



# Defense: FY2012 Budget Request, Authorization and Appropriations

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## Summary

On May 26, 2011, the House approved H.R. 1540, the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act, by a vote of 322-96. In all, the bill authorizes \$690.1 billion in discretionary funding for military activities of the Department of Defense and for nuclear weapons-related activities of the Department of Energy, an increase of \$1.1 billion over the amount requested. Of the total, \$553.0 billion is for the Department of Defense base budget, including military construction, \$18.1 billion is for the Department of Energy, and \$118.9 billion is for DOD overseas contingency operations. All of the net increase to the request is for overseas operations.

A major debate in the House concerned U.S. policy in Afghanistan. On May 26, by a relatively narrow vote of 204-215, the House rejected an amendment by Representative McGovern that would have required the President, within 60 days of enactment of the legislation, to transmit to Congress (1) “a plan with a timeframe and completion date for the accelerated transition of United States military and security operations in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan” and (2) “a plan with a timeframe to pursue and conclude negotiations leading to a political settlement and reconciliation of the internal conflict in Afghanistan,” with participants in the negotiations to include “the Government of Afghanistan, all interested parties within Afghanistan, and with the observance and support of representatives of donor nations active in Afghanistan.”

The House-passed bill includes a number of provisions on other policy issues that may become matters of debate with the Senate. One provision would defer repeal of a 1993 statute barring homosexual persons from military service until the senior uniformed officer of each service certifies, in writing, that repeal would not degrade the combat readiness, cohesion or morale of units. The measure would add an additional hurdle to the reversal of DOD’s “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell Policy.” Legislation passed last year requires that the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and the President certify that the repeal is consistent with military readiness, military effectiveness, unit cohesion and recruiting, and that DOD has prepared the necessary policies and regulations for implementing the repeal. Other provisions concerning nuclear weapons policy were specifically opposed in a White House Statement of Administration Policy.

The amounts provided for DOD in FY2012 will ultimately be determined in the annual defense appropriations bill and the appropriations bill for military construction and VA and related agencies. On May 24, the House Appropriations Committee formally approved the allocation of total discretionary appropriations to each of the Appropriations subcommittees under Section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act. For the so-called “base budget”—that is, excluding war costs—the 302(b) allocations would require an \$8.9 billion reduction to the President’s request.

One June 14, 2011, the House Appropriations Committee approved by voice vote an FY2012 DOD Appropriations bill which reduced the President’s requested base budget by \$8.9 billion. However, in the part of the bill that would fund war costs, the committee approved \$842 million more than the President’s \$117.8 billion request, as the 302(b) allocation allowed. Thus the net reduction to the President’s request for the entire DOD Appropriations bill as reported to the House would be \$8.1 billion.

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## Most Recent Developments

On May 26 the House passed H.R. 1540, its version of the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act, by a vote of 322-96. The bill would add \$1.1 billion to the \$689.0 billion requested by the President for programs covered that legislation.

The bill made few substantial changes to the Administration's funding requests for particular weapons, but it included several policy provisions to which the Administration strongly objected. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in its Statement of Administration Policy on the bill<sup>1</sup> said the President's senior advisers would recommend that he veto the bill if it contained, in its final form, House-passed provisions relating to three issues:

- Provisions requiring DOD to cooperate with efforts to keep alive with private funds the effort to develop an alternative jet engine for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter;<sup>2</sup>
- Provisions limiting the Administration's ability to implement the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia (referred to as New START) ratified in 2010;<sup>3</sup> and
- Provisions which, in the words of the OMB statement, "purport" that the United States is in a state of conflict with al-Qaeda, the Taliban and associated entities but which, the Administration says, would "recharacterize" the scope of the conflict.<sup>4</sup>

The House rejected by a vote of 204-215 an amendment that would have required the President to prepare a plan and an accelerated timeframe for Afghan forces to replace U.S. forces in military operations in that country.

H.R. 1540 is the first major funding-related bill that the House has debated under procedures that have the practical effect of ruling out Member-sponsored initiatives specifically targeted at particular programs, entities or locales (colloquially referred to as "earmarks"). While the bill would authorize some Member-sponsored additions to the DOD budget request, there are fewer of them than in past defense bills and their intent is described in more general terms than has been the case.<sup>5</sup>

On June 14, 2011, the House Appropriations Committee marked up its version of the FY2012 DOD appropriations bill, which would provide \$649.2 billion for all DOD military activities except military construction. That would be a net reduction of \$8.1 billion from the President's request for those programs. More than half that net reduction came from rescissions and cuts based on revised economic assumptions or contract delays.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Office of Management and Budget, "Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 1540—National Defense Authorization Act for FY2012.

<sup>2</sup> See "Joint Strike Fighter Alternate Engine, below.

<sup>3</sup> See "START Arms Reduction Treaty," below.

<sup>4</sup> See "Issues Related to Operations in Afghanistan and Iraq," below.

<sup>5</sup> See "Earmarks and Add-ons," below.

<sup>6</sup> See "FY2012 DOD Appropriations Act," below

## Status of Legislation

**Table 1. FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act, H.R. 1540**

| Subcommittee Markup |        | House Report                   | House Passage                    | Senate Report | Senate Passage | Conf. Report | Conference Report Approval |        | Public Law |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------|------------|
| House               | Senate |                                |                                  |               |                |              | House                      | Senate |            |
| 5/4-5/6<br>2011     |        | H.Rept.<br>112-78<br>5/17/2011 | Agreed to<br>322-96<br>5/26/2011 |               |                |              |                            |        |            |

**Table 2. FY2012 Defense Appropriations Act**

| Subcommittee Markup |        | House Report | House Passage | Senate Report | Senate Passage | Conf. Report | Conference Report Approval |        | Public Law |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------|------------|
| House               | Senate |              |               |               |                |              | House                      | Senate |            |
|                     |        |              |               |               |                |              |                            |        |            |
| 6/1/2011            |        |              |               |               |                |              |                            |        |            |

## FY2012 DOD Budget Request

President Obama's FY2012 budget request for the Department of Defense (DOD), which totaled \$671.6 billion, was nearly 5.3% less than the amount he had requested for DOD in FY2011 and nearly 2.5% lower than the amount Congress approved for that year, after slicing more than \$20 billion from the FY2011 DOD request. The bulk of the reduction reflected the Administration's plan to reduce DOD funding for combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan by 26% as the tempo of U.S. military activity in Iraq continues to decline and the planned drawdown of U.S. troops in Afghanistan gets underway (see **Figure 1**).

The FY2012 budget assumes that all U.S. troops will be out of Iraq by the end of the first quarter of FY2012 and that the average number in Afghanistan will decline from 102,000 during FY2011 to 98,000, as the Administration begins its planned drawdown in U.S. troop levels.

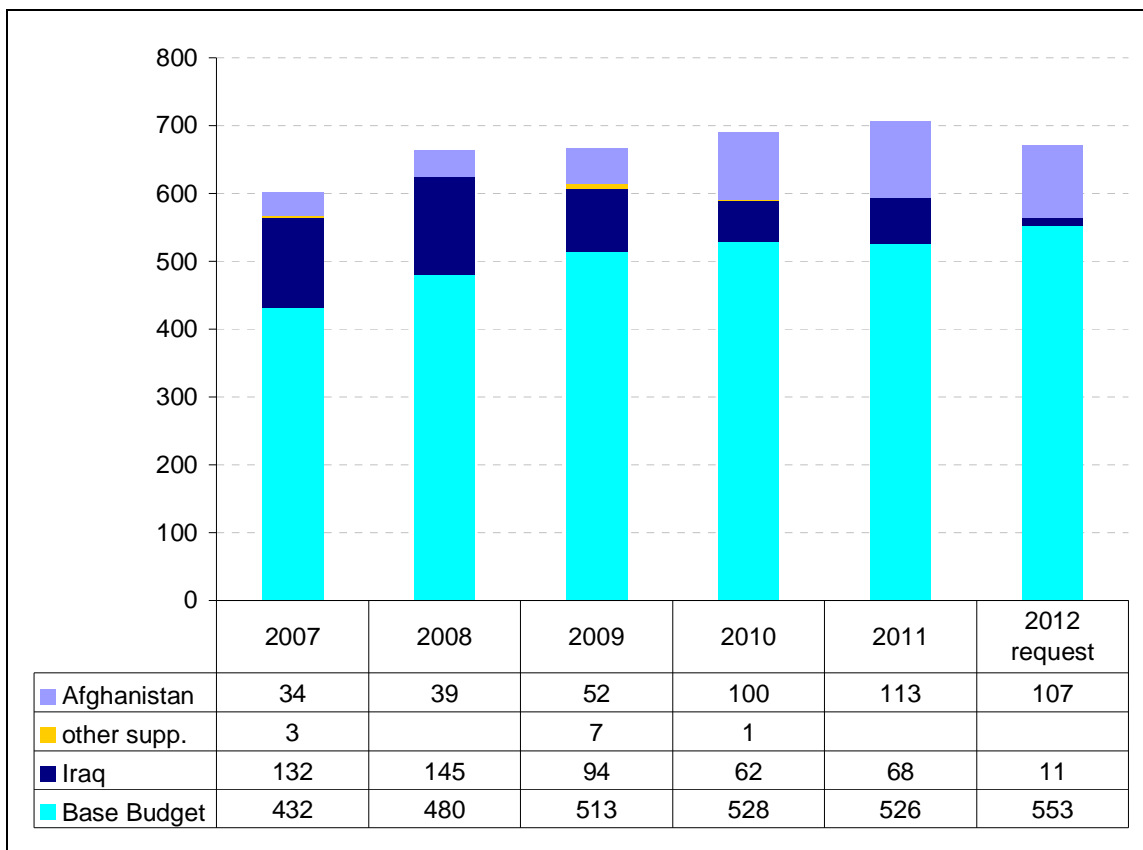
The FY2012 request, sent to Congress on February 7, 2011, included \$553.7 billion for DOD's so-called "base budget," which includes all routine activities other than ongoing war costs. Compared with FY2011 DOD base budget set by the FY2011 Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act (H.R. 1473, P.L. 112-10), this amounts to a 3% real increase in purchasing power, taking account of inflation. On the other hand, the FY2012 request for so-called Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO i.e., operations in Iraq and Afghanistan), which is \$117.8 billion, would amount to an inflation-adjusted decrease of 27% (see **Figure 1**).

Of the FY2012 base budget request, \$528.2 billion is for programs funded by the annual DOD appropriations bill while \$14.8 billion is for military construction and family housing programs funded by the annual appropriations bill for those activities, the Department of Veterans Affairs and other agencies. The remaining \$10.7 billion requested in the FY2012 base budget funds the so-called Tricare-for-Life program which provides medical benefits to Medicare-eligible military

retirees. Funding for Tricare-for-Life is a permanent appropriation made automatically under a provision of standing law.<sup>7</sup>

**Figure I. DOD Discretionary Budget Authority, FY2007-12**

Amounts in billions of dollars



Source: DOD FY2012 Budget Briefing.

<sup>7</sup> House and Senate Appropriations Committee tables generally show the amount for Tricare-for-Life as a “scorekeeping adjustment.” DOD tables generally show the amount as part of the annual request for military personnel.

**Table 3. Department of Defense Appropriations, FY2011-FY2012**

(amounts in millions of dollars)

| Defense Discretionary                          | FY2011 Request | FY2011 Enacted | FY2012 Request | FY2012 Request vs FY2011 Enacted |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
|  |                |                |                | Amount                           | Percent        |
| Title I—Military Personnel                     | 127,669        | 126,740        | 132,097        | 5,357                            | 4.23%          |
| Title II—O&M                                   | 167,879        | 163,545        | 170,759        | 7,214                            | 4.41%          |
| Title III—Procurement                          | 111,190        | 101,558        | 113,028        | 11,470                           | 11.29%         |
| Title IV—RDT&E                                 | 76,131         | 74,576         | 75,425         | 849                              | 1.14%          |
| Title V—Revolving and Management Funds         | 2,379          | 2,909          | 2,701          | -208                             | -7.14%         |
| Title VI—Other DOD Programs                    | 34,033         | 34,313         | 33,645         | -668                             | -1.95%         |
| Title VII—Related Agencies                     | 707            | 650            | 592            | -58                              | -8.89%         |
| Title VIII—General Provisions                  |                |                |                |                                  |                |
| Rescissions                                    |                | -2,014         |                | 2,014                            | -100.00%       |
| Other Provisions                               | 11             | -185           |                | 185                              | -100.00%       |
| DOD Appropriations Bill (Discretionary)        | 519,999        | 502,093        | 528,247        | 26,154                           | 5.21%          |
| Tricare for Life Accrual                       | 10,873         | 10,873         | 10,732         | -141                             | -1.29%         |
| DOD Appropriations w. Tricare for Life Accrual | 530,872        | 512,966        | 538,980        | 26,014                           | 5.07%          |
| Military Construction & Family Housing         | 18,747         | 16,589         | 14,766         | -1,823                           | -10.99%        |
| <b>Total DOD Base Budget (Discretionary)</b>   | <b>549,619</b> | <b>529,555</b> | <b>553,746</b> | <b>24,191</b>                    | <b>4.57%</b>   |
| <b>Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</b>   | <b>159,336</b> | <b>159,046</b> | <b>117,843</b> | <b>-41,203</b>                   | <b>-25.91%</b> |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                             | <b>708,955</b> | <b>688,601</b> | <b>671,589</b> | <b>-17,012</b>                   | <b>-2.47%</b>  |

**Sources:** FY2011 data are from text of H.R. 1473 as provided by House Rules Committee, April 11, 2011. Military construction total for H.R. 1473 in the base budget includes a 0.2% across-the-board cut imposed in Section 1119 of the bill. FY2012 request from Department of Defense, "Financial Summary Tables" and "National Defense Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 2012," February 2011.

**Notes:** Percentage changes are in nominal terms, not adjusted for inflation.

The FY2012 budget request would reduce military construction funding for the third year in a row, largely for three reasons:

- The budget to build facilities for units that are moving to new sites as a result of the FY2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process is down sharply because most BRAC-related construction was funded in earlier budgets, in order to meet a September 15, 2011 deadline for completing the moves;



- The budget for construction projects in Iraq and Afghanistan, which was \$1.3 billion in FY2011, is \$80 million in FY2012; and
- The request for family housing-related accounts continues to decline as a result of a policy, begun in the late 1990s, of privatizing military housing.

### **Military Construction Funding**

For analysis of the FY2012 military construction budget request and funding legislation, see CRS Report R41653, *Military Construction: Analysis of the President's FY2012 Appropriations Request*, by Daniel H. Else

## **Base Budget Highlights**

Compared with the Obama Administration's prior DOD budget requests, the FY2012 proposal incorporates fewer cuts to major weapons programs. However, the Administration's proposal would cancel the Marine Corps's effort to develop the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV) as a replacement for its current fleet of amphibious troop carriers. It also would restructure the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program, slowing a projected increase in production, increasing the plane's development budget, and putting on probation for two years the effort to develop a vertical takeoff version of that plane for use by the Marines.

To replace some aging Navy fighters that had been slated for replacement by now-delayed F-35s, the budget would continue longer than had been planned—through FY2014—the purchase of F/A-18E/F carrier-based jets. It also would fund efforts to develop a new generation of long-range bombers and missile-launching submarines and mid-air refueling tankers.

The budget would continue the Administration's avowed emphasis on acquiring equipment that would enhance the ability of U.S. forces to conduct the types of operations which the Administration deems most likely in the near term: relatively limited, if prolonged and complex operations such as the current campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan, rather than large-scale, conventional wars with a potential peer competitor, such as China or a militarily resurgent Russia. For example, the budget requests more than \$10 billion to develop and acquire various types of helicopters and \$4.8 billion for an array of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) that range in size and price from the airliner-sized Global Hawk to hand-launched reconnaissance drones the size of a toy.

The FY2012 budget request also incorporates some early results of the Administration's pledge to achieve a total of \$178 billion in efficiency savings in the DOD budgets for FY2012-FY2016.

To reach that \$178 billion goal, the armed services and the Special Operations Command are to identify a total of \$100 billion in savings over the five-year period of which \$28 billion is to be used to cover higher-than-anticipated operating costs while the remaining \$72 billion is to be reinvested over the five year period in high priority weapons programs, such as development of the Air Force's new long-range bomber, procurement of additional F/A-18E/F fighters and the addition of six ships to the Navy's acquisition plan.

Over the same five-year period (FY2012-FY2016), DOD officials are committed to reduce the cumulative DOD budget request by a total of \$78 billion through such factors as DOD's share of the two-year, government-wide freeze on federal civilian pay (\$12 billion), a freeze on the size of

the DOD civilian workforce (\$13 billion), and a reduction in service support contracts (\$6 billion).

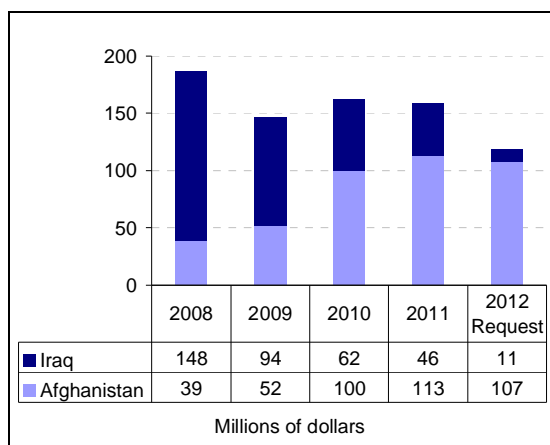
The FY2012 budget reflects an initial installment of \$10.7 billion toward a projected total savings by the services and Special Operations Command of \$100.2 billion through FY2016. Of the FY2012 total, \$3.3 billion comes from reducing or terminating acquisition programs, \$3.5 billion is attributed to organizational streamlining, and \$3.9 billion is to come from more efficient business practices.

## War Cost Highlights

The Administration’s FY2012 budget request for war costs reflects its plan to wrap up by the end of calendar year 2011 the U.S. combat role in Iraq and to begin drawing down the U.S. military effort in Afghanistan (see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**).

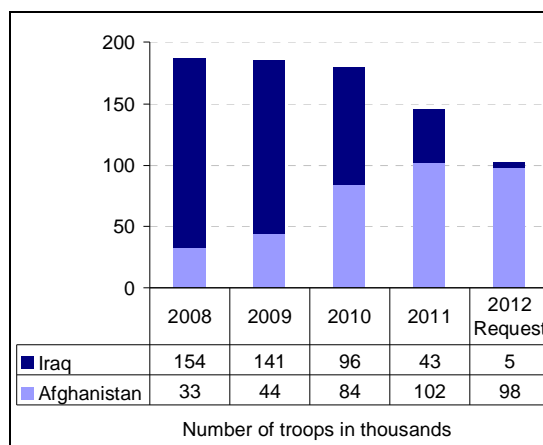
Under an agreement with the government of Iraq, U.S. military forces are slated to withdraw by December 31, 2011, by which time Iraqi forces will be responsible for providing internal security. In contrast with the FY2011 DOD budget, in which Congress appropriated \$1.5 billion of the \$2.0 billion requested for funds to train and equip Iraqi forces, the FY2012 DOD budget requests no funds for those purposes.

**Figure 2. Funding by Country  
FY2008-12**



**Source:** DOD Comptroller, FY2012 DOD Budget Request Overview, p. 6-4,

**Figure 3. Troop Level by Country  
FY2008-12**



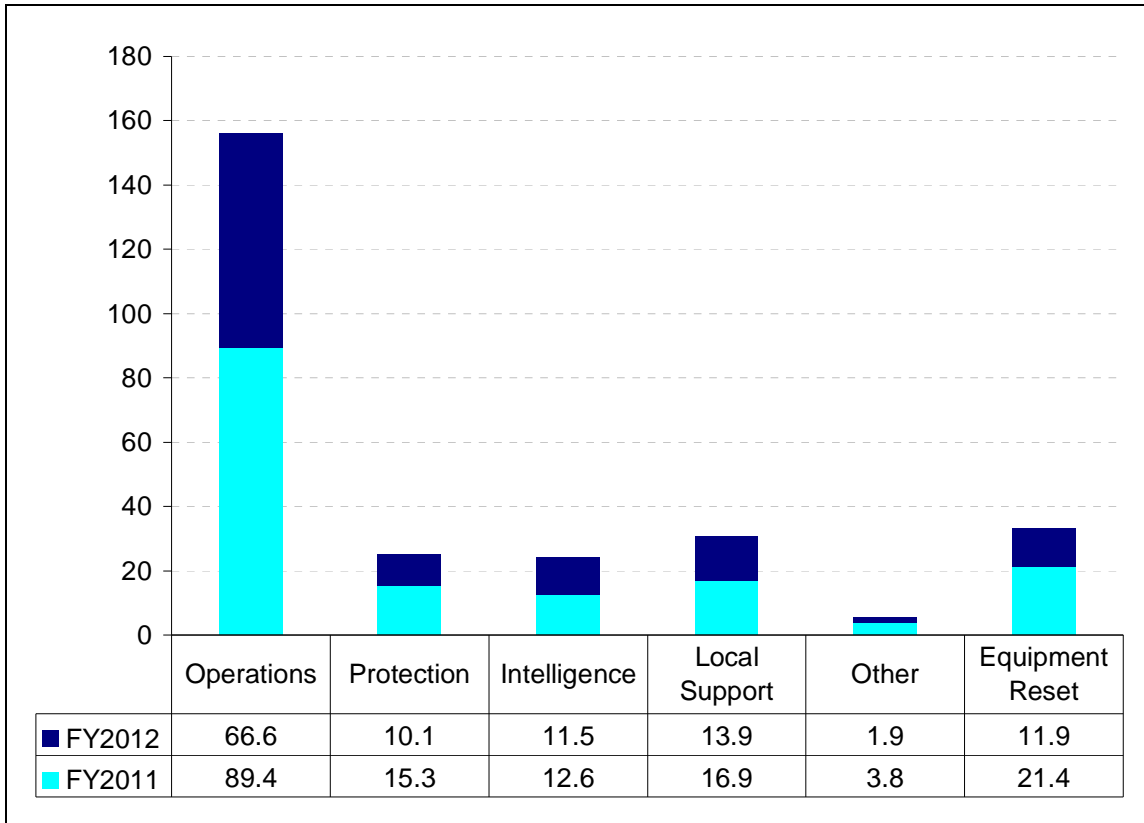
**Source:** DOD Comptroller, FY2012 DOD Budget Request Overview, p. 6-4,

In December 2009, President Obama announced decisions to (1) “surge” the number of U.S. military and civilian personnel in Afghanistan, with the aim of disrupting and defeating al-Qaeda and (2) begin a “conditions-based” withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country in July 2011. In December 2010, announcing the results of the Administration’s Afghanistan-Pakistan Annual Review, President Obama said the United States was committed to handing over to the Afghan

government lead responsibility that country’s security by 2012.<sup>8</sup> Consistent with that policy, the DOD budget for funds to train and equip Afghan Security forces, for which Congress approved (as requested) \$11.6 billion in FY2011, would increase to \$12.8 billion in FY2012 under the Administration’s budget (see **Figure 4**).

**Figure 4. OCO Funding Requests by Function, FY2011-12**

Amounts in billions of dollars



**Source:** DOD Comptroller, FY2012 DOD Budget Request Overview, p. 6-5.

**Notes:** “Local Support” includes funding to support Iraqi and Afghan security forces and other countries assisting the U.S. effort as well as the Commanders’ Emergency Response Program (CERP). “Intelligence” includes military intelligence and classified activity by U.S. agencies other than DOD.

### War Funding

This report summarizes highlights of the budget request and legislative actions relating to operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. For a comprehensive analysis of issues related to the funding of U.S. military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan see CRS Report RL33110, *The Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11*, by Amy Belasco.

<sup>8</sup> For background and analysis, see CRS Report R40156, *War in Afghanistan: Strategy, Operations, and Issues for Congress*, by Catherine Dale.

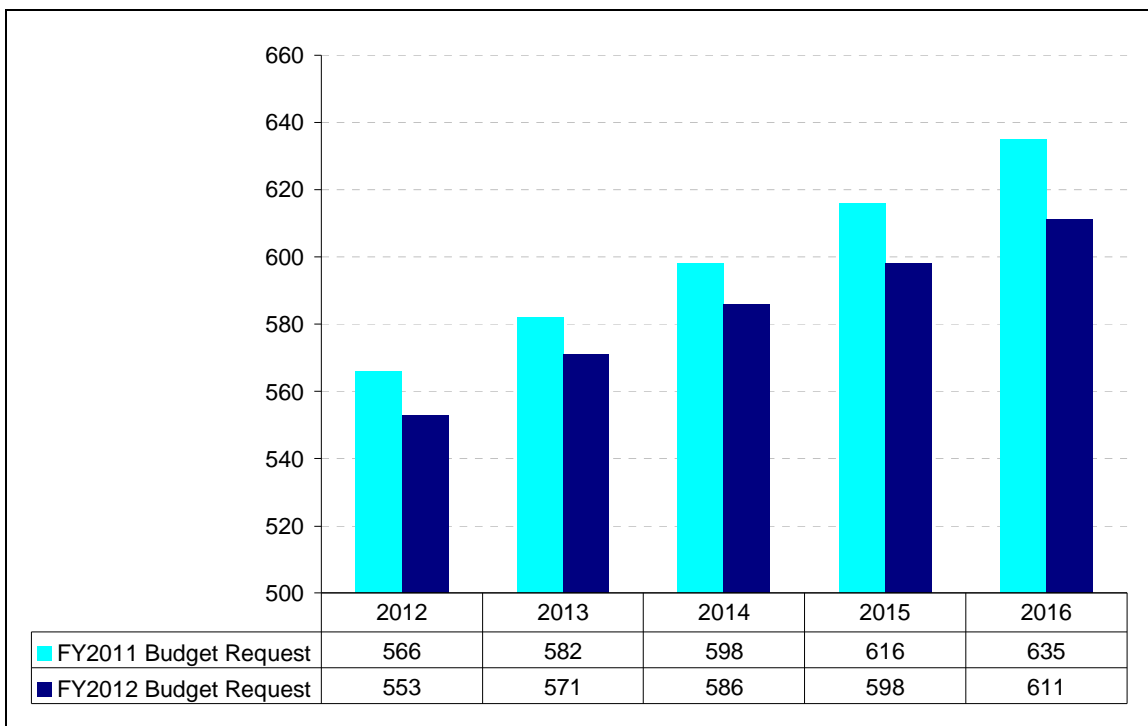
## Budgetary Impact and Deficits

Congress is weighing the FY2012 DOD budget request in the context of intense pressure across a wide band of the political spectrum to reduce the federal budget deficit.

In January 2011, a few weeks before DOD published its FY2012 request, the Defense Department announced \$78 billion of savings in the FY2012-FY2016 five-year defense plan that was submitted with the FY2012 budget request, compared with the spending plan for the same period that accompanied the FY2011 DOD budget request (see **Figure 5**).

**Figure 5. Projected Future Defense Budgets, FY2012-16**

Amounts in billions of dollars



**Source:** DOD Comptroller, FY2012 DOD Budget Request Overview, p, 1-2,

But even before the President released his FY2012 proposal, there had been calls for more substantial retrenchment in DOD spending. In December, 2010, former Senator Alan Simpson and former White House staff director Erskine Bowles, the co-chairs of the Presidentially appointed National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform (generally referred to as the “Fiscal Commission”) recommended cuts in security-related spending that, if applied proportionally to defense, would entail a reduction of as much as \$100 billion a year in national defense funding by the middle of the decade compared to Administration projections at the time of the Commission report.<sup>9</sup> The Fiscal Commission plan also contemplates substantial additional

<sup>9</sup> *The Moment of Truth: Report of the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform*, December 2010, accessed at (continued...)

cuts in later years. In November 2010, the independent, bipartisan Domenici-Rivlin Debt Reduction Task Force recommended a comparable cut in defense by the middle of the decade, though it would allow growth in spending to resume thereafter.<sup>10</sup>

On April 13, the President outlined a long-term budget proposal that would reduce funding for security-related programs, of which defense is the largest part,<sup>11</sup> by an additional \$400 billion (beyond the reductions embodied in the FY2012 DOD request) over the 12 years from FY2012-FY2023.<sup>12</sup> The Defense Department is now working on adjusting its long-term plans to absorb an as-yet-undetermined share of the cuts (see **Figure 6**).

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(...continued)

[http://www.fiscalcommission.gov/sites/fiscalcommission.gov/files/documents/TheMomentofTruth12\\_1\\_2010.pdf](http://www.fiscalcommission.gov/sites/fiscalcommission.gov/files/documents/TheMomentofTruth12_1_2010.pdf). It is important to note that the Fiscal Commission did not reach a consensus. Eleven of the eighteen members of the Commission endorsed the plan by Co-Chairs Alan Simpson and Erskine Bowles, but the proposal did not receive the 14 votes needed for formal approval.

<sup>10</sup> *Restoring America's Future*, Debt Reduction Task Force, Bipartisan Policy Center, November 2010.

<sup>11</sup> The Administration defines security-related discretionary spending to include Department of Defense military activities, Department of Energy nuclear weapons development and production, Department of Veterans' Affairs health programs, international affairs, and Department of Homeland Security spending. The security category is sometimes defined differently, however.

<sup>12</sup> The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "Remarks by the President on Fiscal Policy," George Washington University, April 13, 2011, on line at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/04/13/remarks-president-fiscal-policy>.

**Figure 6. Alternative National Defense Budget Trends, FY2010-FY2023**  
(billions of dollars)



**Sources:** CBO baseline from Congressional Budget Office; February 2010 and 2011 requests from Office of Management and Budget; estimates of Fiscal Commission, Domenici-Rivlin, and April 2011 Administration plans by Congressional Research Service.

**Note:** Amounts are for discretionary budget authority for the national defense budget function, excluding funding for overseas contingency operations.

Some defense advocates have opposed the President’s plan for additional reductions in projected DOD budgets, including House Armed Services Committee Chairman Representative Howard P. “Buck” McKeon who called the proposal to take \$400 billion from security-related budgets “jawdropping.... There appears to have been no consideration of threats, of deterrence, of logistics, or capabilities — or even the effect such cuts would have on our three wars, our troops, or our national security,” he said in an op-ed column published in *USA Today*.<sup>13</sup>

However, in April, the House incorporated the Administration’s February defense projections, extended through FY2021, in its FY2012 budget resolution. The House Appropriations Committee went further, setting a funding target for the Defense Subcommittee requiring Congress to cut \$8.9 billion from the President’s FY2012 request for the DOD base budget<sup>14</sup>, as

<sup>13</sup> Rep. Howard P. “Buck” McKeon, “Obama Cuts Would Gut U.S. Defense,” *USA Today*, April 28, 1011, accessed at [http://www.usatoday.com/news/opinion/forum/2011-04-28-McKeon-blasts-Obama-defense-cuts\\_n.htm#uslPageReturn](http://www.usatoday.com/news/opinion/forum/2011-04-28-McKeon-blasts-Obama-defense-cuts_n.htm#uslPageReturn).

<sup>14</sup> See House Appropriations Committee press release, “Chairman Rogers Announces Schedule and Subcommittee Spending Limits to Complete Appropriations Bills ‘On Time and On Budget’,” May 11, 2011 accessed at [http://appropriations.house.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease\\_id=298&Month=5&Year=2011](http://appropriations.house.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease_id=298&Month=5&Year=2011)

the subcommittee subsequently did in a draft FY2012 DOD appropriations bill it marked up June 1.

In a speech to the American Enterprise Institute on May 24<sup>15</sup> Defense Secretary Robert Gates said that, as a practical matter, it was inevitable that projected future defense budgets would be scaled back as part of the deficit reduction effort. He said that the President's proposed reductions were not unprecedented:

What's being proposed by the President is nothing close to the dramatic cuts of the past. For example, defense spending in constant dollars declined by roughly a third between 1985 and 1998. What's being considered today, assuming all \$400 billion comes from DOD over 12 years, corresponds to a projected reduction of about 5 percent in constant dollars—or slightly less than keeping pace with inflation.

However, Secretary Gates also emphasized that the proposed reductions would require tough decisions about such hitherto untouchable issues as the pay, pensions and medical care of military personnel and their families, and the type and number of missions U.S. forces could be ready to handle:

If we are going to reduce the resources and the size of the U.S. military, people need to make conscious choices about what the implications are for the security of the country, as well as for the variety of military operations we have around the world if lower priority missions are scaled back or eliminated.

## **Bill-by-Bill Synopsis of Congressional Action to Date**

### **FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1540): House**

On May 26, by a vote of 322-96, the House passed its version of the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act, H.R. 1540. Earlier, the House Armed Services Committee completed its markup of the bill on May 11 and issued a report on May 17 (H.Rept. 112-78) followed on May 23 by a supplemental report covering the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate of the bill's budgetary impact (H.Rept. 112-78 Part 2).

The House approved a rule on the bill, H.Res. 269, on May 23 and subsequently debated the bill and considered floor on amendments on May 25-26. Policy in Afghanistan was, perhaps, the most significant issue. In a key vote, on May 26, the House rejected by 204-215 an amendment by Representative McGovern to require the President, within 60 days, to transmit to Congress (1) "a plan with a timeframe and completion date for the accelerated transition of United States military and security operations in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan" and (2) "a plan with a timeframe to pursue and conclude negotiations leading to a political settlement and reconciliation of the internal conflict in Afghanistan," to include the Government of Afghanistan, all interested

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<sup>15</sup> Defense Secretary Robert Gates, Speech to the American Enterprise Institute, May 24, 2011, accessed at <http://www.defense.gov//speeches/speech.aspx?speechid=1570>.

parties within Afghanistan, and with the observance and support of representatives of donor nations active in Afghanistan.”

Overall, the bill would authorize \$690.1 billion in discretionary budget authority for programs covered by that bill. This includes \$553.0 billion for DOD’s so-called “base budget” (which does not include the cost of ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan) and an additional \$118.9 billion for those war-related activities (referred to as Overseas Contingency Operations). The remaining \$18.1 billion is for defense-related nuclear activities carried out by the Department of Energy.

Viewed in the aggregate, H.R. 1540 would make only minor changes to President Obama’s funding request for programs covered by the authorization bill: The DOD base budget request would be trimmed by \$1.7 million while the \$1.1 billion the bill would add to the request for war costs is accounted for almost entirely by the House committee’s addition to the DOD budget of \$1.1 billion for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund, a program which the Administration’s budget had funded through the State Department.<sup>16</sup> (See **Table 4**).

**Table 4. FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act Summary (H.R. 1540)**

amounts in millions of dollars

|  | <b>FY2011<br/>Authorization<br/>H.R. 6523/P.L. 111-<br/>383</b> | <b>FY2012<br/>Administration<br/>Request</b> | <b>FY2012 House<br/>Committee<br/>Reported<br/>H.R. 1540</b> |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>DOD Base Budget</b>   |   |  |  |
| Procurement  | 110,433   | 111,454                                      | 111,386  |
| Research and Development   | 76,587  | 75,325                                       | 75,580   |
| Operations and Maintenance                                       | 168,151   | 170,759                                      | 171,120  |
| Military Personnel   | 138,541   | 142,829                                      | 142,164  |
| Other Authorizations   | 36,274  | 37,900                                       | 38,016   |
| Military Construction and Family Housing                         | 18,191  | 14,766                                       | 14,766   |
| <b>Subtotal: DOD Base Budget</b>                                 | <b>548,176</b>  | <b>553,033</b>                               | <b>553,032</b>   |
| <b>Subtotal: Atomic Energy Defense Activities (Energy Dept.)</b> | <b>17,716</b>   | <b>18,085</b>                                | <b>18,085</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL: FY2012 Base Budget</b>                                 | <b>565,891</b>  | <b>571,118</b>                               | <b>571,117</b>   |
| <b>Subtotal: Overseas Contingency Operations</b>                 | <b>158,750</b>  | <b>117,843</b>                               | <b>118,940</b>   |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL:<br/>FY2012 National Defense Authorization</b>    | <b>724,642</b>  | <b>688,961</b>                               | <b>690,056</b>   |

<sup>16</sup> Echoing action that Congress incorporated into the FY2011 funding bills, H.R. 1540 would defer for one additional year (in this case, through FY2012) the transfer from DOD to the State Department of the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund.



**Source:** H.Rept. 112-78, House Armed Services Committee, "Report on H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012."

However, the bill's aggregate subtotals reflect dozens of committee-proposed additions and subtractions to various components of the President's request which, all told, would shift billions of dollars. In its report accompanying the bill (H.Rept. 112-78), the House Armed Services Committee cited a variety of policy and management justifications for these proposed changes. Among the most costly of the policy-based increases proposed by the committee are the following:

- \$1.31 billion to increase funding for maintenance, repair and upgrades to facilities;
- \$375 million to continue production of M-1 tanks and Bradley troop carriers, contrary to DOD's proposal to shut down those production lines;
- \$310 million to accelerate development and production of various anti-missile defense systems, including \$110 million for systems designed and manufactured in Israel, intended for that country's defense; and
- \$325 for equipment for the National Guard and the other reserve components of the armed services.

The committee bill also incorporates recommended cuts to the DOD budget request. Among the largest of the proposed reductions aimed at specific weapons programs are cuts of:

- \$523.9 million from the Army's request for an airborne electronic eavesdropping system designated the Airborne Common Sensor, and
- \$149.5 million from the MEADS anti-missile system, which is being jointly developed by the United States, German, and Italy.

But the largest component of the budget cuts which the committee proposed was based on its judgment that many DOD budget accounts held funds, appropriated in prior years, which would not be obligated by the end of FY2011 and, thus, could be used in lieu of new budget authority to cover some of the cost of DOD's FY2012 program. All told, the committee cut \$2.66 billion from the amounts requested for various accounts on grounds that the funds could be made up from "unobligated balances" in those accounts.

The committee also incorporated into H.R. 1540 across-the-board cuts in the operations and maintenance accounts to reflect 10% reductions in the amounts requested for printing (a cut of \$35.7 million) and for the performance of studies and analysis by outside think-tanks (a \$24.0 million reduction).

### **Earmarks and Add-ons**

Compared with annual defense authorization bills in the recent past, H.R. 1540 includes fewer member-sponsored funding initiatives (widely referred to as "earmarks") and those it does include are much less specific in terms of identifying the program, contractor or locality for which the additional funds are intended.

Early in the House committee's process of addressing the FY2012 DOD budget request, the committee's chairman, Representative Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, announced that the

authorization bill would be marked up in compliance with the policy of the House Republican Conference that bans for the duration of the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress the adoption of “earmarks” defined by the rules of the House. He also announced that any Member-sponsored amendment to the committee’s draft bill would be subject to a vote by the full committee in open session.

Clause 9 of House Rule XXI defines a *congressional earmark* as

a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality, or Congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process.<sup>17</sup>

In the course of a markup session that began on May 11, 2011 and ran into the early hours of May 12, the House committee approved more than 200 amendments, most of them by voice votes on en bloc groupings that incorporated several amendments. Of the amendments that were adopted, 156 increased the amount authorized for particular purposes. However, compared with similar Member-sponsored additions to earlier defense bills, the purposes of the add-ons to H.R. 1540 were defined in less specific terms.

Compared with the FY2010 authorization bill reported by the House Armed Services Committee in June 2009 (H.R. 2647; H.Rept. 111-166), the committee’s FY2012 defense bill would reduce the number of add-ons by nearly three-quarters, but would add about the same amount of money, in toto.<sup>18</sup> In the titles of the annual authorization bills that authorize Procurement and Research & Development, as reported by the House Armed Services Committee:

- The FY2010 bill included 372 earmarks each with a value of less than \$100 million<sup>19</sup>, providing a total of \$1.37 billion (for an average value per earmark of \$3.7 million); and
- The FY2012 bill included 98 committee additions with a value of less than \$100 million, providing a total of \$1.30 billion (for an average value per addition of \$13.3 million).

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<sup>17</sup> U.S. Congress, House, *House Rules and Manual*, §1068d.

<sup>18</sup> Direct comparisons between H.R. 1540 and defense authorization bills reported by the committee in the recent past is complicated by the fact that, because the committee’s procedure precludes the inclusion of “earmarks” in H.R. 1540, there is no “earmark” list appended to its report on the bill, as there were in the committee’s reports on earlier defense bills reported beginning in 2007. This analysis compares the authorization bills for FY2010 and FY2012, as reported by the House Armed Services Committee and focuses on additions to the budget request of less than \$100 million, which encompasses the vast majority of add-ons to each bill and all but one of the earmarks that to the FY2010 bill that are identified by the committee.

In bills for which the House Armed Services Committee prepared “earmark” lists, it did not treat as “earmarks” a relatively small number of large initiatives, which the committee regarded as policy initiatives sponsored by the committee itself, rather than as requests by an individual member. For example, the committee did not list as an earmark its addition to the FY2010 defense bill (H.R. 2647) of \$601 million to continue developing, as an alternative engine for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the F-136 jet being developed by General Electric and Rolls-Royce. Similarly, H.R. 1540 includes a handful of relatively large add-ons which are discussed in the committee report as policy issues.

<sup>19</sup> The committee report lists only one earmark in the bill worth more than \$100 million, which is the addition of \$105 million for procurement of a C-40 executive jet.

The impact of the new approach to Member-sponsored funding initiatives is even more striking in a comparison of portion of the authorization bills for FY2010 and FY2012 that cover military construction projects:

- The FY2010 bill included 110 military construction earmarks for specific projects at specific sites with a total value of \$579 million; and
- The FY2012 bill would add to the construction request 22 lump-sum amounts—all but two of them in the amount of \$10 million or \$20 million—for general classes of facilities (e.g., maintenance and production facilities, troop housing facilities, operational facilities) with the additional funds available for use at “unspecified worldwide locations.”

### *‘Mission Force Enhancement Transfer Fund’*

In previous defense authorization bills reported by the House Armed Services Committee, additions to the budget request typically have been listed in the funding tables that are part of the committee report on the bill. By contrast, most<sup>20</sup> of the committee’s additions to H.R. 1540 are listed in the text of the bill (Title XVI), each addition being accompanied by the stipulation that additional funds be allocated to a specific entity only on the basis of “merit-based” or “competitive” procedures.

The committee covered the cost of most, though not all, of those add-ons costing less than \$100 million each by drawing down funds in a new account, called the Mission Force Enhancement Transfer Fund, which it had created with \$1 billion that had been cut from various parts of the DOD budget request. Program add-ons adopted by the committee absorbed \$651.7 million of the amount put into the fund, leaving a balance of \$348.3 million.

As reported, the bill would have authorized the Secretary of Defense to draw money from the fund to meet unfunded requirements in any of seven areas: missile defense; shipbuilding; shortages in the number of strike fighters; mine warfare; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; basic research; and the ability to defeat precision-guided ballistic missile and other weapons intended to bar access of U.S. forces to certain areas. However, by a vote of 269-151, the House adopted an amendment eliminating the fund from the bill (see **Table 5**).

### **Military Personnel Issues**

For military personnel costs in the base budget, the House committee bill would authorize \$142.2 billion of the \$142.8 billion requested, with a few minor increases more than offset by a proposed reduction of \$664.7 million to be made up for by unobligated balances in the military personnel accounts, left over from prior fiscal years.

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<sup>20</sup> The relatively few exceptions to this generalization involve large sums (more than \$100 million each) and high profile issues of defense policy (e.g., whether or not to continue the production line for M-1 tanks and Bradley troop carriers).

### *Pay Raise*

For “basic pay,” which accounts for about two-thirds of a typical service member’s cash compensation, H.R. 1540 would authorize a 1.6% raise, as requested. This increase matches the Labor Department’s Employment Cost Index (ECI), which is an estimate of the past year’s increase in private sector pay. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates the cost of a 1.6% increase in basic pay to be \$1.2 billion.

### *End Strength and ‘Dwell Time’*

The committee bill would authorize (with one minor change) the Administration’s proposal to reduce the active-duty force by 9,800, setting the end-strength of the force (i.e., the number of troops on the rolls on the last day of FY2012) at 1.42 million personnel. However, in its report, the committee noted that the Army may have among its 560,000 active-duty personnel as many as 30,000 who cannot deploy overseas for medical or other reasons. Because of the current high tempo of operations, the committee said, that might require units to deploy at less than full strength while individual soldiers might have less “dwell time” between deployments than the Army aims to provide.

DOD’s goal is for active-personnel to spend three years at their home station for every year deployed, to allow rest, retraining in missions other than the particular mission on which they were deployed, and renewal of family ties. Despite that goal of achieving a dwell time ratio (time deployed to time at home) of one-to-three, current operations require deployments at such a pace that DOD hopes to improve the dwell time ratio to one-to-two by the end of FY2012. The committee questioned the wisdom of the Administration’s plan to reduce active-duty Army end-strength by 22,000 in FY2013 and to further reduce the size of the active-duty Army and Marine Corps by a total of 42,300 personnel in FY2015-16 assuming that the commitment of combat forces in Afghanistan would be substantially reduced by the end of FY2014.

It remains unclear to the committee what the level of forces in Afghanistan would need to be reduced [to] in order to allow the force reduction to begin without an adverse impact on troops and their families. More importantly, the anticipated reductions appear to have no relationship to the requirements of overall national strategy or to future warfighting requirements.<sup>21</sup>

### *Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell<sup>22</sup>*

The House committee bill includes three provisions relating to the repeal in December 2010 of the 1993 law barring openly homosexual persons from military service.<sup>23</sup> That law had embodied a DOD policy colloquially referred to as, “don’t ask, don’t tell.”

As reported by the House committee, H.R. 1540 included provisions that would:

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<sup>21</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, Report on the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2012, pp. 127-28.

<sup>22</sup> For background, see CRS Report R40782, “*Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell*”: Military Policy and the Law on Same-Sex Behavior, by David F. Burrelli, and CRS Report R40795, “*Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell*”: A Legal Analysis, by Jody Feder.

<sup>23</sup> The 1993 legislation was repealed by H.R. 2965 which was enacted on December 22, 2010 as P.L. 112-321.

- Defer repeal of the 1993 law until the senior uniformed officer of each service certifies, in writing, that repeal would not degrade the combat readiness, cohesion or morale of units (Section 533).
- Affirm that any DOD ruling or regulation concerning a service member of DOD civilian employee will conform with the provision of the Defense of Marriage Act (P.L. 104-199) which defines “marriage” as only a legal union of one man and one woman (Section 534).
- Require that any marriage performed in a DOD facility or by a military chaplain or other DOD official acting in an official capacity conform to the same definition of “marriage” (Section 535).

### ***Women in Combat***

In its report on H.R. 1540, the House Armed Services Committee took a matter-of-fact approach to the sometimes contentious issue of military women being placed in combat situations. The committee noted that it had heard from a number of service women who had been deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan that they found body armor which had been designed for male soldiers to be restrictive and uncomfortable.

The committee notes that the current counterinsurgency and dismounted operations in [Iraq and Afghanistan] place service women in direct combat action with the enemy. The committee believes there is merit in conducting an evaluation as to whether there is an operations need to tailor interceptor body armor systems...specifically for the physical requirements of women....The committee commends the Army for acknowledging this issue and encourages the acceleration of these efforts to help determine the most effective organizational clothing and individual equipment, to include body armor and associated components, for military service women.<sup>24</sup>

### **Readiness**

In its report on H.R. 1540, the House committee noted that units about to deploy for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq were fully manned, equipped, and trained. But it contended that the armed services were pumping up the readiness of next-to-deploy units at the expense of “just-returned” units which often were short-changed for personnel, equipment and training.

To beef up readiness across-the-board, the committee added to the amounts requested in the budget:

- \$230.0 million for Army base operations;
- \$366.0 million for ship overhauls;
- \$71.2 million for depot maintenance of Navy aircraft; and
- \$88.0 million to reverse the budget’s plan to reduce in FY2012 flying hours for the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard.

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<sup>24</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, pp. 48-49.

In its report on the bill the House committee directed the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to submit four reports addressing significant aspects of the force's combat readiness:

- An assessment of whether the Army's readiness is handicapped by shortages in the number of experienced specialists with certain skills, and by the number of soldiers who cannot be deployed for medical and other reasons.<sup>25</sup>
- An analysis of whether recent changes in Navy policy regarding ship maintenance have corrected a decline in the material condition of the fleet that was documented by routine Navy inspections.<sup>26</sup>
- A review of the services' plans for using a mix of live exercises and simulators to train combat units to include an assessment of the services' basis for deciding on the appropriate mix of live and simulated training and a report on the metrics that would be used to analyze the effectiveness of the training mix chosen.<sup>27</sup>
- An examination of the "modified tables of equipment" (MTOE)—the officially sanctioned inventory of equipment issued to each Army and Marine Corps unit—to consider (1) whether new items acquired for novel missions in Iraq and Afghanistan should be added to the regular list and (2) whether some of the equipment acquired for those missions should be disposed of.<sup>28</sup>

## **Acquisition Policy**

The House committee's version of H.R. 1540 highlighted its opinion that DOD should rely more on competition in acquiring and maintaining not only complex weapons but also their principal components in order to realize lower costs and higher quality from its vendors. Although the Weapons System Reform Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-23) requires the use of competitive procedures in maintaining a weapons system, the committee faulted DOD for relying unnecessarily on sole-source maintenance contracts. For example, the committee estimated, DOD could reduce its annual maintenance costs by \$2 billion if it awarded on a competitive basis maintenance contracts for many of its jet engines, which are variants of commercial engines that have many suppliers and maintenance contractors.

The committee added to the bill a provision (Section 236) requiring that DOD consider using competitive procedures in awarding maintenance contracts for components and subsystems of major weapons.

The committee's bill would:

- Require the Air Force conduct a competition to select the engines to be used in a new long-range bomber the service is trying to develop (Section 220).
- Require the Navy designated as a "major subprogram" an electro-magnetic catapult intended to launch planes from the Navy's next class of aircraft carriers,

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<sup>25</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, pp. 107-08.

<sup>26</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 110.

<sup>27</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, pp. 111-12.

<sup>28</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 111.

with the aim of ensuring high-level oversight of the catapult program (Section 221).

- Shift the authorization of \$142.2 million for the development of improved communication satellites out of the budget line that funds improvements in the existing satellites, into a new budget line, in hopes that companies not associated with the current program will have a better chance of competing for the funds.

### ***Joint Strike Fighter Alternate Engine***

Although the House Armed Services Committee has been a staunch supporter of an effort to develop the F-136 jet engine, built by General Electric (GE) and Rolls-Royce, as an alternative to the Pratt & Whitney F-135 jet as the powerplant for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, it did not attempt to add to the budget request DOD funds for the second engine. GE and Rolls-Royce have announced plans to continue work on the engine through FY2012 using their own funds.<sup>29</sup>

By a vote of 55-5, the committee added to H.R. 1540 a provision that could facilitate the companies' efforts to keep the program alive with their own money by requiring DOD to preserve intact and to make available to the contractors (at no cost to the government) any items associated with the alternate engine program (Section 252). Another provision (Section 15) would bar DOD from spending any funds to improve the power of the Joint Strike Fighter's current engine (the F-135) unless it conducts a competition that would allow GE and Rolls-Royce to offer their engine as an alternative.

## **Ground Combat Systems**

### ***M-1 Tanks and Bradley Troop Carriers***

The House committee objected to DOD's plan to shut down—for at least a couple of years—the production lines that originally manufactured new M-1 tanks and Bradley troop carriers and, for more than a decade, have rebuilt existing tanks and Bradleys with greatly improved communications equipment and sensors. As a cost-saving measure, DOD plans to shut down the two lines in FY2013 and then to restart them for a new type of Bradley upgrade in FY2015 and for a new tank modification in FY2016.

However, the committee objected that closing the lines and then reopening them could cost more than continuing to operate them at a low rate, partly because some component suppliers and assembly-line technicians familiar with these programs could move on to other work, forcing the prime contractors to train new suppliers and workers before they could resume production. Moreover, the committee said, the current plan would leave some National Guard units equipped with older model tanks and Bradleys that could not link into the digital communications network used by active-duty Army units. The committee added to the requested authorizations \$272 million to sustain the Abrams tanks production line and \$153 million to keep the Bradley upgrade line in operation.

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<sup>29</sup> For background, see CRS Report R41131, *F-35 Alternate Engine Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jeremiah Gertler.

### ***Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV)***

The committee approved the request for \$884 million to continue development of a new armored troop carrier for the Army designated the Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV). However, it added a provision (Section 211) that would bar the use of 30% of those funds until the Army provides Congress with a report comparing the proposed new vehicle with alternatives, including the most recently upgraded version of the Bradley troop carrier.

The committee continues to support the Army's goal of pursuing a modernized combat vehicle. However, before the Army starts another major development program that could cost over \$30.0 billion, the committee must be convinced that the GCV will be significantly more capable than an upgraded version of current fielded platforms.<sup>30</sup>

The committee noted that the Army wants a troop carrier that could carry three more soldiers than the six carried by the Bradley (in addition to a vehicle crew of three), but said that should not be "the primary attribute" that determines whether to proceed with a new vehicle.

### ***Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV)***

The House committee objected to the process by which DOD cancelled the effort to develop the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV), an amphibious armored troop carrier intended to replace a vehicle built during the 1970s. Defense Secretary Gates cancelled the EFV on grounds of its cost and technical complexity, much of which was due to the design goal of enabling the new vehicle to carry Marines ashore at speeds of nearly 30 mph—about four times the speed of the 1970s-vintage amphibious troop carriers currently in service. The speed requirement had been justified by the argument that, in future conflicts, transport ships would have to launch the troop carriers from 25 miles offshore (to avoid enemy defenses) and Marines would lose their fighting edge if they were cooped up inside their troop carriers for more than an hour.<sup>31</sup>

DOD's current plan is to upgrade the Marines' existing troop carriers, slightly increasing their speed, and then begin developing a replacement vehicle designed to move at only about half the speed of the EFV. The committee said DOD had provided no explanation for its decision to drop the speed requirement for the new troop carrier. It added to the bill a provision (Section 214) barring the use of any funds authorized by the bill to work on improvements to the existing troop carrier or a new one until the Secretary of the Navy submits to the committee a written certification of the Marines' requirements, including the distance offshore from which an amphibious assault would be launched and the speed at which an amphibious troop carrier should be able to travel.

The Navy Secretary also would be required to submit an analysis of alternative vehicles the Marines might acquire, including an improved version of the existing troop carrier, the cancelled EFV, and the proposed new, slower vehicle.

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<sup>30</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 88. For background, see CRS Report R41597, *The Army's Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV) and Early Infantry Brigade Combat Team (E-IBCT) Programs: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Andrew Feickert.

<sup>31</sup> For background, see CRS Report RS22947, *The Marines' Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV): Background and Issues for Congress*, by Andrew Feickert.



## Shipbuilding

The House committee bill would authorize \$14.9 billion for Navy's principal shipbuilding account<sup>32</sup>, trimming \$50 million from the request but approving funds requested for 10 new ships. These include two *Virginia*-class submarines, a destroyer equipped with the Aegis anti-missile system, four Littoral Combat Ships (LCSs), a transport for amphibious landing troops, a high-speed cargo ship, and an oceanographic research vessel.<sup>33</sup>

The committee noted that work on a new helicopter carrier (designated an LHA), designed to carry Marine combat units and the aircraft to carry them ashore, will not start until late in FY2011. It authorized \$2.0 billion—\$50 million less than was requested in FY2012—toward the \$3.3 billion ship.<sup>34</sup> The committee also added to the bill a provision that would allow DOD to include funding for this ship, currently spread over the budgets for FY2011 and FY2012, into the FY2013 budget (Section 121).

The committee directed the Secretary of the Navy to report to the congressional defense committees on how the planned reliance on Aegis-equipped ships for anti-missile defense missions would affect the Navy's ability to perform other missions currently performed by those same ships.<sup>35</sup>

## *Aircraft Carrier and Carrier-based Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)*

The bill also would authorize a \$555 million increment toward the \$12.3 billion total cost of nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, a much larger share of which is slated for inclusion in the FY2013 budget. Because of their cost, funding for carriers is spread over several budgets, contrary to Congress's general policy of requiring "full-funding" for any procurement in a single appropriation. In 2010, Defense Secretary Gates announced a plan to space the construction of new carriers five years apart. Given the ships' planned service life, this would cause the number of carriers in service to drop from 11 ships to 10 by about the year 2040. Although the House committee had criticized Gates' proposal at the time, in its report on H.R. 1540 the committee urged DOD not to let the interval between carriers grow longer than five years.<sup>36</sup>

The committee approved, as requested, authorizations of \$198 million for the Unmanned Carrier-based Aircraft System (UCAS) project to test the feasibility of basing long-range stealthy drone aircraft on aircraft carriers and an additional \$121 million to begin work on an operational unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that could be deployed on carriers by 2018. However, the committee said the Navy might be trying to move too quickly, since the ability of a drone to land

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<sup>32</sup> H.R. 1540 also would authorize as requested, in another account, \$426 million for a Mobile Loading Platform—a modified tanker intended to serve as a floating pier used to transfer combat vehicles and other equipment from cargo ships to landing barges.

<sup>33</sup> See CRS Report RL32665, *Navy Force Structure and Shipbuilding Plans: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke

<sup>34</sup> In separate actions, the committee cut \$200 million from the LHA request, because of delays, and then added \$150 million to the reduced program, yielding a net reduction of \$50 million. A floor amendment to eliminate the \$150 million add-back was rejected. (Table 5)

<sup>35</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 107. See CRS Report RL33745, *Navy Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

<sup>36</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 33.

on a carrier would not be tested until 2013 and the ability of a drone to refuel in mid-air from an unmanned tanker plane would not be tested until 2014.

The committee added to the bill a provision (Section 223) that would allow the Navy to spend no more than 15% of the funds authorized to develop the operational, carrier-based UAV until DOD officials certify to Congress (1) what the specifications are that the system is intended to meet, (2) that the Navy conducted an analysis of alternative ways of performing the intended mission, and (3) that the lessons learned from the UCAS project had been incorporated into the effort to develop an operational system.

## **Aircraft**

The House committee approved with little or no change the amounts requested for development and procurement of every major type of airplane and helicopter in DOD's acquisition plans. This includes a total of \$11.8 billion for fighter jets, including \$6.5 billion for acquisition of 32 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters, different versions of which are to be used by the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, and \$2.7 billion for 28 Navy F/A-18E/F Super Hornets.<sup>37</sup>

The House bill also would authorize a total of \$10.1 billion for several types of rotary-wing aircraft. Of the total included in the budget, the committee rejected slightly more than \$100 million, most of which was to buy two V-22 Osprey tilt-rotors and to modify a Blackhawk helicopter for special operations missions. Those aircraft had been funded in the FY2011 DOD appropriations bill which was part of the FY2011 continuing resolution (P.L. 112-10) enacted on April 15, two months after the FY2012 budget request was published.

The House rejected by a vote of 88-334 an amendment that would have eliminated all funds requested for V-22 procurement.

For several types of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), the House bill also made minor reductions to the total of \$4.5 billion<sup>38</sup> requested. Defense Secretary Gates singled out the Administration's funding request for rotary-wing aircraft and UAVs as emblematic of the priority the Administration placed on equipping U.S. forces for the type of operations currently underway in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The House committee recommended authorization of \$850 million—\$27 million less than was requested—to develop a new mid-air refueling tanker based on the Boeing 767 jetliner.<sup>39</sup>

## ***Next Generation Bomber and Prompt Global Strike***

The House committee approved the requested \$197 million to develop a new, long-range bomber. However, it faulted the Air Force for not performing a formal life-cycle cost analysis to determine whether the service should develop a single long-range aircraft for bomber and reconnaissance

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<sup>37</sup> For background, see CRS Report RL30563, *F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jeremiah Gertler; and CRS Report RL30624, *Navy F/A-18E/F and EA-18G Aircraft Procurement and Strike Fighter Shortfall: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jeremiah Gertler.

<sup>38</sup> This total includes the total of \$319 million requested for the two carrier-based UAV systems mentioned above.

<sup>39</sup> For background, see CRS Report RL34398, *Air Force KC-46A Tanker Aircraft Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jeremiah Gertler.

and other missions rather than developing a family of aircraft, each optimized for a different mission.<sup>40</sup>

It also included a provision (Section 131) that would require the Air Force to keep in service 36 B-1 bombers. DOD wanted to reduce that minimum force level by six planes.

The committee cut \$25 million from the \$205 million requested to continue development of a so-called Prompt Global Strike (PGS) missile that could carry a precision-guided conventional warhead thousands of miles at 20 times the speed of sound (about 14,000 mph.). The committee said DOD was moving too quickly in trying to incorporate promising but unproven technologies into an operational weapon. It encouraged DOD to explore less risky technologies for the PGS mission.

### ***Long-range and Short-range Airlift***

The House committee approved with minor changes the amounts requested to upgrade the Pentagon's fleet of cargo planes. However, it also added to H.R. 1540 provisions that would block, at least temporarily, any DOD effort to reduce the size of its airlift fleet.

For long-range (or "strategic"), wide-body airlift, the committee bill would authorize \$1.0 billion, for improvements to the C-5, and \$519 million for modifications to the newer C-17, counting procurement and R&D funding. In each case, committee reduced the request by \$6 million. The committee rejected a DOD request that it repeal a provision of law (10 U.S. C. 8062g) that requires the Air Force to maintain a fleet of at least 316 long-range, wide-body cargo jets. The provision had been enacted in 2010 as part of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011 (383).

For shorter-range (or "tactical") airlift, the committee bill would approve, as requested, \$1 billion for 11 C-130 Hercules aircraft, equipped for various missions, and \$479 million for nine smaller C-27 planes, designated as Joint Cargo Aircraft. The committee objected to DOD plans to retire some of its smaller cargo planes, cutting the C-130 cargo fleet from 395 to 335, buying 38 C-27s rather than the 78 initially planned, and retiring the entire fleet of 42 C-23s, which are used by National Guard units in both their federal role as combat units and in their state role, responding to natural disasters. The committee added to the bill a provision (Section 111) barring the retirement of any C-23s until a year after certain senior military and civilian officials give the congressional defense committees a report on the requirement for short-range cargo planes to perform both military and domestic emergency missions.

### **Strategic Weapons, Missile Defense and Arms Control**

The House bill would authorize, as requested \$1.1 billion to begin development of a new class of ballistic missile-launching submarines that would replace the current *Ohio*-class subs starting in 2019. Although the Navy has reduced the projected cost of the ships from an initial estimate of \$7 billion apiece to \$4.9 billion each, senior Navy officials have warned that the cost of a planned

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<sup>40</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, pp. 65-66. For background, see CRS Report RL34406, *Air Force Next-Generation Bomber: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jeremiah Gertler. As noted above, the committee also added to the bill a provision (Section 220) requiring the Air Force to select the engines for the new bomber by a competitive process.

force of 12 subs could dramatically reduce for many years the funding available to build other types of ships.<sup>41</sup>

The House committee added to the bill a provision (Section 213) requiring the Navy to justify its decision to reduce the number of missile launching tubes on each of the new submarines from 20 to 16. The committee said that the new ships' contribution to the U.S. nuclear deterrent, "must not be compromised solely on the basis of the promise of potential cost savings," resulting from a reduction in the number of missile tubes.<sup>42</sup>

### *START Arms Reduction Treaty*

The House bill also includes several provisions intended to ensure (1) that the Administration follows through with a commitment it made in 2010 to modernize the Energy Department's nuclear weapons production complex and (2) that it not reduce the U.S. nuclear arsenal or change DOD's nuclear war plans except as required by the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia (dubbed START), which the Senate approved in 2010. Several senators had announced that their support for the treaty was conditional on modernization of the nuclear weapons complex.<sup>43</sup>

Among the provisions of H.R. 1540 relating to U.S. nuclear weapons and arms control policy were:

- A requirement for an annual report by the President on the status of plans to modernize the nuclear weapons stockpile, the nuclear weapons production complex, and the U.S. force of missiles, planes and subs equipped to launch nuclear weapons, as well as plans to retire any nuclear weapons (Section 1053).
- A prohibition on retiring any nuclear weapons pursuant to the START treaty until the Secretaries of Defense and Energy inform Congress, in writing, that the nuclear weapons complex modernization plan is being carried out and a further prohibition on any reduction in nuclear arms beyond those required by START unless they are mandated by law or by another treaty (Section 1055).
- A requirement that the President notify Congress before changing U.S. nuclear strategy for using nuclear weapons in case of war (Section 1056).
- A requirement that the GAO provide Congress with a critical assessment of the process by which DOD established policies, strategies and acquisition requirements regarding nuclear weapons (Section 1057).
- A prohibition on any international agreement affecting U.S. missile defenses that is not incorporated in either a Senate-approved treaty or legislation (Section 1229).<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> See CRS Report R41129, *Navy Ohio Replacement (SSBN[X]) Ballistic Missile Submarine Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

<sup>42</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 89.

<sup>43</sup> The House Armed Services Committee summarizes the current state of the nuclear complex modernization plan in its report on H.R. 1540, H.Rept. 112-78, at pp. 304-06. For background on the New START Treaty, see CRS Report R41219, *The New START Treaty: Central Limits and Key Provisions*, by Amy F. Woolf.

<sup>44</sup> See CRS Report R41251, *Ballistic Missile Defense and Offensive Arms Reductions: A Review of the Historical Record*, by Steven A. Hildreth and Amy F. Woolf.

### ***Anti-Ballistic Missile Defenses***

The House committee bill would add a total of \$214 million to the \$8.62 billion requested for the Missile Defense Agency (MDA).

For the ground-based defense system located in Alaska and California, it would authorize \$1.26 billion, which is \$100 million more than the request.<sup>45</sup> The committee said MDA should use the additional funds to accelerate efforts to learn the cause of a recent spate of test failures in the system, and it added to the bill a provision (Section 234) requiring DOD to apprise Congress of its strategy for identifying and correcting the problems.

The House bill also includes a provision declaring it to be national policy to pursue a “hedging strategy,” that would provide an alternative missile defense for U.S. territory in case the threat of long-range missile attack materializes sooner than current plans assume or in case the currently planned defenses run into technical problems or delays (Section 233).

The bill would add \$100 million to the amounts requested for each of two other anti-missile systems intended to protect U.S. forces and allies overseas: the Standard 3 missile, to be carried by warships equipped with the powerful Aegis radar, and the ground based THAAD missile.

On the other hand, the House committee bill would authorize none of the \$161 million requested to develop an infra-red detection satellite (designated Precision Tracking Space System or PTSS) intended to precisely track incoming missiles. The committee said the PTSS would duplicate the role of another infra-red sensor system designed to be carried by a UAV. The committee added \$20 million to the \$47 million requested for this Air-Borne Infra-Red system.

### **Military Construction: Homeports and Headquarters**

From six construction projects which the House committee said it fully supported, H.R. 1540 would cut a total of \$300 million which, the committee said, could not be spent during FY2012.

The only DOD construction project the House bill would cut on policy grounds was the request for \$30 million for planning and road construction to support the movement of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier from Norfolk, Virginia to Mayport, Florida. The committee said the proposed move was too expensive.<sup>46</sup>

In its report on the bill the House Armed Services Committee directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on two options involving a shift in the location of significant DOD assets:

- Homeporting in Europe warships equipped with the Aegis anti-missile defense system, which is a key component of the Administration’s plan for defending U.S. forces and allies in Europe.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> An amendment to drop the added \$100 million was rejected by a vote of 184-234. (See **Table 5**)

<sup>46</sup> See CRS Report R40248, *Navy Nuclear Aircraft Carrier (CVN) Homeporting at Mayport: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

<sup>47</sup> See CRS Report RL34051, *Long-Range Ballistic Missile Defense in Europe*, by Steven A. Hildreth and Carl Ek.

- Moving to a domestic site the headquarters for U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), currently located in Stuttgart, Germany.<sup>48</sup>

### **Issues Related to Operations in Afghanistan and Iraq**

The House bill includes a provision (Section 1034) that would “affirm” that:

- The United States is engaged in an armed conflict with al-Qaeda, the Taliban and associated forces.
- Those entities pose a threat to the United States and its citizens.
- The President has the authority to use “all necessary and appropriate force during the current armed conflict...pursuant to the Authorization for the Use of Military Force [AUMF],” which was enacted on September 18, 2001 (P.L. 107-40).
- Belligerents in this conflict include nations, organizations and persons who (1) are part of or “are substantially supporting” al-Qaeda, the Taliban or associated forces engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners or (2) have engaged in hostilities or “directly supported” hostilities in aid of those entities.
- The President’s authority pursuant to the 2001 AUMF includes the authority to detain belligerents “until the termination of hostilities.”

This would broaden the scope of the authorization embodied in the 2001 legislation, which authorized the use of military force against nations, organizations or persons who the President determines to have:

...planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.<sup>49</sup>

An amendment to strike Section 1034 was rejected by a vote of 187-234 (see **Table 5**).

In its report on H.R. 1540, the House committee expressed concern that the scheduled departure of U.S. combat units from Iraq by December 31, 2011, “will leave Iraqi Security Forces with several critical capabilities gaps that may render it unable to achieve minimum combat readiness, thereby jeopardizing Iraq’s stability and the United States’ hard-fought gains in the region.”<sup>50</sup>

The House bill included a provision (Section 1215) requiring the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on how DOD would help Iraq make up for deficiencies in its security forces, if the government of Iraq should request such assistance.

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<sup>48</sup> See CRS Report RL34003, *Africa Command: U.S. Strategic Interests and the Role of the U.S. Military in Africa*, by Lauren Ploch

<sup>49</sup> P.L. 107-40, Section 2. See CRS Report RS22357, *Authorization for Use of Military Force in Response to the 9/11 Attacks (P.L. 107-40): Legislative History*, by Richard F. Grimmett.

<sup>50</sup> H.Rept. 112-78, p. 3.

### ***Guantanamo Bay Detainees***

H.R. 1540 also includes several provisions relating to detainees held at the U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, including a requirement that DOD provide the congressional defense committees with specific rules governing what sort of contact with the outside each Guantanamo detainee would be allowed (Section 209). Other detainee-related provisions would ban:

- The use of any funds authorized by the bill to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees currently at Guantanamo (Section 1037).
- Visits to detainees by family members (Section 1038).
- The transfer to U.S. territory of any detainee (Section 1039).
- The transfer of detainees to any foreign country unless the Secretary of Defense has certified to Congress that the destination country (1) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism, (2) maintains effective control over the detention facility to which a detainee would be assigned, (3) has taken steps to prevent the detainee from engaging in terrorist activity, and (4) has agreed to share with the U.S. government any information about the detainee or his associates that could affect U.S. security (Section 1040).

The House rejected an amendment that would have allowed Guantanamo detainees to be brought to U.S. territory to testify in court (rejected 165-253) and agreed to an amendment requiring that any foreign terrorist accused of attacking a U.S. target be tried in a military tribunal rather than a civilian court (agreed to 246-173; see **Table 5**).

Following are some of the key amendments on which the House took action during consideration of H.R. 1540:

**Table 5. Selected House Floor Amendments to  
FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1540)**

| <b>Principal Sponsor</b> | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Summary</b>  | <b>Disposition</b>   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| McGovern                 | 344                     | Require President to submit a timetable for accelerated transfer of military operations in <b>Afghanistan</b> from U.S. forces to Afghan forces;      | Rejected<br>204-215  |
| Chaffetz                 | 330                     | Require withdrawal from <b>Afghanistan</b> of U.S. ground troops except those involved in small, targeted counter-terrorism operations                | Rejected<br>123-294  |
| Conyers                  | 333                     | Bar use of funds authorized by the bill to deploy U.S. armed forces or contractors on ground in <b>Libya</b> , except for rescue operations           | Agreed<br>416-5      |
| Amash                    | 327                     | Strike Section 1034 which affirms an <b>Authorization of the Use of Military Force</b> (AUMF) against Al Qaeda, the Taliban or associated entities    | Rejected<br>187-234  |
| Mica                     | 318                     | Require that <b>rules of engagement</b> allow U.S. personnel to proactively defend themselves from hostile action                                     | Agreed<br>260-160    |
| S. Davis                 | 348<br><i>en bloc 6</i> | Withhold 25% of Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund until Secretary of Defense determines <b>women</b> are integral part of Afghan reconciliation process | Agreed<br>voice vote |
| Carnahan                 | 345<br><i>en bloc 3</i> | Withhold 25% of Afghanistan Security Forces Fund until Secretary of Defense certifies program has adequate <b>management and oversight</b> provisions | Agreed<br>voice vote |
| Smith, A                 | 322                     | Allow <b>detainees</b> to testify in courts on U.S. territory   | Rejected<br>165-253  |

| Principal Sponsor         | Number                  | Summary  | Disposition            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Buchanan                  | 323                     | Require foreign terrorists who attack U.S. targets to be tried by <b>military tribunals</b>  | Agreed<br>246-173      |
| Flake                     | 334                     | Strike the <b>Mission Force Enhancement Fund</b>   | Agreed<br>269-151      |
| Flake                     | 345<br><i>en bloc 3</i> | Require DOD. to make public <b>any written communication from a member of Congress</b> recommending that funds authorized for specified purposes (rather than for specific projects) be directed toward a particular project | Agreed<br>voice vote   |
| Flake<br><i>en bloc 3</i> | 345                     | Require DOD report to Congress the process by which it allocated funds <b>authorized in excess of the amounts requested by the President</b> for any research and development activity (or "program element")                | Agreed<br>voice vote   |
| Ellison                   | 335                     | Strike Section 1604 which would add \$150 million to the amount requested for an <b>LHA-class helicopter carrier</b>   | Rejected<br>176-241    |
| Cravaack                  | 343                     | Repeal authorization for the <b>United States Institute of Peace</b>   | Agreed<br>226-194      |
| Campbell                  | 329                     | Reduce number of <b>DOD civilian employees</b> by 1% per year in each of the next 5 years  | Rejected<br>98-321     |
| Campbell                  | 328                     | Terminate <b>Human, Social, and Culture Behavior Modeling</b> program  | Rejected<br>63-354     |
| Campbell                  | 307<br><i>en bloc 2</i> | Terminate <b>Joint Safety Climate Assessment</b> program   | Agreed<br>voice vote   |
| Flake                     | 320                     | Repeal authorization for <b>National Drug Intelligence Center</b>  | Agreed<br>246-172      |
| Schakowsky                | 321                     | Freeze DOD budget at the current level (except for war costs, personnel costs and wounded warrior programs) until DOD can <b>pass an audit</b>   | Rejected<br>voice vote |
| Polis                     | 332                     | Reduce number of U.S. <b>troops stationed in Europe</b> by 30,000 and reduce end-strength by 50,000  | Rejected<br>96-323-1   |
| Loretta Sanchez           | 336                     | Reduce by \$100 million the amount authorized for ground-based mid-course <b>ballistic missile defense</b>   | Rejected<br>184-234    |
| Garamendi                 | 311                     | Require prime contractors working at military bases to <b>set aside</b> 40% of the dollar value of its subcontracts for local, qualified subcontractors  | Rejected<br>168-256    |
| Cole                      | 310                     | Bar any requirement that companies disclose their <b>political contributions</b> as a condition of bidding on a federal contract   | Agreed<br>261-163      |
| Carter                    | 303<br><i>en bloc 1</i> | Deem casualties of <b>2009 Ft. Hood terrorist shootings</b> to be eligible for combat-related benefits, compensations and awards   | Agreed<br>voice vote   |
| Woolsey                   | 302                     | Strike funding for the procurement of <b>V-22 Ospreys</b>  | Rejected<br>83-334     |
| Boustany                  | 345<br><i>en bloc 3</i> | Require a " <b>whole of government</b> " plan to better integrate the activities of multiple federal agencies addressing an issue  | Agreed<br>voice vote   |
| Miller                    | 303<br><i>en bloc 1</i> | Make the Chief of the <b>National Guard Bureau</b> a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff   | Agreed<br>voice vote   |
| McCollum                  | 346<br><i>en bloc 4</i> | Limit the amount spent on DOD <b>musical groups</b> in FY 2012 to \$200 million  | Agreed<br>voice vote   |

**Source:** *Congressional Record*, May 25 and May 26, 2011

**Notes:** "Number" is the number assigned to an amendment by the House Clerk, by which the amendment can be traced through CRS's Legislative Information System. It is not the same as the number assigned to the



amendment by the House Rules Committee in H.Rept. 112-88, its report on the rule that governed most of the floor action on H.R. 1540 (H.Res. 276),

During floor action on the bill, several dozen amendments were aggregated into six *en bloc* amendments, each of which was agreed to by voice vote. Individual amendments in the table that were agreed to as a component of one of those *en bloc* amendments are so identified.

## **FY2012 DOD Appropriations Act**

The House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee marked up on June 1, 2011, a draft DOD appropriations bill for FY2012 that would cut a total of \$8.1 billion from the \$657.3 billion the President requested for programs funded by that legislation.<sup>51</sup> That overall reduction reflected cuts in the base budget request totaling \$8.9 billion that were partly offset by a net addition of \$842 million to the funds requested for war costs (see **Table 6**). The largest component of that net increase in war costs is \$1.5 billion added to the bill for unspecified equipment for National Guard and reserve units.

Two-thirds of the net reduction to the President's request—\$5.4 billion—would come from changes which, according to the committee, would have no adverse impact on DOD operations, including reductions of:

- \$1.7 billion in new budget authority that would be offset by rescissions totaling that amount of unspent funds appropriated in prior budgets;
- \$1.3 billion on the basis of more optimistic assumptions about inflation and other economic factors;
- \$959 million from delays in two acquisition programs;
- \$899 million accounts which, the committee says, historically have had large “unexpended balances” at the end of the fiscal year; and
- \$500 million from “unjustified supply increases,” in the Army's budget request.

The committee bill also would cut \$1.2 billion from the amounts requested for classified procurement and research and development programs.

## **Selected Highlights of the Bill**

### ***DOD 'Efficiencies' Challenged***

The House committee added to the President's request a total of \$884.7 million to restore funding cuts that DOD had cited as efficiencies but which the committee, in its report<sup>52</sup> on the bill, dubbed “valid requirements,” many of which were reductions to the amounts requested for maintenance

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<sup>51</sup> The text of the unnumbered bill is available on the House Appropriations Committee website at [http://republicans.appropriations.house.gov/\\_files/FY12Defense\\_xml.pdf](http://republicans.appropriations.house.gov/_files/FY12Defense_xml.pdf).

Funds for military construction projects are provided by a separate appropriations bill which also funds the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The House began floor debate on its version of the FY2012 Military Construction and VA Appropriations bill (H.R. 2055, H.Rept. 112-94) on June 1, 2011.

<sup>52</sup> Draft report to accompany Department of Defense Appropriations Act for FY2012, accessed on the House Appropriations Committee website at <http://appropriations.house.gov/>.

and repair of facilities. On the other hand the committee made some reductions of its own reductions to the President's request on the basis of anticipated efficiencies.

### *Contractor Weapons Maintenance*

Rising cost was one of several concerns the committee expressed concerning DOD's increasing reliance on contractors to sustain weapons over the entire course of their service life. Formally referred to as Contractor Logistic Support (CLS), this covers a range of contractor-provided services such as overhauling aircraft and engines and managing supply chains.

In its report, the committee noted that there was neither a common definition of CLS applied DOD wide nor a consolidated budget that summed up the total cost. But based on the information available, the committee said, CLS costs appeared to be rising faster than the Operations and Maintenance budgets in general:

The CLS costs as reported by the Services increase by \$3,010,500,000 (23 percent) from FY2009 to FY2012. Over the same time period, operations and maintenance funding grows by only 10 percent. The Services have yet to explain the reason that CLS cost growth outpaces the overall growth of operations and maintenance funding.<sup>53</sup>

Saying it was confident that DOD would find efficiencies and cost-savings through better management of CLS, the committee cut \$400 million from the budget request.

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<sup>53</sup> House Appropriations Committee report, p. 54.

**Table 6. FY2012 DOD Appropriations Act**

amounts in millions of dollars

|   | FY2012 Request | House Committee Recommended | Recommended vs. Request |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Military Personnel                          | 132,097        | 132,092                     | -4                      |
| Operations and Maintenance                  | 170,759        | 169,258                     | -780                    |
| Procurement <sup>a</sup>                    | 111,153        | 107,581                     | -6,784                  |
| Research and Development                    | 75,325         | 73,009                      | -2,316                  |
| Revolving and Management Funds              | 2,701          | 2,676                       | -26                     |
| Other DOD Programs                          | 35,520         | 35,648                      | 128                     |
| Related Agencies                            | 1,106          | 972                         | -134                    |
| General Provisions (net)                    | 29             | -2,183                      | -2,212                  |
| <b>Subtotal: Base Budget (in this bill)</b> | <b>528,690</b> | <b>519,775</b>              | <b>-8,915</b>           |
| Tricare-for-Life Accrual                    | 10,764         | 10,764                      | 0                       |
| <b>Subtotal: Base Budget</b>                | <b>539,454</b> | <b>530,539</b>              | <b>-8,915</b>           |
| Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)       | 117,726        | 118,567                     |                         |
| Tricare-for-Life Accrual (OCO)              | 117            | 117                         | 0                       |
| <b>Subtotal: OCO</b>                        | <b>117,843</b> | <b>118,684</b>              | <b>842</b>              |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                          | <b>657,297</b> | <b>649,223</b>              | <b>-8,074</b>           |

**Source:** House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, summary table of subcommittee draft bill accessed at [http://republicans.appropriations.house.gov/\\_files/5311FY12DefenseSubMarkUpTable.pdf](http://republicans.appropriations.house.gov/_files/5311FY12DefenseSubMarkUpTable.pdf).

- a. The President’s budget request also included \$3.21 billion in “advance appropriations” for procurement of Air Force’s Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) communications satellites, with the funds slated for expenditure in FY2013-FY2017. Under congressional scorekeeping rules, these funds would have been “scored” in the fiscal year for which they were provided, rather than as FY2012 appropriations. However, the House Appropriations Committee rejected the request for advance appropriations.

### *Military Information Operations*

The House committee cut \$124.0 million of the \$300.6 million requested for “information operations” which activities, it said, were not traditional or appropriate military activities:

Many of the activities being funded under ‘information operations’ are duplicative of, or operate at cross purposes with, other federal agencies activities, particularly the Department of State. ....[B]ased on the Department’s significant usage of contractors to plan and execute these programs, the Committee questions whether the Department has the technical expertise or capacity to effectively manage and execute these types of programs in a cost-effective manner.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> House Appropriations Committee report, pp. 55-56

The committee directed DOD to submit a detailed report on the specific activities being conducted with “information operations” funds, including a description of the activity, the target audience, goals, attribution, and measures of effectiveness.

### *Telecommunications Expense Management*

The committee warned that DOD’s telecommunications cost management systems might be overwhelmed by the proliferation within the department of mobile communications and computing devices requiring a wide array of commitments to commercial service providers. It included in the bill a provision (Section 8117) requiring DOD to conduct a study of the feasibility of using a commercial off-the-shelf telecommunications cost management system in order to reduce costs. In anticipation of such savings, the committee cut a total of \$30 million from the budget request.

### *Shipyard Overhead Costs*

The committee directed the Navy to reduce the disparity in overhead costs among its four shipyards, where the percentage of annual funding absorbed by overhead ranges from 29 percent, at Norfolk, Va., to 43 percent at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The committee cut a total of \$315 million from the amounts requested for overhead costs at the three more expensive shipyards (in Hawaii, Bremerton, Washington, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire) and added the amount cut from each yard’s overhead account to the separate account that funds ship overhauls.

### *Defense Health Program*

The committee bill would provide \$32.3 billion—\$118.7 million more than requested—for the Defense Health Program, which serves 9.6 million beneficiaries, including service members and military retirees, their survivors and their dependents. The committee cut \$394 million from the request for operating accounts that, historically, have not spent their entire annual allocation. But it also added \$523.5 million for research and development programs focused on specific diseases and treatments.

Many of the additions continue a long-standing tradition of congressional funding initiatives, including funds for research on breast cancer (\$120.0 million) and prostate cancer (\$64.0 million). But they also include a total of \$189.6 million for research on Traumatic Brain Injury and related medical problems that have been exacerbated by combat conditions in Iraq and Afghanistan.

# Appendix. Selected Program Funding Tables

**Table A-1. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Missile Defense Funding: Authorization**

(amounts in millions of dollars)

| PE Number<br>(for R&D<br>projects<br>only) | Program Element Title   | FY2012<br>Administration<br>Request | House-<br>Passed<br>H.R. 1540 | Senate<br>Committee<br>Reported | Conference<br>Report | Comments  |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 0603175C                                   | BMD Technology  | 75.0                                | 75.0                          |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603274C                                   | Special Programs  | 61.5                                | 61.5                          |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603881C                                   | BMD Terminal Defense Segment  | 290.5                               | 290.5                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603882C                                   | BMD Midcourse Defense<br>Segment                                    | 1,161.0                             | 1,261.0                       |                                 |                      | System currently deployed in Alaska<br>and California to defend U.S. territory.<br>HASC added \$100 million to make up<br>for delays resulting from test failures |
| 0603884C                                   | BMD Sensors   | 222.4                               | 222.4                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603888C                                   | BMD Test & Targets  | 1,071.0                             | 1,071.0                       |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603890C                                   | BMD Enabling Programs   | 373.6                               | 373.6                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603891C                                   | Special Programs  | 296.6                               | 296.6                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603892C                                   | AEGIS BMD   | 960.3                               | 965.3                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603893C                                   | Space Tracking & Surveillance<br>System                             | 96.4                                | 96.4                          |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603895C                                   | BMD System Space Programs   | 8.0                                 | 8.0                           |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603896C                                   | BMD Command and Control,<br>Battle Management and<br>Communications | 364.1                               | 364.1                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603898C                                   | BMD Joint Warfighter Support  | 41.2                                | 41.2                          |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603901C                                   | Directed Energy Research  | 96.3                                | 146.3                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603902C                                   | Aegis SM-3 Block IIB  | 123.5                               | 123.5                         |                                 |                      |   |
| 0603904C                                   | Missile Defense Integration &<br>Operations Center (MDIOC)          | 69.3                                | 69.3                          |                                 |                      |   |

| PE Number<br>(for R&D<br>projects<br>only)          | Program Element Title               | FY2012<br>Administration<br>Request | House-<br>Passed<br>H.R. 1540 | Senate<br>Commtee<br>Reported | Conference<br>Report | Comments   |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 0603906C  | Regarding Trench                    | 15.8                                | 15.8                          |                               |                      |  |
| 0603907C  | Sea-Based X-Band Radar (SBX)        | 177.1                               | 177.1                         |                               |                      |  |
| H.R. 1540   | Israeli Cooperative Programs        | 106.1                               | 216.1                         |                               |                      | Israeli systems to defend against medium and short range missiles and artillery shells |
| 0604880C  | Land-based SM-3                     | 306.6                               | 306.6                         |                               |                      |  |
| 0604881C  | Aegis SM-3 Block IIA Co-Development | 424.5                               | 464.5                         |                               |                      | Collaboration with Japan   |
| 0604883C  | Precision Tracking Space System     | 160.8                               | 0                             |                               |                      | House said PTSS would duplicate role of less technologically risky airborne system     |
| 0604884C  | Airborne Infrared                   | 46.9                                | 66.9                          |                               |                      |  |
| 0901598C  | Management HQ - MDA                 | 28.9                                | 28.9                          |                               |                      |  |
| <b>Subtotal, Missile Defense Agency RDT&amp;E,</b>  |                                     | <b>6,577.1</b>                      | <b>6,691.3</b>                |                               |                      |  |
|   | THAAD, Fielding                     | 833.2                               | 883.2                         |                               |                      | Request is for 68 missiles   |
|   | Aegis BMD                           | 565.4                               | 615.4                         |                               |                      | Request is for 46 missiles   |
|   | AN/TPY-2 radar                      | 380.2                               | 380.2                         |                               |                      | Request is for two relocatable radars  |
| <b>Subtotal, Missile Defense Agency Procurement</b> |                                     | <b>1,778.7</b>                      | <b>1,878.7</b>                |                               |                      |  |
|   | THAAD, Operations and Maintenance   | 50.8                                | 50.8                          |                               |                      |  |
|   | Ballistic Missile Defense Radars    | 151.9                               | 151.9                         |                               |                      |  |
|   | MDA, Military Construction          | 67.2                                | 67.2                          |                               |                      |  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL, Missile Defense Agency</b>          |                                     | <b>8,625.7</b>                      | <b>8,839.9</b>                |                               |                      |  |

**Sources:** House Armed Services Committee, H.Rept. 112-78, Report to accompany H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2012.

**Notes:** The defense authorization act generally does not determine the final amount provided for a program or project. The authorization bill authorizes the appropriation of funds, but the amount available is determined by the appropriations. An appropriations bill may provide more than or less than the amount authorized, may provide funds for a program for which no funds are authorized, and may provide funds for a “new start” for which funding has never been authorized.

**Table A-2. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Missile Defense Funding: Appropriations**

(amounts in millions of dollars)

| PE Number<br>(for R&D<br>projects<br>only) | Program Element Title   | FY2012<br>Administration<br>Request | House-<br>Committee<br>Reported | Senate<br>Committee<br>Reported | Conference<br>Report | Comments   |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 0603175C                                   | BMD Technology  | 75.0                                | 75.0                            |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603274C                                   | Special Programs  | 61.5                                | 61.5                            |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603881C                                   | BMD Terminal Defense Segment                                  | 290.5                               | 290.5                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603882C                                   | BMD Midcourse Defense Segment                                 | 1,161.0                             | 1,261.0                         |                                 |                      | System currently deployed in Alaska and California to defend U.S. territory. |
| 0603884C                                   | BMD Sensors   | 222.4                               | 222.4                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603888C                                   | BMD Test & Targets  | 1,071.0                             | 1,071.0                         |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603890C                                   | BMD Enabling Programs   | 373.6                               | 373.6                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603891C                                   | Special Programs  | 296.6                               | 296.6                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603892C                                   | AEGIS BMD   | 960.3                               | 960.3                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603893C                                   | Space Tracking & Surveillance System                          | 96.4                                | 96.4                            |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603895C                                   | BMD System Space Programs                                     | 8.0                                 | 8.0                             |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603896C                                   | BMD Command and Control, Battle Management and Communications | 364.1                               | 364.1                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603898C                                   | BMD Joint Warfighter Support                                  | 41.2                                | 41.2                            |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603901C                                   | Directed Energy Research                                      | 96.3                                | 146.3                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603902C                                   | Aegis SM-3 Block IIB  | 123.5                               | 123.5                           |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603904C                                   | Missile Defense Integration & Operations Center (MDIOC)       | 69.3                                | 69.3                            |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603906C                                   | Regarding Trench  | 15.8                                | 15.8                            |                                 |                      |  |
| 0603907C                                   | Sea-Based X-Band Radar (SBX)                                  | 177.1                               | 177.1                           |                                 |                      |  |

| PE Number<br>(for R&D<br>projects<br>only)          | Program Element Title               | FY2012<br>Administration<br>Request | House-<br>Committee<br>Reported | Senate<br>Commtee<br>Reported | Conference<br>Report | Comments   |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| H.R. 1540   | Israeli Cooperative Programs        | 106.1                               | 235.7                           |                               |                      | Israeli systems to defend against medium and short range missiles and artillery shells |
| 0604880C  | Land-based SM-3                     | 306.6                               | 306.6                           |                               |                      |  |
| 0604881C  | Aegis SM-3 Block IIA Co-Development | 424.5                               | 424.5                           |                               |                      | Collaboration with Japan   |
| 0604883C  | Precision Tracking Space System     | 160.8                               | 0                               |                               |                      |  |
| 0604884C  | Airborne Infrared                   | 46.9                                | 46.9                            |                               |                      |  |
| 0901598C  | Management HQ - MDA                 | 28.9                                | 28.9                            |                               |                      |  |
| <b>Subtotal, Missile Defense Agency RDT&amp;E,</b>  |                                     | <b>6,577.1</b>                      | <b>6,645.9</b>                  |                               |                      |  |
|   | THAAD, Fielding                     | 833.2                               | 883.2                           |                               |                      | Request is for 68 missiles   |
|   | Aegis BMD                           | 565.4                               | 615.4                           |                               |                      | Request is for 46 missiles   |
|   | AN/TPY-2 radar                      | 380.2                               | 380.2                           |                               |                      | Request is for two relocatable radars  |
| <b>Subtotal, Missile Defense Agency Procurement</b> |                                     | <b>1,778.7</b>                      | <b>1,878.7</b>                  |                               |                      |  |
|   | THAAD, Operations and Maintenance   | 50.8                                | 50.8                            |                               |                      |  |
|   | Ballistic Missile Defense Radars    | 151.9                               | 151.9                           |                               |                      |  |
|   | MDA, Military Construction          | 67.2                                | 67.2                            |                               |                      |  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL, Missile Defense Agency</b>          |                                     | <b>8,625.7</b>                      | <b>8,794.5</b>                  |                               |                      |  |

**Sources:** House Appropriations Committee, draft report to accompany the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for FY2012, accessed at [http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY\\_2012\\_DEFENSE\\_FULL\\_COMMITTEE\\_REPORT.pdf](http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY_2012_DEFENSE_FULL_COMMITTEE_REPORT.pdf).



**Table A-3. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Army and Marine Corps Programs: Authorization**

(amounts in millions of dollars; base budget funding in plain type, *OCO funding in italics.*)

|   | FY2012 Request |         |       | House-passed H.R. 1540 |         |       | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|---|----------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|
|   | Procurement    |         | R&D   | Procurement            |         | R&D   | Procurement                     |    | R&D |  |
|   | #              | \$      | \$    | #                      | \$      | \$    | #                               | \$ | \$  |  |
| Aerial Common Sensor  | 18             | 539.6   | 31.5  | 0                      | 15.7    | 31.5  |                                 |    |     | Budget buys half the projected total number late in FY2012; HASC said the program had been delayed   |
| Light Utility Helicopter  | 39             | 250.4   | 0     | 39                     | 250.4   | 0     |                                 |    |     |  |
| UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopter and Mods, Army (incl. OCO)   | 75             | 1,678.2 | 21.5  | 75                     | 1,597.4 | 21.5  |                                 |    |     |  |
| CH-47 Chinook Helicopter and Mods (incl. OCO)   | 47             | 1,440.0 | 48.9  | 47                     | 1,360.3 | 48.9  |                                 |    |     | 32 newly built helos; 15 existing helos upgraded with digital cockpit, more powerful engines   |
| AH-64 Apache Helo Mods (incl. OCO)  | 20             | 1,074.3 | 92.8  | 19                     | 1,039.3 | 92.8  |                                 |    |     | Rebuilt helos with improved fire-control and digital electronics; HASC denied OCO funds for one helo   |
| M-2 Bradley Mods  | n/a            | 250.7   | 12.3  |                        | 403.7   | 12.3  |                                 |    |     | Both programs upgrade existing vehicles; DOD plan would shut down these lines to be restarted later; HASC added funds to continue upgrades.                                  |
| M-1 Abrams tank Mods  | 21             | 341.9   | 9.7   | 21                     | 613.9   | 34.7  |                                 |    |     |  |
| Stryker Armored Vehicle   | 100            | 633.0   | 101.4 | 100                    | 633.0   | 101.4 |                                 |    |     |  |
| Army Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV)  | -              | 0.0     | 884.4 | -                      | 0.0     | 884.4 |                                 |    |     | Replacement for the cancelled manned combat vehicle component of Future Combat Systems   |
| Army Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles and USMC Medium Trucks (incl. OCO)                        | -              | 842.2   | 4.0   | -                      | 792.2   | 4.0   |                                 |    |     | Several thousand trucks of various models with a cargo capacity of 2.5-5.0 tons. HASC cut \$50 million from the \$392 million requested for Marine Corps vehicles.           |
| Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles and USMC Logistics Vehicle System (LVS) Replacement (incl. OCO) | -              | 1,122.3 | 5.5   | -                      | 1,122.3 | 5.5   |                                 |    |     | Several thousand truck tractors and trailer of various models, with a cargo capacity of 15 tons. Slightly more than one-fourth of the money is to rebuild existing vehicles. |

**Source:** House Armed Services Committee, H.Rept. 112-78, Report to accompany H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2012.

**Note:** The defense authorization act generally does not determine the final amount provided for a program or project. The authorization bill authorizes the appropriation of funds, but the amount available is determined by the appropriations. An appropriations bill may provide more than or less than the amount authorized, may provide

funds for a program for which no funds are authorized, and may provide funds for a “new start” for which funding has never been authorized. Funding for Army and Marine Corps unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) is summarized in **Table A-4**.

**Table A-4. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Army and Marine Corps Programs: Appropriations**

(amounts in millions of dollars; base budget funding in plain type, *OCO funding in italics*.)

|   | FY2012 Request |         |       | House Committee Recommendation |         |       | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|---|----------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|
|   | Procurement    |         | R&D   | Procurement                    |         | R&D   | Procurement                     |    | R&D |  |
|   | #              | \$      | \$    | #                              | \$      | \$    | #                               | \$ | \$  |  |
| Aerial Common Sensor  | 18             | 539.6   | 31.5  | 0                              | 15.7    | 31.5  |                                 |    |     | Budget buys half the projected total number late in FY2012; HAC said the program had been delayed  |
| Light Utility Helicopter  | 39             | 250.4   | 0     | 39                             | 250.4   | 0     |                                 |    |     |  |
| UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopter and Mods, Army (incl. OCO)   | 75             | 1,678.2 | 21.5  | 75                             | 1,678.2 | 21.5  |                                 |    |     |  |
| CH-47 Chinook Helicopter and Mods (incl. OCO)   | 47             | 1,440.0 | 48.9  | 47                             | 1,440.2 | 48.9  |                                 |    |     | 32 newly built helos; 15 existing helos upgraded with digital cockpit, more powerful engines   |
| AH-64 Apache Helo Mods (incl. OCO)  | 20             | 1,074.3 | 92.8  | 19                             | 1,039.3 | 92.8  |                                 |    |     | Rebuilt helos with improved fire-control and digital electronics; HAC denied OCO funds for one helo  |
| M-2 Bradley Mods  | n/a            | 250.7   | 12.3  |                                | 250.7   | 12.3  |                                 |    |     | Both programs upgrade existing vehicles; DOD plan would shut down these lines to be restarted later; HAC added funds to continue tank upgrades.                              |
| M-1 Abrams tank Mods  | 21             | 341.9   | 9.7   | 54                             | 613.9   | 9.7   |                                 |    |     |  |
| Stryker Armored Vehicle   | 100            | 633.0   | 101.4 | 100                            | 633.0   | 64.4  |                                 |    |     |  |
| Army Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV)  | -              | 0.0     | 884.4 | -                              | 0.0     | 768.1 |                                 |    |     | Replacement for the cancelled manned combat vehicle component of Future Combat Systems   |
| Army Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles and USMC Medium Trucks (incl. OCO)                        | -              | 842.2   | 4.0   | -                              | 492.3   | 4.0   |                                 |    |     | Several thousand trucks of various models with a cargo capacity of 2.5-5.0 tons.   |
| Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles and USMC Logistics Vehicle System (LVS) Replacement (incl. OCO) | -              | 1,122.3 | 5.5   | -                              | 1,270.3 | 5.5   |                                 |    |     | Several thousand truck tractors and trailer of various models, with a cargo capacity of 15 tons. Slightly more than one-fourth of the money is to rebuild existing vehicles. |

**Source:** House Appropriations Committee, draft report to accompany the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for FY2012, accessed at [http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY\\_2012\\_DEFENSE\\_FULL\\_COMMITTEE\\_REPORT.pdf](http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY_2012_DEFENSE_FULL_COMMITTEE_REPORT.pdf).

**Note:** Funding for Army and Marine Corps unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) is summarized in **Table A-4**.

**Table A-5. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Shipbuilding Programs: Authorization**

(amounts in millions of dollars)

|                                  | Request     |         |       | House-Passed |         |       | Senate Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|---------|-------|------------------|----|-----|--|
|                                  | Procurement |         | R&D   | Procurement  |         | R&D   | Procurement      |    | R&D |  |
|                                  | #           | \$      | \$    | #            | \$      | \$    | #                | \$ | \$  |  |
| CVN-21 Carrier                   | -           | 554.8   | 54.1  | -            | 554.8   | 54.1  |                  |    |     | Sixth year of long lead-time funding for a <i>Ford</i> -class carrier; Remaining two-thirds of the \$10.3 billion est. cost will be funded incrementally in FY2013-16.   |
| Carrier Refueling Overhaul       | -           | 529.7   | n/a   | -            | 529.7   | n/a   |                  |    |     | All but \$15 million is the third year of long lead-time funding for modernizing and refueling reactor of a <i>Nimitz</i> -class carrier; Remaining three-quarters of the \$4.6 billion est. cost will be funded in FY2013-14. |
| <i>Virginia</i> -class submarine | 2           | 4,757.0 | 97.2  | 2            | 4,757.0 | 107.2 |                  |    |     |  |
| SSBN(X)                          | -           | 0       | 781.6 | -            | 0       | 781.6 |                  |    |     | Developing a replacement for <i>Ohio</i> -class Trident missile subs.  |
| DDG-1000 Destroyer               | -           | 453.7   | 261.6 | -            | 453.7   | 261.6 |                  |    |     | Procurement amount is an increment toward estimated \$3.5 billion cost of last of three ships  |
| DDG-51 Destroyer                 | 1           | 2,081.4 | 0     | 1            | 2,081.4 | 0     |                  |    |     | Includes \$100.7 million for components to be used in future ships of this class   |
| Cruiser modernization            | 3           | 590.3   | 0     | 3            | 590.3   | 0     |                  |    |     | Upgrades the electronics, weaponry and powerplant of ships built in the '80s and '90s.   |
| Destroyer modernization          | 3           | 119.5   | 0     | 3            | 119.5   | 0     |                  |    |     |  |
| LCS Littoral Combat Ship         | 4           | 1,802.1 | 286.8 | 4            | 1,802.1 | 286.8 |                  |    |     | Includes \$80 million for two of the interchangeable weapons modules that will equip these ships for different missions,   |

|                                   | Request     |         |     | House-Passed |         |     | Senate Committee |    |     | Comments  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|--------------|---------|-----|------------------|----|-----|---|
|                                   | Procurement |         | R&D | Procurement  |         | R&D | Procurement      |    | R&D |   |
|                                   | #           | \$      | \$  | #            | \$      | \$  | #                | \$ | \$  |   |
| LHA Helicopter Carrier            | -           | 2,018.7 | 0   | -            | 1,968.7 | 0   |                  |    |     | Second annual increment of funding for \$3.3 billion ship   |
| LPD-17 Amphibious Force Transport | 1           | 1,847.4 | .9  | 1            | 1,847.4 | .9  |                  |    |     | Funds 11 <sup>th</sup> and final ship of the class.   |
| Joint High-Speed Vessel           | 2           | 408.9   | 7.1 | 2            | 408.9   | 7.1 |                  |    |     | Army budget funds one ship for \$223.8 million.   |
| Mobile Landing Platform           | 1           | 425.9   | 0   | 1            | 425.9   | 0   |                  |    |     | Based on the design of a commercial tanker, this ship is intended to function as a floating pier on which large ships can transfer combat equipment to smaller landing craft. |

**Sources:** House Armed Services Committee, H.Rept. 112-78, Report to accompany H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2012.

**Notes:** The defense authorization act generally does not determine the final amount provided for a program or project. The authorization bill authorizes the appropriation of funds, but the amount available is determined by the appropriations. An appropriations bill may provide more than or less than the amount authorized, may provide funds for a program for which no funds are authorized, and may provide funds for a “new start” for which funding has never been authorized.

**Table A-6. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Shipbuilding Programs: Appropriations**

(amounts in millions of dollars)

|                                   | Request     |         |       | House Committee |         |       | Senate Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|----|-----|--|
|                                   | Procurement |         | R&D   | Procurement     |         | R&D   | Procurement      |    | R&D |  |
|                                   | #           | \$      | \$    | #               | \$      | \$    | #                | \$ | \$  |  |
| CVN-21 Carrier                    | -           | 554.8   | 54.1  | -               | 554.8   | 54.1  |                  |    |     | Sixth year of long lead-time funding for a <i>Ford</i> -class carrier; Remaining two-thirds of the \$10.3 billion est. cost will be funded incrementally in FY2013-16.   |
| Carrier Refueling Overhaul        | -           | 529.7   | n/a   | -               | 529.7   | n/a   |                  |    |     | All but \$15 million is the third year of long lead-time funding for modernizing and refueling reactor of a <i>Nimitz</i> -class carrier; Remaining three-quarters of the \$4.6 billion est. cost will be funded in FY2013-14. |
| <i>Virginia</i> -class submarine  | 2           | 4,757.0 | 97.2  | 2               | 4,682.7 | 112.2 |                  |    |     |  |
| SSBN(X)                           | -           | 0       | 781.6 | -               | 0       | 781.6 |                  |    |     | Developing a replacement for <i>Ohio</i> -class Trident missile subs.  |
| DDG-1000 Destroyer                | -           | 453.7   | 261.6 | -               | 453.7   | 257.6 |                  |    |     | Procurement amount is an increment toward estimated \$3.5 billion cost of last of three ships  |
| DDG-51 Destroyer                  | 1           | 2,081.4 | 0     | 1               | 2,079.0 | 0     |                  |    |     | Includes \$100.7 million for components to be used in future ships of this class   |
| Cruiser modernization             | 3           | 590.3   | 0     | 3               | 566.9   | 0     |                  |    |     | Upgrades the electronics, weaponry and powerplant of ships built in the '80s and '90s.   |
| Destroyer modernization           | 3           | 119.5   | 0     | 3               | 117.5   | 0     |                  |    |     |  |
| LCS Littoral Combat Ship          | 4           | 1,802.1 | 286.8 | 4               | 1,755.1 | 296.8 |                  |    |     | Includes \$80 million for two of the interchangeable weapons modules that will equip these ships for different missions,   |
| LHA Helicopter Carrier            | -           | 2,018.7 | 0     | -               | 1,999.2 | 0     |                  |    |     | Second annual increment of funding for \$3.3 billion ship  |
| LPD-17 Amphibious Force Transport | 1           | 1,847.4 | .9    | 1               | 1,833.4 | .9    |                  |    |     | Funds 11 <sup>th</sup> and final ship of the class.  |

|                         | Request     |       |     | House Committee |       |     | Senate Committee |    |     | Comments  |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|-----------------|-------|-----|------------------|----|-----|---|
|                         | Procurement |       | R&D | Procurement     |       | R&D | Procurement      |    | R&D |   |
|                         | #           | \$    | \$  | #               | \$    | \$  | #                | \$ | \$  |   |
| Joint High-Speed Vessel | 2           | 408.9 | 7.1 | 2               | 408.9 | 7.1 |                  |    |     | Army budget funds one ship for \$223.8 million.   |
| Mobile Landing Platform | 1           | 425.9 | 0   | 1               | 400.9 | 0   |                  |    |     | Based on the design of a commercial tanker, this ship is intended to function as a floating pier on which large ships can transfer combat equipment to smaller landing craft. |

**Source:** House Appropriations Committee, draft report to accompany the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for FY2012, accessed at [http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY\\_2012\\_DEFENSE\\_FULL\\_COMMITTEE\\_REPORT.pdf](http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY_2012_DEFENSE_FULL_COMMITTEE_REPORT.pdf).

**Table A-7. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force Aircraft Programs: Authorization**

(amounts in millions of dollars; base budget funding in plain type, *OCO funding in italics.*)

|  | Request     |                |                | House Passed |                |                | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|
|  | Procurement |                | R&D            | Procurement  |                | R&D            | Procurement                     |    | R&D |  |
|  | #           | \$             | \$             | #            | \$             | \$             | #                               | \$ | \$  |  |
| <b>COMBAT AIRCRAFT</b>   |             |                |                |              |                |                |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-35A Joint Strike Fighter and Mods, AF (conventional takeoff version) | 19          | 3,664.1        | 1,435.9        | 19           | 3,664.1        | 1,435.9        |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-35C Joint Strike Fighter, Marine Corps (STOVL version)               | 6           | 1,259.2        | 670.7          | 6            | 1,259.2        | 670.7          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-35B Joint Strike Fighter, Navy (Carrier-based version)               | 7           | 1,720.8        | 677.5          | 7            | 1,720.8        | 677.5          |                                 |    |     |  |
| <b>[F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, total]</b>                              | <b>32</b>   | <b>6,644.1</b> | <b>2,784.1</b> | <b>32</b>    | <b>6,644.1</b> | <b>2,784.1</b> |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-22 Fighter Mods  | -           | 232.0          | 718.4          | -            | 232.0          | 718.4          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-15 Fighter Mods  | -           | 222.4          | 207.5          | -            | 222.4          | 207.5          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-16 Fighter Mods  | -           | 73.3           | 143.9          | -            | 56.7           | 143.9          |                                 |    |     |  |
| EA-18G Aircraft, Navy  | 12          | 1,107.5        | 17.1           | 12           | 1,107.5        | 17.1           |                                 |    |     |  |
| F/A-18E/F Fighter, Navy  | 28          | 2,431.7        | 151.0          | 28           | 2,431.7        | 151.0          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F/A-18 Fighter Mods (with OCO)   | -           | 546.6          | 2.0            | -            | 546.6          | 2.0            |                                 |    |     |  |
| A-10 Attack Plane Mods   | -           | 153.1          | 11.1           |              | 158.1          | 11.1           |                                 |    |     |  |
| B-1B Bomber Mods   | -           | 198.0          | 33.0           |              | 198.0          | 33.0           |                                 |    |     |  |
| B-2A Bomber Mods   | -           | 41.3           | 340.8          |              | 41.3           | 340.8          |                                 |    |     |  |
| B-52 Bomber Mods   | -           | 93.9           | 133.3          |              | 93.9           | 133.3          |                                 |    |     |  |
| Light Attack Armed Reconnaissance Aircraft                             | 9           | 158.5          | 23.7           | 9            | 158.5          | 23.7           |                                 |    |     | Small, turboprop plane intended for use by U.S. allies that do not operate front-line combat jets. |
| <b>FIXED-WING CARGO AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT</b>                         |             |                |                |              |                |                |                                 |    |     |  |

|                                     | Request     |                |              | House Passed |                |              | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|
|                                     | Procurement |                | R&D          | Procurement  |                | R&D          | Procurement                     |    | R&D |   |
|                                     | #           | \$             | \$           | #            | \$             | \$           | #                               | \$ | \$  |   |
| C-130 variants, AF, Marine Corps    | 11          | 1,075.6        | 39.5         | 11           | 1,075.6        | 39.5         |                                 |    |     |   |
| C-130 Mods (with OCO)               | -           | 901.8          | 61.6         | -            | 899.2          | 61.6         |                                 |    |     |   |
| C-5 Mods,                           | -           | 1,035.1        | 24.9         | -            | 1,035.1        | 24.9         |                                 |    |     | Includes \$964 million to rebuild the 52 newest C-5s with more powerful engines and digital cockpits.   |
| C-17                                | -           | 0              | 0            | -            | 0              | 0            |                                 |    |     |   |
| C-17 Mods                           |             | 213.2          | 128.2        |              | 196.2          | 128.2        |                                 |    |     |   |
| C-27 Joint Cargo Aircraft           | 9           | 479.9          | 27.1         | 9            | 479.9          | 27.1         |                                 |    |     |   |
| KC-X Tanker Replacement,            | -           | -              | 877.1        | -            | -              | 849.9        |                                 |    |     |   |
| C-37A executive transport           | 3           | 77.8           | -            | 3            | 77.8           | -            |                                 |    |     | Gulfstream V used for long-range transport of senior civilian and military officials.   |
| <b>ROTARY-WING AIRCRAFT</b>         |             |                |              |              |                |              |                                 |    |     |   |
| MV-22 Osprey, Marine Corps and Mods | 30          | 2,399.1        | 84.5         | 30           | 2,338.8        | 84.5         |                                 |    |     | HASC rejected \$85 million requested for two Osprey's modified for special operations , saying those aircraft had been funded in the FY2011 DOD Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-10). |
| CV-22 Osprey, AF and Mods           | 7           | 577.6          | 31.5         | 5            | 492.6          | 31.5         |                                 |    |     |   |
| <b>[V-22 Osprey Total]</b>          | <b>37</b>   | <b>2,916.4</b> | <b>116.0</b> | <b>35</b>    | <b>2,831.4</b> | <b>116.0</b> |                                 |    |     |   |
| Special Operations helicopter Mods  | -           | 404.0          | 51.1         | -            | 396.2          | 51.1         |                                 |    |     |   |
| CH-53K Helicopter                   | -           | -              | 629.5        | -            | -              | 629.5        |                                 |    |     |   |



|  | Request     |         |       | House Passed |         |       | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|--|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|
|  | Procurement |         | R&D   | Procurement  |         | R&D   | Procurement                     |    | R&D |  |
|  | #           | \$      | \$    | #            | \$      | \$    | #                               | \$ | \$  |  |
| Executive Helicopter   | -           | -       | 180.1 | -            | -       | 180.1 |                                 |    |     | Funds are for development of a new helicopter to transport the President and other senior officials,, Previous effort (VH-71) was cancelled. |
| HH-60M search and rescue helicopter and Mods (with OCO)            | 5           | 178.4   | 94.1  |              | 163.1   | 11.0  |                                 |    |     | HASC dropped two helos that had been funded in the FY2011 DOD Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-10).  |
| UH-1Y/AH-1Z  | 26          | 798.6   | 72.6  | 26           | 798.6   | 72.6  |                                 |    |     |  |
| MH-60R/MH-60S Helicopter, Navy                                     | 42          | 1,483.4 | 48.3  | 42           | 1,483.4 | 51.2  |                                 |    |     |  |
| <b>MANNED SURVEILLANCE AIRCRAFT</b>                                |             |         |       |              |         |       |                                 |    |     |  |
| P-8A Poseidon Multi-Mission Maritime Aircraft                      | 11          | 2,275.5 | 622.7 | 11           | 2,275.5 | 622.7 |                                 |    |     |  |
| E-2D Hawkeye radar plane (with OCO)                                | 6           | 1,236.3 | 111.0 | 6            | 1,236.3 | 111.0 |                                 |    |     |  |
| P-3/EP-3 Aircraft Mods (with OCO)                                  | -           | 275.4   | 3.4   | -            | 275.4   | 3.4   |                                 |    |     |  |
| E-8 JSTARS ground surveillance plane Mods                          | -           | 29.1    | 121.6 | -            | 29.1    | 121.6 |                                 |    |     |  |
| <b>UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVS) including Mods and with OCO</b> |             |         |       |              |         |       |                                 |    |     |  |
| MQ-4/RQ-4 Global Hawk  | 3           | 484.7   | 972.0 | 3            | 484     | 972.0 |                                 |    |     |  |
| MQ-9 Reaper  | 48          | 1,072.3 | 149.3 | 48           | 1,072.3 | 149.3 |                                 |    |     |  |
| MQ-1 Warrior/Predator  | 36          | 970.0   | 153.6 | 36           | 971.0   | 153.6 |                                 |    |     |  |
| RQ-7 Shadow Mods   | -           | 232.7   | 35.8  | -            | 232.7   | 35.8  |                                 |    |     |  |
| RQ-11 Raven  | 1,272       | 71.2    | 5.9   | 1,272        | 71.3    | 5.9   |                                 |    |     | "hand-launched" drone with camera  |

|   | Request     |       |       | House Passed |       |       | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments  |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|
|   | Procurement |       | R&D   | Procurement  |       | R&D   | Procurement                     |    | R&D |   |
|   | #           | \$    | \$    | #            | \$    | \$    | #                               | \$ | \$  |   |
| MQ-8 Fire Finder                                    | 12          | 192.0 | 108.2 | 12           | 192.0 | 108.2 |                                 |    |     |   |
| Unmanned Combat Air System (UCAS)                   | -           | 0     | 198.3 | -            | 0     | 198.3 |                                 |    |     | UCAS is intended to test feasibility of a long-range, carrier-based bomber.   |
| Future Unmanned Carrier-based Strike System (FUCSS) | -           | 0     | 121.2 | -            | 0     | 121.2 |                                 |    |     | FUCSS is program to develop such a weapon. HASC would withhold 85 percent of FUCSS money until DOD and Navy officials give Congress a report on the programs. |
| Long-Endurance Multi-Intelligence Vehicle (LEMV)    | -           | 0     | 42.9  | -            | 0     | 42.9  |                                 |    |     | Prototype surveillance blimp that could stay aloft for three weeks.   |

**Source:** House Appropriations Committee, draft report to accompany the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for FY2012, accessed at [http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY\\_2012\\_DEFENSE\\_FULL\\_COMMITTEE\\_REPORT.pdf](http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY_2012_DEFENSE_FULL_COMMITTEE_REPORT.pdf).

**Table A-8. Congressional Action on Selected FY2012 Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force Aircraft Programs: Appropriations**

(amounts in millions of dollars; base budget funding in plain type, *OCO funding in italics.*)

|  | Request     |                |                | House Committee Recommended |                |                | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|
|  | Procurement |                | R&D            | Procurement                 |                | R&D            | Procurement                     |    | R&D |  |
|  | #           | \$             | \$             | #                           | \$             | \$             | #                               | \$ | \$  |  |
| <b>COMBAT AIRCRAFT</b>   |             |                |                |                             |                |                |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-35A Joint Strike Fighter and Mods, AF (conventional takeoff version) | 19          | 3,664.1        | 1,435.9        | 19                          | 3,664.1        | 1,397.9        |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-35C Joint Strike Fighter, Marine Corps (STOVL version)               | 6           | 1,259.2        | 670.7          | 6                           | 1,259.2        | 651.8          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-35B Joint Strike Fighter, Navy (Carrier-based version)               | 7           | 1,720.8        | 677.5          | 7                           | 1,665.8        | 658.5          |                                 |    |     |  |
| <b>[F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, total]</b>                              | <b>32</b>   | <b>6,644.1</b> | <b>2,784.1</b> | <b>32</b>                   | <b>6,644.1</b> | <b>2,784.1</b> |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-22 Fighter Mods  | -           | 232.0          | 718.4          | -                           | 232.0          | 658.4          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-15 Fighter Mods  | -           | 222.4          | 207.5          | -                           | 208.4          | 207.5          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F-16 Fighter Mods  | -           | 73.3           | 143.9          | -                           | 56.7           | 143.9          |                                 |    |     |  |
| EA-18G Aircraft, Navy  | 12          | 1,107.5        | 17.1           | 12                          | 1,029.7        | 17.1           |                                 |    |     |  |
| F/A-18E/F Fighter, Navy  | 28          | 2,431.7        | 151.0          | 28                          | 2,368.2        | 145.2          |                                 |    |     |  |
| F/A-18 Fighter Mods (with OCO)   | -           | 546.6          | 2.0            | -                           | 483.8          | 2.0            |                                 |    |     |  |
| A-10 Attack Plane Mods   | -           | 153.1          | 11.1           |                             | 195.6          | 11.1           |                                 |    |     |  |
| B-1B Bomber Mods   | -           | 198.0          | 33.0           |                             | 198.0          | 33.0           |                                 |    |     |  |
| B-2A Bomber Mods   | -           | 41.3           | 340.8          |                             | 31.0           | 362.8          |                                 |    |     |  |
| B-52 Bomber Mods   | -           | 93.9           | 133.3          |                             | 93.9           | 133.3          |                                 |    |     |  |
| Light Attack Armed Reconnaissance Aircraft                             | 9           | 158.5          | 23.7           | 9                           | 158.5          | 23.7           |                                 |    |     | Small, turboprop plane intended for use by U.S. allies that do not operate front-line combat jets. |
| <b>FIXED-WING CARGO AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT</b>                         |             |                |                |                             |                |                |                                 |    |     |  |

|                                     | Request     |                |              | House Committee Recommended |                |              | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|
|                                     | Procurement |                | R&D          | Procurement                 |                | R&D          | Procurement                     |    | R&D |  |
|                                     | #           | \$             | \$           | #                           | \$             | \$           | #                               | \$ | \$  |  |
| C-130 variants, AF, Marine Corps    | 11          | 1,075.6        | 39.5         | 11                          | 1,075.6        | 39.5         |                                 |    |     |  |
| C-130 Mods (with OCO)               | -           | 901.8          | 70.2         | -                           | 998.1          | 70.2         |                                 |    |     |  |
| C-5 Mods,                           | -           | 1,035.1        | 24.9         | -                           | 1,035.1        | 24.9         |                                 |    |     | Includes \$964 million to rebuild the 52 newest C-5s with more powerful engines and digital cockpits.  |
| C-17                                | -           | 0              | 0            | 1                           | 225.0          | 0            |                                 |    |     |  |
| C-17 Mods                           |             | 213.2          | 128.2        |                             | 213.2          | 128.2        |                                 |    |     |  |
| C-27 Joint Cargo Aircraft           | 9           | 479.9          | 27.1         | 9                           | 479.9          | 27.1         |                                 |    |     |  |
| KC-X Tanker Replacement,            | -           | -              | 877.1        | -                           | -              | 877.1        |                                 |    |     |  |
| C-37A executive transport           | 3           | 77.8           | -            | 3                           | 77.8           | -            |                                 |    |     | Gulfstream V used for long-range transport of senior civilian and military officials.  |
| <b>ROTARY-WING AIRCRAFT</b>         |             |                |              |                             |                |              |                                 |    |     |  |
| MV-22 Osprey, Marine Corps and Mods | 30          | 2,399.1        | 84.5         | 30                          | 2,363.9        | 84.5         |                                 |    |     |  |
| CV-22 Osprey, AF and Mods           | 7           | 577.6          | 31.5         | 5                           | 483.6          | 26.5         |                                 |    |     |  |
| <b>[V-22 Osprey Total]</b>          | <b>37</b>   | <b>2,916.4</b> | <b>116.0</b> | <b>35</b>                   | <b>2,831.4</b> | <b>116.0</b> |                                 |    |     |  |
| Special Operations helicopter Mods  | -           | 404.0          | 51.1         | -                           | 355.7          | 51.1         |                                 |    |     |  |
| CH-53K Helicopter                   | -           | -              | 629.5        | -                           | -              | 624.5        |                                 |    |     |  |
| Executive Helicopter                | -           | -              | 180.1        | -                           | -              | 160.1        |                                 |    |     | Funds are for development of a new helicopter to transport the President and other senior officials,, Previous effort (VH-71) was cancelled. |

|  | Request     |         |       | House Committee Recommended |         |       | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments  |
|--|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|
|  | Procurement |         | R&D   | Procurement                 |         | R&D   | Procurement                     |    | R&D |   |
|  | #           | \$      | \$    | #                           | \$      | \$    | #                               | \$ | \$  |   |
| HH-60M search and rescue helicopter and Mods (with OCO)            | 5           | 178.4   | 94.1  | 5                           | 203.0   | 11.1  |                                 |    |     |   |
| UH-1Y/AH-1Z  | 26          | 798.6   | 72.6  | 26                          | 766.1   | 67.6  |                                 |    |     |   |
| MH-60R/MH-60S Helicopter, Navy                                     | 42          | 1,483.4 | 48.3  | 42                          | 1,463.8 | 48.3  |                                 |    |     |   |
| <b>MANNED SURVEILLANCE AIRCRAFT</b>                                |             |         |       |                             |         |       |                                 |    |     |   |
| P-8A Poseidon Multi-Mission Maritime Aircraft                      | 11          | 2,275.5 | 622.7 | 11                          | 2,253.7 | 632.7 |                                 |    |     |   |
| E-2D Hawkeye radar plane (with OCO)                                | 6           | 1,236.3 | 111.0 | 5                           | 1,064.8 | 111.0 |                                 |    |     |   |
| P-3/EP-3 Aircraft Mods (with OCO)                                  | -           | 275.4   | 3.4   | -                           | 255.5   | 3.4   |                                 |    |     |   |
| E-8 JSTARS ground surveillance plane Mods                          | -           | 29.1    | 121.6 | -                           | 26.1    | 121.6 |                                 |    |     |   |
| <b>UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVS) including Mods and with OCO</b> |             |         |       |                             |         |       |                                 |    |     |   |
| MQ-4/RQ-4 Global Hawk  | 3           | 484.7   | 972.0 | 3                           | 484.7   | 972.0 |                                 |    |     |   |
| MQ-9 Reaper  | 48          | 1,072.3 | 149.3 | 48                          | 926.6   | 149.3 |                                 |    |     |   |
| MQ-1 Warrior/Predator  | 36          | 971.0   | 153.6 | 36                          | 970.0   | 153.6 |                                 |    |     |   |
| RQ-7 Shadow Mods   | -           | 232.7   | 35.8  | -                           | 171.3   | 35.8  |                                 |    |     |   |
| RQ-11 Raven  | 1,272       | 71.2    | 5.9   | 1,272                       | 71.2    | 5.9   |                                 |    |     | "hand-launched" drone with camera                     |
| MQ-8 Fire Finder   | 12          | 192.0   | 108.2 | 0                           | 76.5    | 108.2 |                                 |    |     |   |
| Unmanned Combat Air System (UCAS)                                  | -           | 0       | 198.3 | -                           | 0       | 198.3 |                                 |    |     | UCAS is intended to test feasibility of a long-range, |

|   | Request     |    |       | House Committee Recommended |    |      | Senate Armed Services Committee |    |     | Comments  |
|---|-------------|----|-------|-----------------------------|----|------|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|
|   | Procurement |    | R&D   | Procurement                 |    | R&D  | Procurement                     |    | R&D |   |
|   | #           | \$ | \$    | #                           | \$ | \$   | #                               | \$ | \$  |   |
| Future Unmanned Carrier-based Strike System (FUCSS) | -           | 0  | 121.2 | -                           | 0  | 81.2 |                                 |    |     | carrier-based bomber. FUCSS is program to develop such a weapon. HASC would withhold 85 percent of FUCSS money until DOD and Navy officials give Congress a report on the programs. |
| Long-Endurance Multi-Intelligence Vehicle (LEMV)    | -           | 0  | 42.9  | -                           | 0  | 42.9 |                                 |    |     | Prototype surveillance blimp that could stay aloft for three weeks.   |

**Source:** House Appropriations Committee, draft report to accompany the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for FY2012, accessed at [http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY\\_2012\\_DEFENSE\\_FULL\\_COMMITTEE\\_REPORT.pdf](http://appropriations.fireside21.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY_2012_DEFENSE_FULL_COMMITTEE_REPORT.pdf).

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