adversary support and strike fighter weapons training to Active Duty forces, and must maintain a high mobilization readiness level as the sole strategic reserve available to the Department of the Navy. The committee understands that the Navy Reserve currently operates 33 legacy F/A-18A+ aircraft that are currently shared between two squadrons. The committee notes that with an average airframe age of 31 years and aircraft systems that are no longer compatible with today's carrier air wing, the Navy Reserve aircraft are increasingly less capable than the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet aircraft used by the Navy's Active Duty fleet. The committee believes that this situation could affect the ability of the two Navy Reserve squadrons to meet requirements for advanced strike employment, and the capability to simulate current advanced threat aircraft. The committee also believes that the legacy F/A-18A+ aircraft needs to be recapitalized with next-generation capability in order to provide realistic threat-representative training for naval aviators and to maintain operational readiness that provides a relevant and deployable reserve to the Active Duty air wings.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Chief of the Navy Reserve, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 4, 2018, on its updated plans to recapitalize the Navy Reserve combat air fleet.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Low Cost Munition Ordnance

The committee continues to support development of the Advanced Low Cost Munition Ordnance (ALaMO), a guided 57 mm projectile, to counter the growing threats posed by small boat swarms, unmanned aerial systems, and other emerging threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 30, 2018, on accelerating development of ALaMO's capabilities to address threats posed by unmanned aerial systems. The briefing should also include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the current funding profile of this program across the Future Years Defense Program, as well as potential courses of action to accelerate or streamline the current program strategy.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Frigate

The committee is aware that the Navy awarded five contracts for conceptual design for its new guided missile frigate program, FFG(X), with multiple shipbuilders currently developing their respective designs to compete for a detail design and construction contract award planned for September 2020. This pursuit represents a significant shift from the Navy's previous plans to award a contract in fiscal year 2018 for a frigate derived from minor modifications to a Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) design. The FFG(X) program intends to leverage the proposed capabilities of the previous frigate plans and expand upon them to create a more lethal and survivable ship to meet the Small Surface Combatant (SSC) requirement. Toward that end, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to emphasize concepts of risk reduction, commonality with existing platform equipment, and reduced acquisition and life cycle and sustainment costs to provide a best value solution for this critical platform. FFG(X) represents a significant investment, with the Navy's fiscal year 2019 long-range shipbuilding plan estimating over \$5.5 billion through fiscal year 2023 for the first 6 frigates, and a total of 20 frigates planned through fiscal year 2030.

Since 2005, the Comptroller General of the United States has reported extensively on the LCS program, the predecessor small surface combatant. Considering the lessons learned during the LCS program, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States conduct a review of the FFG(X) program and provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2019. The report shall include, at a minimum, analysis on the following:

(1) conceptual design plans and activities to support the advancement of multiple ship designs for a full and open competition in fiscal year 2020;

(2) activities to establish requirements and system specifications, and to develop the program's overall acquisition approach, including cost and schedule estimates, as well as a test strategy; and

(3) plans for the detail design and construction award contract, to include a review of the implications of a potential request by the Navy for a block buy award.

Nimitz-class aircraft carrier service life extension

In December 2016, the Secretary of the Navy determined that a 355-ship Navy is required to support force structure demands. A part of this force structure requirement is a power projection requirement of 12 aircraft carriers. With the delivery of the USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN 79) in 2023, the Navy will reach their 12 aircraft carrier goal but will quickly lose this overall capacity with the programmed retirement of USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68) in fiscal year 2023.

The committee believes that there are several options to retain required aircraft carrier force structure to include accelerating construction of the *Ford*-class carriers. Additionally, the committee believes that service life extension options may be available for USS

Nimitz. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2019, on options that exist to extend the service life of USS *Nimitz*, to include the extension of major components. Additionally, such a briefing should include cost estimates and major modernization components.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Arleigh Burke-class destroyer radar backfit

The committee notes that Navy witnesses have provided testimony to the committee and indicated their recommendation to extend the service life of the *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers for 45 years. Navy notes that expansion of the service life will allow Navy to reach the 355-ship Navy by 2036 or 2037. The committee supports retention of destroyers beyond their current service life but notes that such support is contingent on providing a comprehensive modernization plan for the entirety of the in-service destroyers. As part of this overall modernization of the destroyer fleet, the committee believes that it is essential the Navy develop a next generation maritime radar system for in service *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers to address existing and emerging gaps in integrated air and missile defense. The committee understands that the Secretary of the Navy is still developing its strategy for how to pursue this capability. The committee further recognizes that the recent decision to perform a class wide service life extension program (SLEP) on all in service destroyers could have an impact on the timing of a radar backfit program. The committee believes that it would be premature to make any decisions regarding specific radars until the Secretary has completed a comprehensive threat and capabilities based assessment of what will be required for a new radar for in service destroyers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the House Armed Services Committee on the details of their DDG-51 radar backfit strategy once an overall modernization strategy has been completed.

MH-60R dipping sonar upgrades

The committee notes numerous advancements in anti-submarine warfare systems preceding the Department of the Navy's MH-60R Mid-Life Upgrade in fiscal years 2020 through 2023. Specifically, the committee is encouraged by advances in dipping sonar utilizing low frequency detection and beam-forming technologies, allowing multiple boundary interaction and interoperability with shipboard sonars and sonobuoys to expand the lethality of Navy forces. The committee is concerned that the current MH-60R anti-submarine warfare system, the airborne low frequency sonar that serves as the primary anti-submarine warfare sensor in the carrier strike group, has a high component failure rate.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2019, on the potential use of existing advanced technologies to upgrade the MH-60R fleet. If available manufactured systems meet or exceed current legacy technologies reliability or ca-

pability, then the Department of the Navy is encouraged to conduct a full and open competition for MH-60R dipping sonar upgrades, repairs, and replacements as part of the fleet sustainment of these capabilities.

SPY-6 inherent capabilities

The committee is aware that next generation AN/SPY-6(V) Air and Missile Defense Radars will soon be entering the fleet. As the SPY-6 family of radars begin to deploy and better protect our service members and allies, the committee is also aware that capabilities beyond those designed for nominal radar operations may exist. To provide the committee a better understanding of the full range of capabilities resident in SPY-6(V) radar modular assembly (RMA) based radars, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee on a plan that will exploit the inherent capabilities of SPY-6(V) within 90 days from the enactment of this Act.

Surface ship torpedo defense

The evolving challenges and tensions in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region underscore the ongoing requirement for a surface ship torpedo defense (SSTD) capability for the Navy's high-value units. The committee understands that the Chief of Naval Operations highlighted this requirement in a 2010 urgent operational need statement and that since that time, potential regional adversaries have continued to improve their submarine and torpedo capabilities. Despite this increasing threat to Navy carrier strike groups and surface platforms, and the continued SSTD testing success and program maturation, the budget request and the Future Years Defense Program inadequately support currently deployed systems and cancel further development of this SSTD capability.

The committee is concerned that this decision is based on the need to balance several years of inadequate funding resources across a range of priorities and that this budgetary dynamic is forcing decisions that put at risk the readiness and security of U.S. naval and Marine forces without adequate alternative plans to mitigate that threat. As raised in previous communications with Navy officials, the committee also has concerns that the Navy has distributed various SSTD program responsibilities among various Navy resource sponsors, which has led to a lack of determined support for efficient program execution and a lack of focused leadership.

In light of these concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2018, that includes, but is not limited to, the following: an assessment of the current and foreseeable torpedo threats facing high-value units and the Navy's plan to adequately protect them, a description of the requirements for SSTD, an assessment of the development program concerning each of the SSTD capability elements, the plan to consolidate responsibility of the SSTD program, and the plan to manage and sustain currently fielded SSTD systems.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Items of Special Interest

Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainers

The budget request contained \$52.0 million for Marine Corps Training Devices. Of this amount, \$2.7 million was requested for Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainers (ISMTs).

The ISMT system is a three-dimensional simulation-based trainer for indoor use, capable of instructing in basic and advanced marksmanship, shoot/no-shoot judgment, combat marksmanship, and weapons employment tactics. The committee recognizes the value of this training system for remedial and virtual instruction to augment live fire upon simulated targets. The committee notes the ISMT systems are used both within the continental United States (CONUS) and outside CONUS. The committee also recognizes the value of this capability in that it would allow for rapid generation of new training scenarios, thus adding new capability quickly and efficiently to meet the training demands resulting from doctrinal and/or mission requirement changes. The committee encourages the Marine Corps to continue to work with the industrial base to improve and upgrade components for the Training Device portfolio.

The committee recommends \$2.7 million, the full amount in the budget request, for the ISMT system.

Rapid acquisition of Rifle Integrated Controller

The committee understands the Marine Corps is currently evaluating a rifle accessory control unit (RACU) through a two-phase process that should result in fielding capability improvements in the operational performance and close-combat lethality of individual marines. The committee understands the RACU will be fully integrated with current Marine Corps weapons and communication devices and will be evaluated for operational utility at the unit level. The committee recognizes the challenges that exist for an individual marine to operate separate situational awareness, communications, target designators, thermal sights, and other battle management devices. The committee notes the RACU system would consolidate these disparate capabilities into one unified capability. The committee is encouraged by the initial feedback regarding the performance of the RACU during the phase 1 evaluation. The committee understands the phase 2 evaluation should conclude by the end of fiscal year 2018.

The committee expects the Marine Corps to expeditiously complete the phase 2 evaluation and, subject to a successful evaluation, expects the capability to result in a validated requirement. The committee encourages the Commandant of the Marine Corps to consider a rapid acquisition strategy to accelerate the fielding and procurement of the RACU utilizing existing acquisition reform authorities.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

A-10 replacement wings

The base budget request contained \$98.7 million for A-10 aircraft modifications, of which \$79.2 million was included for the A-10 wing replacement program. The committee notes that increases for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 will enable the Department of the Air Force to begin a second wing replacement program for an additional 110 A-10 replacement wings.

The committee continues to believe that sustainment of the 281-aircraft A-10 fleet helps to meet Air Force fighter aircraft capacity requirements. The committee notes that A-10 force structure consists of five Air Reserve Component and four Active Duty squadrons, and that any fewer than nine squadrons will not meet future combatant commander demand for A-10 aircraft. Consequently, subsequent to the test and evaluation of the F-35A and A-10C required by section 134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), the Department should not take any action to reduce the number of A-10 squadrons. Accordingly, the committee believes the Department of the Air Force should accelerate the A-10 wing replacement program.

The committee recommends \$163.7 million in the base budget for A-10 modifications, an increase of \$65.0 million for the A-10 wing replacement program.

The committee also notes that multiyear contracting strategies have resulted in more efficient and cost effective acquisition programs, and believes such a strategy could also result in cost savings for the A-10 wing replacement program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2019, on Department of the Air Force plans to utilize a multiyear contracting strategy to procure A-10 replacement wings.

Additionally, the committee notes that exercising the option to deliver the remaining 110 wings on the contract that expired in September 2016 could have resulted in cost savings compared to current plans to contract separately for a second wing replacement program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 15, 2019, on the cost of the additional 110 A-10 replacement wings using a second contract compared to the cost of exercising the option to procure the 110 A-10 replacement wings on the original contract.

Air Force enlisted pilot implementation initiatives

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 4, 2019, on the plan to implement the enlisted pilot aircrew requirements of Section 1052 of the FY17 NDAA for the MQ-9 enterprise of the Active, Guard, and Reserve components of the Air Force. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2019, on the costs, benefits, and feasibility of authorizing enlisted Airmen or Warrant Officers as pi-

lots, navigators, or weapon systems operators on all Air Force aircraft or rotorcraft platforms. The report should also assess and explain any policy or guidance impediments that would preclude enlisted Airmen or Warrant Officers from serving as pilots, navigators, or weapon systems operators.

B-2 secure communication modernization plan

The committee notes that the Air Force released its “Bomber Vector” in conjunction with its fiscal year 2019 President’s budget request which outlines the future of the B-1, B-2, B-52, and B-21 bomber fleets. According to this document, during development and production of the B-21, the Air Force will sustain the B-2 bomber to assure no gaps in bomber force availability. In addition to availability, the committee is concerned that the B-2 bomber fleet must keep pace with the threat level and have no gaps in capability during the transition. This is critical as competitor nations increasingly field anti-access and area denial weapon systems that impede and degrade the Air Force’s ability to hold any target at risk around the globe.

The committee is aware that, as noted in the Department of Defense fiscal year 2019 budget request, “modern communications are key enablers for the B-2 in the anti-access/area denial battle-space and directly enhance lethality and force multiplication.” The committee is concerned that the Department terminated the Extremely High Frequency Satellite Communications program, which provided two-way, high-bandwidth, secure, survivable, strategic communication in anti-access and area denial environments. In its place, the Air Force has chosen to rely on the Common Very-Low-Frequency Receiver (CVR), which is to provide the B-2 with receive-only, secure, survivable communications.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 28, 2019, on the B-2 secure communications modernization plan. This briefing should include the following:

- (1) the impact of the Air Force’s decision to downgrade B-2 communications capabilities on the ability of the B-2 to perform its critical strike missions in anti-access/area denial environments;
- (2) recommend solutions that would enable automated transfer of data to the B-2 and enable the aircraft to operate in a networked fashion with other elements for the long-range strike family of systems and other Air Force and Joint systems; and
- (3) provide estimated modernization costs and timelines, and consider opportunities to exploit capabilities developed for other programs.

C-130H modernization efforts

The committee notes that the C-130H aircraft that are flown primarily by the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve continue to provide critical tactical airlift capabilities and will continue to support this mission for years to come. The committee further notes that in order to sustain mission capability and effectiveness, various sustainment and improvement initiatives are currently underway. The committee supports all of these initiatives however, it does recognize that shortfalls still remain. Specifically, the C-130H Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) addresses cockpit mod-

ernization needs of the aircraft however; the AMP program does not include the flight engineers control panel, which is a key component of the cockpit. Failure to upgrade the flight engineer control panel could leave the C-130H fleet with continued obsolescence issues post AMP. If the Air Force were to decide to upgrade this equipment at a later date, they will have missed the efficiencies of conducting those upgrades concurrent with the AMP upgrades. Therefore, the committee encourages the Air Force to explore the possibility of upgrading the C-130H flight engineer overhead control panel using readily available off the shelf technology. Furthermore, if the Air Force determines that these upgrades are necessary, they should make every effort to upgrade the aircraft in parallel with the AMP program in order to minimize disruption to the operation of the C-130H fleet and mission.

C-130H propulsion systems upgrade

The budget request contained \$22.1 million for procurement of C-130 modifications but no funds for C-130H propulsion systems upgrades.

The committee continues to support the upgrade of C-130H/LC-130H aircraft with the T56 3.5 engine enhancement and NP2000 8-bladed propeller. The committee notes that the Air National Guard (ANG) completed testing of the T56 3.5 engine enhancement and reported results that exceeded expectations for fuel savings and performance. The committee understands that the ANG expects to issue a full test report in the summer of 2018, to be followed by a business case analysis for upgrading the entire fleet of C-130H/LC-130H aircraft. Additionally, the committee is aware that fiscal year 2016 and 2017 propulsion upgrade funds have been put on contract. The committee expects the Air Force to include the necessary funds to accelerate C-130H/LC-130H upgrades in future base budgets.

The committee recommends \$129.0 million for the C-130H/LC-130H propulsion systems upgrade program.

Compass Call transition plan

The committee supports the Air Force's efforts to recapitalize the aging EC-130H Compass Call fleet with the more capable EC-37 type aircraft. The committee notes that the Air Force must first comply with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) before it can carry on with the transition plan. The Air Force requested \$108.1 million for fiscal year 2019 for one EC-37. The committee is concerned that the Air Force plan to procure one aircraft per year over 10 years in order to recapitalize this fleet is not the most efficient way to move the capability to the field quickly, and may put the Compass Call mission at unacceptable risk of mission failure.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2019, on the Compass Call transition plan. This plan should include:

(1) courses of action to accelerate the recapitalization of the EC-130H fleet and Baseline 4 development and deployment for incoming EC-37 aircraft;

- (2) attendant timelines for each course of action;
- (3) cost estimates for each course of action;
- (4) recommended course of action and a plan to manage both fleets while supporting combatant commander requirements; and
- (5) an assessment of the potential for future cooperative development and procurement of EC-37B Compass Call aircraft by the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom and the Royal Australian Air Force in a way that leverages the best practices of the RC-135 cooperative program arrangement with the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom.

F-15C Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System

The budget request contained \$147.7 million for procurement of the F-15 Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System (EPAWSS) for the F-15E, but included no funds for procurement of F-15C EPAWSS kits. The F-15 EPAWSS provides radar warning, geo-location, situational awareness, and self-protection solutions to detect and defeat surface and airborne threats in contested environments.

The committee notes that the budget request includes \$137.1 million to continue execution of the engineering, manufacturing and development phase for F-15 C and E aircraft, which includes delivering test assets, development test activities, and continued acquisition support for Milestone C. The committee also notes that the budget request includes \$147.7 million to initiate procurement of F-15E EPAWSS kits, but believes that procurement of F-15C EPAWSS kits is critical to ensure the F-15C's survivability on a modern battlefield in the air superiority mission.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$214.9 million for F-15 EPAWSS procurement, an increase of \$67.2 million for procurement of four F-15C EPAWSS kits. The committee expects that the Department of the Air Force will execute the F-15 EPAWSS procurement upgrade program for the planned 217 F-15Es and 196 F-15Cs.

F-35 autonomic logistics information system

The F-35 Lightning II is the Department of Defense's largest acquisition program, which will eventually deliver 2,443 F-35 aircraft to the Departments of the Navy and Air Force. The committee believes that the F-35 will form the backbone of U.S. air combat superiority for decades to come, replacing or complementing the legacy tactical fighter fleets of the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps with a dominant, multi-role, fifth-generation aircraft capable of projecting U.S. power and deterring potential adversaries. The committee notes that for the F-35 program's international partners and foreign military sales customers who are participating in the program, the F-35 will become a cornerstone for future coalition operations. The committee believes that the F-35 will help to close a crucial capability gap that will enhance the strength of our security alliances. The committee, therefore, continues its strong support of this essential aircraft development and procurement program.

Consistent with its support of the F-35 program and oversight responsibilities, the committee notes that at a hearing held by the House Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Tactical Air

and Land Forces on March 7, 2018, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force witnesses all expressed a concern about the autonomic logistics information system (ALIS). The Air Force witness testified that the ALIS is currently labor-intensive for maintainers and support personnel, negatively affecting flight line operations and workforce development. During a subcommittee visit to Hill Air Force Base, Utah, in April 2018, subcommittee members met with Air Force F-35 maintenance personnel who reported that they are still very disappointed in the autonomic logistics information system, and continue to have to use manual workarounds that take time and effort, resulting in lower aircraft availability and mission capable rates. Given these ongoing problems, the committee will continue to conduct a detailed review of the ALIS program.

F-35 canopy transparencies

The F-35 canopy transparency is the transparent enclosure over the cockpit of the F-35 aircraft. The committee notes that the F-35 program uses a sole-source contract to procure F-35 canopy transparencies.

The committee understands that the F-22 program uses a two-source acquisition strategy for canopy transparencies, and that competition from that acquisition strategy has resulted in a more secure supply chain, increased innovation, longer product service life, and lower operating costs. Accordingly, the committee believes a two-source acquisition strategy for F-35 canopy transparencies could provide similar benefits.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 14, 2018, on the costs, benefits, analysis, and schedule impacts of the F-35 program using a two-source acquisition strategy for F-35 canopy transparencies.

F-35 sustainment affordability

At a hearing held by the House Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces on March 7, 2018, the witnesses all expressed a concern about current operations and sustainment costs and testified that those costs would need to be reduced by over 30 percent to make the F-35 operationally affordable. At that hearing, the Air Force witness testified that if projected overall costs for the F-35 are not reduced, the Air Force would not be able to afford its planned procurement of 1,763 aircraft. While the F-35 program is currently procuring early production lots of F-35 aircraft, the committee believes opportunities exist to take actions that would reduce future F-35 operations and sustainment costs.

Accordingly, the committee strongly urges the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, in concert with the F-35 Joint Program Office, to undertake the necessary actions to reduce F-35 sustainment costs. The committee believes that those actions should include, but not be limited to, addressing spare part shortages, addressing technical data requirements, accelerating both land- and sea-based intermediate maintenance capabilities, and modernization of the autonomic logistics information system.

Additionally, the committee believes that increased F-35 production rates and larger F-35 economies of scale could also help lower

unit procurement and sustainment costs. Moreover, the committee also believes that advances in potential adversary aircraft and surface-to-air missile defense systems necessitate a combat fighter force with a higher percentage of fifth generation aircraft. Accordingly, the committee strongly encourages the Department to increase future F-35 production rates.

Future sustainment of remotely piloted aircraft tactical intelligence and strike capabilities

The budget request contained \$946.6 million for procurement of 29 MQ-9A aircraft.

The committee recognizes that the Air Force has a 380 total aircraft inventory (TAI) requirement for MQ-9A aircraft, and is also using a current metric of 40,000 hours for the MQ-9A airframe service-life determination, an increase of 20,000 hours beyond the validated airframe service-life metric. The committee is also waiting to receive a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) from the Air Force, required by section 137 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), comparing continued procurement of MQ-9A Block 5 aircraft versus a transition to procurement of MQ-9B aircraft that is still in prototype development by the aircraft manufacturer. The committee understands that the Air Force could forgo the option of continued Block 5 upgrades to existing MQ-9A aircraft, and could pursue an option to participate in development and procurement of the MQ-9B aircraft, but the committee still lacks the required information to make an informed determination as to which effort the Air Force should pursue. The committee is also concerned by the Air Force's attempt this year to categorize MQ-9A aircraft that reach their airframe service-life limit as "combat-loss attrition" to justify additional aircraft procurement using Overseas Contingency Operations resources, when past practice has been to categorize combat-loss attrition only as those aircraft that are destroyed or damaged beyond repair due to hostile engagement by adversaries or aircraft accidents. The committee is also concerned by the Air Force's irregular procurement quantity of aircraft outlined in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) and assesses that a more stable profile is needed.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$796.6 million, a decrease of \$149.9 million and quantity of 7 aircraft, for a total procurement of 22 MQ-9A in fiscal year 2019. This decrease will minimize any waste of resources should the aforementioned Air Force CBA favor procuring MQ-9B instead of continuing MQ-9A Block 5 procurement, and also provide a more stable quantity procurement profile during the FYDP without harming TAI goals. The committee also expects the Secretary of the Air Force to adjust the future strategy for sustainment of remotely piloted aircraft tactical intelligence and strike capabilities if the CBA determines it best to procure MQ-9B aircraft instead of MQ-9A Block 5 aircraft.

OA-X light attack aircraft program

The budget request contained no funds for the OA-X light attack aircraft program. The committee understands that the Department of the Air Force intends to include funding for the OA-X light attack aircraft program in fiscal year 2020.

The committee believes that a light attack fighter aircraft is a continuing and exigent need to conduct close air support, counter-insurgency, armed reconnaissance, and other combat operations in more permissive threat environments. The committee further believes that procurement of light attack aircraft would increase the number of cockpits available to season Air Force pilots, thereby providing improvement to current pilot personnel shortfalls. Additionally, the committee notes that the Air Force Chief of Staff has stated, “A light attack aircraft would not only provide relief to our 4th and 5th generation aircraft, but also bolster our interoperability so we can more effectively employ airpower as an international team.”

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department of the Air Force to accelerate the OA-X light attack program.

Additionally, to ensure the Department of the Air Force procures a low-cost aircraft that will provide cost efficiency along with quality capability, the committee encourages the Department to use a best value, rather than a lowest price technically acceptable, criteria for its source selection decision.

Production adjustment for KC-46A air refueling aircraft

The budget request contained \$2.56 billion for the procurement of 15 KC-46A air refueling tankers.

The committee notes that the KC-46A program costs remain stable, but the delivery schedule may be further delayed. Currently, the Air Force is reporting three category one deficiencies including two for the remote vision system (RVS) and one for the center-line drogue system (CDS). The Government Accountability Office (GAO) observed in its latest report, GAO-18-353, that the program updated its delivery schedule in 2017 to allow the defense contractor to delay delivery of the first 18 fully capable aircraft by 14 months. This delay moved the delivery date from August 2017 to October 2018. According to a schedule risk assessment and GAO’s analysis, if risk is not mitigated, deliveries could be delayed further to May 2019, 21 months from the originally scheduled delivery. The continued delays are set to cause a backup of unaccepted aircraft awaiting the completion of contractual test and documentation requirements. The defense manufacturer believes that it will meet the current delivery schedule and that it has taken appropriate steps to address all category one deficiencies by improving the RVS visual display and fine-tuning CDS software to reduce the number of unintended refueling disconnects. Given the latest Air Force schedule risk assessment, the committee believes the Secretary of the Air Force could use the variation in quantity provision in the contract to reduce the procurement by three aircraft in fiscal year 2019 without impacting the out-year per unit cost of each aircraft. The committee believes that the three additional aircraft funded in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) could be awarded in fiscal year 2019 to help mitigate any production line impact. Elsewhere in this bill, funds have been limited for the procurement of three additional KC-46A aircraft until certain conditions are met. Lastly, the committee believes that it is warranted to reduce funds for interim contractor support concurrent with the late delivery of aircraft. The committee intends to provide strict

oversight of this issue and review timelines to compliance to ensure reductions are aligned with ongoing decisions to accept aircraft.

The committee recommends \$2.06 billion, a decrease of \$499.0 million, for the procurement of 12 KC-46A air refueling tankers and \$50.0 million for interim contractor support.

RQ-4 Global Hawk and EQ-4 battlefield airborne communications node aircraft

The budget request contained \$23.7 million for RQ-4 Global Hawk and EQ-4 modifications, but contained no funding for additional EQ-4 aircraft.

The committee recognizes that both the RQ-4 and EQ-4 provide critical warfighting capabilities in communications relay and high-altitude intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) mission areas for combatant commanders (COCOM). The committee is also satisfied that the EQ-4 has transitioned to a formal Air Force program of record. However, the committee is concerned that the current communication architecture for operating the RQ-4 is antiquated, difficult to maintain, and limits the Air Force's ability to fully use the system to meet COCOM demands for increased capacity and capability. The committee also believes that insufficient capacity exists for the robust communications capability the EQ-4 provides to COCOMs, and that based on current quantity of mission support taskings, the EQ-4 fleet of aircraft could reach service-life limits quicker than anticipated, creating an unmitigated capability gap. The committee supports any Air Force plan to initiate development of the RQ-4 Communication System Modernization Program (CSMP) in fiscal year 2020 to meet combatant commander requirements for expanded airborne communications relay and ISR, as well as establish a pathway to more quickly meet emerging high-altitude, long-endurance ISR and communications requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$128.7 million, an increase of \$105.0 million, for procurement of one additional EQ-4 aircraft and associated modifications. The committee also directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 5, 2019, on the RQ-4 CSMP acquisition strategy. The report should include an updated RQ-4 CSMP acquisition strategy, including a program schedule and budget requirements for development, testing, and fielding of the capability, and a description of how the Air Force is balancing the resources required for CSMP with other efforts to increase RQ-4 sensor capabilities over this same time period.

Total Force C-17 Fleet Management Plan

The committee notes that the Air Force must carefully manage the life cycle of each of its 222 C-17 strategic airlift aircraft assigned to the Regular, Reserve, and Air National Guard Components from an enterprise point of view in order to extract the maximum amount of utility from this limited resource. The committee is also aware that the Air Force is unable to meet its current requirement for strategic airlift as outlined by the fiscal year 2013 Mobility Capability Requirements Study (MCRS). Furthermore, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) directed the Secretary of Defense to carry out a new

MCRS. This study is to take into account attrition for the first time, which is likely to result in a higher requirement for strategic airlift.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2019, on the Total Force C-17 Fleet Management Plan. This briefing should include:

- (1) a table and timeline that shows when C-17s will be retired by tail number;
- (2) various courses of action that could be pursued and the impact to meeting the strategic airlift requirements;
- (3) limitation or impediments to controlling the retirement timeline of C-17 aircraft; and
- (4) legislative relief that could enable better management of the fleet through retirement.

Total Force KC-135R net centric operations and battlespace awareness

The committee is aware that all three Air Force components of the Total Force (Regular, Air National Guard, and Reserve) operate the KC-135 Stratotanker, which is Air Mobility Command's primary air refueling platform. The KC-135 provides approximately 87 percent of air refueling support to U.S., allied, and coalition military aircraft.

The committee believes that upgrades to KC-135 defensive systems, including tactical data link technologies, situational awareness displays that bring real-time threat information, and secure radio capability, greatly enhance KC-135 air refueling, airlift, and aeromedical evacuation missions. These systems are meant to protect the aircraft during takeoff, landing, and refueling flight regimes. Also, the systems offer protection during normal refueling flight operations against both infrared and radar-guided air-to-air missiles. Furthermore, the committee believes that upgrades to the KC-135 Real-Time Information in the Cockpit (RTIC) system would enhance network capability and provide a common processing and display platform resulting in consolidated situational awareness.

As reflected in division D of this Act, the committee recommends additional funding for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account. The committee expects the Secretary of the Air Force to consider using these funds to modernize the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve with RTIC and self-protection commercial off-the-shelf solutions through a competitive process.

U-2

The budget request contained \$106.9 million in PE 34260F for the airborne signals intelligence (SIGINT) enterprise and \$70.6 million in PE 35202F for U-2 sensor development, but contained insufficient funding to develop a single-pod SIGINT capability or accelerate electro-optical and infrared sensor upgrades.

The committee supports the Air Force's renewed commitment to the U-2 program reflected in the President's budget request for fiscal year 2019, and the Future Years Defense Program. To ensure the combat capability needed to stay ahead of emerging threats, the committee supports accelerating U-2 modernization and

sustainment efforts. The planned efforts have the potential to provide a substantial leap in intelligence capability to the warfighter over the upcoming years.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$109.9 million in PE 34260F, an increase of \$3.0 million, for single-pod SIGINT development, and recommends \$87.6 million in PE 35202F, an increase of \$17.0 million, to accelerate electro-optical and infrared sensor upgrades. The committee also recommends elsewhere in this Act an increase of \$38.0 million to refurbish and restore U-2 tail number 80-1099 to combat-ready status, and to provide increased high-altitude intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capacity to the combatant commanders.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

AIM-120 production rate

The budget request contained \$552.7 million for procurement of 363 AIM-120 advanced medium-range air-to-air missiles (AMRAAM).

The committee notes that this request is 294 fewer AMRAAM missiles than were projected for fiscal year 2019 in last year's budget request. The committee notes further that additional stocks of the most modern version of the AMRAAM missile is a top priority of numerous combatant commands. While the committee understands that this production rate drop is due to significant delays with the form, fit, function refresh plan to address obsolescence issues, it is concerned that the Air Force is also limiting production quantities of other AMRAAM models sold via foreign military sales (FMS). The committee believes that production of additional FMS variants may help mitigate risk to the supplier base and overall production capacity for the weapon. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the AMRAAM production line is kept at or near full capacity whenever possible, either by increasing production to fill U.S. military requirements or by supplementing production for the U.S. military with higher FMS production.

The committee recommends \$552.7 million, the full amount requested, for AIM-120 AMRAAM procurement.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Deployable Air Base Systems

Given increasing threats, the committee supports efforts to enhance U.S., allied, and partner airbase resiliency in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee is especially supportive of the logistics and resiliency investments identified by the Commander of U.S. Pacific Command's (PACOM) critical investments list as well as the forward air base resiliency requirements as identified on PACOM's integrated priority list.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than December 1, 2018, on potential courses of action, to

include rapid acquisition strategies to rapidly procure Deployable Air Base Systems in order to address identified PACOM capability gaps.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Common Analytical Laboratory System

The budget request contained \$48.3 million for the Common Analytical Laboratory System (CALs), a tool to enable detection and identification of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) threats. CALs provides analytical lab capabilities in the field, allowing field commanders to make faster and more informed response decisions, minimizing the effects of CBRNE threats. The committee recommends \$48.3 million, the amount requested, for the Common Analytical Laboratory System.

Multi-Domain Command and Control

The committee understands the Department of the Air Force and Department of the Navy are undertaking efforts to create robust Multi-Domain Command and Control (MDC2) capabilities. The committee supports each Department's plans to ensure MDC2 program efforts are leveraging rapid experimentation and fielding of forward-deployed modular mission Systems for resilient communications and high-performance computing resources for the MDC2 mission.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2018, that explains future funding and any other requirements to achieve rapid experimentation and fielding of MDC2 capabilities to the warfighter.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 101—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for procurement at the levels identified in section 4101 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Section 111—National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment report

This section would modify the annual National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment report, as required by section 10541 of title 10, United States Code, to include an assessment by the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau regarding modernization equipment parity between the active component, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard.

Section 112—Limitation on availability of funds for M27 infantry automatic rifle program

This section would limit the obligation or expenditure of 20 percent of the funds for the Marine Corps M27 infantry automatic rifle program until the Commandant of the Marine Corps provides an assessment of the Marine Corps views on the Army's Small Arms Ammunition Configuration Study, and whether the outcomes of this study are informing future small arms procurement for the Marine Corps. The assessment shall also include details regarding the Marine Corps near- and long-term small arms modernization strategy.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Section 121—Increase in Number of Operational Aircraft Carriers of the Navy

This section would provide the sense of Congress as to aircraft carrier force structure. Additionally, this section would modify section 5062 of title 10, United States Code, by increasing the required aircraft carrier force structure from 11 to 12 operational aircraft carriers by September 30, 2022.

Section 122—Procurement Authority for *Ford* Class Aircraft Carrier Program

This section would authorize the construction of one *Ford* class aircraft carrier designated CVN-81.

Section 123—Full Ship Shock Trial for *Ford* Class Aircraft Carrier

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to incorporate full ship shock trial results into the construction of the *Ford* class aircraft carrier designated CVN-81.

Section 124—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Amphibious Vessels

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear procurement for five *San Antonio*-class amphibious transport dock ships with a Flight II configuration.

Section 125—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Standard Missile-6

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more multiyear contracts for 625 Standard Missile-6 missiles beginning in fiscal year 2019, in accordance with section 2306b of title 10, United States Code.

Section 126—Multiyear Procurement Authority for E-2D Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more multiyear contracts for up to 24 E-2D aircraft beginning in fiscal year 2019, in accordance with section 2306b of title 10, United States Code.

Section 127—Multiyear Procurement Authority for F/A–18E/F Aircraft and EA–18G Aircraft

Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, this section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2019 program year, for the procurement of F/A–18E/F aircraft and EA–18G aircraft.

Section 128—Modifications to F/A–18 Aircraft To Mitigate Physiological Episodes

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to modify the F/A–18 aircraft to reduce the occurrence of, and mitigate the risk posed by, physiological episodes affecting crewmembers of the aircraft, and require the Secretary to include certain minimum modifications, and submit to the congressional defense committees a written update on the status of all modifications to the F/A–18 aircraft carried out pursuant to this section not later than February 1, 2019, and annually thereafter through February 1, 2021.

Section 129—Frigate Class Ship Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to procure technical data rights to any acquired frigate class vessel. Additionally, this section would require the Secretary to recompetes the frigate class procurement not later than the award of the 10th frigate using the acquired technical data rights.

Section 130—Limitation on Procurement of Economic Order Quantities for *Virginia* Class Submarine Program

This section would modify section 124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) and prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from entering into economic order quantity contracts for the *Virginia*-class submarine program until the Secretary certifies that such funding shall be used to enter into economic order quantities for 12 *Virginia*-class submarines.

Section 131—Limitation on Use of Funds for DDG–51 Destroyers

This section would limit expenditures of Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, for DDG–51 destroyers until the Secretary of the Navy submits a report as to incorporating degaussing standards into the destroyer program.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 141—Inventory Requirement for Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft; Limitation on Retirement of KC–10A Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to increase the current air refueling tanker fleet from 457 to 479 primary assigned aircraft before it can begin to retire KC–10A aircraft. The Air Force shall maintain 479 total tanker aircraft thereafter, unless adjusted by the fiscal year 2018 “Mobility Capability and Requirements Study.”

Section 142—Limitation on Use of Funds for KC-46A Aircraft
Pending Submittal of Certification

This section would limit the funds authorized to be appropriated to procure three KC-46A aircraft until the Secretary of the Air Force certifies that both supplemental and military type certifications have been approved and that the first aircraft has been accepted by the Air Force.

Section 143—Retirement Date for VC-25A Aircraft

This section would fix the retirement date for the purposes of this statute as it applies to the two Air Force VC-25A aircraft as not later than December 31, 2025.

Section 144—Contract for Logistics Support for VC-25B Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to ensure that the VC-25B contract for logistics support complies with part 17.204(e) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation and also complies with section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, with regard to open competition.

Section 145—Multiyear Procurement Authority for C-130J Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into one or more multiyear contracts for up to 52 C-130J aircraft beginning in fiscal year 2019, in accordance with section 2306b of title 10, United States Code.

Section 146—Removal of Waiting Period for Limitation on Availability of Funds for EC-130H Compass Call Recapitalization Program

This section would strike the 30-day waiting period imposed on EC-130H funds by section 135(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91).

Section 147—Findings and Sense of Congress Regarding KC-46
Aerial Refueling Tankers

This section would express the sense of Congress in support of industry and Air Force ensuring that the first KC-46A tanker is delivered in fiscal year 2018.

SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE-WIDE, JOINT, AND MULTISERVICE MATTERS

Section 151—Buy-to-Budget Acquisition of F-35 Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense, subject to section 2308 of title 10, United States Code, to procure a higher quantity of F-35 aircraft than authorized by this Act if such additional procurement does not require additional funds.

Section 152—Certification on Inclusion of Technology To Minimize
Physiological Episodes in Certain Aircraft

This section would require that not later than 15 days before entering into a contract for the procurement of a covered aircraft, the Secretary concerned would submit to the congressional defense

committees a written statement certifying that the aircraft to be procured under a contract would include the most recent technological advancements necessary to minimize the impact of physiological episodes on aircraft crewmembers.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Accelerated integration to counter emerging threats

The Committee supports the accelerated integration capability to counter emerging threats being initiated by the Program Executive Office, Missiles and Space. The Army is developing a government-owned capability to provide cyber-robust networked weapon systems designed to operate within rapidly evolving threat timelines.

The Committee understands this is being accomplished through a unique approach to adapt and respond to real-time threats, dramatically accelerating the timeline to employ resilience in networked weapon systems.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives by March 1, 2019, on the status of progress being made through this accelerated program.

Assured Position, Navigation and Timing

In response to global peer threats and demands from combatant commanders, the committee last year expressed its concern that the Army was not moving fast enough to field Assured Position Navigation and Timing (APNT) solutions. APNT solutions are required because of the reliance of military vehicles, communications and weapons systems on precise position, navigation and timing. The committee understands that strategic high-end competitors possess the capability to disrupt systems that depend on GPS which could pose an unacceptable level of risk to U.S. operations in GPS-denied environments. The committee notes the Army has stood up a Cross Functional Team (CFT) pilot to rapidly assess material development solutions to address the APNT mission area and perceived capability gaps.

In response to Section 236 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2018, the Army submitted a report to the congressional defense committees dated March 30th, 2018 that described its approach to test various systems at White Sands Missile Range in the 3rd Quarter of Fiscal Year 2018. The Army's report further described fielding both the A kits and B kits of a Quick Reaction Capability to specific units starting in the Second Quarter of Fiscal Year 2019. The committee understands that this testing is ongoing.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of the Army's APNT CFT pilot, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2018 that outlines potential courses of action to begin immediate

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY							
FIXED WING							
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	744	744			744	
003	MQ-1 UAV		43,326		60,000		103,326
	MQ-1 Gray Eagle Service Life Extension Program				[60,000]		
004	RQ-11 (RAVEN)		46,416				46,416
ROTARY							
007	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	48	753,248			48	753,248
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		174,550				174,550
009	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIB NEW BUILD	12	284,687			12	284,687
	Additional AH-64Es to address ARNG shortfalls			[6]	[192,000]		
	Realignment to cover ARNG shortfalls			[-6]	[-192,000]		
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		58,600				58,600
011	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	49	988,810	5	85,000	54	1,073,810
	Additional UH-60Ms for ARNG			[5]	[85,000]		
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		106,150				106,150
013	UH-60 BLACK HAWK A AND L MODELS	18	146,138			18	146,138
014	CH-47 HELICOPTER	6	99,278			6	99,278
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		24,235				24,235
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT							

018	UNIVERSAL GROUND CONTROL EQUIPMENT (UAS)	27,114		27,114
019	GRAY EAGLE MODS2	97,781		97,781
020	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	52,274	14,000	66,274
	Army UFR: program increase		[14,000]	
021	AH-64 MODS	104,996		104,996
022	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	7,807		7,807
023	GRCS SEMA MODS (MIP)	5,573		5,573
024	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP)	7,522		7,522
025	EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP)	20,448		20,448
026	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	17,719		17,719
027	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	6,443	10,000	16,443
	UH-72A Life-Cycle Sustainability		[10,000]	
028	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	123,614		123,614
029	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	161,969		161,969
030	DEGRADED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT	30,000		30,000
031	GATM ROLLUP	26,848		26,848
032	RQ-7 UAV MODS	103,246	50,868	154,114
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[50,868]	
033	UAS MODS	17,644	3,402	21,046
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[3,402]	
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS			
034	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	57,170		57,170
035	SURVIVABILITY CM	5,853		5,853
036	CMWS	13,496		13,496
037	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCIM)	36,839		36,839
	OTHER SUPPORT			
038	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,778		1,778
039	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	34,818		34,818
040	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	27,243		27,243
041	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	63,872		63,872
042	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,417		1,417
043	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	1,901		1,901

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
044	LAUNCHER GUIDED MISSILE: LONGBOW HELLFIRE XM2		991				991
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	133	3,782,558	5	223,270	138	4,005,828
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD)		111,395		260,000	179	111,395
002	MISE MISSILE	179	871,276		[260,000]		1,131,276
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base						
003	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I		145,636				145,636
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		31,286				31,286
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
006	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLs (JAGM)	1,046	276,462		-27,600	1,046	248,862
	Unit cost and engineering services cost growth				[-27,600]		
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS						
008	JAVELIN (AAMS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	709	303,665		-36,200	709	267,465
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus for command launch units				[-50,000]		
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[13,800]		
009	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	1,472	105,014			1,472	105,014
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		19,949				19,949
011	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	3,267	359,613		-30,000	3,267	329,613
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus				[-30,000]		
012	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	2,214	20,964		171,138	2,214	20,964
013	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)				[171,138]		171,138
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base						
	MODIFICATIONS						
015	PATRIOT MODS		313,228		20,000		333,228

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
007	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS		26,482				26,482
008	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	30	351,802		142,000	30	493,802
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[67,000]		
	Smooth funding production profile				[75,000]		
009	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	26	110,500		42,354	26	152,854
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[42,354]		
010	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)		2,120				2,120
011	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE	12	62,407			12	62,407
012	M88 FOV MODS		4,517				4,517
013	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	30	142,255			30	142,255
014	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)		927,600		34,000		961,600
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[34,000]		
015	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	95	1,075,999		455,000	95	1,530,999
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[455,000]		
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
018	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)		1,955		5,126		7,081
	Program Increase—M240L and M240B				[5,000]		
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[126]		
019	MULTI-ROLE ANTI-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON S		23,345				23,345
020	GUN AUTOMATIC 30MM M230		7,434				7,434
021	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL		22,330				22,330
022	MORTAR SYSTEMS		12,470		180		12,650
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[180]		
023	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		697				697
024	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM		46,236				46,236
025	CARBINE		69,306		1,800		71,106

026	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[1,800]		7,929
027	SMALL ARMS—FIRE CONTROL	7,929		3,378		39,346
	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	35,968		[3,378]		
028	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					48,251
	HANDGUN	48,251				
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH					
029	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	1,684				1,684
030	M777 MODS	3,086				3,086
031	M4 CARBINE MODS	31,575		4,200		35,775
	Additional free-float forward extended rails			[4,200]		
032	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	21,600		4,920		26,520
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[4,920]		
033	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	3,924				3,924
034	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	6,940		7		6,947
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[7]		
035	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	2,747				2,747
036	M119 MODIFICATIONS	5,704				5,704
037	MORTAR MODIFICATION	3,965				3,965
038	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	5,577				5,577
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES					
039	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	3,174		1,397		4,571
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[1,397]		
040	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	3,284				3,284
041	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	1,640				1,640
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	4,489,118	110	1,368,521	437	5,857,639
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY					
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION					
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	41,848		3,392		45,240
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[3,392]		
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	86,199		40		86,239
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[40]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		20,158			17	20,175
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[17]	
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		65,573			189	65,762
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[189]	
005	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES		8,198				8,198
007	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		77,995			25,000	102,995
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[25,000]	
008	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		69,781				69,781
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						
009	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		45,280			218	45,498
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[218]	
010	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		46,853			484	47,337
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[484]	
011	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		83,003				83,003
	TANK AMMUNITION						
012	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES		168,101				168,101
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
013	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES		39,341				39,341
014	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES		211,442			79,400	290,842
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[79,400]	
015	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	1,189	100,906			51,700	152,606
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[51,700]	
016	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL		236,677			31,900	268,577
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus					[-15,000]	
	Program decrease					[-2,000]	
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[48,900]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS		16,512				16,512
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:		16,951		8,000		24,951
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[8,000]		
003	AMBULANCE, 4 LITTER, 5/4 TON, 4X4		50,123		20,770		70,893
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[20,770]		
004	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)		46,988		-10,000		36,988
	Unobligated Balances				[-10,000]		
005	ARNG HMMWV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM				25,000		25,000
	Additional HMMWVs				[25,000]		
006	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE		1,319,436				1,319,436
007	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)		6,480				6,480
008	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		132,882				132,882
009	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP		14,842				14,842
010	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		138,105		115,400		253,505
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[115,400]		
012	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV		31,892		6,682		38,574
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[6,682]		
013	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS		38,128		50,000		88,128
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[50,000]		
014	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		78,507		377		78,884
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[377]		
015	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS				27,000		27,000
	SFAB emerging requirements				[27,000]		
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
016	HEAVY ARMORED VEHICLE		790				790
017	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		1,390				1,390

018	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	15,415	15,415
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
020	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	150,777	150,777
021	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	469,117	533,117
	Additional TCN-L, NOSC-L, and next generation embedded kits for IBCTs and SBCTs.		64,000 [64,000]
022	SITUATION INFORMATION TRANSPORT	62,727	62,727
023	JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY	13,895	13,895
024	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	4,866	4,866
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
027	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	108,133	108,133
028	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	56,737	56,737
029	SHF TERM	13,100	13,100
030	SMART-T (SPACE)	9,160	9,160
031	GLOBAL BROCST SVC—GBS	25,647	25,647
032	ENROUTE MISSION COMMAND (EMC)	37,401	37,401
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM		
036	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)	20,500	20,500
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
037	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM		1,560
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[1,560]
038	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	351,565	351,565
040	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	4,641	4,641
041	TRACTOR DESK	2,187	2,187
042	TRACTOR RIDE	9,411	22,611
	Army UFR: program increase		13,200 [13,200]
044	SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCR	17,515	17,515
045	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM	819	819
046	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	17,807	17,807
047	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	191,835	208,835
	Program decrease		17,000 [-5,000]
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[22,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
048	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE		25,177				25,177
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM						
050	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP)		9,740				9,740
051	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE		2,667				2,667
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
053	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS		8,319				8,319
054	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		2,000				2,000
055	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)		88,337			3	88,340
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[3]	
056	DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS		51,343				51,343
057	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO		330				330
058	PERSISTENT CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT		3,000				3,000
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
059	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		34,434				34,434
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
060	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		95,558				95,558
061	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		4,736				4,736
062	HOME STATION MISSION COMMAND CENTERS (HSMCC)		24,479				24,479
063	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		216,433			9,050	225,483
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[9,050]	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
066	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)		10,268				10,268
068	DCGS-A (MIP)		261,863				261,863
069	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTGS) (MIP)		5,434				5,434
070	TROJAN (MIP)		20,623			600	21,223
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base					[600]	

071	M0D OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	45,998		45,998
072	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRINTING & COLL(CHARCS)(MIP)	296		296
076	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MIP)	410		410
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)			
077	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	9,165		9,165
078	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)	5,875		5,875
079	AIR VIGILANCE (AV) (MIP)	8,497		8,497
083	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)	486		486
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)			
084	SENTINEL MODS	79,629		79,629
085	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	153,180	86	153,266
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[86]	
086	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		2,861	2,861
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[2,861]	
087	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	22,882		22,882
088	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS	17,393	11	17,404
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[11]	
090	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	46,740	262	47,002
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[262]	
091	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	140,737	-8,775	131,962
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[525]	
	Unexecutable funds		[-9,300]	
093	PROFILER	171		171
094	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	405,239	26,146	431,385
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[26,146]	
095	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	66,574		66,574
096	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)	20,783	4,050	24,833
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[4,050]	
097	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32	8,553		8,553
098	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	21,489		21,489
099	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	162,121		162,121
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS			

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
100	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE (2,855				2,855
101	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY		19,153				19,153
102	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		33,837				33,837
103	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		5,136				5,136
104	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE		18,329				18,329
105	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		38,015				38,015
106	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)		15,164				15,164
107	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP)		29,239				29,239
109	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET		6,823				6,823
110	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)		1,177				1,177
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION						
111	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		12,265				12,265
112	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		201,875				201,875
113	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM		10,976				10,976
114	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)		66,330				66,330
115	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM		5,927				5,927
116	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		27,896				27,896
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (AV)						
117	TACTICAL DIGITAL MEDIA		4,392				4,392
118	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)		1,970				1,970
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT						
119	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)		506				506
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
120A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		4,501				4,501
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
121	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS		2,314			27	2,341

122	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				
	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	7,478		[27]	7,478
124	CBRN DEFENSE	173,954		317	174,271
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[317]	
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT				
125	TACTICAL BRIDGING	98,229			98,229
126	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	64,438			64,438
127	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	79,916			79,916
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT				
128	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-HST	8,471			8,471
129	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)	29,883			29,883
130	AREA MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (AMDS)	11,594		1	11,595
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[1]	
131	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)	40,834			40,834
132	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)	4,029			4,029
133	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION	14,208			14,208
134	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS	31,456			31,456
136	REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS	1,748		1	1,749
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base			[1]	
137	< \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	7,829			7,829
138	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS	5,806			5,806
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
139	HEATERS AND ECU'S	9,852			9,852
140	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	1,103			1,103
141	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	5,875			5,875
142	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	92,487			92,487
143	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER	30,774			30,774
145	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	17,521			17,521
146	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	44,855			44,855
147	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	17,173			17,173
148	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT)	2,000			2,000
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
149	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		1,770			1,770	
150	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		39,730			39,730	
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
151	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		57,752		20,000	77,752	
	Simulators and other technologies to reduce the use of live animal tissue for medical training.				[20,000]		
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
152	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS		37,722			37,722	
153	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ)		4,985		268	5,253	
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base				[268]		
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
155	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING		7,961			7,961	
156	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR		1,355			1,355	
158	ALL TERRAIN CRANES		13,031			13,031	
159	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)		46,048			46,048	
160	ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP		980		7,500	8,480	
	Program increase—additional ERACC systems				[7,500]		
161	CONST EQUIP ESP		37,017			37,017	
162	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP)		6,103			6,103	
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
163	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP		27,711			27,711	
164	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		8,385			8,385	
	GENERATORS						
165	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		133,772			133,772	
166	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION		8,333			8,333	
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						

167	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	12,901		12,901	
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
168	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	123,228		123,228	
169	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	228,598		228,598	
170	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	33,080		33,080	
171	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	32,700		32,700	
172	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	25,161		25,161	
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)				
173	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	4,270		4,270	
174	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	76,295		76,295	
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		9,495	9,495	
175	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	9,806		9,806	
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
176	M25 STABILIZED BINOCULAR	4,368	33	4,401	
	Realignment of EDI APS Unit Set from OCO to Base		[33]		
177	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	9,879		9,879	
178	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	54,043		54,043	
179	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	6,633		6,633	
180	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	49,797		49,797	
181	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	2,301		2,301	
182	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	11,608		11,608	
183	TRACTOR YARD	4,956		4,956	
	OPAZ				
184	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	9,817		9,817	
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	7,999,529	410,925	8,410,454	
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT				
001	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET	24	24	1,937,553	1,907,553
	Excess NRE and Support Costs				[-30,000]
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	58,799		58,799	
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	9	9	1,144,958	1,132,058

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Production Efficiencies				[-12,900]		
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		140,010				140,010
005	JSF STOVL	20	2,312,847		-36,300	20	2,276,547
	Production Efficiencies				[-36,300]		
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		228,492				228,492
007	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)	8	1,113,804		-24,000	8	1,089,804
	Support cost growth				[-24,000]		
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		161,079				161,079
009	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	7	806,337			7	806,337
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		36,955				36,955
011	H-1 UPGRADES (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)	25	820,755			25	820,755
014	P-8A POSEIDON	10	1,803,753		-26,000	10	1,777,753
	Excessive CFE Electronics cost growth				[-5,000]		
	Excessive GFE Electronics cost growth				[-1,000]		
	Excessive support cost growth				[-20,000]		
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		180,000				180,000
016	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE	4	742,693		-16,300	4	726,393
	Excessive CFE cost growth				[-5,800]		
	Excessive Non-recurring cost growth				[-2,900]		
	Excessive Other ILS cost growth				[-1,700]		
	Excessive peculiar equipment cost growth				[-5,900]		
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		240,734				240,734
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
018	C-40A	2	206,000		-206,000	2	0
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus				[-206,000]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						

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020	KC-130J	2	160,433	2	160,433
021	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		110,013		110,013
022	MQ-4 TRITON	3	568,743		544,793
	Unit and support cost growth				-23,950
	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				[-23,950]
023	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		58,522		58,522
024	MQ-8 UAV		54,761		54,761
025	STUASLO UAV		14,866		14,866
026	VH-92A EXECUTIVE HELO	6	649,015		649,015
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT				
027	AEA SYSTEMS		25,277		25,277
028	AV-8 SERIES		58,577		58,577
029	ADVERSARY		14,606		14,606
030	F-18 SERIES		1,213,482		1,210,982
	Program decrease				-2,500
					[-2,500]
031	H-53 SERIES		70,997		70,997
032	SH-60 SERIES		130,661		130,661
033	H-1 SERIES		87,143		87,143
034	EP-3 SERIES		3,633		3,633
035	P-3 SERIES		803		803
036	E-2 SERIES		88,780		88,780
037	TRAINER A/C SERIES		11,660		11,660
038	C-2A		11,327		11,327
039	C-130 SERIES		79,075		79,075
040	FEWSG		597		597
041	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		8,932		8,932
042	E-6 SERIES		181,821		181,821
043	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		23,566		23,566
044	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		7,620		7,620
045	T-45 SERIES		195,475		195,475
046	POWER PLANT CHANGES		21,521		21,521
047	JPATS SERIES		27,644		27,644
048	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS		15,864		15,864

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)									
Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized			
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost		
049	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		166,306		25,000		191,306		
	Navy UFR: F/A-18E/F Super Hornet Adaptive RADAR countermeasures ..				[25,000]				
050	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		117,551		-5,000		112,551		
	Program decrease				[-5,000]				
051	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		1,994				1,994		
052	ID SYSTEMS		40,696				40,696		
053	P-8 SERIES		71,251				71,251		
054	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION		11,590				11,590		
055	MQ-8 SERIES		37,907				37,907		
057	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		214,820				214,820		
058	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)		952				952		
059	F-35 STOVL SERIES		36,618				36,618		
060	F-35 CV SERIES		21,236				21,236		
061	QRC		101,499				101,499		
062	MQ-4 SERIES		48,278				48,278		
063	RQ-21 SERIES		6,904				6,904		
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
064	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,792,920		40,000		1,832,920		
	F-35B Spares				[40,000]				
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES								
065	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		421,606		-10,000		411,606		
	Program decrease				[-10,000]				
066	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		24,496				24,496		
067	WAR CONSUMABLES		42,108				42,108		
068	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		1,444				1,444		
069	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		49,489				49,489		

070	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,951				
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	19,041,799	120	-327,950	120	18,713,849
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES					
001	TRIDENT II MODS	1,078,750				1,078,750
002	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES	6,998				6,998
	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES					
	STRATEGIC MISSILES					
003	TOMAHAWK	98,570	198	114,800	198	213,370
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus			[-81,000]		
	Program Increase—198 missile		[198]	[216,000]		
	Shutdown costs early to need			[-20,200]		
	TACTICAL MISSILES					
004	AMRAAM	211,058	140		140	211,058
005	SIDEWINDER	77,927	191	45,000	250	122,927
	Navy UFR: additional AIM 9-X missiles			[45,000]		
006	JSOW	1,330				1,330
007	STANDARD MISSILE	490,210	125		125	490,210
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	125,683				125,683
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	91,272	750		750	91,272
010	RAM	96,221	120	-2,300	120	93,921
	Excess Production Support			[-2,300]		
011	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	24,109	75		75	24,109
014	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	11,378	31		31	11,378
015	AERIAL TARGETS	137,137				137,137
016	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	3,318				3,318
017	LRASM	81,190	25	30,000	35	111,190
	Navy Unfunded Requirement			[30,000]		
018	LCS OTH MISSILE	18,156	8		8	18,156
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES					
019	ESSM	98,384	45	-2,000	45	96,384

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Excess Production Support				[-2,000]		
020	HARPOON MODS		14,840				14,840
021	HARM MODS		187,985				187,985
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
023	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,006				2,006
024	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON		66,779				66,779
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
025	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		62,008				62,008
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
026	SSTD		6,353				6,353
027	MK-48 TORPEDO	45	92,616	5	11,000	50	103,616
	Navy Unfunded Requirement			[5]	[11,000]		
028	ASW TARGETS		12,324				12,324
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
029	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS		105,946		-10,500		95,446
	HAAWC unit cost growth				[-6,500]		
	Non Recurring Engineering excess growth				[-4,000]		
030	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		40,005				40,005
031	QUICKSTRIKE MINE		9,758				9,758
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
032	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		79,371				79,371
033	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		3,872				3,872
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
034	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,726				3,726
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
035	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		15,067				15,067

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
026	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		31,577				31,577
028	AMMO MODERNIZATION		15,001				15,001
029	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS		86,297				86,297
030	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		6,239				6,239
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	3,688	1,006,209			3,688	1,006,209
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY						
	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS						
001	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		3,005,330		82,700		3,088,030
	Accelerated Advance Procurement				[150,000]		
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus for the foundry propeller center				[-19,000]		
	Ordnance Early to Need				[-48,300]		
	OTHER WARSHIPS						
002	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		1,598,181	1	-49,100	1	1,549,081
	Authorize CVN81—One ship			[1]			
	Excess change order rate				[-49,100]		
004	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2	4,373,382		938,000	2	5,311,382
	EQO AP for submarine in FY 2022 and 2023				[1,003,000]		
	Excess change order rate				[-20,000]		
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus				[-45,000]		
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		2,796,401				2,796,401
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		449,597				449,597
008	DDG 1000		270,965				270,965
009	DDG-51	3	5,253,327		-312,000	3	4,941,327
	DDG Flight III Multiyear Procurement Savings				[-150,000]		
	Excessive Basic Construction Unit Cost Growth				[-162,000]		

010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	391,928				391,928
011	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	646,244	1			1,596,244
	Program Increase—Two ships			2	950,000	3
				[2]	[950,000]	
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS					
012A	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				150,000	150,000
	EOQ for LPD Flight II Multi-year Procurement				[150,000]	
013	EXPEDITIONARY SEA BASE (ESB)	650,000	1			630,000
	Accelerated contracts learning curve				[-20,000]	
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST					
016	TAO FLEET OILER	977,104	2			957,104
	Accelerated contracts learning curve				[-20,000]	
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	75,046				75,046
018	TOWING, SALVAGE, AND RESCUE SHIP (ATS)	80,517	1			75,517
	Accelerated contracts learning curve				[-5,000]	
020	LCU 1700	41,520	2			41,520
021	OUTFITTING	634,038				589,038
	Outfitting and Post Delivery early to need				[-45,000]	
022	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	325,375	5			507,875
	Program Increase—Three vessels			3	182,500	
023	SERVICE CRAFT	72,062				72,062
024	LCAC SLEP	23,321	1			23,321
028	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	207,099				207,099
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	21,871,437	18	6	1,852,100	23,723,537
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT					
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT	19,700				19,700
	GENERATORS					
003	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	23,495				23,495
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT					
004	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	63,330				63,330
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
005	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG		178,421				178,421
006	DDG MOD		487,999		103,200		591,199
	ANS Installation Unit Cost Growth				[-4,800]		
	Navy Unfunded Requirement				[43,000]		
	Program Increase—One additional Combat System				[65,000]		
007	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		28,143				28,143
008	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,248				2,248
009	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE		37,694				37,694
010	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		20,883				20,883
011	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		37,155				37,155
012	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		66,328				66,328
013	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		47,241				47,241
014	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		27,987				27,987
015	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		65,033				65,033
016	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		89,700				89,700
017	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		22,254				22,254
018	DSSP EQUIPMENT		3,629				3,629
019	CG MODERNIZATION		276,446		-3,900		272,546
	Integrated Ship Controls Unit Cost Growth				[-3,900]		
020	LCAC		3,709				3,709
021	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS		78,807		-30,400		48,407
	Insufficient transition strategy				[-30,400]		
022	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		126,865				126,865
023	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		2,966				2,966
024	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		11,968				11,968
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						

025	REACTOR POWER UNITS	346,325	-346,325	0
	Early to need		[-346,325]	
026	REACTOR COMPONENTS	497,063		497,063
	OCEAN ENGINEERING			
027	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	10,706		10,706
	SMALL BOATS			
028	STANDARD BOATS	49,771		49,771
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT			
029	OPERATING FORCES IPE	225,181		225,181
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT			
031	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	46,732		46,732
032	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	124,147		124,147
033	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES	57,294		7,394
	Late test event for VDS and MFTA		-49,900	
034	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	26,006		15,006
	Surface to Surface MM Early to need		-11,000	
035	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	70,526		70,526
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT			
036	LSD MIDLIFE & MODERNIZATION	4,784		4,784
	SHIP SONARS			
037	SPO-9B RADAR	20,309		20,309
038	AMS/QQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	115,459		115,459
039	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	318,189		318,189
040	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,134		10,134
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
041	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	23,815		23,815
042	SSTD	11,277		11,277
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	237,780		207,780
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus		-30,000	
044	SURTASS	57,872		47,872
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus for SURTASS-E		-10,000	
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus for SURTASS-E		[-10,000]	
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
045	AMSLQ-32		420,344		-23,100		397,244
	Excess Ship Installation Unit Cost Growth				[-23,100]		
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
046	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		220,883				220,883
047	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)		4,028				4,028
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		44,173		-1,600		42,573
	Excess Production Engineering Support				[-1,600]		
049	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)		10,991				10,991
050	ATDLS		34,526				34,526
051	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)		3,769				3,769
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		35,709				35,709
053	SHALLOW WATER MCM		8,616				8,616
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		10,703				10,703
055	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE		2,626				2,626
056	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		9,467				9,467
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
057	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT		70,849				70,849
058	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT		47,890				47,890
059	ID SYSTEMS		26,163				26,163
060	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (.....		38,094				38,094
061	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		11,966				11,966
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
062	TACTICAL/MOBILE C-4I SYSTEMS		42,010				42,010
063	DCGS-N		12,896				12,896
064	CANES		423,027				423,027

065	RADIAC	8,175	8,175
066	CANES-INTELL	54,465	54,465
067	GPETE	5,985	5,985
068	MAF	5,413	5,413
069	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	6,251	6,251
070	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,183	4,183
071	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	148,350	148,350
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		
072	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	45,450	45,450
073	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	105,087	105,087
074	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M	41,123	41,123
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS		
075	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	30,897	30,897
076	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	78,580	78,580
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
077	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	41,205	41,205
078	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	113,885	113,885
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		
079	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	4,292	4,292
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		
080	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	153,526	153,526
081	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	951	951
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT		
082	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	14,209	14,209
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT		
086	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	40,713	40,713
	SONOBUOYS		
088	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	177,891	177,891
	Navy Unfunded Requirement	38,300	38,300
		[38,300]	
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
089	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	93,864	93,864
090	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	111,724	111,724

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
091	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)		11,054				11,054
092	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		21,072				21,072
093	DCRS/DPL		656				656
094	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES		11,299				11,299
095	LAMPS EQUIPMENT		594				594
096	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		39,374				39,374
097	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL		35,405				35,405
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
098	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		5,337				5,337
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
099	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		213,090		-5,000		208,090
	Unjustified Stalker Growth				[-5,000]		
100	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		92,890				92,890
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
101	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		271,817				271,817
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
102	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		129,501		-5,500		124,001
	Excessive Unit Cost Growth for Install				[-5,500]		
103	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		19,436				19,436
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
104	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		14,258				14,258
105	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		5,378				5,378
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
106	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		65,543				65,543
107	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		230,425				230,425
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						

108	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	4,867	4,867
109	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	2,674	2,674
110	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	20,994	20,994
111	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	17,189	17,189
112	TACTICAL VEHICLES	19,916	19,916
113	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	7,400	7,400
114	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	2,713	2,713
115	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION	35,540	35,540
116	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,155	1,155
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
117	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	18,786	18,786
118	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	5,375	5,375
119	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	580,371	580,371
	TRAINING DEVICES		
120	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,400	3,400
121	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT	24,283	24,283
	Excess Production Support		-2,100
			[-2,100]
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
122	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	66,681	66,681
123	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,352	3,352
125	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,984	1,984
126	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,131	15,131
127	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	3,576	3,576
128	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	31,902	31,902
129	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	175,436	175,436
130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	25,393	25,393
	OTHER		
133	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	96,269	96,269
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
133A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	15,681	15,681
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
134	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	326,838	326,838

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		9,414,355		-377,325		9,037,030
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	AAV7A1 PIP		156,249		-20,000		136,249
	Program reduction				[-20,000]		
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE 1.1	30	167,478			30	167,478
003	LAV PIP		43,701				43,701
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
005	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		47,158				47,158
006	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM		134,246				134,246
007	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION		40,687				40,687
	OTHER SUPPORT						
008	MODIFICATION KITS		22,904				22,904
	GUIDED MISSILES						
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		18,334				18,334
010	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN		3,020			5	3,020
011	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAWS)		13,760				13,760
012	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW		59,702				59,702
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS						
013	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C)		35,467				35,467
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
014	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		46,081		-4,600		41,481
	Program Reduction				[-4,600]		
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
015	MODIFICATION KITS		971				971

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT							
041	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		496				496
042	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		54				54
043	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		21,062				21,062
044	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,290				5,290
045	EOD SYSTEMS		47,854				47,854
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT							
046	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		28,306				28,306
GENERAL PROPERTY							
047	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		33,513				33,513
048	TRAINING DEVICES		52,040				52,040
049	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		36,156		3,500		39,656
	GPS Grade Control Systems (GCS) and Survey Sets				[3,500]		
050	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)		606				606
OTHER SUPPORT							
051	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		11,608				11,608
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS							
053	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		25,804				25,804
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	41	2,860,410	214	19,900	255	2,880,310
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE							
TACTICAL FORCES							
001	F-35	48	4,261,021		-83,340	48	4,177,681
	Production Efficiencies				[-83,340]		
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		406,000				406,000
OTHER COMBAT AIRCRAFT							

003	C-135B	2	222,176	-2	-222,176	0
	Ahead of need			[-2]	[-222,176]	
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT					
004	C-130J		35,858			35,858
005	KC-46A TANKER	15	2,559,911	-3	-549,000	2,010,911
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus—three aircraft			[-3]	[-499,000]	
	Interim contractor support early to need				[-50,000]	
	OTHER AIRLIFT					
007	HC-130J	1	129,437			129,437
009	MC-130J	6	770,201		-100,000	670,201
	Interim supply support costs unjustified growth				[-100,000]	
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		218,000			218,000
	HELICOPTERS					
012	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	10	680,201			680,201
014	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT					
	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	4	2,719			2,719
	OTHER AIRCRAFT					
015	TARGET DRONES	48	139,053			139,053
016	COMPASS CALL MODS	1	108,113			108,113
018	MQ-9	8	221,707	2	42,800	264,507
	Program increase			[2]	[42,800]	
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT					
020	B-2A		60,301		-23,000	37,301
	MOP modifications excess to need				[-23,000]	
021	B-1B		51,290			51,290
022	B-52		105,519		-14,700	90,819
	Technical adjustment (move to R-173)				[-14,700]	
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT					
024	A-10		98,720		65,000	163,720
	Additional A-10 wing replacements				[65,000]	
025	C-130J		10,831			10,831
026	F-15		548,109			548,109

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
027	F-16		324,312				324,312
028	F-16		11				11
029	F-22A		250,710				250,710
031	F-35 MODIFICATIONS		247,271				247,271
032	F-15 EPAW		147,685		67,200		214,885
	Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System (EPAWSS)				[67,200]		
033	INCREMENT 3.2B		9,007				9,007
035	KC-46A TANKER		8,547				8,547
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
036	C-5		77,845				77,845
038	C-17A		102,121				102,121
039	C-21		17,516				17,516
040	C-32A		4,537				4,537
041	C-37A		419				419
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
043	GLIDER MODS		137				137
044	T-6		22,550				22,550
045	T-1		21,952				21,952
046	T-38		70,623				70,623
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
047	U-2 MODS		48,774				48,774
048	KC-10A (ATCA)		11,104				11,104
049	C-12		4,900				4,900
050	VC-25A MOD		36,938				36,938
051	C-40		251				251
052	C-130		22,094		129,000		151,094

053	Program Increase--eight blade propeller upgrade (88 kits)				
054	Program Increase--engine enhancement program (88 kits)				
055	C-130J MODS	132,045	[55,000]		132,045
056	C-135	113,076	[74,000]		113,076
057	OC-135B	5,913			5,913
058	COMPASS CALL MODS	49,885			49,885
059	COMBAT FLIGHT INSPECTION (CFIN)	499			499
060	RC-135	394,532			394,532
061	E-3	133,906			133,906
062	E-4	67,858			67,858
063	E-8	9,919			9,919
064	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CNTR SYS (AWACS) 40/45	57,780			57,780
065	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	14,293			14,293
066	H-1	2,940			2,940
067	H-60	55,466			55,466
068	RQ-4 MODS	23,715		1	128,715
069	EQ-4 BACN aircraft increase			1	105,000
070	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	37,754			37,754
071	OTHER AIRCRAFT	62,010			62,010
072	MQ-9 MODS	171,548			171,548
073	CV-22 MODS	60,416			60,416
074	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
075	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	956,408			1,016,408
076	F-35A Spares				
077	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
078	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	81,241			81,241
079	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT				
080	B-2A	1,763			1,763
081	B-2B	35,861			35,861
082	B-52	12,819			12,819
083	C-17A	10,114			10,114
084	F-15	2,545			2,545
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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
083	F-16		11,718		-4,000		7,718
	F-16 Line Shutdown				[-4,000]		
084	F-22A		14,489				14,489
085	OTHER AIRCRAFT		9,928				9,928
086	RQ-4 POST PRODUCTION CHARGES		40,641		-37,300		3,341
	RQ-4 Post Production Support				[-37,300]		
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
088	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		17,378				17,378
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
090	WAR CONSUMABLES		29,342				29,342
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
091	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		1,502,386		-109,000		1,393,386
	Classified program adjustment				[-109,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
095	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		28,278				28,278
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	143	16,206,937	-2	-673,516	141	15,533,421
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		36,786				36,786
	TACTICAL						
002	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	312	430,708			312	430,708
003	LRASMO	12	44,185			12	44,185
004	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	256	121,253			256	121,253
005	AMRAAM	220	337,886			220	337,886
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	1,338	113,765			1,338	113,765

007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	105,034	2,917	105,034	2,917	105,034
008	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	100,861	510	100,861	510	100,861
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES					
009	INDUSTRI'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION	787		787		787
	CLASS IV					
010	ICBM FUZE MOD	15,767		15,767		15,767
011	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	4,100		4,100		4,100
012	MM III MODIFICATIONS	129,199		129,199		129,199
013	AGM-65D MAYERICK	288		288		288
014	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	47,632		47,632		47,632
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
016	REPLEN SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	97,481		97,481		97,481
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS					
018	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	188,539		188,539		188,539
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS					
019	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	895,183		895,183		895,183
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,669,454	5,565	2,669,454	5,565	2,669,454
	SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE					
	SPACE PROGRAMS					
001	ADVANCED EHF	29,829		29,829		29,829
002	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	35,400		35,400		35,400
003	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	1,121		1,121		1,121
004	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	27,867		27,867		27,867
005	WIDEBAND GAPPILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	61,606		61,606		61,606
006	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE	3,425		3,425		3,425
007	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	69,386		69,386		74,386
	GPS backup technology demonstration				5,000	
					[5,000]	
008	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	2,181		2,181		2,181
009	INTEG BROADCAST SERV	16,445		16,445		16,445
010	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	31,895		31,895		31,895
012	MILSATCOM	11,265		11,265		11,265

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
013	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH CAPABILITY		709,981				709,981
014	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	5	994,555			5	994,555
015	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)		138,397				138,397
017	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM		7,705				7,705
018	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM		47,609				47,609
019	SPACE FENCE		51,361				51,361
020	SPACE MODS		148,065				148,065
021	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		117,637				117,637
	SPARES						
022	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		21,812				21,812
	TOTAL SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	5	2,527,542		5,000	5	2,532,542
							360
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
001	ROCKETS		345,911				345,911
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES		163,840				163,840
	BOMBS						
003	PRACTICE BOMBS		20,876				20,876
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		259,308				259,308
005	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)		38,111				38,111
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	7,899	234,198			7,899	234,198
007	B61	250	109,292			250	109,292
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		52,731				52,731
	OTHER ITEMS						
009	CAD/PAD		51,455				51,455

010	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	6,038		6,038
011	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	524		524
012	MODIFICATIONS	1,270		1,270
013	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	4,604		4,604
	FLARES			
015	FLARES	125,286		125,286
	FUZES			
016	FUZES	109,358		109,358
	SMALL ARMS			
017	SMALL ARMS	64,502		64,502
	Program decrease		-5,000	59,502
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	1,587,304	8,149	1,582,304
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES			
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	6,949		6,949
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus		-3,500	3,449
			[-3,500]	
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES			
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	36,002		36,002
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus		-18,000	18,002
			[-18,000]	
003	CAP VEHICLES	1,022		1,022
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES	42,696		42,696
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus		-21,000	21,696
			[-21,000]	
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES			
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	30,145		30,145
006	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,230		1,230
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	43,003		43,003
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus		-21,000	22,003
			[-21,000]	
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT			
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	23,328		23,328
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT			
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	11,537		11,537

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT							
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU		37,600				37,600
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES		104,923		-52,000		52,923
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus				[-52,000]		
012	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						
	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		114,372				114,372
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS							
013	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES		8,290				8,290
014	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		2,099				2,099
015	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT		37,415				37,415
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS							
016	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS		57,937		-43,550		14,387
	D-RAPCON Cost Growth				[-43,550]		
018	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED		3,012				3,012
019	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN		19,989				19,989
020	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST		45,020				45,020
021	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		32,836				32,836
022	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		12,454				12,454
023	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		14,263				14,263
025	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)		7,769				7,769
SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS							
026	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		40,450				40,450
027	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS		6,619				6,619
028	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		10,192				10,192
029	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM		159,313		-15,900		143,413
	Underexecution				[-15,900]		

030	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	132,675		132,675
031	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	140,875		140,875
032	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	92,104		92,104
033	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	45,152		45,152
034	GCSS-AF FOS	483		483
035	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING & MGT SYS	802		802
036	MAINTENANCE REPAIR & OVERHAUL INITIATIVE	12,207		12,207
037	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	7,644		7,644
038	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	40,066		40,066
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS			
041	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED	22,357		22,357
042	AFNET	102,836		102,836
043	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	3,145		3,145
044	USCENTCOM	13,194		13,194
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE			
045	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	161,231		161,231
047	RADIO EQUIPMENT	12,142		12,142
048	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	6,505		6,505
049	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	169,404		169,404
	MODIFICATIONS			
050	COMM ELECT MODS	10,654		10,654
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP			
051	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	51,906		51,906
	DEPOT PLANT +MTRLS HANDLING EQ			
052	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	88,298		88,298
	Program reduction		-7,500	
			[-7,500]	
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
053	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	17,031		17,031
	Civil Engineers Construction, Surveying, and Mapping Equipment		5,000	
			[5,000]	
054	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	82,635		82,635
055	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	9,549		9,549
	Program reduction		-3,000	
			[-3,000]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
056	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		24,005		-7,000		17,005
	Program reduction				[-7,000]		
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
058	DARP RC135		26,262				26,262
059	DCGS-AF		448,290		-47,800		400,490
	Forward financed in the FY18 Omnibus				[-35,000]		
	Program decrease				[-12,800]		
061	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		913,813				913,813
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
062	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		17,258,069				17,258,069
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		86,365				86,365
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		20,890,164		-235,250		20,654,914
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD						
043	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		35,295				35,295
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA						
042	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA		5,403				5,403
	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS						
046	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		497				497
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
007	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		21,590				21,590
008	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		33,905				33,905
009	TELEPORT PROGRAM		27,886				27,886
010	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		1,017				1,017
	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)						

011	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	150,674	150,674
013	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	94,610	94,610
014	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	197,246	197,246
015	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	140,338	140,338
016	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER	107,182	107,182
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA		
018	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	5,225	5,225
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSS		
021	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	1,196	1,196
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA		
001	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	2,542	2,542
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		
044	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	4,360	4,360
045	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS—CE2T2	904	904
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
026	THAAD	82	82
027	GROUND BASED MIDCOURSE	14	14
028	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		
029	AEGIS BMD	43	43
030	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		
031	BMD5 AN/TPY-2 RADARS	13,185	13,185
032	ISRAELI PROGRAMS	80,000	80,000
033	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	50,000	50,000
034	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III	15,000	15,000
035	IRON DOME	70,000	70,000
036	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	97,057	97,057
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA		
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	10,630	10,630
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		
023	VEHICLES	207	207
024	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	5,592	5,592
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA		

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2019 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
020	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,723				1,723
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA						
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		3,873				3,873
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT						
019	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		13,106				13,106
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
046A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		589,691				589,691
	AVIATION PROGRAMS						
050	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		148,351				148,351
051	UNMANNED ISR		57,708				57,708
052	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		18,731				18,731
053	U-28		32,301				32,301
054	MH-47 CHINOOK		131,033				131,033
055	CV-22 MODIFICATION		32,529				32,529
056	MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		24,621				24,621
057	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE		226,965				226,965
058	AC/AMC-130J		165,813				165,813
059	C-130 MODIFICATIONS		80,274				80,274
	SHIPBUILDING						
060	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		136,723				136,723
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
061	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M		357,742				357,742
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
062	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		85,699				85,699
063	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS		17,863				17,863
064	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M		112,117				112,117

065	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS			7,313		7,313
066	SPECIAL PROGRAMS			14,026		14,026
067	TACTICAL VEHICLES			88,608		88,608
068	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M			438,590		433,390
	Link 16 handheld radios for USSOCOM				-5,200	
	SAT Deployable Node				[12,800]	
					[-18,000]	
069	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		19,408	19,408		19,408
070	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES		6,281	6,281		6,281
071	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		18,509	18,509		18,509
073	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		367,433	367,433		367,433
	CBDP					
074	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		166,418	166,418	-12,800	153,618
	Program decrease				[-12,800]	
075	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION		144,519	144,519		144,519
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	167	6,786,271	6,786,271	-18,000	6,768,271
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND					
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND					
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		100,025	100,025	-100,025	0
	Program decrease				[-100,025]	
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		100,025	100,025	-100,025	0
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	30,077	130,526,043	130,526,043	3,061,849	133,587,892