

# TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

## AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

### Items of Special Interest

#### *Army Aviation Radio Modernization*

The committee is encouraged by the Army's efforts to modernize radio communication technology and increase interoperability through the Integrated Tactical Network (ITN) for operational rotorcraft platforms and ground systems. The committee supports the Army's use of program of record radios as well as use of a federated integration approach under the Air to Ground Networking Radio (AGNR) program. The committee recognizes the critical need to maintain radio development and production within the industrial base and believes that an open and competitive process will deliver the most cost effective capability to the Army.

As such, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than October 1, 2020 on the acquisition strategy for the AGNR program, to include how the Army plans to use full and open competition to ensure best value for radio integration into existing rotorcraft platforms, the current inventory of available radios in existing programs of record, the test and evaluation plan, and the impact of the AGNR program on the tactical radio industrial base.

#### *Army intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs*

The committee recognizes that airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (AISR) capability has become an integral aspect of modern military operations. Each military service has fielded its own AISR, often optimized for service-specific mission requirements. The committee is aware that the Army ISR Task Force is examining AISR requirements and available options for fulfilling these requirements in a cost-efficient manner. Long range precision fires, the Army's highest modernization priority, depends upon deep sensing provided by ISR assets.

Available information from the Army indicates that long-term modernization plans for the Airborne Reconnaissance Low-Enhanced (ARE-L), the Guardrail Common Sensor, and the Enhanced Medium Altitude Reconnaissance and Surveillance System are unclear beyond the Future Years Defense Program. The committee further notes that while the Army's budget briefings depict data link and avionics upgrades to the MQ-1 Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft system, the Army has yet to outline plans for a service life extension program or a follow-on medium-altitude ISR aircraft.

The committee is concerned about the tendency of each military service to construct acquisition plans without accounting for the role of the joint force and capability overlap between military services. Elsewhere in this Act, the committee requires the Department of the Air Force to submit a comprehensive plan on AISR modernization and replacement. The committee is aware of Army ISR Task Force discussions with other military services and encourages the Task Force to continue this collaboration across the military services to ensure the Army invests in the critical and service-specific capabilities it will need to support the joint force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2020, on plans for modernization of the Army's airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability. This briefing should cover the entire Army AISR enterprise, demonstrate how the Army intends to meet ISR requirements through fiscal year 2034, and detail which requirements the Army expects other services to provide.

#### *CH-47 Chinook helicopter*

The budget request included \$229.6 million for CH-47 Chinook helicopter procurement and \$15.5 million in Advance Procurement. The committee continues to be concerned about the Army's lack of planning for future heavy lift and notes that the request only included funding for six Block II Chinook helicopters for special operations forces. Further, the committee is aware that, despite Congress having added \$28.0 million in fiscal year 2020 for CH-47F Block II Advance Procurement, the Army has yet to put any of this funding on contract and has no current plans to begin procuring long lead items.

The committee expects the Army to provide a realistic acquisition strategy for future heavy lift. Therefore, the committee recommends \$365.8 million, an increase of \$136.2 million, for the CH-47 Chinook program and recommends \$44.5 million, an increase of \$29.0 million, for CH-47 Chinook Advance Procurement.

#### *Load Stability Systems*

The committee is aware that load stability technology has the potential to offer performance and safety improvements for military utility and medical evacuation helicopters. The committee understands that Army Futures Command and Army Program Directorate Medical Evacuation have expressed interest in additional test and evaluation of litter-attached load stability systems on helicopter hoists. The committee further understands that a litter load

stability system currently in testing is due to receive a limited air worthiness release by the end of fiscal year 2020.

The committee supports completing the testing and certification of this type of safety stabilization technology and allowing units to make use of this capability for life-saving and other missions. The committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Futures Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on the military utility of helicopter load stability systems, to include an assessment of technologies under evaluation, the potential application of these technologies, and estimated costs to procure and field these technologies.

#### *Short Range Reconnaissance Small Unmanned Aircraft System*

The committee notes that the Army is conducting a rapid prototyping procurement for a Short Range Reconnaissance (SRR) Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) and that an acquisition decision for the first tranche of systems is scheduled for the third quarter of fiscal year 2020. The committee acknowledges that the Army could benefit from a platoon-level intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance asset and supports the Army's use of a rapid acquisition process focused on available mature systems that could be ready for fielding during fiscal year 2021.

However, the committee is concerned that the Army's expedited process could potentially introduce vulnerabilities into the SRR program. The committee understands that the SRR Tranche I acquisition consisted of several non-traditional vendors and did not necessarily incorporate costs of compliance with Department of Defense cybersecurity policy. The committee commends the Army for seeking innovative solutions but expects the service to consider and fully address security concerns in critical systems intended for operation at the tactical edge.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on the acquisition strategy for all future SRR sUAS tranches. The briefing should include how the Army intends to allow for established domestic sUAS manufacturers with existing full-scale production capability to compete in the prototype phase, SRR compliance with Department of Defense cybersecurity policy and statutory and regulatory bans on Chinese sUAS components in the prototyping phase, and SRR compliance with all applicable Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement domestic content laws.

#### *UH-60M Army National Guard Fielding Strategy*

The committee understands the UH-60M Black Hawk is the most modernized utility helicopter in the Army's inventory. The UH-60M is a digital networked platform that provides greater range and lift in order to support maneuver forces through air assault, general support command and control, and aeromedical evacuations. The committee notes the UH-60M Black Hawk is also a critical dual-use item for Army National Guard forces performing Title 32 missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in conjunction with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Director of the Army National Guard, to provide a briefing to the

House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on the Army's fielding strategy and plans to accelerate fielding of UH-60M helicopters to the Army National Guard.

*UH-60V Total Force Fielding Strategy*

The committee believes the Army's UH-60V modernization program is critical for ensuring legacy Blackhawk helicopters remain safe and relevant for multi-domain operations. The committee supports the Army's current plan to field the UH-60V across all components in order to maintain fleet and mission parity within the Army. Further, the Committee is aware that the Army's UH-60V acquisition strategy indicates 48 UH-60Vs to be delivered per year once the program enters full rate production. Given the importance of this modernization effort, the committee believes the Army may want to consider options to accelerate production and fielding to include the potential of supplemental industry support or expanding capacity at Corpus Christi Army Depot. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021 on the advisability and feasibility of accelerating fielding of UH-60Vs to both the active and reserve components and address potential courses of action that would be required for this acceleration.

*UH-72 Lakota helicopter commercial-off-the-shelf modifications*

The committee understands the UH-72A Lakota helicopter performs a variety of missions including flight training, medical evacuation, border security, VIP transport, and disaster response. The committee understands there are commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technologies that could potentially improve UH-72A communications and health monitoring systems by providing a digital, lightweight, beyond-line-of-sight, push-to-talk radio, with Voice over Internet and real-time fleet health monitoring, recording, and next-generation satellite communications. The committee believes that these same COTS solutions could also potentially improve training on the UH-72A.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 30, 2020, on the status of UH-72A health monitoring capabilities and an assessment of existing COTS solutions that could improve the effectiveness and lifecycle sustainment of the UH-72A fleet.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES,  
ARMY

Items of Special Interest

*Combat and tactical vehicle interior flame resistant materials*

The committee is aware that the military services have not established baseline requirements for flame resistant vehicle soft armor, such as spall liners, and other internal materials. The Committee is concerned that the Army and the Marine Corps may not have adequately addressed this issue in its requirements analysis and development processes and, therefore, encourages each to consider including flame resistant standards, like those outlined in the Military Handbook 684, "Design of Ground Combat Vehicles for

Survivability,” among the technical requirements for the modernization of combat and tactical vehicles. In this regard, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Navy and the Air Force, not later than December 15, 2020, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, on the availability, feasibility, suitability, and affordability of flame resistant materials and their potential for increasing the survivability and safety of occupants inside combat and tactical vehicles.

*M240 medium machine gun modernization and sustainment*

The committee remains concerned that the Army has neither planned nor requested sufficient resources to ensure long-term viability of the M240 family of medium machine guns and the associated industrial base. The committee notes that Congress has provided resources to sustain the M240 production line, which the Army has utilized successfully to maintain the program to date. However, the committee requires additional information in response to ongoing concerns related to M240 lifecycle sustainment and management of the associated industrial base. The committee remains concerned over the absence of funding in future years which may result in a shutdown in the M240 production line, which would significantly limit the Army’s ability to procure additional weapons as well as lead to reduced capability to maintain existing weapons.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 30, 2020, that includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) the projected service life of the current M240B inventory and the overall readiness of these machine guns both in the field and in inventory;
- (2) the Army’s plan and schedule to replace the current M240B inventory either with newer M240 models or an entirely new system;
- (3) an updated cost and risk analysis for restarting the M240 production line if allowed to shut down;
- (4) a coordinated description and assessment of the M240 production industrial base; and
- (5) the advisability, feasibility, and cost of transitioning the Army’s entire existing inventory of M240B medium machine guns to the lighter weight M240L model.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

*Handgun Ammunition Procurement*

The committee understands the Army’s budget request for small caliber ammunition includes \$328.3 million which includes funding for handgun 9mm, 5.56mm, 7.62mm, .50 caliber, and advanced technology armor piercing rounds. Regarding the handgun 9mm round request, the committee notes a substantial decrease from prior year funding requests. Specifically, the budget request only includes \$853 thousand for handgun 9mm rounds, which is a 95 percent decrease compared to fiscal year 2020 funding levels. The

committee understands the Army believes this to be an acceptable risk given current inventories and stockpile requirements. However, the committee remains concerned over the impact this could present to the industrial base in terms of potential production breaks and generating inefficiencies in the handgun 9mm line.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2020 on the long-term acquisition strategy for small caliber ammunition. The briefing should include but not limited to actions being taken to prevent any production breaks for handgun 9mm rounds, planned funding across the future year's defense program, and current inventory levels for small caliber rounds.

#### *Shoulder-launched munitions*

The committee understands shoulder-launched munitions are used extensively by all branches of the military services including special operation forces in order to defeat a wide variety of targets such as light vehicles, bunkers, and enemy personnel. The committee also notes this wide array of targets has often required unique munitions and weapon system platforms tailored to specific mission requirements. The committee is aware that special operation forces and the Marine Corps both use a variety of shoulder-launched munitions to deliver the necessary battlefield effects, reduce weight on the soldier, and allow for increased mobility. However, the committee requires additional information regarding the Army's strategy and plans for developing and procuring shoulder-launched munitions for brigade combat teams. The committee expects the Army to leverage and coordinate with the Marine Corps and U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) regarding the development and procurement of shoulder-launched munitions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Commanding General of Army Futures Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2021, on the Army's shoulder-launched munitions acquisition strategy to include how the Army is coordinating jointly with the other military services including USSOCOM.

### OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

#### Items of Special Interest

##### *All-terrain cranes*

The budget request contained \$70.5 million for all-terrain cranes.

The family of all-terrain cranes (Type I medium and Type II heavy) are critical logistic systems necessary for large-scale combat operations and provide the ability to assemble, disassemble, and maintain bridges for wet or dry gap crossings, as well as provide capabilities to rapidly offload critical supplies such as weapons, ammunition, artillery pieces, fuel, and water. The committee notes these systems are also considered critical dual-use systems supporting both the Active and Reserve Components in title 10 and title 32 operations. The committee supports the budget request; however, the committee does have concerns over the projected

funding levels for these critical logistical systems across the Future Years Defense Program.

The committee directs the Program Executive Officer for Combat Support and Combat Service Support to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 30, 2020, on the long-term acquisition strategy for all-terrain crane systems.

The committee recommends \$70.5 million, the full amount requested, for all-terrain cranes.

*Assessment of the Army's tactical wheeled vehicle strategy and implementation efforts*

The Committee notes that tactical wheeled vehicle fleets throughout the Army appear to be aging without significant technology upgrades or replacement by taking advantage of commercial industry investments in new technologies such as emissions controls, autonomous operation, and electric and hybrid-electric drive. The Committee is concerned about the potential impacts this has for the defense industrial base, the acquisition of commercially available technology, and the broader implications this may have for competition and cost for future wheeled vehicles acquisitions. The committee is interested to learn more about the analysis, decision-making processes, and the frequency with which technological upgrade or replacement of tactical wheeled vehicles could, should, or should not be competed. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States, not later than March 1, 2021, to provide the House Armed Services Committee a report that assesses the Army's tactical wheeled vehicle strategy and implementation efforts. The assessment should include an analysis of the tactical wheeled vehicle industrial base and potential opportunities, if any, for significant advancements in technology and savings through competition. The assessment should also include the identification of and recommendations for overcoming obstacles to insertion of new technology and competition. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 11, 2020, on the preliminary findings of its assessment.

*Soldier Enhancement Program*

The budget request contained no funds for the Soldier Enhancement Program (SEP). The committee is disappointed and concerned by the absence of funds in the budget request, as well as across the Future Years Defense Program.

The committee commends the work accomplished to date by the SEP through the Program Executive Office-Soldier that continues to provide critically needed improvements and upgrades to individual soldier equipment. This program was created by Congress and mandated to evaluate and, where appropriate, type classify existing prototypes or commercially available items that enhance soldiers' ability to execute their combat missions. The committee notes that through soldier-led evaluations, SEP initiatives resulted in the procurement of items that meet current operational needs, close a capability gap, provide real-time operational feedback, inform requirements, generate new requirements or transition a system into a new or existing Program of Record. The committee also notes

that approximately 40 percent of the Program Executive Office-Soldier portfolio was started or initiated within SEP, such as Soldier Borne Sensors, AT 4 Confined Space Warhead, Polymer Magazines, and 50 Cal. Quick Change Barrel.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$5.0 million for continuation of the SEP. The committee also directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, on the current and future programs being evaluated by the SEP.

*Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Industrial base*

The committee is concerned by the strategic risk the Army may be accepting in the defense tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) industrial base. The committee notes the Army has specifically used tactical wheeled vehicles, such as the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV), Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV), High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), and Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck (HEMTT), as bill payers for its higher priority development and modernization programs.

The committee further notes that truncated plans and resources for the development or procurement of upgrades and replacements for these vehicles has resulted in uncertainty and a lack of predictability over time. This ultimately increases cost for the Army as well as creates significant risks in the loss of capacity and capability in the TWV industrial base. As the committee predicted two years ago, the drastic, unexpected decrease in procurement projections for these vehicle programs has negatively affected the medium and heavy tactical wheeled vehicle industrial base. The committee believes the TWV industrial base needs stability and predictability from the Army in its near and longer-term plans and programs that appropriately manages risks through investment in production levels that meet or exceed agreed upon minimum sustaining rates ensuring its availability to support the Army in current operations and into the future.

Accordingly, the committee directs that the Secretary of the Army, not later than December 15, 2020, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Army's near and long-term strategy to meet the Army current and future requirements for tactical wheeled vehicles. The briefing should also address how the Army will assess and manage risk in the industrial base to include detailed development and acquisition plans as well as funding profiles through the future years defense program.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

*Anti-submarine warfare low frequency sonar capability*

The budget request included \$131.6 million for MH-60 modifications.

The committee continues to be concerned with the threat that adversary submarines pose to aircraft carriers. With the cancellation of the surface ship torpedo defense program, the aircraft carrier's only organic anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capability is the airborne low frequency system (ALFS) that is embarked aboard the



MH-60 helicopters. The ALFS system has experienced a very high mishap rate over the last 10 years and continues to demonstrate poor reliability. The committee understands that allied partners that also utilize MH-60 variants employ alternate low frequency systems that not only have greater reliability but have also demonstrated superior performance. The Navy has been slow to address the poor reliability of the ALFS system despite repeated calls for improvement by the committee.

The committee recommends \$136.6 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, for the procurement of one helicopter-mounted low frequency active sonar system for the Littoral Combat Ship ASW mission module to demonstrate other viable alternative technologies currently available for aircraft carrier ASW risk reduction efforts.

*Department of the Navy Strike-Fighter management*

The budget request contained \$2.97 billion for the procurement of 24 F/A-18E/F new aircraft, and ongoing modifications, upgrades, and improvements for the existing fleet of Department of the Navy F/A-18 aircraft. However, the budget request did not include the fiscal year 2020 planned advance procurement funding of \$28.1 million for fiscal year 2021 that would support the previously planned procurement of 12 F/A-18E/F new aircraft in fiscal year 2022 for the U.S. Navy. The Navy's budget also eliminated procurement of 24 new aircraft planned in fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

The committee notes that the Navy's decision to eliminate 36 new aircraft from its fiscal year 2022 to 2025 future years defense plan incurs greater risk for combatant commanders and increases the Navy's strike-fighter deficit in fiscal year 2021 from -49 to -58 aircraft. The committee notes this is equivalent to greater than one aircraft carrier air-wing (CVW) quantity of aircraft short of inventory requirements. Additionally, the Navy currently plans its strike-fighter inventory without including traditional margin for attrition reserve aircraft that would supplement forces in cases of training or contingency operational losses of aircraft. The Navy should budget for 54 aircraft per CVW, but instead only budgets for 44 aircraft per CVW. Consequently, the Navy has an actual deficit of -148 strike-fighter aircraft when including attrition reserve planning factors.

The Navy hopes to resolve its strike-fighter deficit in 2035 with initial fielding of its next-generation fighter, FA-XX, which is in the concept development stages of execution. The committee recalls the Navy curtailed F/A-18 procurement approximately 10 years ago with aspirational goals to maintain strike-fighter inventory levels with planned procurement of F-35C. That plan was not realized due to F-35 program execution and subsequently required the Navy to procure additional F/A-18E/F aircraft to reduce operational risk. The committee expects a similar outcome may occur with the Navy's current plan for FA-XX due to affordability and technological challenges, as well as initial results from the F/A-18E/F Service Life Modification (SLM) program. Due to the Navy's non-compliance with field maintenance procedures, practices and tooling recommended by the original equipment manufacturer, compounded by the Navy's inability to consolidate scheduled unit-level maintenance inspections and repairs, the Navy has encountered widespread corrosion in unpredicted areas on F/A-18E/F air-

craft causing a 135 percent increase in costs for the initial two aircraft finishing the SLM program. The Navy subsequently reduced the planned induction quantity of aircraft in fiscal year 2021 from 18 to 10 aircraft.

Therefore, the committee supports and encourages the Navy to procure additional F/A-18E/F new aircraft beyond fiscal year 2021. Additionally, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, that assesses the operational risk incurred for regional combatant commanders to meet steady-state and contingency requirements as a result of the Navy not budgeting for attrition reserve aircraft in its strike-fighter force planning. Finally, the committee directs the Department of Defense Inspector General to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than September 30, 2021, that assesses all Active and Reserve Navy and Marine Corps F/A-18C/D/E/F/G aircraft squadrons regarding adherence to organizational and unit-level maintenance and repair technical orders and procedures prescribed by the original equipment manufacturer, in particular those processes and procedures designed to mitigate damage and degradation to the aircraft and structural components due to corrosion incurred by operations in harsh sand and salt-water environments.

#### *P-8 aircraft*

The committee notes that the budget request contained no funds for P-8A Poseidon aircraft. The budget request for fiscal year 2021 did not take into account the increased warfighter requirement of 19 additional P-8A aircraft. This increase is driven by the proliferation of adversarial submarine fleets and their increasingly active operational tempo. The new requirement includes 12 aircraft to recapitalize the 2 maritime patrol and reconnaissance squadrons assigned to the Navy Reserve. These squadrons currently operate legacy P-3C Orion aircraft, and the Chief of Navy Reserve estimates they will decommission by 2023 unless they are recapitalized with new aircraft. The committee is encouraged by the Navy's recognition of the Navy Reserve force and the contribution they can provide to the increased requirement for the P-8A. However, the committee was discouraged that the Navy failed to budget for the additional aircraft to meet the warfighting requirement.

The committee recommends \$1.02 billion for P-8A procurement, to procure six additional P-8A aircraft in fiscal year 2021.

#### *VH-92A Executive Helicopter training aircraft*

The VH-92A program is the replacement for the current fleet of executive helicopters flown by Marine Helicopter Squadron One (HMX-1) in support of the Presidential world-wide vertical-lift mission. Despite the importance of the VH-92 mission, the program currently has no dedicated training aircraft for pilot or maintainer flight training and aircraft familiarization. The committee is aware the Department of the Navy is reviewing a requirement for five CH-92A training aircraft to supplement the VH-92A fleet. The committee understands that if the requirement change is validated, the CH-92A aircraft would facilitate Fleet Marine Force pilot and

maintainer transition training as well as provide logistic mission support for the executive flight detachment.

Helicopter pilots assigned to HMX-1 go through an extensive pilot conversion training syllabus prior to flying the Presidential missions. The committee recognizes that adding the CH-92A aircraft would enable pilots to maintain monthly and annual flight time minimums without impacting operational Presidential lift assets. The committee also notes that newly assigned aircraft crew chiefs and maintenance personnel could start training on the CH-92A while awaiting their security clearances, a process that can take up to a year to complete.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2020, on training requirements for the VH-92A aircraft. This report should encompass flight and maintenance training requirements and should examine the need for dedicated CH-92A trainer aircraft for both training and augmentation of HMX-1 “greenside” operations. The committee expects this report to provide a cost/benefit analysis of acquiring CH-92A aircraft and an assessment of the risk that potential industrial base changes, including a manufacturing facility closure, would pose to the ability to meet a validated trainer aircraft requirement. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) directed an assessment of risks to the VH-92A industrial base, but the response received from the Secretary of the Navy provided none of the requested information or analysis.

## WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

### Items of Special Interest

#### *Fleet Proficiency for Ballistic Missile Defense*

The committee is concerned about the fleet proficiency of the Navy’s ballistic missile defense ships and crews. The Navy’s Aerial Targets program provides threat representative aerial targets for test and evaluation and fleet training events. The threat representative targets are used to test and evaluate both ship and crew and are required for fleet proficiency evaluation prior deployment or fielding systems to the fleet. However, the Navy does currently not have an inventory of affordable ballistic missile, threat-representative targets to test and evaluate the proficiency of its ballistic missile defense ships and crews to include new Aegis DDG construction and modernization. The committee believes the inability to test and evaluate its ballistic missile defense ships and crews against threat-representative targets directly impacts the overall proficiency, readiness and combat capability of the fleet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the committee by November 30, 2020, that includes a plan to fund the procurement of low-cost, subscale ballistic missile threat-representative targets to maintain the fleet proficiency of the Navy’s ballistic missile defense ships and crews. The plan will include, at a minimum, an assessment of current ballistic missile defense fleet proficiency, current use of threat-representative targets for ballistic missile defense testing and evaluation broken down by ship and crew, funding and number of low-cost,

subscale ballistic missile threat-representative targets required to maintain ballistic missile defense fleet proficiency, and direction for Navy Air Systems Command and Surface Warfare Directorate to execute procurement and execution of the ballistic missile defense fleet proficiency plan.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

##### Items of Special Interest

###### *Advanced degaussing for DDG-51 destroyers*

The committee understands that the DDG-51 destroyers, including the latest Flight III version, incorporate a mine protection degaussing system dating back to the lead ship, DDG-51, commissioned on July 4, 1991. This more than 28-year-old degaussing mine protection system is seriously out of date, significantly outside of the Navy's own magnetic signature specifications, and leaves the Navy's primary large surface combatant, with a crew of 329, vulnerable to the most basic mines available today. The Navy has invested considerable research and development funding to develop advanced degaussing systems, the latest of which will be incorporated into LPD 28/29/30, that will provide greater than five times more effective mine protection than the current system aboard all the DDG-51 destroyers. The newest advanced degaussing systems are a third of the weight, requiring a third of the cable and cable length and typically require less electrical power. The committee believes the Navy should consider a backfit plan for in-service destroyers as well as a plan to incorporate an advanced degaussing system on new-construction destroyers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021, on the potential to backfit in-service destroyers with advanced degaussing as well as the potential for incorporating it on new-construction destroyers.

###### *Aegis combatants and 5th Generation aircraft interoperability*

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a classified report and briefing to the House and Senate defense committees not later than December 1, 2020 on interoperability challenges among combatant ships and between AEGIS combatants and 5th Generation tactical aircraft. This report shall include:

(1) a review of the Fire Control Loop Improvement Program, the Accelerated Mid-Term Interoperability Improvement Project, the Far-Term Interoperability Improvement Project and the introduction of Interrogation Friend or Foe (IFF) Mode 5 into all ship classes and applicable aircraft;

(2) a plan to integrate the Multifunction Advanced Data Link of the F35 with legacy Tactical Data Links, including planned investments, timelines for integration and capabilities and limitations for our legacy platforms and command and control networks;

(3) plans to unify surface combat systems' hardware platforms and software suites with investment plans and timelines;

(4) findings of Strike Force Interoperability Officers since FY12 and the Navy's performance at reducing the identified deficiencies;

(5) reasons for differences within the Common Source Library as fielded and the challenges these differences cause in planning strike group operations and the presumed differences between strike group capabilities in high end conflicts.

#### *Amphibious Shipbuilding*

The Committee notes the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2021 includes \$1.156 billion for LPD 31, the 2nd ship of the San Antonio-class LPD Flight II, which was authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116-92). The Committee continues to support the most efficient procurement and construction of these warships and further notes there are only 2 active amphibious vessel production lines within the shipbuilding industrial base. In the absence of a 30 Year Shipbuilding Plan, Future Naval Force Study, and Integrated Naval Force Structure Assessment, the only available shipbuilding forecast available for review is the Future Years' Defense Plan accompanying the fiscal year 2021 request. The Future Years' Defense Plan forecasts construction of 3 additional amphibious warships, including an America-class LHA amphibious assault ship and 2 San Antonio-class LPD Flight II vessels. The Committee is further aware of recent guidance issued by the Commandant of the Marine Corps which envisions new approaches and new platforms for the integrated naval force. The Committee supports developing additional amphibious capabilities to enable these new approaches while maintaining the existing industrial base to produce survivable L-class warships that support the integrated naval force.

The Committee is aware of alternative contracting strategies for the construction of these warships which may reduce the overall cost of acquisition. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report within 180 days which provides options for the most efficient procurement of the 3 forecasted amphibious warships. The report should include a list of any additional necessary legislative authorities and an estimate of cost efficiencies generated by each option.

#### *DDG-51 multiyear procurement*

The committee continues to support the 355-ship fleet codified in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) as an essential part of the National Defense Strategy and its emphasis on near-peer competitors such as Russia and China. DDG-51 destroyers are the backbone of the surface fleet, providing multi-mission flexibility and increasing capability with the introduction of Flight III and the AN/SPY-6 radar. With plans for the future Large Surface Combatant toward the end of this decade, and the current multiyear procurement of DDG-51s running through fiscal year 2022, it is imperative that another 10-ship multiyear contract is awarded for fiscal year 2023 to ensure that Flight III capability will be available to the fleet. Such efforts will further strengthen the defense industrial base, maximize savings, and provide the shipyards a clear projection of work. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy to make all necessary steps that will allow for another multiyear contract for DDG-51 Flight IIIs beginning in fiscal year 2023.

*National Surface Warship Engineering and Design Capability*

The Committee notes the President's Fiscal Year 2021 Budget does not forecast funding for any new surface shipbuilding programs throughout the Future Years' Defense Plan (FYDP). The Committee is aware of testimony from senior naval officials suggesting that the DDG-51 Flight III design is effectively complete and that the ship will continue its procurement throughout the FYDP, with a potential additional multiyear procurement for DDG Flight III beginning in fiscal year 2023. The Committee also recognizes that when the detailed design for FFG(X) is completed in 2022, there will be no active national surface combatant engineering and design efforts underway that will allow for the preservation of this critical and strategic domestic defense capability.

The design and development talent needed to create and sustain surface warship programs, like the DDG-51 and its successors, requires unique and increasingly scarce maritime systems and technological expertise. In the rapidly evolving threat environment, engineers and designers must also support the essential integration of complex next generation technologies such as autonomous and unmanned vehicles, hypersonic missiles, directed energy weapons, larger radars and other vital technologies.

The Committee believes this engineering and design capability must be maintained in order to produce the Large Surface Combatant, Next Generation Amphibious warship, and potential unmanned surface vessels across the shipbuilding industrial base. Moreover, the Committee believes that the challenges confronting future surface ship combatants such as production and operations costs, energy management, and the flexibility to accommodate current and evolving technologies are addressable via a robust and properly sequenced engineering and design activity. The Committee notes similar actions have been successfully taken to ensure the health of the nuclear engineering and design industrial base with positive results that enabled the next generation of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines to be designed and produced efficiently.

Therefore, not later than 180 days after enactment, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to assess the current and future workloads of the surface ship engineering and design industrial base and provide recommendations for the sustainment of this critical national capability. Such recommendations should be informed by both the current program of record but should also include industry's perspective on how to best fortify and retain the capability and capacity resident in several locations nationwide.

*Navy Auxiliary General Ocean Surveillance Ships (T-AGOS) Program*

The committee is aware of the Navy's requirement for seven Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull (SWATH) ocean surveillance ships to support the Military Sealift Command's theater anti-submarine warfare mission for the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. The Navy currently operates five ships, but according to the Program of Record, it needs seven ships to meet increasing requirements. The cost per ship and current fiscal year funding level will not support this need.

In order to address the increased requirements and achieve significant cost and schedule savings, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by January 1, 2021, outlining options to support a fleet of seven SWATH ships, support a T-AGOS (X) competition based on a performance specification for the ship which meets the U.S. Navy's mission requirements, and presents significant cost savings opportunities as well as accelerates the timing of deployment of this capability.

#### *Ship Counting Methodology*

In light of expanding maritime threats, the committee strongly supports efforts to grow naval force structure to support section 1025 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (P.L. 115-91) entitled "Policy of the United States on Minimum Number of Battle Force Ships". As the Navy continues to develop the Integrated Naval Force Structure and 30 Year Shipbuilding plan, there has been increasing discussion, including from the Department of the Navy, whether unmanned vessels should be included in the Department's ship counting methodology. Recognizing both the growing promise of unmanned vessels and the important roles played by existing battle force inventory ships, the committee believes the Secretary of the Navy should examine the intrinsic warfighting capabilities of vessels when considering its future ship counting methodology. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, by January 1, 2021 as to Navy's plan to assess the family of unmanned underwater and surface vessels incorporation into the ship counting methodology of section 231(f) of title 10, United States Code. For the purposes of making this determination, for both manned and unmanned vessels, this report shall assess factors such as:

- (1) Intended mission, in both competition and conflict;
- (2) Capability, either through a platform's weapons, sensors, or embarked personnel to interact with targets beyond visual range;
- (3) Ability to perform fleet support functions essential to power projection or sea control in competition or conflict.

#### *Submarine Supplier Development*

The committee recognizes that the submarine supply base lost approximately 12,000 suppliers since the end of the Cold War. Material provided by the submarine industrial base is planned to grow by more than 200 percent over the next 5 years, after more than two decades of nurturing a fragile industrial base where 75 percent of funding for supplier material was awarded to single or sole-source suppliers. Congress authorized and appropriated funding in fiscal year 2019 and fiscal year 2020 and provided flexible authorities supporting submarine industrial base expansion and stability initiatives. In fiscal year 2019, the Navy identified 324 suppliers as execution-critical and has been conducting assessments of the health and readiness of those suppliers. In the 2020 assessment, the number of critical suppliers has grown to 350, of which 61 have been identified as challenged to meet future demand. The committee believes that continued investment in supplier development will reduce material lead times and improve the ability of the sub-

marine industrial base to meet challenging construction schedules at higher rates of production. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to include supplier development funding in future budget requests until the number of challenged suppliers has been significantly reduced.

#### *Technology Insertion in New Ship Designs*

The committee recognizes that ongoing delays on the lead FORD class aircraft carrier may indicate systemic problems with Navy shipbuilding practices with how new technologies are developed and incorporated. It is unfortunate that new technologies such as the advanced weapons elevators were not prototyped before being incorporated on the lead ship, a mistake that has contributed to lengthy delays. The committee is concerned with the Navy's decision to accept a ship that still had major discrepancies. The committee supports expanded prototyping activities for new technologies to ensure required reliability is obtained before ship authorization. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2021 detailing the number of times the Navy has accepted a ship prior to the incorporation and completion of major subsystems over the last twenty years, the circumstances that drove the Navy to accept such ship, and the length of time between acceptance and final incorporation of such subsystems. Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary to specifically assess emerging technologies, their associated technology readiness levels and required prototyping activities that are being incorporated in emerging programs including the following specific programs: Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine; the guided missile frigate; the next generation attack submarine; large surface combatant; and, the large unmanned surface vessel.

#### *Variable Depth Sonar for DDG-51 destroyers*

The committee recognizes and supports the Navy's efforts to leverage mature technologies and systems for the DDG-51 and small surface combatant programs. The committee continues to encourage the Secretary of the Navy to emphasize commonality across Navy platforms, commonality with existing platform equipment, and reduced acquisition and lifecycle and sustainment costs in developing a best value solution for the platform. However, the committee also believes it is critical that the Navy increase technical capabilities, particularly in the area of anti-submarine warfare (ASW). Given ongoing efforts by adversarial nations to increase the capability, lethality, and size of their respective submarine fleets, the committee recognizes the critical role the DDG-51 and small surface combatants will play in performing ASW missions around the globe. As such, it is imperative that the platform be deployed with the most capable ASW technology available.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2021, on the feasibility of backfitting the AN/SQS-62 Variable Depth Sonar system on surface combatants. The briefing shall include:

(a) an explanation of the current DDG-51 ASW performance capabilities, including any plans for ensuring the DDG-51s are part



of a broader implementation of low-frequency active capabilities aboard tactical surface ships;

(b) an analysis of commonality with program of record ASW systems, particularly those recently developed as part of the littoral combat ship ASW Mission Package, to include common hardware, spares, training, and logistics;

(c) an acquisition plan, including schedule, for AN/SQS-62 backfit into DDG-51s;

(d) the program schedule to fully incorporate AN/SQS-62 into the ASW mission packages associated with the littoral combat ship; and

(e) an assessment of options to forward fit AN/SQS-62 into frigate.

#### *Virginia-class submarine*

The budget request included \$2.33 billion for one *Virginia*-class submarine. The committee was discouraged to see that the second submarine that had been previously planned and was reflected in the fiscal year 2020 budget, was no longer included in the budget request despite clear direction from Congress in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92). This not only conflicts with years of testimony from combatant commanders, not only deepens the gap between the projected fleet size versus the requirement, but it also puts the Department of Defense's highest priority procurement program, the *Columbia*-class ballistic missile submarine, at additional risk. Due to the nature of the multiyear procurement contract, the true impact of not funding the second *Virginia*-class submarine in fiscal year 2021 will not be realized until 2023, at a time when both shipyards are reaching a peak in their hiring in order to support the construction of the first *Columbia*-class submarine. A decline in *Virginia*-class work during that period will likely have a dramatic impact on the *Columbia* program due to the hiring agreements that were previously negotiated between the labor unions and the two shipyards. The committee believes that all measures should be taken to avoid any disruptions to the *Columbia*-class submarine program, which has consumed all schedule margin and is still at great risk of achieving its required first strategic patrol date.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$4.43 billion, an increase of \$2.1 billion, for a second *Virginia*-class submarine.

### OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

#### Items of Special Interest

##### *Laser shock peening (LSP) technology*

The committee notes there are several ship classes that use aluminum in ship construction. Unfortunately, in the construction of 22 in-service Cruisers (CG) constructed between 1980-1994 with aluminum superstructures, these aluminum structures are experiencing fatigue. The committee notes that there are unique issues associated with the CG superstructure lifecycle maintenance costs.

The committee supports the use of innovative aluminum fatigue interventions to extend the service life of these ships. The committee notes the use of laser shock peening (LSP) technology to

mitigate these challenges with aluminum and understands that LSP has been used in various high-risk, high-quality industries to include the nuclear industry and aviation sectors.

The committee supports the use of innovative maintenance options that provide increased aluminum survivability, resiliency, and battlefield longevity for current and future classes of warships constructed with aluminum. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021 that assesses specific applications and tooling, such as LSP and others, that can be used to extend the life of aluminum superstructures.

#### *Long-term charter requirements*

The committee notes that the Secretary of the Navy has entered long-term charter agreements for nine transoceanic vessels for the Departments of the Navy and Army. The committee believes that organic transoceanic vessels may be more cost effective than the long-term charter strategy currently employed by the Secretary of the Navy. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021, on alternative force structure options to support these long-term charter requirements. The briefing shall include an assessment of the current long-term charter requirements and a cost comparison of an organic fleet capability compared with the long-term charters.

#### *Pilot program regarding the viability of electronic actuators*

The committee recognizes that a variety of shipboard systems rely on remote valve actuation for system operations for shipboard safety. Fuel, water, ballast/de-ballast, ventilation, and fire main systems all depend on reliable remote valves and actuators to properly align system configurations. When remote valve actuation fails, there are two choices: work around the failed valve by reconfiguring a system or have sailors attempt to manually align the valve. Either choice is a known departure from design standards and manifests as reduced readiness. The committee recognizes that technological advances have been made in shipboard electronic actuators. These actuators appear to be more reliable and provide electronic limit-switching, which eliminates drift. They also have reliable communication with the ship's machinery control system and are much easier for sailors to maintain. These actuators could lead to a much lower sustainment cost for the Navy.

The budget request included \$50.5 million for LPD class support equipment. The committee recommends \$55.5 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, for a pilot program aboard LPD 17 class amphibious ships in order to demonstrate the viability and reliability of shipboard electronic actuators.

#### *Unmanned maritime systems*

The Navy is refocusing its maritime strategy to counter an increasing competition among nations in the maritime environment, coupled with a rapid rise in technological creation and adoption of new weapons. To expedite technology development and accelerate fielding initial capabilities, the Navy is using a range of new acquisition authorities that allow the department to bypass traditional

lines of program oversight. In particular, the Navy has added significant resources to its budget to rapidly and aggressively acquire a family of over 200 new unmanned and optionally manned surface and undersea vehicles. While unmanned maritime systems offer promise, past efforts, such as the Remote Minehunting Vehicle, have proven costly and unsuccessful.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2021, on a review of the Navy's unmanned surface and undersea vehicles. As part of this review, the Comptroller General shall assess:

- (1) the current status of the Navy's efforts to develop and produce unmanned and optionally manned surface and undersea vehicles, including cost and schedule;
- (2) the successes and challenges the Navy is experiencing in executing and planning its unmanned surface and undersea vehicles;
- (3) the extent to which the Navy is managing requirements to best ensure that the planned capabilities will meet mission needs;
- (4) the Navy's plans for replacing manned ships with unmanned ships and also including unmanned systems in its ship counts; and
- (5) any other areas that the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

## PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

### Items of Special Interest

#### *Marine Corps hearing protection program*

The committee commends U.S. Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM) for taking proactive action to provide enhanced hearing protection measures in training and combat for both infantry and artillery personnel. As hearing loss remains the top disability claim for service members transitioning to Veterans Administration health care, the Marine Corps has made active hearing protection integrated with communications systems a top priority. The committee encourages MARCORSYSCOM leadership and program managers to continue this program as it is currently implemented to ensure that all Marine Corps infantry and artillery personnel in combat and training environments are provided the best available and currently specified and fielded hearing protection solution.

#### *Marine Corps vertical lift munitions*

The committee is aware that during fiscal year 2019, the Army conducted a successful test of an allied munition system to demonstrate increased standoff and lethality for the AH-64 Apache helicopter. The committee supports the Army's initiative to field an interim long-range precision munition capability for current attack helicopters and believes that this capability could potentially provide greater standoff combat capability to similar military platforms, such as the Marine Corps AH-1W SuperCobra or AH-1Z Viper attack helicopter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2021, on vertical lift munitions capabilities gaps and

potential commercial-off-the-shelf solutions that could serve as an interim solution for meeting future Department of the Navy vertical lift demands. The briefing should include an analysis of requirements and costs to test any relevant domestic or allied commercial-off-the-shelf munitions from an AH-1W SuperCobra or AH-1Z Viper Marine Corps attack helicopter.

*Modular Aviator Body Armor Vest Acquisition Strategy*

The committee is aware that the current aviation life support equipment flight vests worn by Marine helicopter aircrews have excessive bulk which can impede the operational performance of precision mission tasks. The committee notes that U.S. Marine Corps Aviation has a requirement for a modular aviator body armor vest (ABAV) system that can improve mobility and performance, while enhancing survivability by reducing weight, bulk, and heat stress. The committee notes in fiscal year 2020, \$2.2 million was requested to purchase 1,000 vests for UH-1Y and AH-1Z, but a plan has not been established to outfit other airframes such as the V-22 and CH-53. Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy Commandant for Aviation to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on its plan to equip CH-53 and V-22 airframes with ABAV systems.

*Rapid acquisition of rifle integrated controller*

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116-120), the committee encouraged the Marine Corps to complete the phase 2 evaluation of the rifle accessory control unit (RACU) and indicated support for the capability to result in a validated requirement upon successful completion of the phase 2 evaluation. Following development of such a requirement, the committee encouraged the Commandant of the Marine Corps to consider a rapid acquisition strategy to accelerate operational testing, procurement, and fielding of the RACU utilizing existing acquisition reform authorities. The committee remains concerned by the lack of progress and expects the Marine Corps to complete its phased evaluation of the RACU in a timely manner in order to make a decision regarding rapid production and fielding.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

*A-10 Synthetic Aperture Radar Improvements*

The committee supports continued Air Force efforts to modernize and upgrade the A-10 fleet of aircraft. However, the committee believes the Air Force could take further steps to reduce aircrew risk and enhance the aircraft's capability to perform close air support in adverse weather and low-visibility environmental conditions. The committee understands that a recent Air Force study entitled "A-10C DoDAF View CV-3 Capability Phasing Roadmap, Revision 6.6," dated January 2, 2018, determined that integration of a synthetic aperture radar (SAR) could resolve the capability deficiencies in the areas of locating, identifying, tracking, and engaging targets in the aforementioned types of environmental conditions. Con-

sequently, the committee also notes that the Air Force is currently performing an operational utility evaluation by integrating SAR capability on A-10 aircraft and evaluating workload impacts on A-10 aircrews.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on the status and any known findings from the operational utility evaluation of integrating SAR capability onto A-10 aircraft.

#### *Airlift tactical data link*

The committee is concerned with the lack of a resilient and survivable network for airlift aircraft in a highly contested operational environment.

The National Defense Strategy's shift to peer and near-peer threats requires capabilities for operations in all environments. The committee recognizes that a tactical data link provides situational awareness and could also be a future network node for the Joint All Domain Command and Control.

The committee is aware that modifications are in place to provide situational awareness for the C-130J and encourages the Air Force to consider the operational benefits of a tactical data link for other tactical and strategic airlift.

#### *C-130H propeller/engine upgrades*

The committee notes again 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 is again disappointed with the amount of time it has taken for the Air Force to address a safety of flight issue with the legacy propeller system of the C-130H.

Procurement of new composite propeller blades is the obvious solution to this serious safety of flight and readiness issue. The Air Force has moved slowly in addressing the issue and still refers to the propeller upgrade as a capability improvement and not a safety requirement. A new composite blade would also decrease maintenance time and improve logistics support, which will result in increased readiness. Delays are unacceptable considering the inherent safety of flight and readiness risks surrounding this issue.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2021, updating the acquisition strategy for procuring new blades. This plan should include updated estimated costs, timelines, and a unit upgrade schedule. The briefing should also include the Air Force plan to incorporate C-130H T-56 Series 3.5 Engine Enhancement Packages. Congress has repeatedly added additional funds for these upgrades and the Air Force has yet to budget for them despite the demonstrated performance benefits and fuel efficiencies.

#### *E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System*

The budget request included \$11.0 million for E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft modifications and upgrades.

The committee recognizes the JSTARS platform continues to be a high-demand asset required by the global combatant commands and notes this platform has been a vital contributor, with over 100,000 combat flying hours in every major conflict of the past two decades. Section 147 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) required the Air Force to increase JSTARS aircraft availability. Accordingly, the committee remains concerned by the lack of modernization funding, to include funding for necessary avionics and communications upgrades, planned and programmed for JSTARS across the Future Years Defense Program. The committee believes the JSTARS platform must be kept operationally relevant to meet warfighter needs until a replacement of equal or superior capability is fielded and operational.

The committee recommends \$38.0 million, an increase of \$27.0 million, for avionics and communication modernization upgrades in order to mitigate diminishing manufacturing sources of supply and maintain compliance with international avionics mandates.

#### *Expanded Carriage for the B-1*

The committee notes that the Secretary of the Air Force completed an expanded carriage assessment of the B-1B Lancer bomber that demonstrated the feasibility of increasing the B-1B weapons capacity to integrate future advanced weapons. The two potential programs—external carriage and long bay options—would allow the B-1B to carry weapons externally, significantly increasing its magazine capacity for munitions, as well as adding larger, heavier munitions, such as hypersonic weapons. The demonstration showed that the B-1B is able to move the bulkhead from the forward intermediate bay to the forward location; increasing the intermediate bay capacity from 180 inches to 269 inches. Additionally, the demonstration determined that the bomber can still carry weapons externally on six of the eight hard points, which increases the B-1s overall carriage capacity. The committee further notes that the bomber road map portends to retain the B-1 fleet through the 2030s until their capability is replaced by the B-21 bomber. The committee supports the continued modernization of the B-1 aircraft and urges the Secretary of the Air Force to develop a modernization roadmap that tracks with the anticipated service life of the overall fleet. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021 as to the Secretary's intent to provide the expanded carriage capability and other modernization efforts to the overall B-1 fleet.

#### *KC-46A full rate production*

The committee notes that Boeing Defense has not yet delivered 6 of 7 Lot 1 and 6 of 12 Lot 2 KC-46A aircraft. These Lot 1 and 2 aircraft were authorized in fiscal year 2015 and 2016 respectively. Considering the budget request for fiscal year 2021 supported a Lot 7 order of 15 aircraft, the delays associated with Lots 1 and 2 could impact deliveries of Lot 7.

Additionally, the committee notes that the KC-46A has three category one deficiencies: the remote vision system, the boom telescope actuator, and a new excessive fuel system leak. The category

one deficiency in the remote vision system has resulted in the Air Force determination that the KC-46A is not capable of being operationally employed. The Air Force has assessed the remote vision system category one deficiency will take approximately 3 to 4 years to correct. If Boeing can maintain schedule they will have delivered the first 6 lots representing a total of 79 aircraft that are not capable of being operationally employed.

The Air Force has indicated their intent in fiscal year 2021 to conclude the initial operational test and evaluation and proceed to full rate production of an aircraft that is not operationally capable. The committee believes that a decision to enter full rate production before these category one deficiencies are corrected and production challenges are alleviated should be carefully considered by the milestone decision authority. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2020, before the KC-46A program goes into full rate production, as to how the Secretary intends to mitigate the concurrency of development associated with these category one deficiencies with a full rate production decision.

#### *MQ-9 Reaper*

The budget request contained \$171.8 million for the MQ-9 unmanned aircraft system but included no funding for procurement of additional aircraft.

The committee recognizes that the MQ-9 Reaper, while an invaluable asset in counterterrorism and current steady-state military operations, is not designed to operate in the contested environment of the future. The committee notes that while the Air Force budget request for fiscal year 2021 did include \$0.3 million to begin trade studies for a next-generation medium-altitude intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capability, fielding a new capability will likely take several years. Given combatant commanders' consistently high demand for ISR, the committee agrees with Air Force plans to maintain the existing MQ-9 fleet as work begins on a future capability.

However, the committee is concerned about the potential near-term operational risk the Air Force is accepting in making budget-driven decisions across its ISR portfolio rather than focusing on the appropriate mix of capability and capacity to support the combatant commands and manage impacts to the industrial base. The committee believes that the Air Force should have planned a more gradual reduction to MQ-9 production to avoid potential disruption to the industrial base and increased risk in the supply chain needed for sustainment of the MQ-9 fleet. The committee supports continuing procurement in fiscal year 2021 to allow the industrial base to better plan for preservation of the MQ-9 supply chain and production capability for future ISR requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$279.8 million, an increase of \$108.0 million, for the MQ-9 Reaper program.

## PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

## Items of Special Interest

*Commonality and cost efficiencies in degraded visual environment systems*

The committee supports recent efforts by the military services to prioritize acquiring enhanced systems to assist aircraft navigating degraded visual environments (DVE). The committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) directed the Secretary of Defense to examine available DVE capabilities and brief the committee on efforts to develop and procure systems to improve safety of flight. The committee understands that U.S. Special Operations Command and the Army plan to field a DVE Quick Reaction Capability on 15 medical evacuation and 25 special operations aircraft deploying to U.S. Central Command. Further, the committee understands that the Air Force awarded a contract last year to install a DVE system on the HH–60G Pave Hawk helicopter.

The committee believes that enhanced DVE should remain a priority for rotary aviation communities and encourages the military services to continue collaborating with the goal of developing and acquiring common joint systems where possible. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 1, 2020, on DVE development and acquisition, to include systems in procurement or under consideration for procurement, planned fielding schedules for these systems, identify systems being integrated on multiple programs, as well as identify service- or platform-specific needs requiring unique capability solutions.

*F-35*

The budget request contained \$10.3 billion for the procurement of 79 F–35 aircraft, and associated spares, modifications, depot activations, and advanced procurement for fiscal year 2021 aircraft for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. The budget request contained \$1.7 billion for research and development related to deployability and suitability initiatives, Block 4 and Continuous Capability Development and Delivery (C2D2), and Air Force dual-capable aircraft efforts. The committee notes that the unfunded priority lists for the Air Force and Navy contained 12 F–35A and 5 F–35C aircraft, respectively.

The committee continues support for the F–35 program and understands it is a capability needed against potential adversary’s advanced integrated air defense systems operating against the United States or its foreign partners and allies during high-end contingencies. However, the committee maintains the same concerns regarding the F–35 program as expressed in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120), in addition to the issues highlighted in two recent Government Accountability Office reports (GAO–20–151 and GAO–20–316). Furthermore, the committee notes that the Defense Contract Management Agency observed during the July 2019



through December 2019 time period that the quality evaluation metrics for suppliers remained steady at a satisfactory level, but that production shortages had increased for overall suppliers, and overall quality and delivery evaluation metrics had degraded for all 23 suppliers designated as critical suppliers. Finally, the committee is concerned with issues regarding mitigation of F-35 physiological episode occurrences and software testing to ensure capability and compatibility with the F-35 fire-control radar and currently certified weapons.

Consequently, the committee includes three provisions elsewhere in this Act, that would require providing the congressional defense committees information on the F-35 program's progress for resolving physiological episode occurrences, the methodologies for executing operational flight program software testing, and the Department's formal evaluation of the program's preparedness for entering full-rate production.

*Ground tactical vehicles for special operations forces*

The budget request included \$33.1 million for the procurement of ground tactical vehicles and modifications for special operations forces (SOF). The committee recognizes the necessity of agile and innovative technologies to support SOF efforts to counter violent extremism and compete with near-peer competitors.

The Non-Standard Commercial Vehicles (NSCV) and Ground Mobility Vehicles (GMV) capabilities enable SOF to execute an array of critical global missions including counterterrorism, counterproliferation, and unconventional warfare. NSCVs are low-signature vehicles chosen to blend in with the surroundings of the operating environment and can be modified to support a variety of SOF activities. The GMV 1.1 is an inherently mobile capability, transportable by a MH-47 to allow SOF operators a fast roll-on/roll-off capability ideal for a full spectrum of operations.

The committee supports the budget request of \$33.1 million for the procurement of ground tactical vehicles for SOF.

*Increased research for counter unmanned aircraft systems in austere locations abroad*

The budget request contained \$293.3 million for Warrior Systems. Of this amount, \$12.5 million was requested for the counter unmanned aircraft system (cUAS) program.

The committee notes that there is currently an operational requirement for increased research and development into cUAS capabilities. Recent events in Syria, Iraq, and Djibouti highlight that this is an increasing threat to military personnel engaged in countering violent extremism and great power competition missions which, if left underdeveloped, the committee understands to be an immediate threat challenging U.S. strategic locations abroad.

The committee is aware of the efforts underway by the U.S. Army to evaluate and field alternative cUAS capabilities to meet the force protection needs of the joint force. The committee supports U.S. Army efforts, but appreciates the testing and experimentation of such emergent cUAS capabilities in austere locations facilitated by U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). Given the rapid pursuit of armed unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) technologies by adversaries of the United States, the committee under-

stands that desirable criteria for any cUAS technologies must be able to autonomously search, identify, and track threats while fusing multiple data sources with the sense-making ability enabled by radar, electro-optical, and infrared collection capabilities to employ an effect against adversary UAS.

While the committee notes that such individual technologies exist today to meet this force protection requirement, work remains to integrate these requirements in more austere environments. Therefore, the committee recommends \$17.5 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, for further development of an integrated, multi-sensor autonomous cUAS program.

Further, the committee directs the Commander, USSOCOM, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 30, 2020, on the efforts to develop and field test autonomous, multi-sensor cUAS capabilities in austere environments. The briefing shall also include details on efforts to share best practices and capability updates with the U.S. Army, as designated lead for cUAS systems and strategies development for the joint force.

*Replacement of Special Operations Command DHC-8 aircraft*

The budget request contained \$5.0 million in Manned ISR for the manned intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR) program. The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining dedicated airborne ISR platforms, including the DHC-8, for U.S. military forces operating in austere environments, as ISR provides unique collection, overwatch, and force protection capabilities in dynamic and complex threat environments. On January 5, 2020, the terrorist organization known as al-Shabaab attacked U.S. forces stationed at Camp Simba in Manda Bay, Kenya. The DHC-8 was one of the several aircraft destroyed in that attack.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$45.1 million, an increase of \$40.1 million, in Manned ISR for the U.S. Special Operations Command manned ISR program to replace the DHC-8 due to combat loss while supporting Operation Enduring Freedom-Horn of Africa missions.

## 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—NAVY PROGRAMS

#### Section 111—Independent Cost Estimate of FFG(X) Frigate Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that an independent cost estimate has been completed prior to milestone B.

## SUBTITLE C—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

## Section 121—Modification of Force Structure Objectives for B-1 Bomber Aircraft

This provision would amend section 9062(h)(2) of title 10, United States Code, by changing the B-1 combat coded aircraft requirement from 36 to 24. This provision also sets requirements for storage and maintainer billets.

## Section 122—Extension of Limitation on Availability of Funds for Retirement of RC-135 Aircraft

This section would prohibit the Air Force from retiring, or preparing to retire, any RC-135 aircraft through fiscal year 2025 until 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that equivalent RC-135 capacity and capability exists to meet combatant commander requirements for indications and warning, intelligence preparation of the operational environment, and direct support to kinetic and non-kinetic operations.

## Section 123—Modification of Limitation on Availability of Funds for Retirement of E-8 JSTARS Aircraft

This section would amend section 147(a) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115 232) to prohibit any use of funds authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2021 or any subsequent year for the Air Force to retire, or prepare to retire, any E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft until the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that there is a replacement capability identified that meets or exceeds the current capability and capacity of the 16-aircraft E-8 fleet to meet global combatant command requirements.

## Section 124—Limitation on Availability of Funds for the Advanced Battle Management System Pending Certification Relating to RQ-4 Aircraft

This section would limit obligation or expenditure of 50 percent of the funding available for the Advanced Battle Management System until one of three conditions is met: (1) the Secretary of the Air Force certifies that the Air Force will not retire any RQ-4 Global Hawk aircraft during fiscal year 2021; (2) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment certifies that the validated operating and sustainment costs of any capability developed to replace the RQ-4 aircraft are less than the validated operating and sustainment costs for the RQ-4 aircraft on a comparable flight-hour cost basis, and the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council certifies that any replacement capability for the RQ-4 aircraft would result in equal or greater capability available to the commanders of the combatant commands and would not result in less capacity available to the commanders of the combatant commands; or (3) the Secretary of Defense certifies that a replacement capability for the RQ-4 aircraft is worth increased operating and sustainment costs.

### Section 125—Inventory Requirements for Certain Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft

This section would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2023 for the retirement of any KC-135 aircraft, or reduce the number of primary mission KC-135 aircraft. This section would also require the Air Force to maintain a minimum of 50 primary mission KC-10A aircraft in fiscal year 2021, 38 primary mission KC-10A aircraft in fiscal year 2022, and 26 primary mission KC-10A aircraft in fiscal year 2023.

### Section 126—Limitation on Production of KC-46A Aircraft

This section would prohibit purchasing more than the 12 KC-46A aircraft in fiscal year 2021 until certain category-one deficiencies are fixed. This section would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report by February 1, 2021, on the schedule for the correction of each category-one deficiency described, a plan to engage an independent test organization to verify the effectiveness of any proposed solutions to such category-one deficiencies; and an acquisition strategy for the aircraft that identifies principal acquisition milestones; and will ensure that there is sufficient competition for the procurement of a nondevelopmental tanker aircraft at the conclusion of the KC-46A production contract.

### Section 127—Assessment and Certification Relating to OC-135 Aircraft

This section would prohibit the Air Force from retiring, or preparing to retire, any OC-135 aircraft in fiscal year 2021 until 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force provides a report and a certification to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility and cost effectiveness of using the OC-135 aircraft to fulfill other unclassified aerial imagery requirements for alternative missions.

### Section 128—Modernization Plan for Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a comprehensive strategy for Air Force airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) to ensure alignment between requirements, future Air Force budget submissions, and authorization of appropriations. The required plan would cover current steady-state, contingency, and future multidomain operations for Air Force ISR. This section would also require the Air Force to submit a classified annex to the report as necessary.

The Air Force fiscal year 2021 budget request included several significant changes to ISR force mix and modernization. The request proposed immediate divestment of all RQ-4 Global Hawk Block 30 multi-intelligence aircraft, as well as an end to the MQ-9 Reaper production line in fiscal year 2020 without any time to allow for adequate supply chain management planning. While these changes may align with long-term Air Force strategy, the absence of such a strategy incorporating both current and future capabilities concerns the committee. The committee expects the directed strategy to address required capabilities and capacities, to

identify anticipated gaps in both areas, and to cover both manned and unmanned ISR capabilities.

#### Section 129—Minimum Bomber Aircraft Force Level

This section would require a report not later than February 1, 2021, by the Secretary of the Air Force on the bomber aircraft force structure that enables the Air Force to meet the requirements of its long-range strike mission under the National Defense Strategy.

#### SUBTITLE D—DEFENSE-WIDE, JOINT, AND MULTISERVICE MATTERS

#### Section 131—Documentation Relating to the F-35 Aircraft Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with certain information and certifications by the Secretary regarding cost, schedule, risk, program execution and significant deficiency resolution plans in the areas of production, Block 4 hardware and software development, modernization, upgrades and training systems for the F-35 program before entering full-rate production and a Milestone C acquisition award can be granted by the Secretary.

#### Section 132—Notification on Software Regression Testing for F-35 Aircraft

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, to provide the congressional defense committees with a notification not later than 30 days after F-35 air vehicle or mission systems production software is released to units under the F-35 program's continuous capability development and delivery process. The notification would include information regarding:

(1) what type and method of regression testing was completed prior to production release of the software to ensure compatibility and proper functionality with the F-35 fire control radar system and any weapons currently certified for carriage and employment for each variant of F-35 aircraft;

(2) which entities, U.S. Government entities or U.S. Government contractors, performed the production software regression testing;

(3) a list of deficiencies discovered during the production software regression testing and what software modifications were completed to resolve or mitigate any software deficiencies noted; and

(4) a list of deficiencies discovered during the software regression testing that may or may not be corrected in later F-35 production software releases.

#### Section 133—Notification on Efforts to Replace Inoperable Ejection Seat Aircraft Locator Beacons

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide the congressional defense committees a semiannual written notification about the efforts being undertaken by the senior acquisition executives of the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Navy to replace emergency locator seat beacons in ejection-seat equipped air-

craft that have been found to be inoperable in water, and the funding budgeted for such efforts. The Under Secretary would be required to report on the issue until locator beacons are replaced in all affected ejection-seat equipped aircraft, or a period of 5 years has elapsed since the date the initial report is received by the congressional defense committees.

### Section 134—Limitation on Use of Funds for the Armed Overwatch Program

This section would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for procurement for the Armed Overwatch Program of U.S. Special Operations Command until the Secretary of Defense and Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, review, validate, and certify the Armed Overwatch Program. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to review the roles and responsibilities of the Air Force and Special Operations Command with respect to close air support and armed intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities, and upon favorable determination, certify Armed Overwatch as a special operations forces-peculiar requirement. This section would require the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a comprehensive requirements plan and roadmap analyzing application of the Armed Overwatch capability against the totality of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements of the various special operations forces units and missions, and the geographic combatant commands.

# TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

## SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

### SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
<b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>							
<b>FIXED WING</b>							
002	MQ-1 UAV .....				75,000		75,000
	Additional aircraft .....				[75,000]		
003	FUTURE UAS FAMILY .....		1,100				1,100
004	RQ-11 (RAVEN) .....		20,851				20,851
<b>ROTARY</b>							
007	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN .....	50	792,027			50	792,027
008	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN AP .....		169,460				169,460
011	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP) .....	36	742,998		-17,700	36	725,298
	Unjustified costs .....				[-17,700]		
012	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP) AP .....		87,427				87,427
013	UH-60 BLACK HAWK L AND V MODELS .....	24	172,797			24	172,797
014	CH-47 HELICOPTER .....	6	160,750	5	106,100	11	266,850
	Program increase .....			[5]	[136,000]		
	Unjustified cost growth .....				[-29,900]		
015	CH-47 HELICOPTER AP .....		18,372				47,372
	Program increase .....				[29,000]		
<b>MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT</b>							
018	UNIVERSAL GROUND CONTROL EQUIPMENT (UAS) .....		7,509				7,509

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
019	GRAY EAGLE MODS2 .....		16,280				16,280
020	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP) .....		35,864				35,864
021	AH-64 MODS .....		118,316		-5,100		113,216
	Unjustified cost growth—M-DSA .....				[-5,100]		
022	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP) .....		15,548				15,548
023	GRCS SEMA MODS (MIP) .....		2,947				2,947
024	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP) .....		9,598				9,598
025	EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP) .....		2,452				2,452
026	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS .....		13,868				13,868
027	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS .....		25,842		5,500		31,342
	Program increase .....				[5,500]		
028	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN .....		77,432				77,432
029	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE .....		101,355				101,355
031	AVIATION ASSURED PNT .....		54,609				54,609
032	GATM ROLLUP .....		12,180				12,180
034	UAS MODS .....		4,204				4,204
	<b>GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS</b> .....						
035	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT .....		49,455				49,455
036	SURVIVABILITY CM .....		8,035				8,035
037	CMWS .....		10,567				10,567
038	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCW) .....	120	237,467			120	237,467
	<b>OTHER SUPPORT</b> .....						
039	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		1,789				1,789
040	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT .....		17,584				17,584
041	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS .....		48,265				48,265
042	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL .....		26,408				26,408



044	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET .....	2,256			2,256
045	LAUNCHER GUIDED MISSILE: LONGBOW HELLFIRE XM2 .....	8,982			8,982
	<b>TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY .....</b>	<b>3,074,594</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>192,800</b>	<b>3,267,394</b>
	<b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>				
	<b>SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM</b>				
002	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT .....	378,654			378,654
003	MSE MISSILE .....	603,188			603,188
004	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM) .....	49,941			42,441
	Contract delay .....			-7,500	
	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I .....	106,261			25,011
	Army identified funds excess to need .....			[-40,500]	
	Funding excess to need .....			[-40,750]	
	<b>AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM</b>				
006	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY .....	91,225			91,225
007	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSL (JAGM) .....	213,397			213,397
008	LONG RANGE PRECISION MUNITION .....	45,307			45,307
	<b>ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS</b>				
009	JAVELIN (AAWS-W) SYSTEM SUMMARY .....	190,325			190,325
010	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY .....	121,074			121,074
011	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS) .....	850,157			850,157
012	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR) .....	30,836			30,836
013	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS) .....	41,226			41,226
	<b>MODIFICATIONS</b>				
016	PATRIOT MODS .....	278,050			278,050
017	ATACMS MODS .....	141,690			141,690
020	AVENGER MODS .....	13,942			13,942
021	ITAS/TOW MODS .....	5,666			5,666
022	MLRS MODS .....	310,419			310,419
023	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS .....	6,081			6,081
	<b>SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>				
024	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....	5,090			5,090

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
<b>SUPPORT EQUIPMENT &amp; FACILITIES</b>							
025	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS .....		8,978				8,978
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY .....	12,124	3,491,507		-88,750	12,124	3,402,757
<b>PROCUREMENT OF W&amp;TCV, ARMY</b>							
<b>TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES</b>							
002	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV) .....	32	192,971		-20,000	32	172,971
	Prior year carry-over .....				[-80,000]		
	Program increase .....				[60,000]		
<b>MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES</b>							
004	STRYKER UPGRADE .....	154	847,212	60	335,840	214	1,183,052
	CROWS-J program delay .....				[-39,160]		
	Program increase—Army UPL .....			[60]	[375,000]		
005	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD) .....		493,109		-57,350		435,759
	Prior year carry-over .....				[-17,350]		
	UBIS early to need .....				[-40,000]		
006	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS .....		26,893		-5,000		21,893
	Prior year carryover .....				[-5,000]		
007	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM) .....	30	435,825			30	435,825
009	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD) .....		5,074				5,074
010	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE .....	4	19,500			4	19,500
011	M88 FOV MODS .....		18,382		-5,300		13,082
	Program reduction .....				[-5,300]		
012	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE .....	14	72,178		-10,300	14	61,878
	Program delay .....				[-10,300]		
013	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD) .....		392,013		-5,735		386,278

014	Prior year carry-over .....	89	1,033,253				
	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM .....						
	Component cost savings .....						
	Prior year carry-over .....	89	1,033,253				
	[-5,735]						
	-12,857						
	[-3,480]						
	[-9,377]						
	<b>WEAPONS &amp; OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES</b>						
016	MULTI-ROLE ANTI-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON S .....		17,864				17,864
018	MORTAR SYSTEMS .....		10,288				10,288
019	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM) .....		5,969				5,969
020	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE .....		10,137				10,137
021	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM .....		999				999
022	CARBINE .....		7,411				7,411
023	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON .....		35,822				35,822
024	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION .....		24,534				24,534
025	HANDGUN .....		4,662				4,662
	<b>MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH</b>						
026	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS .....		6,444				6,444
027	M777 MODS .....		10,983				10,983
028	M4 CARBINE MODS .....		4,824				4,824
031	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS .....		6,385				6,385
032	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS .....		1,898				1,898
033	M119 MODIFICATIONS .....		2,009				2,009
034	MORTAR MODIFICATION .....		1,689				1,689
035	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) .....		2,604				2,604
	<b>SUPPORT EQUIPMENT &amp; FACILITIES</b>						
036	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) .....		2,763				2,763
037	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV) .....		3,045				3,045
	<b>TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&amp;TCV, ARMY</b> .....	<b>323</b>	<b>3,696,740</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>219,298</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>3,916,038</b>
	<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b>						
	<b>SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION</b>						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES .....		68,472				68,472
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES .....		109,933				109,933

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
003	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION .....		11,988				11,988
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES .....		853				853
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES .....		58,280				58,280
006	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES .....		31,708				31,708
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES .....		9,111				9,111
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES .....		58,172				58,172
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES .....		114,638				114,638
	<b>MORTAR AMMUNITION</b>						
010	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES .....		31,222				31,222
011	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES .....		42,857				42,857
012	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES .....		107,762				107,762
	<b>TANK AMMUNITION</b>						
013	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES .....		233,444				233,444
	<b>ARTILLERY AMMUNITION</b>						
014	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES .....		35,963				35,963
015	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES .....		293,692		-10,000		283,692
	Program delays .....				[-10,000]		
016	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982 .....	597	69,159			597	69,159
017	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL .....		232,913				232,913
	<b>MINES</b>						
018	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES .....		65,278		-2,500		62,778
	Program decrease .....				[-2,500]		
019	CLOSE TERRAIN SHAPING OBSTACLE .....		4,995		-2,000		2,995
	Program reduction .....				[-2,000]		
	<b>ROCKETS</b>						
020	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES .....		69,112		-7,500		61,612

021	Prior year carryover .....	125,915			
	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES .....				
	<b>OTHER AMMUNITION</b>				
022	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES .....	8,891			
023	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES .....	54,043			
024	GRENADES, ALL TYPES .....	28,931			
025	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES .....	27,036			
026	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES .....	10,253			
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
027	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES .....	3,476			
029	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (AMMO) .....	10,569			
030	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT .....	12,338			
031	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO) .....	15,908			
032	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES .....	99			
	<b>PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT</b>				
033	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES .....	592,224	104,500	696,724	
	Program increase .....		[104,500]		
034	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION .....	235,112		235,112	
035	ARMS INITIATIVE .....	3,369		3,369	
	<b>TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b> .....	<b>597</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,860,216</b>
	<b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>				
	<b>TACTICAL VEHICLES</b>				
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS .....	12,986		12,986	
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED: .....	31,443		31,443	
003	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS .....	17,082		17,082	
004	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV) .....	44,795		44,795	
005	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GNV) .....	37,932		37,932	
008	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLE .....	894,414		894,414	
009	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (C6E) .....	29,368		29,368	
010	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV) .....	95,092		95,092	
011	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C) .....	999		999	

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
012	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP .....		27,687				27,687
014	PLS ESP .....		21,969				21,969
015	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV .....		65,635		67,000		132,635
	Program increase .....				[67,000]		
016	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM .....		5,927				5,927
017	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS .....		36,497				36,497
018	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP .....		114,977				114,977
	<b>NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES</b>						
020	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES .....		1,246				1,246
021	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER .....		19,870				19,870
	<b>COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS</b>						
022	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM .....		160,469				160,469
	Unit cost growth .....				-10,000		
	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC .....		360,379		-22,500		337,879
	Program delays .....				[-10,000]		
	Unit cost growth .....				[-12,500]		
024	SITUATION INFORMATION TRANSPORT .....		63,396				63,396
026	JGSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM) .....		5,170				5,170
	<b>COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS</b>						
029	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS .....		101,498				101,498
030	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS .....		72,450		-7,500		64,950
	Program delays .....				[-7,500]		
031	SHF TERM .....		13,173				13,173
032	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING .....		134,928				134,928
033	SMART-T (SPACE) .....		8,611				8,611
034	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS .....		8,191				8,191

036	<b>COMM—C3 SYSTEM</b>						
	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI) .....	94,871		94,871			
	<b>COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS</b>						
037	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS) .....	550,848		550,848			
038	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2) .....	8,237		8,237			
041	SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCR .....	13,967		13,967			
	Program cancellation .....				-13,967		
					[-13,967]		
043	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE .....	19,579		19,579			
044	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT .....	94,156		94,156			
045	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE .....	18,313		18,313			
046	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS .....	51,480		51,480			
	<b>COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM</b>						
048	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP) .....	13,146		13,146			
049	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE .....	5,624		5,624			
	<b>INFORMATION SECURITY</b>						
051	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP .....	4,596		4,596			
052	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC) .....	159,272		159,272			
	Program decrease .....				-10,000		
					[-10,000]		
053	DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS .....	54,753		54,753			
054	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO .....	1,760		1,760			
056	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (INFO SECURITY) .....	260		260			
	<b>COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS</b>						
057	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS .....	29,761		29,761			
	<b>COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS</b>						
058	INFORMATION SYSTEMS .....	147,696		147,696			
059	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM .....	4,900		4,900			
060	HOME STATION MISSION COMMAND CENTERS (HSMCC) .....	15,227		15,227			
061	JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (JIE) .....	3,177		3,177			
062	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM .....	300,035		300,035			
	Unjustified growth .....				-20,000		
					[-20,000]		
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)</b>						
065	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP) .....	5,304		5,304			

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
066	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS) (MIP) .....		8,081				8,081
068	DCGS-A (MIP) .....		151,886				151,886
070	TROJAN (MIP) .....		17,593				17,593
071	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP) .....		28,558				28,558
073	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES (MIP) .....		999				999
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)</b>						
075	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR .....		5,332				5,332
076	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT) .....		7,849				7,849
077	AIR VIGILANCE (AV) (MIP) .....		8,160				8,160
079	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST .....		8,669				8,669
082	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP) .....		300				300
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)</b>						
083	SENTINEL MODS .....		58,884				58,884
084	NIGHT VISION DEVICES .....		1,127,375		-230,000		897,375
	IVAS reduction .....				[-230,000]		
086	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF .....		13,954				13,954
088	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS .....		10,069				10,069
089	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS) .....		133,590		-18,500		115,090
	Program decrease .....				[-18,500]		
091	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P) .....		243,850		-17,500		226,350
	Program delays .....				[-17,500]		
092	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS) .....		69,641		-19,100		50,541
	Early to need .....				[-19,100]		
094	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32 .....		7,509				7,509
095	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM .....		3,800				3,800
096	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS .....		7,292				7,292



097	COUNTERFIRE RADARS .....	72,421	-1,000	71,421
	Excess to need .....		[-1,000]	
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS</b>			
098	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE ( .....	49,947		49,947
099	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY .....	9,390		9,390
100	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS .....	47,374		47,374
101	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM .....	201,587	-10,000	191,587
	Program reduction .....		[-10,000]	
102	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS) .....	4,495		4,495
103	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE .....	18,651		18,651
105	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A) .....	2,792		2,792
106	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP) .....	9,071		9,071
107	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET .....	12,117		12,117
108	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE) .....	3,004	2,000	5,004
	Program increase .....		[2,000]	
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION</b>			
109	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION .....	14,574		14,574
110	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP .....	140,619		140,619
111	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM .....	4,448		4,448
112	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP) .....	68,405		68,405
113	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM .....	8,459		8,459
114	CSS COMMUNICATIONS .....	57,651		57,651
115	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS) .....	14,848		14,848
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (AV)</b>			
117	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT) .....	4,995		4,995
	<b>ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT</b>			
119	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES .....	16,983	-8,000	8,983
	Program reduction .....		[-8,000]	
	<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>			
19A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	1,582		1,582
	<b>CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT</b>			
123	CBRN DEFENSE .....	28,456		28,456

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
124	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM) .....		13,995				13,995
	<b>BRIDGING EQUIPMENT</b>						
125	TACTICAL BRIDGING .....		10,545				10,545
126	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON .....		72,074				72,074
127	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET .....		32,493				32,493
128	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP .....		62,978				62,978
	<b>ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT</b>						
129	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-HST .....		5,570				5,570
130	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS) .....		2,497				2,497
132	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS) .....		109,069		-10,000		99,069
	Program reduction .....				[-10,000]		
134	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION .....		36,584				36,584
135	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS .....		179,544		-4,800		174,744
	SMET contract delay .....				[-4,800]		
137	RENDER SAFE SETS KITS OUTFITS .....		64,583				64,583
139	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS .....		5,289				5,289
	<b>COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
140	HEATERS AND ECUS .....		8,200				8,200
142	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS) .....		4,625				4,625
143	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM .....		154,937				154,937
144	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER .....		34,297				34,297
147	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM .....		53,021				53,021
148	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS .....		23,324				23,324
149	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT) .....		8,014				8,014
	<b>PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT</b>						
150	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER .....		78,448				78,448

151	<b>MEDICAL EQUIPMENT</b>				
	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL .....	59,485	5,000	64,485	
	Future Warfighter Shelter .....		[5,000]		
	<b>MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT</b>				
152	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS .....	40,337		40,337	
153	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ) .....	5,386		5,386	
	<b>CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT</b>				
154	GRADER, ROAD MITZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE) .....	5,406		5,406	
155	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING .....	4,188		4,188	
156	LOADERS .....	4,521		4,521	
157	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR .....	5,186		5,186	
158	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED .....	4,715		4,715	
159	ALL TERRAIN CRANES .....	70,560		70,560	
162	CONST EQUIP ESP .....	8,925		8,925	
	<b>RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT</b>				
164	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP .....	40,910		40,910	
165	MANUEVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV) .....	76,576		76,576	
166	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL) .....	1,844		1,844	
	<b>GENERATORS</b>				
167	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP .....	53,433		53,433	
168	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION .....	22,216		22,216	
	<b>MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT</b>				
169	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS .....	16,145		16,145	
	<b>TRAINING EQUIPMENT</b>				
170	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT .....	90,580		90,580	
171	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM .....	161,814		161,814	
172	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE) .....	13,063		13,063	
175	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING .....	1,950		1,950	
	<b>TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)</b>				
176	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT .....	2,511		2,511	
177	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE) .....	78,578		73,578	
	Program reduction .....		-5,000		
			[--5,000]		

**SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
178	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD) .....		14,941				14,941
	<b>OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
180	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		8,629				8,629
181	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3) .....		75,499		-3,200		72,299
	Early to need .....				[-3,200]		
182	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT .....		27,444				27,444
183	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3) .....		32,485				32,485
187	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION .....		39,436				39,436
	<b>OPAZ</b>						
189	INITIAL SPARES—C&E .....		9,950				9,950
	<b>TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b> .....		<b>8,625,206</b>		<b>-337,067</b>		<b>8,288,139</b>
	<b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>						
	<b>COMBAT AIRCRAFT</b>						
001	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET .....	24	1,761,146			24	1,761,146
002	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET AP .....				28,100		28,100
	FY22 aircraft .....				[28,100]		
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV .....	21	2,181,780		-75,100	21	2,106,680
	Excess depot standup funding .....				[-6,500]		
	F135 affordability challenges .....				[-21,000]		
	Lot 15 target cost savings .....				[-41,600]		
	Unjustified ALIS funding .....				[-6,000]		
004	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV AP .....		330,386				330,386
005	JSF STOVL .....	10	1,109,393		-55,500	10	1,053,893
	Excess depot standup funding .....				[-5,000]		
	F135 affordability challenges .....				[-15,000]		

006	Lot 15 target cost savings .....								
	Unjustified ALIS funding .....								
	Unjustified production engineering support .....								
	JSF STOVL AP .....	7	303,035						303,035
007	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) .....		813,324						813,324
008	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) AP .....		201,188						201,188
009	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) .....	2	934,793						1,146,193
	Navy UPL .....	[2]							
010	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) AP .....		39,547						39,547
011	H-1 UPGRADES (UH-1Y/AH-1Z) .....		7,267						7,267
013	P-8A POSEIDON .....	6	80,134						1,020,034
	Line shutdown early to need .....								
	Six additional aircraft .....	[6]							
015	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE .....	4	626,109						626,109
016	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE AP .....		123,166						123,166
017	<b>TRAINER AIRCRAFT</b>								
	ADVANCED HELICOPTER TRAINING SYSTEM .....	36	269,867						269,867
	<b>OTHER AIRCRAFT</b>								
018	KC-130J .....	5	380,984						380,984
019	KC-130J AP .....		67,022						67,022
021	MQ-4 TRITON .....		150,570						280,570
	One additional aircraft .....								
023	MQ-8 UAV .....		40,375						40,375
024	STUASLO UAV .....		30,930						30,930
026	VH-92A EXECUTIVE HELO .....	5	610,231						610,231
	<b>MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT</b>								
028	F-18 A-D UNIQUE .....		208,261						208,261
029	F-18EF AND EA-18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM .....		468,954						468,954
030	AEA SYSTEMS .....		21,061						21,061
031	AV-8 SERIES .....		34,082						34,082
032	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST) .....		158,055						158,055
033	ADVERSARY .....		42,946						42,946

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Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
034	F-18 SERIES .....		379,351				379,351
035	H-53 SERIES .....		74,771				74,771
036	MH-60 SERIES .....		131,584		5,000		136,584
	Program increase .....				[5,000]		
037	H-1 SERIES .....		185,140				185,140
038	EP-3 SERIES .....		26,602				26,602
040	E-2 SERIES .....		175,540				175,540
041	TRAINER A/C SERIES .....		7,085				7,085
042	C-2A .....		9,525				9,525
043	C-130 SERIES .....		141,705				141,705
044	FEWSG .....		684				684
045	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES .....		8,911				8,911
046	E-6 SERIES .....		197,206				197,206
047	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES .....		29,086				29,086
049	T-45 SERIES .....		155,745				155,745
050	POWER PLANT CHANGES .....		24,633				24,633
051	JPATS SERIES .....		22,682				22,682
052	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS .....		40,401				40,401
053	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT .....		138,480				138,480
054	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES .....		143,322				143,322
055	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM .....		2,142				2,142
056	ID SYSTEMS .....		35,999				35,999
057	P-8 SERIES .....		180,530				180,530
058	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION .....		27,794				27,794
059	MQ-8 SERIES .....		28,774				28,774
060	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY .....		334,405				334,405

061	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) .....	176,638		176,638	
062	F-35 STOVL SERIES .....	153,588		153,588	
	Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays .....		-7,200		
	Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays .....		[-7,200]		
063	F-35 CV SERIES .....	105,452		105,452	99,552
	Block IV/TR3 upgrade delays .....				[-5,900]
064	QRC .....	126,618		126,618	126,618
065	MQ-4 SERIES .....	12,998		12,998	12,998
066	RQ-21 SERIES .....	18,550		18,550	18,550
	<b>AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b> .....				
070	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....	2,198,460		2,198,460	2,198,460
	<b>AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP &amp; FACILITIES</b> .....				
071	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT .....	543,559		543,559	543,559
072	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES .....	75,685		75,685	75,685
073	WAR CONSUMABLES .....	40,633		40,633	40,633
074	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES .....	21,194		21,194	21,194
075	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	155,179		155,179	155,179
076	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION .....	2,121		2,121	2,121
	<b>TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b> .....	<b>121</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,170,700</b>	<b>129</b>
		<b>17,127,378</b>			<b>18,298,078</b>
	<b>WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b> .....				
	<b>MODIFICATION OF MISSILES</b> .....				
001	TRIDENT II MODS .....	1,173,837		1,173,837	1,173,837
	<b>SUPPORT EQUIPMENT &amp; FACILITIES</b> .....				
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES .....	7,275		7,275	7,275
	<b>STRATEGIC MISSILES</b> .....				
003	TOMAHAWK .....	277,694		277,694	277,694
	<b>TACTICAL MISSILES</b> .....				
004	AMRAAM .....	326,952		326,952	326,952
005	SIDEWINDER .....	126,485		126,485	126,485
007	STANDARD MISSILE .....	456,206		456,206	456,206
008	STANDARD MISSILE AP .....	66,716		66,716	66,716
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II .....	78,867		78,867	78,867
		155			155
		325			325
		270			270
		125			125
		357			357

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
010	RAM .....	100	90,533			100	90,533
011	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM) .....	203	49,386			203	49,386
014	AERIAL TARGETS .....		174,336				174,336
015	DRONES AND DECOYS .....	68	41,256			68	41,256
016	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT .....		3,501				3,501
017	LRASM .....	48	168,845			48	168,845
018	LCS 0TH MISSILE .....	15	32,910			15	32,910
	<b>MODIFICATION OF MISSILES</b>						
019	TOMAHAWK MODS .....		164,915				164,915
020	ESSM .....	120	215,375		-8,900	120	206,475
	Excessive production support growth .....				[-8,900]		
022	HARM MODS .....	24	147,572			24	147,572
023	STANDARD MISSILES MODS .....		83,654		-66,400		17,254
	SM-2 Blk IIC excessive concurrency .....				[-66,400]		
	<b>SUPPORT EQUIPMENT &amp; FACILITIES</b>						
024	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES .....		1,996				1,996
025	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON .....		53,401				53,401
	<b>ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
027	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		215,659				215,659
	<b>TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP</b>						
028	SSTD .....		5,811				5,811
029	MK-48 TORPEDO .....	110	284,901			110	284,901
030	ASW TARGETS .....		13,833				13,833
	<b>MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP</b>						
031	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS .....		110,286				110,286
032	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS .....		57,214				57,214



033	MARITIME MINES .....		5,832			
	<b>SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>					
034	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		97,581			
035	ASW RANGE SUPPORT .....		4,159			
	<b>DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION</b>					
036	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION .....		4,106			
	<b>GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS</b>					
037	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS .....		16,030			
	<b>MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS</b>					
038	CIWS MODS .....		37,147			
039	COAST GUARD WEAPONS .....		45,804			
040	GUN MOUNT MODS .....		74,427			
041	LCS MODULE WEAPONS .....	32	4,253		32	
042	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS .....		6,662			
	<b>SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>					
045	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....		159,578		159,578	
	<b>TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b> .....	<b>1,952</b>	<b>4,884,995</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>4,809,695</b>	<b>343</b>
				<b>-75,300</b>		
	<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MC</b>					
	<b>NAVY AMMUNITION</b>					
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS .....		41,496		41,496	
002	JDAM .....		64,631		64,631	
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES .....		60,719		60,719	
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION .....		11,158		11,158	
005	PRACTICE BOMBS .....		51,409		51,409	
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES .....		64,694		64,694	
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES .....		51,523		51,523	
008	JATOS .....		6,761		6,761	
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION .....		31,517		31,517	
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION .....		38,005		38,005	
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION .....		40,626		40,626	
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO .....		48,202		48,202	

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		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION .....		9,766				9,766
015	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....		2,115				2,115
	<b>MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION</b>						
016	MORTARS .....		46,781				46,781
017	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS .....		119,504		-39,842		79,662
	USMC identified funds excess to need .....				[-39,842]		
018	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION .....		83,220				83,220
019	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS .....		32,650				32,650
020	AMMO MODERNIZATION .....		15,144				15,144
021	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS .....		59,539				59,539
022	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....		4,142				4,142
	<b>TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MC .....</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>883,602</b>		<b>-39,842</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>843,760</b>
	<b>SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY</b>						
	<b>FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS</b>						
001	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE .....	1	2,891,475			1	2,891,475
002	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE AP .....		1,123,175				1,123,175
	<b>OTHER WARSHIPS</b>						
003	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM .....		997,544		-90,000		907,544
	Full funding early to need .....				[-90,000]		
004	CVN-81 .....		1,645,606		-180,000		1,465,606
	Full funding early to need .....				[-180,000]		
005	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE .....	1	2,334,693			2	4,630,693
	Restore second Virginia-class SSN .....				[1]		
006	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE .....		1,901,187		272,000		2,173,187
	Restore second Virginia-class SSN .....				[272,000]		

007	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS .....	1,878,453			1,878,453
008	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS AP .....	17,384			17,384
009	DDG 1000 .....	78,205			78,205
010	DDG-51 .....	3,040,270	2		3,040,270
011	DDG-51 AP .....	29,297			29,297
013	FFG-FRIGATE .....	1,053,123	1	-98,600	954,523
	Anticipated learning curve .....			[-98,600]	
	<b>AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS</b>				
014	LPD FLIGHT II .....	1,155,801	1	-37,700	1,118,101
	Excessive unit cost growth .....			[-37,700]	
019	EXPEDITIONARY FAST TRANSPORT (EPF) .....	260,000			260,000
	One additional ship .....			[260,000]	
	<b>AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST</b>				
022	TOWING, SALVAGE, AND RESCUE SHIP (ATS) .....	168,209	2		168,209
023	LCU 1700 .....	87,395	5		87,395
024	OUTFITTING .....	825,586			825,586
026	SERVICE CRAFT .....	249,781			249,781
027	LCAC SLEP .....	56,461	3		56,461
028	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS .....	369,112			369,112
	<b>TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY</b> .....	<b>19,902,757</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,421,700</b>	<b>22,324,457</b>
	<b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>				
	<b>SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT</b>				
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT .....	11,738			11,738
	<b>GENERATORS</b>				
002	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E .....	58,497			58,497
	<b>NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</b>				
003	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT .....	74,084			74,084
	<b>OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT</b>				
004	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG .....	204,806			204,806
005	DDG MOD .....	547,569			531,169
	Excessive CSSQT cost growth .....			-16,400	
				[-16,400]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
006	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT .....		18,394				18,394
007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD .....		2,374				2,374
008	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE .....		78,265				78,265
009	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT .....		23,035				23,035
010	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		64,632		-4,500		60,132
	Excess cost growth .....				[-4,500]		
011	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		22,868				22,868
012	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		3,976				3,976
013	SUBMARINE BATTERIES .....		31,322				31,322
014	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		50,475		5,000		55,475
	Electronic actuator pilot program .....				[5,000]		
015	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		42,279		-5,500		36,779
	Excess cost growth .....				[-5,500]		
016	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP .....		15,429				15,429
017	DSSP EQUIPMENT .....		2,918				2,918
018	CG MODERNIZATION .....		87,978				87,978
019	LCAC .....		9,366				9,366
020	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT .....		16,842				16,842
021	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....		105,715		-10,000		95,715
	Cost growth .....				[-10,000]		
022	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS .....		3,044				3,044
023	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM .....		5,885				5,885
	<b>REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT</b>						
024	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION .....		1,260,721		-860,100		400,621
	LCS in-service modernization excess cost growth .....				[-12,100]		
	Realignment to OPN-24A for Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan ..				[-198,000]		

024A	Transfer to O&M for ship depot maintenance .....				
	SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION PLAN .....			198,000	
	Realignment from OPN-24 for Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan .....			198,000	
				[198,000]	
025	REACTOR POWER UNITS .....	5,305		5,305	
026	REACTOR COMPONENTS .....	415,404		415,404	
	<b>OCEAN ENGINEERING</b>				
027	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT .....	11,143		11,143	
	<b>SMALL BOATS</b>				
028	STANDARD BOATS .....	52,371		52,371	
	<b>PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT</b>				
029	OPERATING FORCES IPE .....	233,667		233,667	
	<b>OTHER SHIP SUPPORT</b>				
030	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT .....	39,714		39,714	
031	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES .....	218,822		218,822	
	COBRA early to need .....			-50,900	
	Program Decrease .....			[-9,300]	
				[-41,600]	
032	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES .....	61,759		61,759	
033	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES .....	24,412		24,412	
034	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION .....	121,848		151,848	
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4 .....			30,000	
				[30,000]	
035	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV .....	67,709		43,709	
	Early to need based on IOTE schedule .....			-24,000	
				[-24,000]	
	<b>SHIP SONARS</b>				
037	SPQ-9B RADAR .....	27,517		27,517	
038	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM .....	128,664		128,664	
039	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT .....	374,737		374,737	
040	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	9,286		9,286	
	<b>ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT</b>				
041	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM .....	26,066		26,066	
042	SSTD .....	13,241		13,241	
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM .....	193,446		193,446	
044	SURTASS .....	63,838		63,838	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
<b>ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT</b>							
045	AVSLQ-32 .....		387,195				387,195
<b>RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT</b>							
046	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT .....		235,744		-12,100		223,644
	Excess cost growth .....				[-12,100]		
047	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS) .....		3,862				3,862
<b>OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT</b>							
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY .....		26,006				26,006
049	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS) .....		15,385				15,385
050	ATDLS .....		103,835				103,835
051	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS) .....		3,594				3,594
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT .....		15,744				15,744
053	SHALLOW WATER WCM .....		5,493				5,493
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE) .....		38,043				38,043
055	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE .....		2,592				2,592
056	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP .....		7,985				7,985
<b>AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT</b>							
057	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT .....		83,475				83,475
058	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT .....		65,113				65,113
059	ID SYSTEMS .....		23,815				23,815
060	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM ( .....		100,751				100,751
061	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS .....		13,947				13,947
<b>OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT</b>							
062	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM .....		1,375				1,375
063	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS .....		22,771				22,771
064	DCGS-N .....		18,872				18,872

065	CANES .....	389,585	389,585
066	RADIAC .....	10,335	10,335
067	CANES-INTELL .....	48,654	48,654
068	GPETE .....	8,133	8,133
069	MASF .....	4,150	4,150
070	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY .....	5,934	5,934
071	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION .....	4,334	4,334
072	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....	159,815	159,815
	<b>SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
073	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS .....	56,106	56,106
074	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION .....	124,288	124,288
075	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M .....	45,120	45,120
	<b>SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
076	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT .....	31,133	31,133
077	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT .....	62,214	62,214
	<b>SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
078	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS .....	47,421	47,421
079	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT) .....	64,552	64,552
	<b>SHORE COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
080	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE) .....	4,398	4,398
	<b>CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT</b>		
081	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP) .....	157,551	147,551
	Program decrease .....		-10,000
			[-10,000]
082	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM .....	985	985
	<b>CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT</b>		
083	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP .....	15,906	15,906
	<b>OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT</b>		
090	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT .....	70,689	70,689
	<b>SONOBUOYS</b>		
092	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES .....	237,639	286,639
	Inventory increase .....		49,000
			[49,000]
	<b>AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
093	MINOTAUR .....		5,077				5,077
094	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		83,969				83,969
095	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		187,758				187,758
096	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG) .....		16,059				16,059
097	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT .....		15,192				15,192
099	LEGACY AIRBORNE MCM .....		6,674				6,674
100	LAMPS EQUIPMENT .....		1,189				1,189
101	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		58,873				58,873
102	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL .....		60,937				60,937
	<b>SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT</b>						
103	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT .....		5,540				5,540
	<b>SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT</b>						
104	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		208				208
105	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		262,077		-10,000		252,077
	Excess cost growth .....				[-10,000]		
106	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		84,087		-8,000		76,087
	TMP cost growth .....				[-8,000]		
	<b>FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
107	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP .....		258,910				258,910
	<b>ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
108	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS .....		173,770				173,770
109	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		26,584				26,584
	<b>OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>						
110	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP .....		7,470				7,470
111	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....		6,356				6,356
	<b>OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE</b>						



112	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM .....	86,356	
113	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS .....	69,240	
114	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT .....	192,245	
	<b>CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>		
115	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES .....	6,123	
116	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS .....	2,693	
117	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP .....	47,301	
118	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT .....	10,352	
119	TACTICAL VEHICLES .....	31,475	
121	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT .....	2,630	
122	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION .....	47,972	
123	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES .....	1,171	
	<b>SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>		
124	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT .....	19,693	
125	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION .....	4,956	
126	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS .....	668,639	
	Program decrease .....	-30,000	
		[-30,000]	
	<b>TRAINING DEVICES</b>		
127	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	4,026	
128	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT .....	73,454	
	<b>COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>		
129	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	32,390	
130	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	974	
132	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	5,606	
133	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	16,024	
134	C4ISR EQUIPMENT .....	6,697	
135	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....	27,503	
136	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT .....	138,281	
137	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY .....	42,680	
	<b>OTHER</b>		
140	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE .....	184,443	
141	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES .....	16,523	

**SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>						
41A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....		18,446				18,446
	<b>SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>						
142	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....		374,195		47,000		421,195
	SPY-1 battle spare .....				[47,000]		
	<b>TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b> .....		<b>10,948,518</b>		<b>-712,500</b>		<b>10,236,018</b>
	<b>PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS</b>						
	<b>TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES</b>						
001	AAV7A1 PIP .....		87,476				87,476
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES .....	72	478,874			72	478,874
003	LAV PIP .....		41,988				41,988
	<b>ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS</b>						
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER .....		59				59
005	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM .....		174,687	31	59,650	31	234,337
	Ground Based Anti-Ship Missiles—USMC UPL .....			[31]	[59,650]		
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION .....		24,867				24,867
	<b>OTHER SUPPORT</b>						
007	MODIFICATION KITS .....		3,067				0
	USMC funds identified excess to need .....						
	<b>GUIDED MISSILES</b>						
008	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE .....		18,920				18,920
009	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN .....		19,888				19,888
010	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAMS) .....	98	21,891			98	21,891
011	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW .....		34,985				34,985
012	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS) .....	952	133,689			952	133,689

013	<b>COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS</b>			
	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C)	35,057	35,057	
014	<b>REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT</b>			
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	24,405	24,405	
015	<b>OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)</b>			
	MODIFICATION KITS	1,006	1,006	
016	<b>COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)</b>			
	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	69,725	69,725	
017	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	15,611	15,611	
019	<b>RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)</b>			
	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	284,283	284,283	8
	<b>INTEL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)</b>			
020	GCSS-MC	1,587	1,587	
021	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	24,934	24,934	
022	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	50,728	50,728	
024	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)	24,853	24,853	
025	DCGS-MC	38,260	38,260	
026	UAS PAYLOADS	5,489	5,489	
	<b>OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)</b>			
029	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)	78,922	78,922	
030	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	35,349	35,349	
031	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	33,713	33,713	
032	RADIO SYSTEMS	343,250	343,250	
033	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	40,627	40,627	
034	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	43,782	43,782	
035	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	53,896	53,896	
	<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>			
36A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,797	3,797	
	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES</b>			
037	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	22,460	22,460	
	<b>TACTICAL VEHICLES</b>			
038	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	10,739	10,739	





SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
<b>STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT</b>							
022	B-1 .....		3,853				3,853
023	B-2A .....		31,476				31,476
024	B-1B .....		21,808		-20,000		1,808
	Slow modernization execution .....				[-20,000]		
025	B-52 .....		53,949		-31,700		22,249
	GPS IU early to need .....				[-28,700]		
	Tactical data link contract delay .....				[-3,000]		
025A	LONG-RANGE STRIKE BOMBER ADVANCED PROCUREMENT .....				20,000		20,000
	Advanced procurement .....				[20,000]		
026	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES .....		9,999				9,999
<b>TACTICAL AIRCRAFT</b>							
027	A-10 .....		135,793				135,793
028	E-11 BACN/HAG .....		33,645				33,645
029	F-15 .....		349,304				349,304
030	F-16 .....		615,760				615,760
032	F-22A .....		387,905		-26,200		361,705
	Contract delays .....				[-26,200]		
033	F-35 MODIFICATIONS .....		322,185		-31,700		290,485
	Block IV/TR3 delays .....				[-31,700]		
034	F-15 EPAW .....	6	31,995		-4,800	6	27,195
	Concurrency .....				[-4,800]		
035	INCREMENT 3.2B .....		5,889				5,889
036	KC-46A MDAP .....		24,085		-15,000		9,085
	Excessive airworthiness directives and service bulletins .....				[-15,000]		
<b>AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT</b>							

037	C-5	62,108	50,008	
			-12,100	
	Unjustified PMA cost growth		[-12,100]	
038	C-17A	66,798	56,798	
	BLOS ahead of need		[-10,000]	
040	C-32A	2,947	2,947	
041	C-37A	12,985	5,985	
	SATCOM installs ahead of need		[-7,000]	
	<b>TRAINER AIRCRAFT</b>			
042	GLIDER MODS	977	977	
043	T-6	26,829	26,829	
044	T-1	4,465	4,465	
045	T-38	36,806	41,806	
	T-38 ejection seat improvements		5,000	
			[5,000]	
	<b>OTHER AIRCRAFT</b>			
046	U-2 MODS	110,618	110,618	
047	KC-10A (ATCA)	117	117	
049	VC-25A MOD	1,983	1,983	
050	C-40	9,252	7,252	
	SATCOM installs ahead of need		-2,000	
051	C-130	5,871	140,671	
	AMP 1 excess to need		[-2,000]	
	Eight-bladed propeller upgrade kits only		134,800	
	Improved modular airborne fire fighting system (IMAFFS)		[-3,800]	
	T-56 3.5 engine mod		[55,000]	
052	C-130J MODS	140,032	140,032	
053	C-135	88,250	86,450	
	Other government cost growth		-1,800	
			[-1,800]	
055	COMPASS CALL	193,389	193,389	
057	RC-135	191,332	191,332	
058	E-3	172,141	172,141	
059	E-4	58,803	58,803	
060	E-8	11,037	38,037	
			27,000	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Program increase .....				[27,000]		
061	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CNTRL SYS (AWACS) 40/45 .....		53,343				53,343
062	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS .....		1,573				1,573
063	H-1 .....		4,410				4,410
064	H-60 .....		44,538				44,538
065	RQ-4 MODS .....		40,468				40,468
066	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS .....		20,780				20,780
067	OTHER AIRCRAFT .....		100,774				100,774
068	MQ-9 MODS .....		188,387				188,387
070	CV-22 MODS .....		122,306	2	206,200	2	328,506
	SOCOM UPL .....			[2]	[206,200]		
	<b>AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b> .....						
071	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS .....		926,683		-11,300		915,383
	Unobligated balances—F-16s .....				[-11,300]		
	<b>COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b> .....						
073	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP .....		132,719				132,719
	<b>POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT</b> .....						
074	B-2A .....		1,683				1,683
075	B-2B .....		46,734				46,734
076	B-52 .....		1,034				1,034
079	E-11 BACM/HAG .....		63,419				63,419
080	F-15 .....		2,632				2,632
081	F-16 .....		14,163				14,163
083	OTHER AIRCRAFT .....		4,595				4,595
084	RQ-4 POST PRODUCTION CHARGES .....		32,585				32,585
	<b>INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS</b> .....						

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085	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS .....	18,215			18,215
	<b>WAR CONSUMABLES</b>				
086	WAR CONSUMABLES .....	36,046			36,046
087	<b>OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES</b>				
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES .....	1,439,640			1,439,640
89A	<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>				
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....	21,692			21,692
	<b>TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b> .....	<b>17,908,145</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-674,400</b>	<b>17,233,745</b>
	<b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>				
	<b>MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC</b>				
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC .....	75,012			75,012
	<b>TACTICAL</b>				
002	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES .....	4,495			4,495
004	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE .....	475,949	376		475,949
005	LRASMO .....	19,800	5		19,800
006	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X) .....	164,769	331		164,769
007	AMRAAM .....	453,223	414		453,223
008	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE .....	40,129	548		40,129
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB .....	45,475	1,179		45,475
010	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II .....	273,272	1,133		273,272
	<b>INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES</b>				
011	INDUSTRI'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION .....	814			814
	<b>CLASS IV</b>				
013	ICBM FUZE MOD .....	3,458			3,458
014	ICBM FUZE MOD AP .....	43,450	20		43,450
015	MM III MODIFICATIONS .....	85,310			85,310
016	AGM-65D MAVERICK .....	298			298
017	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM) .....	52,924			52,924
	<b>MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>				
018	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL) .....	9,402			9,402
019	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN) .....	84,671			84,671

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
<b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>							
025	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS .....		23,501				23,501
<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>							
25A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....		540,465				540,465
	<b>TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE .....</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>2,396,417</b>			<b>4,006</b>	<b>2,396,417</b>
<b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE</b>							
<b>ROCKETS</b>							
001	ROCKETS .....		14,962				14,962
<b>CARTRIDGES</b>							
002	CARTRIDGES .....		123,365				123,365
<b>BOMBS</b>							
003	PRACTICE BOMBS .....		59,725				59,725
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION .....	10,000	206,989			10,000	206,989
007	B61 .....		35,634				35,634
<b>OTHER ITEMS</b>							
009	CAD/PAD .....		47,830				47,830
010	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) .....		6,232				6,232
011	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....		542				542
012	MODIFICATIONS .....		1,310				1,310
013	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000 .....		4,753				4,753
<b>FLARES</b>							
015	FLARES .....		40,088				40,088
<b>FUZES</b>							
016	FUZES .....		40,983				40,983
<b>SMALL ARMS</b>							



SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	<b>PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES</b>						
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES .....		9,016				9,016
	<b>CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES</b>						
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE .....		15,058				15,058
003	CAP VEHICLES .....		1,059		741		1,800
	Program increase .....				[741]		
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES .....		38,920				38,920
	<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>						
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE .....		30,544				30,544
006	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES .....		319				319
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES .....		43,157		-8,776		34,381
	Program decrease .....				[-2,500]		
	Unjustified request .....				[-6,276]		
	<b>FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT</b>						
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES .....		8,621				8,621
	<b>MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT</b>						
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES .....		12,897				12,897
	<b>BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT</b>						
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU .....		3,577				3,577
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES .....		43,095				43,095
	<b>COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)</b>						
013	COMSEC EQUIPMENT .....		54,864				54,864
	<b>INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS</b>						
014	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES .....		9,283				9,283
015	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT .....		6,849				6,849
016	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT .....		33,471				33,471

017	<b>ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS</b>		
	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS .....	29,409	29,409
018	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED .....	7,909	7,909
019	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN .....	32,632	32,632
020	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST .....	33,021	33,021
021	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL .....	31,353	31,353
022	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX .....	10,314	10,314
023	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS .....	15,132	15,132
025	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN) .....	9,806	9,806
	<b>SPOL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS</b>		
026	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY .....	39,887	39,887
027	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS .....	2,602	2,602
029	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL .....	10,541	10,541
030	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM .....	96,277	93,777
	Program decrease .....		-2,500
			[-2,500]
031	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES .....	195,185	195,185
032	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N .....	29,664	29,664
033	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS) .....	59,633	59,633
034	C3 COUNTERMEASURES .....	105,584	105,584
036	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING & MGT SYS .....	899	899
038	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM .....	3,392	3,392
039	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC) .....	24,983	24,983
	<b>AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
041	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPRT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED .....	19,147	19,147
042	AFNET .....	84,515	84,515
043	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE) .....	6,185	6,185
044	USCENTCOM .....	19,649	19,649
045	USSTRATCOM .....	4,337	4,337
	<b>ORGANIZATION AND BASE</b>		
046	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT .....	137,033	137,033
047	RADIO EQUIPMENT .....	15,264	15,264
049	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE .....	132,281	132,281

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
<b>MODIFICATIONS</b>							
050	COMM ELECT MODS .....		21,471				21,471
<b>PERSONAL SAFETY &amp; RESCUE EQUIP</b>							
051	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT .....		49,578				49,578
<b>DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ</b>							
052	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT .....		11,454				11,454
053	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP .....		12,110				12,110
<b>BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>							
054	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT .....		21,142				21,142
055	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT .....		7,700				7,700
056	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT .....		18,266		4,700		22,966
	Program increase .....				[4,700]		
057	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE) .....		9,601				9,601
058	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		42,078		-11,700		30,378
	Program decrease .....				[-4,700]		
	Unjustified request .....				[-7,000]		
<b>SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS</b>							
060	DARP RC135 .....		27,164				27,164
061	DCGS-AF .....		121,528				121,528
063	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM .....		782,641				782,641
<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>							
63A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....		21,086,112		-60,000		21,026,112
	Program adjustment .....				[-60,000]		
<b>SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>							
064	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER) .....		1,664				1,664
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS .....		15,847				15,847



SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
034	AEGIS BMD .....	34	356,195			34	356,195
035	AEGIS BMD AP .....		44,901				44,901
037	SM-3 IAS .....	6	218,322	4	115,000	10	333,322
	Increase SM-3 Block IIA quantities .....			[4]	[(115,000)]		
038	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS .....	1	77,000			1	77,000
039	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD) .....	1	50,000			1	50,000
040	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III .....		39,114				39,114
041	IRON DOME .....	1	73,000			1	73,000
042	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE .....	49	104,241			49	104,241
	<b>MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA</b> .....						
005	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION .....		4,213				4,213
	<b>MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY</b> .....						
028	VEHICLES .....		215				215
029	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT .....		9,994				9,994
	<b>MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY</b> .....						
027	REGIONAL CENTER PROCUREMENT .....		1,598				1,598
	<b>MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA</b> .....						
025	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS .....		1,319				1,319
	<b>MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA</b> .....						
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT .....		1,398				1,398
	<b>MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMOACT</b> .....						
024	MAJOR EQUIPMENT .....		7,993				7,993
	<b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b> .....						
54A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS .....		554,264				554,264
	<b>AVIATION PROGRAMS</b> .....						
055	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING .....	5	101,000		-48,000	5	53,000





SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
081	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS .....		247,038		-5,000		242,038
	Program decrease .....				[-5,000]		
	<b>CBDP</b>						
082	CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL-SITUATIONAL AWARENESS .....		147,150				147,150
083	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION .....		149,944				149,944
	<b>TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE .....</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>5,324,487</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>5,384,987</b>
	<b>TOTAL PROCUREMENT .....</b>	<b>34,422</b>	<b>130,684,160</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2,160,687</b>	<b>34,549</b>	<b>132,844,847</b>