



## Congressional Action Tracking System

### FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

### Funding Plus-Up Totals

Funding Plus-Up Totals	<i>All \$ are in millions</i>		<i>Authorizers</i>			<i>Appropriators</i>		
	Total PresBud Request	Unfunded Prgms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	CAC Delta
<b>"TOTAL USMC"</b> <i>(Green plus BISOG)</i>	27,261	1,412.7	218.0	489.6		2,540.8	2,343.1	2,141.7
<b>GREEN</b>	15,424	764.9	100.2	208.9	0.0	2,145.4	2,789.8	2,293.7
<b>BLUE</b>	11,837	639.8	-144.3	265.7	0.0	-477.9	-513.3	-123.7
<i>Direct Support</i>		7,600						
<i>Indirect Support</i>		4,237						
<b>NGRE</b>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.0
<b>DOD-Wide</b>		0.0	146.4	0.0	0.0	-63.2	-33.0	-93.0

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**MPMC**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

MPMC	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>337.9</b>			<b>-38.7</b>		<b>268.4</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>226.9</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>9596</b>							
Budget Amendment						273.2	16.2	241.7
First quarter of incremental wartime costs [HAC]								
Additional Manpower costs [CAC]						[207.5]		[226.0]
Marine Corps overstrength and increased active duty end strength						[50.0]		
Extension of Imminent Danger Pay						[2.4]	[2.4]	[2.4]
Extension of Family Separation Pay						[13.3]	[13.8]	[13.3]
Permanent Change of Station (PCS)	167	337.9		-38.7			-28.1	-10.0
Special Pay/Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB)		BA2 12400				-4.8		-4.8

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**MPMC**

MPMC	<i>All \$ are in millions</i>		<i>Authorizations</i>			<i>Appropriations</i>		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## *Funding Item Notes*

### Extension of Imminent Danger Pay

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.371 -- MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,932,000,000 for the active duty military personnel accounts. Of the amount provided, the Committee provides \$3,118,500,000 for first quarter incremental wartime costs of pays and allowances for active duty and Reserve personnel deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. Also included is \$683,000,000 for costs of the services exceeding their mandated active duty end strength levels due to unprecedented retention levels and stop loss policies, and to support increased Army and Marine Corps end strength as provided for in the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005. Finally, \$130,500,000 is provided for Family Separation Allowance and Imminent Danger Pay.

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**MPMC**

**PresBud  
Request**

**Unfunded  
Prqms List**

**HASC  
Delta**

**SASC  
Delta**

**Auth Conf  
Delta**

**HAC  
Delta**

**SAC  
Delta**

**App Conf  
Delta**

## Permanent Change of Station (PCS)

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.9 -- PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION [PCS] FUNDING

The Navy and Marine Corps budget estimates include \$835,050,000 and \$337,858,000, respectively, for Permanent Change of Station [PCS] funding. Collectively, this is \$150,553,000, or 14.7 percent, above amounts provided in the fiscal year 2004 Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-87). In contrast, the Army and Air Force request modest PCS funding increases of 3.4 and 1.2 percent, respectively. The Committee considers the PCS cost growth in the Navy and Marine Corps accounts excessive and recommends a 3.5 percent increase. As a result, the Committee reduces the Navy request by \$86,636,000 and the Marine Corps request by \$28,134,000.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.324 -- PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION COSTS FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The budget request included \$835.1 million in the Military Personnel, Navy, account and \$337.9 million in the Military Personnel, Marine Corps, account for permanent change of station (PCS) travel. These amounts represent a 15 percent increase for the Navy and a 13 percent increase for the Marine Corps over the fiscal year 2004 authorized and appropriated levels. In contrast, the committee notes that the PCS accounts for the Army and Air Force reflect little growth over the fiscal year 2004 authorized and appropriated levels. The committee understands that the naval services justified their increases on two counts as part of the global war on terrorism (GWOT), and because the services are retaining more personnel in higher ranks, making moves more expensive. However, the budget request is considered a "peacetime" budget, with costs associated with GWOT expected to be submitted to the Congress as part of a supplemental request. And, the Navy and Marine Corps report that the percentages of personnel holding different ranks has not changed from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2005. Therefore, the committee considers the naval services PCS account growth unjustified, and recommends reducing the PCS accounts by \$150.6 million, as follows:  
 Military Personnel, Navy -- \$111.9 million and  
 Military Personnel, Marine Corps -- \$38.7 million.

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

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**MPMC**

**PresBud  
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**HASC  
Delta**

**SASC  
Delta**

**Auth Conf  
Delta**

**HAC  
Delta**

**SAC  
Delta**

**App Conf  
Delta**

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.9 -- MILITARY PERSONNEL OVERVIEW

The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2005 budget estimate represents a significant increase in the military personnel accounts. The fiscal year 2005 military personnel budget estimate is \$5,867,293,000 above the fiscal year 2004 estimate. Major initiatives include:

ACROSS-THE-BOARD PAY RAISE -- The budget estimate proposes and the Senate reported version of the fiscal year 2005 National Defense Authorization Bill authorizes a 3.5 percent across-the-board pay raise for military personnel. The Committee supports this pay raise.

REDUCED OUT-OF-POCKET HOUSING COSTS -- The budget estimate includes funds to eliminate the out-of-pocket housing cost for military members. The increase in Basic Allowance for Housing funding reduces a service member's average out-of-pocket housing expense from the current 3.5 percent to zero in fiscal year 2005. The Committee supports the requested funding which should eliminate the average out-of-pocket expense by the end of fiscal year 2005.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.305 -- Section 401 -- END STRENGTHS FOR ACTIVE FORCES

This section would authorize the following end strengths for active duty personnel of the armed forces as of September 30, 2005.

FY 2004 authorized and floor -- 175,000

FY 2005 Change from Request -- 175,000

FY2005 Committee recommendation -- 175,000

Change from FY 2005 request -- 0

FY 2004 authorized -- 0

In addition to the fiscal year 2005 end strengths authorized by this section for the Army and the Marine Corps, sections 1531 and 1532 increase Army and Marine Corps end strengths by 10,000 and 3,000 respectively.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.306 -- Section 403 -- MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RESERVE PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED

To Be on Active Duty for Operational Support This section would authorize, as required by section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, the maximum number of reserve component personnel who may be on active duty or full-time national guard duty during fiscal year 2005 to provide operational support. The personnel authorized here do not count against the end strengths authorized by sections 401 or 412.

FY 2005 committee recommendation --- Marine Corps Reserve ..... 2,500

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.306 -- Section 404 -- ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT OF RESERVE COMPONENT PERSONNEL PERFORMING ACTIVE DUTY OR FULL-TIME NATIONAL GUARD DUTY FOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

This section would establish the requirement for an annual congressional authorization of the maximum number of reserve component personnel to be on active duty or full-time national guard duty providing operational support. The committee makes this recommendation to provide a new, comprehensive

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MPMC	PresBud	Unfunded	HASC	SASC	Auth Conf	HAC	SAC	App Conf
	Request	Prqms List	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta

approach for managing and accounting for reserve component members on active duty in support of operational missions. The section would eliminate the current 180-day strength accounting metric that requires all reservists on active duty beyond that limit to count against active component end strengths. In its place, the section would authorize reserve component members who are voluntarily on active duty to serve for up to three years, or a cumulative three years over a four-year period, before counting against active end strengths. The section would also exempt reserve component personnel authorized by this section from certain officer and enlisted grade limits. The committee believes that such flexibility will encourage the use of volunteers both during normal peacetime operations, as well as during times of national emergency. The section would also require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate programs whose reserve component personnel are exempt from counting against any statutory manpower authorizations and report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by June 1, 2005, the Secretary's recommendations for including these personnel within such statutory manpower authorizations.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p. 307 -- Section 411 -- END STRENGTHS FOR SELECTED RESERVE

This section would authorize the following end strengths for selected reserve personnel, including the end strength for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves, as of September 30, 2005:

FY04 Authorized -- 39,600

FY05 Request -- 39,600

FY05 Recommendation -- 39,600

Change from FY05 Request -- 0

Change from FY04 Authorized -- 0

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.313 -- Section 504 -- INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT FOR MILITARY OFFICERS

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments greater flexibility in determining the grade in which active duty and reserve officers may be retired. Specifically, the section would:

(1) Require officers serving in grades above colonel, or captain in the Navy, to serve a minimum of one year time-in-grade before being allowed to retire in that grade;

(2) Replace the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress that officers have performed satisfactorily in grades above major general, or rear admiral (upper half) in the Navy, before being allowed to retire in those grades with an authority for the secretary of the military department concerned to approve retirement of officers in those grades with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.315 -- Section 512 -- MANDATORY RETENTION ON ACTIVE DUTY TO QUALIFY FOR RETIRED PAY

This section would clarify that section 12686 of title 10, United States Code, does not require that reservists serving on active duty with over 18 years of reserve service be retained on active duty for the purpose of qualifying the member for reserve retirement.

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\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.315 -- Section 513 -- DISTRIBUTION IN GRADE OF MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Officers in an Active Status in Grades Below Brigadier General This section would correct a technical discrepancy in the grade table for the Marine Corps Reserve that has inappropriately limited the number of officers authorized in each grade below brigadier general.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.323 -- Section 561 -- SEPARATE MILITARY CAMPAIGN MEDALS TO RECOGNIZE SERVICE IN OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM AND SERVICE IN OPERATON IRAQI FREEDOM

This section would require the President to establish separate campaign medals to recognize the service of members during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.331 -- Section 601 -- INCREASE IN BASIC PAY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

This section would increase basic pay for members of the armed forces by 3.5 percent. This raise would continue to fulfill Congress' commitment to enhanced pay raises for the armed forces and would reduce the pay gap between military and private sector pay increases from 5.5 percent to 5.1 percent.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.331-332 -- Section 605 -- INCOME REPLACEMENT PAYMENTS FOR RESERVES EXPERIENCING EXTENDED AND FREQUENT MOBILIZATION FOR ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to pay involuntarily mobilized reserve members on a monthly basis the amount necessary to replace the income differential between their regular military compensation (RMC) plus any special or incentive pays and allowances paid to the member on a monthly basis and the average monthly income received by the member during the twelve months preceding the month during which the member was mobilized. This section would define the income differential as the amount by which the member's average monthly income prior to mobilization exceeds the member's RMC plus any special or incentive pays and allowances paid to the member on a monthly basis. Reserve members with private sector income that exceeds their active duty income would be eligible for the income replacement payment for any full month following the date that the member completes 12 continuous months of service on active duty or 18 months on active duty during the previous 60 months, or for any month during a mobilization that occurs within 6 months of the member's last active duty tour. Payments would be limited to a minimum of \$50 each month and a maximum of \$3,000 each month.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.332 -- Section 613 -- INCREASE IN MAXIMUM MONTHLY RATE AUTHORIZED FOR HARDSHIP DUTY PAY

This section would increase the maximum amount of hardship duty pay payable from \$300 to \$750 per month. The committee believes this increase provides the Secretary of Defense needed flexibility to ensure that service members receive appropriate compensation regardless of where they are required to serve during the global war on terrorism.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.334 -- Section 631 -- EXPANSION OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWNACES TO ASSIST SURVIVORS OF A DECEASED

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	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## MEMBER TO ATTEND BURIAL CEREMONY OF THE MEMBER

This section would clarify that family members are authorized to travel at government expense to the burial site of a member who dies while on active duty or inactive duty and that the member's parents are always eligible to travel at government expense to attend the burial ceremony.

## \*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.334 -- Section 632 -- TRANSPORTATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS INCIDENT TO THE SERIOUS ILLNESS OR INJURY OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

This section would expand the number and categories of family members and other people that would be entitled to transportation at government expense and would authorize such persons to receive a per diem or be reimbursed for travel expenses.

## \*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.334 -- Section 633 -- REIMBURSEMENT OF MEMBERS FOR CERTAIN LODGING COSTS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH STUDENT DEPENDENT TRAVEL

This section would authorize the service secretary concerned to reimburse a service member for lodging costs incurred by a dependent child traveling between the child's school and the member's overseas duty station when the lodging expenses are incurred for reasons beyond the control of the dependent child.

## \*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.542 -- Section 542 -- RIBBONS TO RECOGNIZE COMPLETION OF JOINT PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to award a military decoration to persons who have successfully completed joint professional military education phase I and to subsequently award a device to affix to that ribbon when a person has successfully completed joint professional military education phase II. These awards would be retroactive for any person who has completed either phase I or phase II since the sequenced approach to joint professional military education was enacted in 1989. The committee considers joint professional military education to be a vital contributing aspect to the excellence the Department of Defense has historically demonstrated. This education becomes even more important as the nature of modern warfare becomes more complex. The committee believes that an officer becomes fully competent in joint matters when joint professional military education is appropriately combined with practical joint operational experience. Officers who complete certain routine operational assignments are awarded service ribbons to signify successful completion of that assignment. With the establishment of this decoration, the status of completion of joint professional military education would be elevated to a level on par with those operational assignments.

## \*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.339 -- GEOGRAPHIC BASIS FOR HOUSING ALLOWANCE DURING SHORT-ASSIGNMENT PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION FOR EDUCATION OR TRAINING (SEC. 601)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow members who receive orders within the continental United States to attend professional military education or training classes for a period of not more than one year to receive basic allowance for housing (BAH) in an amount based on the area of their new duty location or the area of their last duty station, if that is where their dependents reside. This provision will prevent a reduction in BAH for military members ir

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situations, for example, in which they are assigned to professional schools of relatively short duration and elect to leave their dependents at the location of their prior duty station. The committee supports home basing efforts by the services and believes this provision will help in reducing the numbers of expensive permanent change of station moves.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p. 339 -- IMMEDIATE LUMP SUM REIMBURSEMENT FOR UNUSUAL NONRECURRING EXPENSES INCURRED FOR DUTY OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (SEC. 602)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 405 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize reimbursement for certain actual expenses incurred incident to service outside the United States. In some overseas locations, upon arriving, members incur unusual expenses (e.g., taxes and registration fees). Under current law, members who must pay these costs receive reimbursement using a formula that identifies the expected average annual costs of these unusual expenses, prorates the cost to a daily average, and then adds the daily average to normal daily pay. This section would authorize an immediate lump sum payment covering the full amount of the unusual expenses. The nonrecurring expenses, which may be reimbursed, are those directly related to the conditions or location of the assignment either of a nature or a magnitude not normally incurred by members assigned in the United States, and not included in overseas per diem. The committee believes this lump sum reimbursement is an equitable way to address this problem related to overseas duty

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt pp. 339-340 -- PERMANENT INCREASE IN AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF FAMILY SEPARATION ALLOWANCE (SEC. 603)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 427 of title 37, United States Code, to make permanent the increase in family separation allowance from \$100 per month to \$250 per month.

Last year, in the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 108-11), an increase in the family separation allowance from \$100 to \$250 per month, retroactive to October 1, 2002, was approved. In section 606 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136), this increase was extended from October 1, 2003, through December 31, 2004.

The committee believes that a permanent increase in the family separation allowance, which is paid to members who have dependents, who are deployed away from their home base for more than 30 continuous days, is justified. This allowance provides an essential source of funds to families of deployed service members for increased costs brought about by military deployments and separations.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.340 -- ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BONUS AND SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES FOR RESERVE FORCES (SEC. 611)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend for one-year the authority to pay the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus, the Selected Reserve enlistment bonus, the special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high priority units in the Selected Reserve, the Selected Reserve affiliation bonus, the Ready Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus, and the prior service enlistment bonus.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p. 341 -- ASSIGNMENT INCENTIVE PAY (SEC. 616)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit members on terminal leave from receiving assignment incentive pay under section 307a of title

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37, United States Code. This provision clarifies that assignment incentive pay is intended only for members who are performing service in a designated assignment, including members on authorized leave, but not those members whose leave ends upon their discharge or release from active duty.

The provision would also delete the requirement in statute for a written agreement between the Secretary concerned and the member, concurred in by the Secretary of Defense. The committee believes that assignment incentive pay should not only be a highly flexible means of providing an incentive to members to volunteer for challenging assignments, but also a means for service secretaries, on a discretionary basis when mission accomplishment so requires, to compensate members who are called on to extend their service or otherwise serve in demanding assignments. The requirement for a written agreement does not serve this purpose and should not be mandatory in every case.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense has authorized payment of assignment incentive pay to eligible military personnel whose tours of duty in Iraq have recently been extended beyond 12 months. The committee commends the Department for taking this initiative in recognition of the ongoing sacrifices being made by service members and their families in response to mission critical requirements.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt pp.341-342 -- PERMANENT INCREASE IN AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF HOSTILE FIRE AND IMMINENT DANGER SPECIAL PAY (SEC. 617

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 310 of title 37, United States Code, to make permanent the increase in special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger from \$150 per month to \$225 per month.

Last year, in the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 108-11), an increase in the special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger from \$150 to \$225 per month, retroactive to October 1, 2002, was approved. In section 619 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) this increase was extended from October 1, 2003, through December 31, 2004. The committee believes that a permanent increase in the monthly amount of special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger is fully justified given the criteria for eligibility for this special pay and the sacrifices borne by members of the Armed Forces and their families.

\*\*\*\*\*HAC report pp. 19-20 -- END STRENGTH ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends the requested end strength levels as proposed in the budget. The Committee is aware that unprecedented retention levels and stop loss policies associated with the Global War on Terrorism have had an influence on the Services' end strength, causing them to exceed their mandated active duty end strength levels. Thus, the Services anticipate ending fiscal year 2004 significantly above their authorized end strength levels. The Committee has provided additional funds for the active duty military personnel accounts in title IX of the bill to address these additional manpower expenses. -- ACCURACY OF OBLIGATIONS The Committee recommends a reduction of \$499,700,000 to the budget request, based on a General Accounting Office (GAO) analysis of prior year unexpended military personnel account balances. Even though some Services and components have improved the annual certification of the accuracy of present and prior year obligation balances, not all of the funds obligated are expended, and those unexpended balances are not always identified in the annual review certification process. Because the Services' and components' accounting data continue to show a pattern of under spending their appropriated funds, the Committee believes that the fiscal year 2005 military personnel budget request is overstated and can be reduced. The Committee continues to believe the Services can improve their appropriations balance review below the

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budget activity level to ensure that funds are properly obligated and expended for the purposes appropriated. The Committee again directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all the Services and Guard and Reserve components strengthen the annual review and certification process by including a review of the accuracy of prior year obligations below the budget activity level. -- PERSONNEL STRENGTHS Because military personnel strengths are the foundation upon which the military personnel budget is built, it is vital that budget justification documents accurately reflect expected monthly strengths by rank. Without monthly strength information to use for the overview of work years, the Committee will not be able to assess the accuracy of the Services' personnel budget requests, as the General Accounting Office has found over the last several years. The Committee, therefore, again directs the Services to provide an annual budget justification exhibit, which displays the expected monthly personnel strengths by pay grades. The Committee further directs the Services to provide the requested exhibit in support of the fiscal year 2005 budget request for use in budget deliberations. This exhibit should also include the projected monthly strength of Guard and Reserve personnel mobilized in support of the Global War on Terrorism, broken out by officer and enlisted.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**RPMC**

		<i>All \$ are in millions</i>		<i>Authorizations</i>			<i>Appropriations</i>		
<b>RPMC</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>						<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-30.0</b>	<b>-31.9</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>655</b>							
Reserves Cost Avoidance	140							-30.0	-30.0
Unobligated Balances	BA2 26600						-1.9		-1.9

## *Funding Item Notes*

### Unobligated Balances

ACCURACY OF OBLIGATIONS pp. 20 HAC report -- The Committee recommends a reduction of \$499,700,000 to the budget request, based on a General Accounting Office (GAO) analysis of prior year unexpended military personnel account balances. Even though some Services and components have improved the annual certification of the accuracy of present and prior year obligation balances, not all of the funds obligated are expended, and those unexpended balances are not always identified in the annual review certification process. Because the Services' and components' accounting data continue to show a pattern of under spending their appropriated funds, the Committee believes that the fiscal year 2005 military personnel budget request is overstated and can be reduced. The Committee continues to believe the Services can improve their appropriations balance review below the budget activity level to ensure that funds are properly obligated and expended for the purposes appropriated. The Committee again directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all the Services and Guard and Reserve components strengthen the annual review and certification process by including a review of the accuracy of prior year obligations below the budget activity level

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**OMMC**

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<b>OMMC</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>4,103.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>		<b>1,263. 6</b>	<b>2,185. 4</b>	<b>1,642. 5</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>3632</b>							
Budget Amendment	2,000.0					1,295.0	2,200.0	1,665.0
Incremental Wartime Operating Costs						[1212.0]	[2100.0]	[1544.0]
Depot Maintenance						[43.0]		[43.0]
Initial Issue Including Body Armor [HAC-SAC] Interceptor Body Armor w/ Deltoid Protection						[40.0]	[100.0]	[78.0]
Administration and servicewide activities (Adjustment)						-17.2		-13.0
Adobe Road Earmark [Section 8125]								
Clothing (Improved Socks and T-shirts)		5.0						
Family of Field Medical Equipment		9.0						
Initial Issue		40.0						
Payment Offsets to Contractors						-2.0		
Section 8089 [HAC], Section 8094 [CAC] Contract Efficiencies						-6.1		-6.1
Section 8126 - Health Demonstration Project Twenty Nine Palms						3.0		2.5
Section 8130 - Unpaid Contractor Taxes								-1.0
Section 8140 [CAC] Unobligated Balances (Adjustment)						-8.0		-15.7
BA 1								
Base Operations Support	70	1,026.8		9.2		-4.0	22.8	12.2
Anti-Oxidant Micronutrients Program							[3.6]	[2.7]
Communciations support for USMC NOC Transferred to PMC Line 42 [CAC +\$6.9M]				[9.2]			[9.2]	
MARFORPAC BOS							[10.0]	[8.5]

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Base Operating Support Unjustified Growth							[-5.0]		
Defense Motor Vehicle Safety Demo Program							[1.0]		[1.0]
Field Logistics	2	367.3	1.0		4.0		-1.5	4.0	2.8
Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPAC)					[4.0]			[4.0]	[3.4]
Life Cycle Software Maintenance Unjustified Growth							[-3.0]		[-1.5]
Transportation CLS Replacement & Ammo Rework Unjustified Growth							[-2.0]		[-2.0]
NATO 9T AGM Batteries							[2.5]		[1.9]
Pulse Technology-USMC Battery Management Program							[1.0]		[1.0]
Operational Forces	1	633.9		5.5	37.4		33.0	16.3	30.9
All-Purpose Environmental Clothing System (APECS)					[4.8]		[10.0]	[4.8]	[7.5]
General Property and Support Equipment			9.0		[9.0]				
Mountain/Cold Weather Clothing & Equipment							[1.0]	[4.0]	[2.8]
Vehicle Batteries									
Hydration on the Move				[2.5]					
Modular General Purpose Tent System (MGPTS)				[1.0]					
EMI Hardened Fluorescent Stringable Tent Lighting System							[3.0]		[1.8]
Interceptor Body Armor							[4.0]		[2.0]
					[14.4]				

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**OMMC**

*All \$ are in millions*

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<b>OMMC</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
29 Palms JNTC MOUT Facility Range Enhancements						[15.0]		[13.0]
Ultra-light Camouflage Net System (ULCANS)				[9.2]			[7.5]	[3.8]
Tent Lighting System			[2.0]					
Maritime Prepositioning (Contract Maintenance & Training Exercise Unjustified Growth) BA 4	72.1					-1.0		-1.0
NATO Mission Support Costs		995					-0.1	-0.1
Military to Civilian Conversions (Adjustment)		993				-29.1	-57.6	-35.0
Facilities Sustainment - MCLB Albany Sewer Replacement	3.1					1.5		1.0

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OMMC	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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## Funding Item Notes

### Initial Issue Including Body Armor [HAC-SAC]

#### Interceptor Body Armor w/ Deltoid Protection

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.372 -- OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends \$14,335,400,000 for operation and maintenance accounts. Of this amount, \$13,188,000,000 is provided for incremental operations and support costs of the war, critical field and depot maintenance, training, and base operations support, in accordance with requirements and priorities provided the Committee by the services.

\$1,148,000,000 is provided for individual soldier equipment, including force protection items--such as \$538,000,000 for body armor.

Funding is provided for the Rapid Fielding Initiative in the Army, and for Initial Issue Equipment in the Marine Corps to address critical requirements for basic soldier and Marine equipment such as hydration on the move gear, advanced combat helmets, desert boots, cold weather clothing, and ultra-lightweight camouflage net systems. Funds necessary to support Army Brigade Restructuring (also referred to as "modularity") transformation in the early months of fiscal year 2005 have also been included.

### Communciations support for USMC NOC

#### Transferred to PMC Line 42 [CAC +\$6.9M]

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.306 -- SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRICAL UTILITY SUPPORT TO USMC NOC

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, to extend and improve base information technology and electric infrastructure to meet requirements of the network operations center currently under construction and other facilities at the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. Without additional funding for the Marine Corps network operations center, the Marine Corps communications and warfighting capabilities will be degraded. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$9.2 million to extend and improve base information technology and electric infrastructure to meet requirements of the network operations center and other facilities.

### Base Operating Support Unjustified Growth

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.72

### Administraction and servicewide activities (Adjustment)

HAC Rpt p.53, CAC Rpt p.112

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## Adobe Road Earmark [Section 8125]

\*\*\*\*\*CAC Rpt p.X -- Section 8125

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.386 -- Section 8114 -- Has been included which earmarks funds in "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps" for the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for road improvements at the Twentynine Palms, California installation.

\*\*\*\*\*HR4613 -- SEC. 8114. Of the amount appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps" for the Marine Corps Air-Ground Task Force Training Center, Twenty Nine Palms, California, \$4,500,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the widening of Adobe Road, which is used by members of the Marine Corps stationed at the installation and their dependents, and for construction of pedestrian and bike lanes for the road, to provide for the safety of the Marines stationed at the installation.

## Payment Offsets to Contractors

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.386 -- Section 8119 -- Has been included which reduces funds available in title II of this Act by \$100,000,000 to reflect savings attributable to the offsetting of payments to contractors for the collection of unpaid taxes.

\*\*\*\*\*HR4613 p.113 -- SEC. 8119 -- The amounts appropriated in title II of this Act are hereby reduced by \$100,000,000 to reflect savings attributable to the offsetting of payments to contractors for the collection, pursuant to law, of unpaid taxes owed to the United States, as follows:

(3) From "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", \$2,000,000.

## Section 8089 [HAC], Section 8094 [CAC] Contract Efficiencies

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.54 -- OTHER CONTRACTS

The Committee bill accompanying this report includes a general provision, Section 8089, that reduces the total amount available in Title II by \$300,000,000 to correct for overstatement of requirements for miscellaneous and other contracts. The Committee has reduced funding for overstated operation and maintenance as follows.

[In thousands of dollars]

Army .....	\$66,700
Navy .....	77,900
Marine Corps .....	6,100
Air Force .....	149,300

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## Section 8126 - Health Demonstration Project Twenty Nine Palms

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.386 -- Section 8115 -- Has been included which appropriates \$3,000,000 to "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", for a health demonstration project at the Marine Corps Air and Ground Combat Center.

\*\*\*\*\*HR 4613 p.110-111 -- SEC. 8115. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000, for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps": Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall make a grant in the amount to the "Hi-Desert Memorial Health Care District", Joshua Tree, California, for the purposes of providing a capability for non-invasive as sessment, diagnostic testing and treatment in support of service personnel and their families stationed at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Task Force Training Center.

### *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.296-297 -- NAVY-MARINE CORPS INTRANET

The budget request contained \$1.6 billion for the Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI). The committee notes that over 300,000 users are now supported by this program. The program is providing support and connectivity to hundreds of deployed troops in the Iraqi war zone. The committee notes that the focus of NMCI has changed from deploying systems to achieving efficient steady-state operations, as shown by the Department of the Navy and its contractor conducting negotiations to improve the execution of the \$7.0 billion NMCI contract for all users. The contract presently supports a larger number of legacy systems for longer periods of time than envisioned when first awarded. The committee is aware the Navy may have underestimated the number of software applications in its inventory, initially estimating that it had only 5,000 applications, when the real number may be as high as 67,000. Additionally, the committee notes that the Navy has not practiced due diligence to identify and turn off these legacy applications and their associated computer networks. The committee is concerned because to date, only two legacy networks whose functionality is intended to migrate to the NMCI have been terminated. The committee understands the Navy operates other information technology systems that were never intended to operate in the NMCI environment. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to complete the migration or terminate all legacy networks and applications whose functionality is intended to migrate to the NMCI environment by September 30, 2005. If this transition is not completed by such date, the Secretary of the Navy will provide a report as to how the Department of the Navy plans to fund these legacy systems beyond September 30, 2005. The committee believes the contractor should not be held responsible to support those legacy networks and applications the Secretary of Navy does not migrate to the NMCI environment by this date.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.299 -- Section 304 -- REIMBURSEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO PURCHASED PROTECTIVE BODY ARMOR DURING SHORTAGE OF DEFENSE STOCKS OF BODY ARMOR

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to reimburse soldiers who purchased protective body armor for use while deployed in connection with Operation Noble Eagle, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Iraqi Freedom, if the soldier did not receive the protective body armor before engaging

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in such operations where such body armor might be necessary. Reimbursement would be available to soldiers who purchased the body armor between September 1, 2001, and December 31, 2003.

\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.380-381 -- OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The military departments and defense agencies need operations and maintenance (O&M) funds to pay for food, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, transportation, camp, post, and base expenses that have risen dramatically as a result of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Much of these expenses are captured in the O&M funding for operating tempo. This cost is significant. Without additional funding at the start of fiscal year 2005, the military departments will be forced to use third and fourth quarter O&M funds in the initial months of fiscal year 2005 to pay for OIF and OEF costs. This presents significant accounting and budgetary hurdles and alters the ability to plan properly for the entire year. The committee, therefore, believes that O&M war-related costs should be funded prior to the start of the fiscal year. In addition, the committee is funding critical equipment for the Iraq and Afghanistan theater that will improve our troops' welfare and combat effectiveness. The committee believes that these items should be funded immediately.

\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.411 -- Section 2803 -- CHANGE IN THRESHOLD FOR CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR FACILITY REPAIR

This section would amend section 2811(d) of title 10, United States Code, to lower the threshold at which congressional notification is required for facility repairs using operation and maintenance funds from \$10,000,000 to \$7,500,000.

\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.411-412 -- Section 2804 -- REPORTING REQUIREMENTS REGARDING MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS

This section would also require the Department to report to Congress, by March 30, 2005, on its inventory of general and flag officer housing, including annual expenditures of each house for operations, utilities, and maintenance and repair over the past five years. Finally, this section would require the Department to provide as part of its annual budget justification documents, by March 30 of each year, a detailed list of each general and flag officer quarters for which operations, utilities, and maintenance and repair costs, in sum, are anticipated to exceed \$20,000 in the coming year. Currently, annual appropriations laws require congressional notification prior to the expenditure of more than \$35,000 for maintenance and repair for any single general or flag officer quarters. This section would enhance congressional oversight of total costs associated with general and flag officer housing.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC pp. 294-295 -- COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT ON DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION AND RELATED HEALTH EFFECTS AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA (SEC. 324)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the U.S. to conduct a study of the history of drinking water contamination at the United States Marine Corps (USMC) base at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. As part of this study, the Comptroller General shall determine the following:

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- (1) what type of contamination has been found in the drinking water;
  - (2) the source of that contamination and when it may have begun;
  - (3) when USMC officials first became aware of the contamination;
  - (4) what steps were taken to address the contamination;
  - (5) how appropriate those steps were given the state of knowledge concerning such contamination and relevant legal requirements in existence at the time;
- and

(6) any other factors that the Comptroller General shall deem relevant and appropriate to this issue.

Additionally, the Comptroller General shall review the plan developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to study the possible health effects associated with drinking of contaminated water at Camp Lejeune, and assess the effectiveness of the plan, including whether the ATSDR study does the following:

- (1) addresses the appropriate at-risk populations;
- (2) encompasses an appropriate time frame;
- (3) considers all relevant health effects;
- (4) assesses whether completion can be expedited without compromising its quality; and
- (5) any other factors that the Comptroller General shall deem relevant and appropriate to this issue.

The provision requires that by no later than one year from the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report on the results of this study to the congressional defense committees, including any recommendations for further action or any necessary legislative actions.

**\*\*\*\*\*SASC p.295 -- SIMPLIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING FUNDS EXPENDED FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR WORKLOADS (SEC. 331)**

The committee recommends a provision that would simplify and improve the two separate annual reports required by section 2466(d) of title 10, United States Code, that the Department of Defense prepares relating to the percentage of funds expended or projected to be expended for depot maintenance and repair workloads in the public and private sectors. One report is due February 1 and covers the two previous years. The other report is due April 1 and covers the next five years. This provision implements the General Accounting Office recommendation to improve these reports by only requiring reporting on the previous and current, budget years because that data is more reliable and any potential impacts are more immediate.

**\*\*\*\*\*SASC p.296 -- REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON MANAGEMENT OF DEPOT EMPLOYEES (SEC. 332)**

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal a reporting requirement by the Department of Defense to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than December 1 of each year, on the number of employees employed and expected to be

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employed by the Department during that fiscal year to perform depot-level maintenance and repair of materiel. The committee, after consulting with the General Accounting Office, agrees with the Department that this reporting requirement is no longer needed.

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<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>		<b>8.8</b>		<b>-1.5</b>		<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>189</b>							
Initial Issue		10.0						
Unobligated Balances (adjustment)	187.2					-1.5		-1.5
BA 1								
Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) 5		5.0						
Depot Level Maintenance Program 2		6.4						
Operational Forces 1				8.8				
All-Purpose Environmental Clothing System (APECS)				[0.6]				
General Property and Support Equipment		3.0		[3.0]				
Interceptor Body Armor				[2.2]				
Ultra-light Camouflage Net System (ULCANS)				[3.0]				

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	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>579.2</b>	<b>257.9</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>107.2</b>		<b>384.0</b>	<b>406.7</b>	<b>394.0</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>1190</b>							
Budget Amendment							111.4	330.0	150.0
Miscellaneous Equipment							[45.4]		
Bolt-On Armor Kits [HAC]									
Bolt-On Armor/Vehicle Hardeing [CAC]							[66.0]		[150.0]
Vehicle Hardening								[240.0]	
Unfunded Requirements								[90.0]	
Items Less Than \$5M	75	5.7					10.5		6.0
Anti-Personnel Obstacle Breaching System (APOBS)							[3.0]		
Ultra High Intensity Miniature Illumination System							[4.0]		[3.0]
M1030M1 Military Motorcycle (Single Battlefield Fuel)			5.0				[3.5]		[3.0]
Family of Construction Equip. - Ultimate Building Machine (UBM) System	71	15.0					2.0		1.8
Training Devices	69	24.2					40.5	2.0	32.8
Marine Corps Live Fire Training Range Improvements							[3.5]	[2.0]	[2.0]
Range Enhancements for JNTC MOUT facility (29 Palms)							[35.0]		[29.8]
Common Range Instrumentation System (CRIS)							[2.0]		[1.0]
Field Medical Equipment	68	6.0			7.5		5.5	3.5	7.1
Combat Casualty Care Equipment					[3.5]			[3.5]	[1.8]

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Portable Rapid Infusion Intravenous Infusion Pump									
Portable Low-Power Blood Cooling & Storage					[4.0]		[3.0]		[1.5]
Individual Water Purification Program							[1.5]		[1.1]
Power Equipment - 2kW Generators	59	10.6					[1.0]		[1.0]
Demolition Support Systems	58	3.4	13.8	13.8	7.4		1.5	7.4	1.1
AN/PSS-14 Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System [Advanced Mine Detector (AMD) 512 Requested]							2.0		5.5
Tactical Fuel Systems	57	5.2			[7.4]		[2.0]	[7.4]	[5.5]
Nitrile Rubber Collapsible Storage Units				3.3			5.0	3.3	5.0
Forward Area Self-contained, Transportable Improved Liquid Storage/Dispensing System				[3.3]			[3.0]	[3.3]	[3.3]
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	55	4.6	12.0	12.0			[2.0]		[1.7]
Mod Kits MAGTF C4I	43		13.0				7.0		3.5
Communication Emitter Sensing and Attacking System (CESAS)					13.0			6.5	3.3
Comm & Electric Infrastructure Support	42	24.7	5.6				4.0		10.3
USMC Continuity of ops (COOP)							[4.0]		[3.4]
Communications Support for USMC NOC [Transfer from OMMC]									[6.9]
Comm Switching & Control Systems AN/UXC-10 Digital Fax	41	26.1					5.0		4.3
Radio Systems	40		1.2	13.2	12.0		12.0	12.0	12.0
Lightweight Multiband Satellite Terminal (LMST)			12.0						
Legacy Communications/Electronics Systems (Radio Terminal Digital, Troposcatter, AN/TRC-170)				[12.0]	[12.0]		[12.0]	[12.0]	[12.0]
Night Vision Equipment	36			[1.2]	9.9		5.0	19.9	15.7

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AN/PEQ-2A Infrared Aiming Light/Target Illuminator			13.0						
				[13.0]			[1.0]	[9.0]	[6.3]
AN/PVS-14 Miniature Night Vision Device			5.8						
				[5.8]	[5.8]			[5.8]	[4.4]
AN/PVS-17 Miniature Night Vision Device			4.1						
				[4.1]	[4.1]		[4.0]	[4.1]	[4.0]
Close Quarters Battle Sight									
								[1.0]	[1.0]
Mod Kits (Intel) / GCCS	33		4.5						
GCCS-I3									
				[4.5]					
Intelligence Support Equipment (Terrain Analysis & Prod/TAP)	32	15.8					1.0		1.0
Auto Test Equipment Systems	27	15.8						7.5	6.4
Digitization of Technical & Ops Manuals									
Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)	24								
High Frequency Manpack Radio, AN/PRC-150© (JTRS)			14.2						
				[14.2]	[14.2]				
Global Combat Support System	22	21.7							
GCCS Logistics Modernization									
								[4.5]	[3.9]
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)									
					[8.3]				
Unit Operations Center (UOC)	21	35.9					4.0	-6.0	-3.1
UOC Support Costs Growth					2.0				
Baseline Combat Operations Center								[-8.0]	[-8.0]
USMC Hitchhiker					[2.0]			[2.0]	[1.5]
Javelin Missile	15		15.8						
Additional Missiles							[4.0]	7.9	4.0
Weapons and Combat Vehicles under \$5M	11	4.9							
M9 Pistol Modernization							2.5		1.9
							[2.5]		[1.9]

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M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW)			5.8						
LW-155 Howitzer	8	175.4		[5.8]	[5.8]		60.1		52.0
HIMARS	7	16.3					5.6		
Ground Forces Recapitalization									
M88A2 HERCULES Improved Recovery Vehicle (IRV)	4		8.5	8.5					
LAV PIP	3	41.6					25.3		21.5
Upgrades & Components (Ground Force Recapitalization)									
EFV	2	67.7						-15.0	-15.0
Industrial and Tooling Equipment-Production Facility and Execution Delays									
Assault Amphibious Vehicle (AAV) RAM/RS Upgrade	1	58.6	46.4	46.4	23.2		74.1	23.2	63.0
AN/TPS-59 (V)3 Sustainment			7.5						
Enterprise-Land Mobile Radio (E-LMR) (Formerly Land Mobile Radio System)			8.0						
Improved Position Azimuth Determining System (IPADS)			6.0						
Intelligence Analysis System Modification (IAS MOD)			4.9						
Joint National Training Capability (JNTC)			2.5						
LAV Two Speed Transfer Case			11.3						
Location Hit and Miss (LOMAH) System, MCBL			3.7						
M4 Carbine			4.9						
Manpackable Secondary Imagery Dissemination System (MSIDS)			3.3						
Next Generation Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH)			7.5						
Shop Equipment, Contact Maintenance (SECM)			4.0						
Target Location, Designation and Hand-off System (TLDHS)			13.6						

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## Funding Item Notes

### Nitrile Rubber Collapsible Storage Units

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.84 -- NITRILE RUBBER COLLAPSABLE STORAGE UNITS

The budget request contained \$5.2 million for tactical fuel systems, but included no funding for nitrile rubber collapsible storage tanks. The committee understands that the Marine Corps has identified an immediate need to procure nitrile rubber collapsible storage tanks for its Tactical Fuel System (TFS). The committee notes that TFS played a critical role in receiving, storage, transfer and dispensing fuel and bulk liquid in support of Marine Corps operations in Iraq. The committee recommends \$8.5 million, an increase of \$3.3 million for nitrile rubber collapsible storage tanks.

### Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.84 -- ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE

The budget request contained \$4.6 million for the assault breacher vehicle (ABV). The ABV is a tracked, armored combat engineer vehicle designed to breach mine fields, complex obstacles and provide in-stride breaching capability to Marine Corps ground forces operating on the battlefield. The committee understands the ABV enters into low-rate initial production in fiscal year 2005 and recognizes the ABV would provide additional crew protection, vehicle survivability and improve the mobility of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force. The committee also notes the Commandant of the Marine Corps identified a \$12.0 million fiscal year 2005 unfunded requirement for the ABV. The committee recommends \$16.6 million for the ABV, an increase of \$12.0 million to accelerate ABV fielding by one year and fulfill the Commandant of the Marine Corps fiscal year 2005 unfunded requirement.

### Mod Kits (Intel) / GCSS

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.84 -- MARINES GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEMS & INTEGRATED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM

The budget request included \$9.6 million for modification kits for intelligence. The committee notes the Commandant of the Marine Corps's number one unfunded requirement for fiscal year 2005 is the acceleration of the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) integrated backbone (DIB). The DCGS DIB integration supports the capstone requirements document (CRD) and ongoing multi-service collaboration efforts for the Marine Corps. Additional funding would provide the Marine Corps with needed licenses, software, and servers for intelligence analysis systems necessary to support the Marine Corps intelligence infrastructure. The committee recommends \$14.1 million, an increase of \$4.5 million for Global Command and Control Systems, Integrated Imagery and Intelligence (GCCS-I3) for the Marine Corps.

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## Auto Test Equipment Systems

### Digitization of Technical & Ops Manuals

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.100 -- DIGITIZATION OF TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONS MANUALS

The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,500,000 for the digitization of technical and operations manuals for the Native American Document Conversion Program. This funding shall be available for digitization and the development of hardware, software, and data storage capability in connection with implementation of the Service Data Management report.

### UOC Support Costs Growth

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.100 -- UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER

The budget request includes \$11,293,000 for support costs associated with the Unit Operations Center program, an increase of \$10,348,000 above the amount requested in fiscal year 2004. As part of the Committee's budget review, the Marine Corps failed to provide adequate justification for this increase. As a result, the Committee reduces the request by \$8,000,000.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

PMC

PMC	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## LW-155 Howitzer

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.383 -- Section 8008

Has been amended to include language which provides multiyear authority for Lightweight 155mm Howitzer; and includes language which prohibits funds to be used for a multiyear contract unless certain conditions are met.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.29 -- M777 LIGHTWEIGHT 155 MILLIMETER HOWITZER

The budget request contained \$37.2 million to procure 18 M777 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer (LW155) artillery systems. However, no funds were included for the Army National Guard. The M777 LW155 is a joint competitively procured program for the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) and U.S. Army that replaces and improves upon the currently fielded 25-year old M198 towed howitzer artillery system by utilizing networked fires at almost 50 percent of the weight of the M198. The committee recognizes the LW155 would provide enhanced mobility and lethality to the USMC, the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps and Stryker Brigade Combat Teams and to the Army National Guard. The committee understands the Director of the Army National Guard has identified a \$35.0 million fiscal year 2005 unfunded requirement for 18 LW155 systems. The committee recommends \$72.2 million for the M777 LW155 artillery system, an increase of \$35.0 million to procure an additional 18 systems and fulfill the Army National Guard's unfunded requirement.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.122 -- Section 111 -- MULTI-YEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE M777 LIGHTWEIGHT HOWITZER PROGRAM

This section would permit the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Army to enter into a joint-service multiyear contract for procurement of the Lightweight 155mm Howitzer.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.74 -- MULTI-YEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE LIGHTWEIGHT 155 MILLIMETER HOWITZER PROGRAM (SEC. 122)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear contract for procurement of the lightweight 155 millimeter howitzer. The lightweight 155 millimeter howitzer is currently scheduled to complete its Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) in December 2004. The committee recommends a limitation in the provision that would delay award of a multiyear procurement contract for the lightweight 155 millimeter howitzer until, as a result of operational testing, the howitzer is recommended for use in the Marine Corps.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

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## M88A2 HERCULES Improved Recovery Vehicle (IRV)

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.84 -- IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of the M88A2 Hercules Improved Recovery Vehicle (IRV). The committee understands the M88A2 IRV is a joint Marine Corps and Army product improvement program that reuses the fielded M88A1 recovery vehicle hull and installs a new upgraded engine and provides better suspension to increase towing, hoisting, and winching capability. The committee notes the M88A2 IRV also provides improved armored crew protection and is the prime recovery vehicle for the M1 Abrams tank and other heavy vehicles. The committee recommends \$8.5 million to procure three M88A2 Hercules Improved Recovery Vehicles and fulfill the Commandant of the Marine Corps's fiscal year 2005 unfunded requirement.

## EFV

### Industrial and Tooling Equipment-Production Facility and Execution Delays

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.99 -- EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE [EFV]

The Marine Corps is developing the EFV to replace the Amphibious Assault Vehicle, originally fielded in 1972, as its primary combat vehicle for transporting troops from ship to shore and on land. The Committee considers this program a critical component of the Marine Corps' future warfighting capabilities. The Committee, however, is concerned about the current delay in selection of an EFV production site when Low Rate Initial Production [LRIP] of the vehicle is scheduled to begin next year. Also of concern to the Committee is the slow execution of \$97,195,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2004 to procure industrial and special tooling equipment for installation in the EFV production facility. As of May 2004, the Marine Corps had obligated less than 1 percent of this funding. The fiscal year 2005 request includes an additional \$57,318,000 for EFV industrial and special tooling equipment. Due to the delays in execution of fiscal year 2004 funding and in the production site selection process, the Committee reduces the request for industrial equipment by \$15,000,000, and directs the Marine Corps to inform the Committee when a production site is selected.

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

## FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

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PMC	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt. P.107 -- GROUND FORCES RECAPITALIZATION The Committee has repeatedly heard Department of Defense officials describe how the intensity of operations and the hostile environment in Iraq are taking a toll on U.S. military equipment. The Committee understands that one to two months' worth of operations in Iraq is equivalent to roughly one year's worth of peacetime activity. Our military also has suffered the loss of substantial amounts of equipment in combat operations. Moreover, the demands of Operation Iraqi Freedom have strained certain elements of the domestic industrial base. For example, DoD would face serious difficulty if asked to surge beyond current rates of ammunition production. Yet, the Committee notes that the fiscal year 2005 DoD budget request neither provides for the replacement of equipment lost in combat nor allocates funds to enhance our strained industrial base. The Committee believes that a bold initiative at this time is necessary to ensure our military ground forces remain capable now and for the immediate future. Accordingly, the Committee recommends a total of \$2,233,200,000 above the budget request in order to replace or overhaul Army and Marine Corps combat and tactical vehicles, acquire Stryker combat vehicles necessary to support the accelerated fielding of Stryker Brigade Combat Teams, replace helicopters lost in combat, and make improvements to the ammunition industrial base. The Committee believes this is an essential first step. The Department of Defense, however, must continue this effort and respond —through clear planning and sustained financial commitments —to the need to recapitalize our ground forces. Thus, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 15, 2005, a report detailing near term and long-term ground forces' equipment refurbishment, replacement, and recapitalization requirements. This report should include estimates of the cost, production requirements, and timelines needed to meet these requirements, and also, detail the extent to which the fiscal year 2006 budget submission and the Future Years Defense Plan provides for meeting these needs.

### \*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.373 -- PROCUREMENT

The Committee recommends a total of \$2,199,600,000 for various procurement appropriations. Of this amount, over \$1.2 billion is provided for force protection and related equipment, including:

- \$674,300,000 for Up-armored HMMWVs;
- \$198,400,000 for Bolt-on Armor kits;
- \$297,400,000 for Rapid Fielding Initiative equipment; and
- \$59,000,000 for aircraft survivability equipment.

In addition, \$417,800,000 is for ammunition, and over \$300,000,000 is for additional equipment to equip the restructured Army brigades being stood up in 2004-2005. National Guard and Reserve forces will receive \$100,000,000 for combat gear and support equipment, and Special Operations Forces \$80,000,000.

The Committee believes that the Army and Marine Corps should make every effort to ensure that this funding is provided in support of deployed units, or those scheduled for rotation to the theater, without regard as to whether they are in the active or reserve component.

### \*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.374-375 -- MISCELLANEOUS PROCUREMENT

As discussed earlier in this report, in certain limited areas the Committee has provided for some degree of flexibility for the Army's Rapid Fielding Initiative,

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funded in both operation and maintenance and procurement accounts, and various "miscellaneous equipment" lines for the Marine Corps, Special Operations Forces, and the Guard and Reserve.

The Committee has provided \$249,200,000 for Other Procurement, Army requirements related to the Army's Brigade Restructuring (Modularity) initiative. Among the items identified by the Army for possible procurement include communications equipment such as SINCGARS radios, other tactical radios, Joint Network Nodes, satellite communications hubs, and related equipment; equipment required for actionable intelligence including various DCGS-A items; and other equipment such as weapons sights and night vision equipment.

The Committee has provided \$45,400,000 for Procurement, Marine Corps for similar equipment required to conduct ongoing operations. Items identified by the Marine Corps include: targeting devices, tactical radios, jammers, night vision devices, and intelligence gathering and analysis equipment.

The Committee has provided \$80,000,000 in Procurement, Defense-Wide for equipment required for operations by Special Operations Forces. Examples of equipment identified by U.S. SOCOM include Critical Combat Mission Needs for Small Arms and Weapons, Communication Equipment and Electronics, Miscellaneous Equipment, SOF Operational Enhancements, Rotary Wing Upgrades and Sustainment, C-130 Modifications, Ammunition, and Equipment Reconstitution.

The Committee has provided \$100,000,000 for National Guard and Reserve equipment required for operations of deployed units of the Army National Guard and the Army and Marine Corps Reserve, and to reconstitute equipment lost or left behind by returning units. Examples of equipment identified by the Guard and Reserve include Night Vision devices, Decontamination Kits, M4 Carbines, M240B Machine Guns, other Small Arms, High Frequency Radios, Multi band Super High Frequency Terminals, Movement and Tracking Systems, All Terrain Lifting Army Systems, Truck Rough Terrain Container Handlers, Global Positioning Systems, and Handheld Standoff Mine Detection Systems. The Committee intends that these funds shall be in addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this chapter providing for equipment to deploying Guard and Reserve units.

## \*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.375-375 -- VEHICLE FORCE PROTECTION

Over the past year, the Committee observed the dramatic rise in the requirement for additional armored tactical and support vehicles, including armor kits for existing vehicles, as the threat to our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan from rocket propelled grenades and improvised explosive devices continued unabated. The Committee has long propounded the need for these vehicles and has provided increased funding for them in past appropriations acts. Once again, the Committee has acted to address the need for armored vehicles by recommending an increase of \$674,300,000 to purchase additional up-armored HMMWVs and \$198,400,000 for additional bolt-on armor kits within appropriations accounts under this title.

The Committee remains concerned that the heretofore haphazard approach to procuring armored vehicles resulted in increased risk to our troops in the field. To help quantify that risk and spur development of a clear policy for procuring armored vehicles, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees that answers the following questions:

1. What is the Department's policy for purchasing armored vehicles, and how does the Department determine what percentage of the total vehicle fleet must be armored?
2. What factors have been used to set that policy, and when was it last updated?

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3. What long-range plans does the Department have for purchasing armored vehicles and what funding has been allocated for that purpose?

4. What studies have been conducted by the Department or outside parties that characterize and/or quantify the protection provided by armored vehicles (versus non-armored vehicles) in the face of threats from rocket propelled grenades, improvised explosive devices, small arms fire and similar types of weapons?

5. How many U.S. casualties have been caused by these types of weapons; how many of these casualties were experienced by troops in non-armored vehicles; and how many of these casualties could have been avoided or minimized had the troops been using armored vehicles?

This report should be submitted (in unclassified and classified form, as appropriate) to Congress not later than November 15, 2004. The Committee intends to continue to work with the Department on this matter.

**\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.202 -- PROCUREMENT**

The Committee recommends \$2,304,000,000 for the procurement accounts. Of this amount, the Committee recommends \$1,750,000,000 to fund the Army's most urgently required procurement needs, including improving force protection, accelerating Army modularity, and procuring essential equipment and munitions. In addition, the Committee recommends \$554,000,000 to fund the Marine Corps' most urgently required procurement needs, including improving force protection, and procuring essential equipment and munitions.

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	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>		<b>127.3</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>245</b>							
Budget Amendment							112.8	120.0	30.0
Miscellaneous Ammunition							[102.8]		
Ammunition Expended								[109.0]	[20.0]
Flares, Aircraft Survivability							[10.0]	[11.0]	[10.0]
Rockets, All Types	31			2.0	5.0		9.5	3.0	
SMAW, 83MM HE Dual Mode MK3 Mod 0, SMAW (HX05)			10.0						
SMAW, High Explosive Dual Purpose (HEDP) Ammunition					[3.0]		[2.5]		[1.8]
M72A7 Improved Lightweight Anti-Armor Weapon (LAW) [DODIC HA29]		14.0	2.0				[4.0]	[3.0]	[3.0]
81MM All Types	25	24.3		[2.0]	[2.0]		[3.0]		[2.6]
Cartridge, Mortar, 60mm, M853A1 (Illumination)					1.0			1.0	1.0
60mm, All Types	24	10.4			2.5		2.0	2.5	2.0
M720A1 60mm HE Mortar Ammunition with MOF Fuze									
40 mm, All Types	23	23.6	30.0		2.0			2.0	1.5
Cartridge, 40mm, High Explosive Dual Purpose (HEDP), Linked, M430 / M430A1, DODIC B542									
Linear Charges, All Types	21	10.3			4.0		3.0	10.0	7.5
Anti-Personnel Obstacle Breaching System (APOBS)									
Charge, Demolition, (HE), Linear, M59A1, Modified W/Fuze & Harness Connector (ML25)			10.0				[3.0]	[6.0]	[4.5]
Charge, Demolition, High Explosive (HE), Linear, M58A4, Modified w/Fuze & Harness Connector(M913)			10.0		[2.0]			[2.0]	[1.5]
					[2.0]			[2.0]	[1.5]

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<b>PANMC</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
Cartridge, 120mm Target Practice Cone Stabilized Discarding Sabot with Tracer, M865 (DODIC:C785)		5.0						
Cartridge, 7.62MM Ball, M80/1TR M62 Linked (DODIC: A131)		2.0						
Fuze, Hand Grenade Practice M228 (G878)		2.8						
Ignitor, Time Fuze Blasting (DODIC MN08)		5.0						

## *Funding Item Notes*

### Budget Amendment

USMC Share Unknown

### Miscellaneous Ammunition

USMC Benefit TBD

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<b>PANMC(BISOG)</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>51.9</b>					<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Cartridges & Cart Actuated Devices	6	26.2					4.0		3.4
FLU-12/P life vest inflator									
Machine Gun Ammunition	4	25.7					8.2	4.0	7.0
PGU-28 A/B, 20mm Ammunition									

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<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>646.1</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>		<b>73.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>758</b>							
Marine Corps Combat Services Support	184			2.0				
Battlefield Management System		76.9						
Marine Corps Ground Combat/Supporting Arms Systems	183	44.8				5.0	4.2	[1.0]
Advanced Integrated Digital Camera Rifle Scope (ADCRS)						[1.0]		[1.0]
Marine Advanced Combat Suit [MACS]							[3.0]	[2.1]
Anti-Oxidant Micronutrients Program (from line 130)						[1.0]	[1.2]	[1.0]
USMC LAV Integrated digital and collaboration environment service net						[2.0]		[2.0]
Complimentary Medal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) Machine Vision Readout						[1.0]		[1.0]
Marine Corps Communication Systems	182	268.6	5.0			32.0	-1.4	
Center for Critical Infrastructure Protection			[5.0]				[3.0]	[1.5]
Metamode						[3.0]		[1.5]
Advanced Ferrite Antenna (AFA)						[1.0]	[3.0]	[2.1]
Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis (COBRA)								
Improved Ground Transportable Radar							[-10.4]	[-9.6]
Miniaturized Combat Identification System							[3.0]	[2.1]
						[1.0]		[1.0]

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Marine Corps Communication Systems - AN/TPS-59							[4.0]		[2.6]
Marine Corps Wideband Communications							[5.0]		[4.3]
Next Generation Mobile Electronic Warfare Support							[4.0]		[3.4]
USMC Hitchhiker							[2.0]		[1.7]
Display Technology Program							[2.0]		[1.7]
Communication Emitter Sensing and Attacking System (CESAS)			3.8		3.8				
Marine Airborne Re-Transmission System (MARTS)							[4.0]		
Marine Corps Program Wide Support	157	19.7					8.4	8.0	
Field Rapid Assay Biological System								[5.0]	[2.5]
Marine Corps Corrosion Center of Excellence							[2.0]		[1.4]
Chemical Agent Detector Badge								[3.0]	[2.1]
Expeditionary Warfare Logistics Testbed (EWLT)							[3.0]		[2.6]
USMC Cost of Readiness (COR) Initiatives							[1.0]		[1.0]
Multi-Sensor Analyzer-Detector (MSAD) III							[2.0]		[1.7]
Odor Signature Reduction Baselayar Garment Evaluation							[0.4]		[0.4]
Navy Energy Program	63	1.5					2.0	5.0	3.5
1 Megawatt Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell Demonstration			8.0						
Marine Corps Ground Combat/Support Sytem	58	22.4			16.7		[2.0]	[5.0]	[3.5]
Anti-Armor Weapon System - Heavy (AAWS-H)							5.0	16.7	
					[4.0]			[4.0]	[2.0]

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Clearing Facilities With Novel Technologies									
ITAS (TOW Missile Rods)					[3.4]			[3.4]	[2.2]
Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) - Urban Operations Laboratory			6.4				[5.0]		[2.5]
Urban Operations Non-Lethal Scalable Weaponization					[6.4]			[6.4]	[4.2]
Marine Corps Assault Vehicles	56	237.0			[2.9]		1.0	13.0	8.9
FLIR Thermal Imager								[6.0]	[4.2]
Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV) MK46 Stabilized Weapon System, FLIT Upgrade							[1.0]		[1.0]
Regenerative Filtration Technology for EFV								[7.0]	[3.5]
Warfighter Protection Advanced Technology	24				2.0			4.6	4.6
Battlefield Pharmaceutical Test								[1.0]	[1.0]
Anti-Oxidant Micronutrient Program		16.7			[2.0]			[0.6]	[0.6]
Individual Water Purification								[3.0]	[3.0]
Marine Corps Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)	21			4.5	9.0		19.0	21.0	
Advanced Mine Detection Program				[3.0]			[3.5]		[2.6]
Expeditionary Water Purification Research					[8.0]			[15.0]	[11.5]
Rapid Deployment Fortification Wall (RDFW)				[1.5]			[1.0]		[1.0]
Excaliber Unmanned Tactical Combat Vehicle					[1.0]			[1.0]	[1.0]
Mobile Fire Support System 120mm Mortar "Dragon Fire"							[2.0]		[1.0]

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Project Albert								
Transportable Transponder Landing System (TTLS)							[4.0]	[3.4]
Craft Integrated Electronic Suite (CIES)						[4.0]		[2.0]
Telepresent Rapid Aiming Platform (TRAP)						[1.0]		[1.0]
C3RP						[1.0]		[1.0]
Portable Methanol Fuel Cell						[5.5]		[4.7]
Study to Identify and Evaluate Alternative Fixed-Wing Lift Platforms						[1.0]		
Power Projection Advanced Technology	16			9.0			[1.0]	[1.0]
Free Electron Laser							3.0	2.2
Marine Corps Landing Force Technology	6				[9.0]		[3.0]	[2.2]
Advanced Lead Acid Battery Development for Military Vehicles						1.0	1.5	2.5
Expeditionary Force Infrastructure Initiative							[1.5]	[1.5]
University Research Initiatives	1					[1.0]		[1.0]
Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) - Reactive Nanoparticles (RNP) for Facility Clearing Expansion				3.4			1.5	
Covert SIGINT for Urban Warfare (XR-2000 Receiving System)								
USMC Electronic Battlefield Fusion						[3.0]		
Data Automated Communications Terminal (DACT)								[1.0]
Depot Level Maintenance Program								
Marine Aviation Command And Control System Sustainment								
Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) - Weaponization								

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Projectile, 155mm High Explosive (HE) M795 (DODIC: D529)		26.0						
Target Location, Designation and Hand-Off System (TLDHS)		6.0						

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## *Funding Item Notes*

### Anti-Oxidant Micronutrients Program (from line 130)

Line R-1# 130 in HAC, R-1#183 in SAC

### Center for Critical Infrastructure Protection

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.290-291 -- CENTER FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an additional \$8,000,000 for the Center for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CCIP) to develop for the Unified Combatant Commands, particularly the U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) and the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM), innovative technology solutions and methodologies for protecting critical infrastructure including the sustained operation of our nation's ports, protection of our merchant shipping systems, and assured access to the national industrial base.

The CCIP will investigate mission critical elements of protection from risk assessment, surveillance and communications techniques, and security technologies addressing the unique threats associated with critical infrastructure protection. The technologies developed by CCIP will create innovative security solutions such as sensors, intelligent cargo containers, visualization, and other situational awareness mechanisms for securing the nation's critical infrastructure that supports uninterrupted joint force protection.

### 1 Megawatt Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell Demonstration

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.187 -- ONE MEGAWATT MOLTEN CARBONATE FUEL CELL DEMONSTRATOR

The budget request contained \$1.5 million in PE 63724N for advanced component development and prototyping for the Navy energy program. No funds were requested for the development and demonstration of a one megawatt molten carbonate fuel cell.

The committee notes that reliable, grid-independent and environmentally "clean" power plants would provide many advantages for Department of Defense use. The ability of such power plants to generate electricity independent from the local electrical utilities would enhance base security by satisfying the critical military need of providing uninterruptible electrical service.

The committee recommends \$7.5 million in PE 63724N, an increase of \$6.0 million for the development and demonstration of a one megawatt molten carbonate fuel cell.

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## **Anti-Armor Weapon System - Heavy (AAWS-H)**

\*\*\*\*\*SASC p.187 -- NON-LETHAL WEAPONS

The committee notes that the recent Marine Corps' decision to procure the Improved Target Acquisition System to meet the Anti-Armor Weapon System-Heavy (AAWS-H) requirement did not allow the Marine Corps sufficient time to request fiscal year 2005 funding to support the effort. The Marine Corps has provided information to this committee that indicates this initiative will be addressed in the fiscal year 2006 budget submission. The committee understands that not funding this program in fiscal year 2005 will delay the procurement and fielding of a critical combat capability by a year. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million for the continued development of the AAWS-H weapon system.

## **Advanced Mine Detection Program**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.167 -- ADVANCED MINE DETECTION SYSTEM

The budget request contained \$58.2 million in PE 63640M for the Marine Corps advanced technology demonstration, but included no funding for the advanced mine detection program.

The committee is aware that the Marine Corps urgently needs a backpack advanced mine detection capability with minimal false alarm rates. The committee notes that the Office of Naval Research has been working to develop an advanced mine detection system based on quadrupole resonance technology that has the potential to meet Marine Corps requirements.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 63640M to complete development of a quadrupole resonance technology advanced backpack mine detection system.

## **Rapid Deployment Fortification Wall (RDFW)**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.189 -- RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORTIFICATION WALL

The budget request contained \$58.2 million in PE 63640M for Marine Corps advanced technology demonstration. No funds were requested to continue the development and evaluation of the rapid deployment fortification wall.

In the fiscal year 2004 budget the committee initiated a program for development and evaluation of a rapid deployment fortification wall (RDFW) which would provide a significantly faster means for force protection than the use of sand bags. The RDFW has been selected for force protection evaluation at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. The committee is informed that additional funding for the evaluation would permit its evaluation as a vehicular barrier and a more comprehensive evaluation of the speed of installation, labor savings, construction, and structural integrity, and innovative uses of the RDFW.

The committee recommends an increase of \$1.5 million in PE 63640M to continue evaluation of the RDFW.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**FH**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

FH	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>		<b>59.2</b>						
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>269</b>							
MCAS Cherry Point, H-612, Replace Hancock Village Phase 2/Fort Macon Village Phase 1		23.6						
MCB Hawaii, H-655, Replace Manning Court		13.6						
MCLB Barstow, H-654, Replace Desert View and demo 278 units		22.0						

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

\*\*\*\*\*SASC p.435 -- ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ALTERNATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY HOUSING (SEC. 2803)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2884 of title 10, United States Code, to add additional requirements for reports provided by the Secretary of Defense to congressional defense committees. This provision would apply to each contract that the Secretary proposes to solicit under alternative authorities for the acquisition and improvement of military housing provided in subchapter IV of chapter 169, title 10, United States Code. This provision would also amend section 2884 of title 10, United States Code, to add additional requirements for annual reports provided by the Secretary for contracts carried out using alternative authorities for the acquisition and improvement of military housing.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**MCON**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>MCON</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>-61.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>		<b>32.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>223</b>							
MCB Quantico - Heritage Center Road Improvements	291	1.0		-1.0			-1.0		
MCAS Beaufort, P-435, Aircraft Fire and Rescue	253		3.8	5.5					
OLF Washington Cnty NC Land [NAVY ISSUE - BLUE DOLLAR IMPACT]	217			-61.7					
OLF Washington Cnty NC Facilities [NAVY ISSUE - BLUE DOLLAR IMPACT]	216			-33.9					
MCB Camp Lejeune, P-945, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations Facility	215		4.9	4.6			4.6		
MCLB Barstow - P-937 Blasting Facility	38			4.9			4.9		
MAGTFTC 29 Palms, P-614, Operational Training Center	32		16.5	15.7			15.7		
MAGTFTC 29 Palms, P-910, Electronics, Communications, Maintenance and Storage Facility			7.2						
MCAS Miramar, P-137, West Gate Expansion			6.1						
MCAS Yuma, P-520, Fixed-wing Fueling Apron			6.2						
MCAS Yuma, P-521, Rotary-wing Fuel Apron			3.6						
MCB Hawaii, P-816, Waterfront Operations Facility			8.3						
MCB Hawaii, P-817, Camp Smith Fire Station			4.1						
MCCDC Quantico, P-519, Staff Noncommissioned Officer Academic Facility			10.1						
New Orleans CDC(USMC share TBD)		0.0	0.0				3.4		
MCCDC Quantico, P-152, Headquarters Facility (TBS H&S Bn Headquarters)	<b>ADD</b>		5.8	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Replace General Warehouse MCRD San Diego	<b>ADD</b>				8.1			8.1	

# *FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

**MCON**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>MCON</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
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## *Funding Item Notes*

### **MCAS Miramar, P-137, West Gate Expansion**

\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.403 -- PLANNING DESIGN

The committee recommends that, within authorized amounts for planning and design, the Secretary of the Navy complete planning and design activities for the following projects: \$250,000 for an advanced sensors integration facility at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California; \$268,000 for physical gate security enhancements at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California; \$150,000 for phase two of an aircraft parking apron at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida; \$150,000 for a consolidated operations support facility at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida; and \$1,032,000 for improvements to machine shops at Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**MCON**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>MCON</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
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\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.17 - GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICER QUARTERS

The Committee is concerned

by the often large expenditures on renovations and repairs for general and flag officer quarters (GFOQ), especially within the Navy and Marine Corps. A May 2004 General Accounting Office (GAO) report indicated that, of the 13 cases in which actual costs of major repair projects exceeding \$100,000 went over budget, all were Navy and Marine Corps projects. The GAO report additionally found that 45 percent of cost increases for Marine Corps major renovation projects that exceeded budgets by 10 percent were "customer driven," or demanded by officers residing in those quarters. According to the GAO report, housing officials indicated that, "controlling costs due to customer requests is directly related to a housing officer's ability to say no to requests that could be perceived as excessive and draw scrutiny upon the service."

The Committee believes that, in order to arrest this problem, the Navy and Marine Corps should ensure customer-driven cost increases for GFOQ repair and renovation projects are reviewed at the regional level before final approval. The Committee notes that the overwhelming majority -- 93 percent -- of GFOQ repair and renovation projects reviewed by GAO across all services were completed within budget, and commends the services on their general performance.

In order to further improve such performance, the Committee supports the recommendations of the House Armed Services Committee for increasing congressional oversight of GFOQ maintenance, including lowering the reporting threshold to \$20,000. In addition, the Committee reduced the family housing operations and maintenance account for each service by the following amounts: \$2,400,000 for the Army, \$8,200,000 for the Navy and Marine Corps, and \$230,000 for the Air Force. These amounts represent the President's request for GFOQ repairs and maintenance.

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Bill pp.18-19 -- SEC. 124. Notwithstanding this or any other provision of law, funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts for operations and maintenance of family housing shall be the exclusive source of funds for repair and maintenance of all family housing units, including general or flag officer quarters: Provided, That not more than \$35,000 per unit may be spent annually for the maintenance and repair of any general or flag officer quarters without 30 days advance prior notification to the appropriate committees of Congress, except that an after-the-fact notification shall be submitted if the limitation is exceeded solely due to costs associated with environmental remediation that could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of the budget submission: Provided further, That the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is to report annually to the Committees on Appropriations all operations and maintenance expenditures for each individual general or flag officer quarters for the prior fiscal year.

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.19 -- The Committee fully expects contracts for the following project to be awarded, as early in fiscal year 2005 as practical:

Waterfront Operations Facilities, Kaneohe Bay, HI. Of the funds provided for planning and design in this account, the Committee directs that \$600,000 be made available for the design of these facilities.

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.26 -- MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Facility, New Orleans Naval Air Station/Joint Reserve Base, LA. Of the funds provided for planning and design in this account, the Committee directs that \$750,000 be made available for the design of this facility.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**MCON**

MCON	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.435 -- INCREASE IN THRESHOLDS FOR UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (SEC. 2801)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2805(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, by raising the threshold of the cost of a construction project authorized by this section from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million. This provision would also raise the threshold of the cost of a construction project intended solely to correct a deficiency that is life-threatening, health-threatening, or safety-threatening from \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.435 -- MODIFICATION OF APPROVAL AND NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY REPAIR PROJECTS (SEC. 2802)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2811(b) of title 10, United States Code, by raising the threshold of the cost of a construction project requiring approval in advance by a service secretary from \$5.0 million to \$7.5 million. This provision would also amend a reporting requirement in this section.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC p.438 -- LAND EXCHANGE, ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA (SEC. 2823)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to convey a parcel of real property consisting of not more than 4.5 acres at the Navy Annex property, Virginia to Arlington County, Virginia for the purpose of the construction of a freedmen heritage museum and an Arlington history museum.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.412 -- Section 2807 -- TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO ACCELERATE DESIGN EFFORTS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS CARRIED OUT USING DESIGN-BUILD SELECTION PROCEDURES

This section would establish a demonstration program to allow the Department of Defense to enter into a design-build construction contract using design funds made available under sections 2807 and 18233 of title 10, United States Code, prior to the authorization of the project. Contracts entered into under this demonstration program must be selected using existing design-build contract procedures. In addition, the federal government's liability for termination for convenience of any such contract may not exceed the project's design cost. This section would permit the Department to enter into 36 contracts through September 30, 2008, and would require a report to Congress on the value of the program by March 1, 2007.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**MCNR**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

MCNR	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>		<b>22.8</b>		<b>11.4</b>			<b>11.3</b>	
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>13</b>							
Gulfport, MS, P-018, Vehicle Maintenance Facility		3.7		4.4			4.3	
Wilmington, NC, P-045, Reserve Training Center and Vehicle Maintenance Facility		7.4		7.0			7.0	
Eastover, SC, P-021, Vehicle Maintenance Facility		3.7						
Mobile, AL, P-032, Reserve Training Center and Vehicle Maintenance Facility		8.0						

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.405 -- TITLE XXVI -- GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$619,936,000 for military construction of guard and reserve facilities for fiscal year 2005. The committee recommends authorization for fiscal year 2005 of \$839,845,000 to be distributed as follows:

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve ..... 30,955,000

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

APN		PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>53.0</b>		<b>58.2</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Budget Amendment							34.0	104.0	
Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE)							[34.0]	[34.0]	[34.0]
CH-53 T64 Engine Government Reliability Improvement								[40.0]	[40.0]
EA-6B Readiness and Sustainment								[25.0]	
CH-46 Engine Reliability Improvement Program (ERIP)			5.0					[5.0]	[5.0]
War Consumables	56	9.1						2.5	1.8
Navy Aerial Refueling Store Advanced Power System [ARSIPS]									
Aircraft Industrial Facilities	55			1.2			1.0		1.0
Meterology & Calibration Program									
Common ECM Equipment	49	43.1	34.0	[1.2]			[1.0]		[1.0]
ANAAR-47 Missile Warning System									
AN/APR-39V(2) for CH-53 / AH-1W							[5.0]		[5.0]
C-130 Series	39						[6.0]		[5.1]
C-130 Electronic Propeller Control System		15.4					2.0	5.0	2.5
H-1 Series	32						[2.0]	[5.0]	[2.5]
UH-1N Navigational Thermal Imaging System (NTIS)		3.5	14.0	14.0			5.0	5.0	5.0
H-53 Series	30	9.8		[14.0]			[5.0]	[5.0]	[5.0]
CH-53 IMC-HUMS							49.0	12.0	16.1
								[12.0]	[8.4]

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

APN		PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
Common Defensive Weapon System (M3M)			17.5						
CH-53 T-64 Engine Government Reliability Improvement			40.0				[9.0]		[7.7]
Helicopter Night Vision System "B" Kits (CH-53E)			46.2				[40.0]		
AH-1W Series	29	2.2			5.0			5.0	3.5
Super Cobra (AH-1W) Night Targeting System-Upgrade (NTS-U)								[5.0]	[3.5]
H-46 Series	28		16.1		8.0				
CH-46 Lightweight Seats									
F-18 Series	27				20.0		11.5		8.4
Solid State Recorder Conversion (ATARS)									
Deployable Flight Recorder Incident Set (mods)							[5.0]		[4.3]
LITENING Advance Targeting Pod for F/A-18D							[1.5]		[1.1]
ATFLIR							[5.0]		[3.0]
Ancilliary Armament Equipment						[8.0]			
ECP-560 Block II Mods						[4.0]			
AV-8 Series	24	20.8				[8.0]			
Litening Pod Downlink Development Program							3.0	6.0	5.2
Fast Tactical Imagery Two (CRTIR/FT)							[2.0]	[6.0]	[4.2]
EA-6 Series	23				20.0		[1.0]		[1.0]
EA-6B Reliability Improvements							-74.3	9.7	-55.7
ICAP III Program		165.7				[20.0]			
							[-74.3]		[-55.7]

# *FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

*APN*

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>APN</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
UC-35 (HAC +2 Aircraft; SAC +1; CAC +2)	14					16.0	16.0	16.0
F/A-18 ECP-583		64.0						

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

APN	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Funding Item Notes

### Budget Amendment

USMC Benefit TBD

### War Consumables

#### Navy Aerial Refueling Store Advanced Power System [ARSIPS]

USMC Benefit TBD

### Meterology & Calibration Program

\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.53 -- METEROLOGY AND CALIBRATION PROGRAM

The budget request contained \$16.1 million for aircraft industrial facilities, of which \$7.7 million was included for the Navy metrology and calibration (METCAL) program. The METCAL program provides the Navy with products and services to maintain accurate test equipment used for maintenance of weapons, aircraft, ships, submarines, and Marine Corps ground systems. The committee notes that without calibration equipment, test equipment drifts to inaccurate performance levels. This could induce errors in weapons systems or result in serviceable components being removed for unnecessary maintenance or unserviceable components remaining in a weapons or support system. The committee also notes that during the past 10 years, funding for the Navy's calibration test equipment has been substantially reduced, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the availability of calibrated test equipment. Therefore, the committee recommends \$17.3 million for aircraft industrial facilities, an increase of \$1.2 million for the METCAL program.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

APN	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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## UH-1N Navigational Thermal Imaging System (NTIS)

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.52-53 -- H-1 SERIES MODIFICATIONS

The budget request contained \$3.5 million for H-1 series modifications, all of which were five AN/AAQ-22 night thermal imaging system (NTIS) product improvement program (PIP) upgrades. The AN/AAQ-22 NTIS provides the Marine Corps' UH-1N helicopter fleet with a capability to operate in both day and night conditions, as well as in a smoke, dust or haze environment. The PIP upgrade improves the AN/AAQ-22 NTIS by increasing resolution by greater than 20 percent, improving system stability and control, upgrading target detection and obstacle avoidance capability, and adding a laser designator to guide precision munitions. The committee understands that the UH-1Ns equipped with the AN/AAQ-22 NTIS PIP upgrade have performed superbly in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom in their mission to identify targets of opportunity and to provide rapid alerting of threats to Allied forces. Additionally, the committee notes that both the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps have included the AN/AAQ-22 NTIS PIP upgrade among their unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2005. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$17.5 million for H-1 series modifications, an increase of \$14.0 million for 17 additional AN/AAQ-22 NTIS PIP upgrades.

## Super Cobra (AH-1W) Night Targeting System-Upgrade (NTS-U)

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt pp. 77-78 -- NIGHT TARGETING SYSTEM UPGRADE

The budget request included \$2.2 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for H-1 helicopter modifications. The Marine Corps currently operates approximately 200 AH-1W Cobra attack helicopters with a night targeting system (NTS), which employs first generation forward-looking infrared technology. The committee understands that the Night Targeting System-Upgrade (NTS-U) will enhance existing NTS technology. Further, the committee notes that in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Marine Corps accelerated the development of a NTS-U prototype from July 2004 to April 2004. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in APN, for the procurement of NTS-U units, for a total authorization of \$7.2 million.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

APN	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## H-46 Series

### CH-46 Lightweight Seats

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.77 -- CH-46 LIGHTWEIGHT ARMOR CREW SEATS

The budget request included \$71.2 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the H-46 series helicopter, but included no funding for the procurement of CH-46 lightweight armor crew seats. The CH-46E medium lift helicopter depends on net lifting capability to perform its mission, which has been degraded over the years because of an increase in the empty weight of the helicopter as capability is added to the platform. The committee recognizes that reducing the empty weight through weight reduction initiatives is a viable means of restoring mission effectiveness. Replacing crew legacy seats with light weight armor crew seats will increase helicopter payload by 140 pounds while adding protection to crew members. The committee notes that the Chief of Naval Operations has identified an CH-46 lightweight armor crew seats on its Unfunded Priority List for fiscal year 2005. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in APN, for 75 CH-46 lightweight armor crew seats, for a total authorization of \$79.2 million.

## F-18 Series

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.77 -- F/A-18 AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS

The budget request included \$412.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the F/A-18 aircraft, including \$103.2 million for the procurement of advanced targeting forward-looking infrared (ATFLIR) pods. The Chief of Naval Operations' Unfunded Priority List included a request for various F/A-18 upgrades, including ATFLIRs, ancillary armament equipment, and kits for engineering change proposal 560 (ECP-560) block II modifications. The committee recommends an increase in APN of \$8.0 million for three additional ATFLIR pods, an increase in APN of \$4.0 million for ancillary armament equipment, and an increase in APN of \$8.0 million for ECP-560 block II modifications, for a total authorization of \$432.5 million.

### Solid State Recorder Conversion (ATARS)

F/A-18 ADVANCED TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM (ATARS) The Committee recommends an additional \$5,000,000 for the continued conversion of the ATARS recorders to solid-state device technology. The Committee notes that during discussions of requirements for the fiscal year 2004 Emergency Supplemental, the Marine Corps indicated its intent to fully budget for this requirement in the fiscal year 2005 budget request. The Committee is disappointed that despite its stated intention to include funds for this requirement in the 2005 budget, the Marine Corps failed to do so. The Committee directs the Marine Corps to fully fund the remaining requirement for the ATARS recorder upgrades in the fiscal year 2006 budget request. The Committee notes that despite the fact that the Marine Corps has known of this requirement for many years and that Congress has provided funds above the budget request for this upgrade in each of the last three years, the Marine Corps has never budgeted funds to accommodate the upgrade. The Committee believes the Marine Corps should re-prioritize its budget request to ensure full funding of this program.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

APN	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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## LITENING Advance Targeting Pod for F/A-18D

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt P. 147 -- F/A-18 LITENING POD ADVANCED TARGETING (AT)

The Committee recommends an additional \$5,000,000 to initiate the procurement of LITENING Pod AT for the Marine Corps aviation asset, the F/A-18D. The Committee notes this is not the targeting pod program of record for this aircraft, but the Marine Corps sought to add money above the President's request in order to field an advanced targeting pod in a more timely manner than the program of record, the Advanced Targeting Forward Looking Infrared (ATFLIR) pod. The Committee directs the Marine Corps to fully fund the acquisition, integration, and installation for the remainder of the LITENING Pod AT requirement, stated to be a total 60 pods for 72 F/A-18D's, in the fiscal year 2006 and future budgets. The Committee believes the Marine Corps should re-prioritize its budget request to ensure full funding of this program.

## Litening Pod Downlink Development Program

F/A-18 LITENING POD DOWNLINK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR AV-8B The Committee recommends a total of \$3,000,000 for the AV-8B LITENING Pod Downlink Development Program (LPDD) for an advanced video downlink to improve the detection, identification, and targeting capability of the LITENING Pod ISR targeting system. Of this amount, \$2,000,000 is provided in Aircraft Procurement, Navy and \$1,000,000 is provided in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, AV-8B Engineering Development.

## EA-6B Reliability Improvements

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.77 -- EA-6B AIRCRAFT RELIABILITY AND SUSTAINMENT

The budget request included \$165.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications for the EA-6B aircraft, including \$11.4 million for ALQ-99 electronic warfare pods and \$345,000 for J-52 engines. The Chief of Naval Operations' Unfunded Priority List included the following EA-6B modifications: (1) engineering change proposals which are necessary for reliability; (2) standard corrections to J-52 engine builds; (3) readiness issues with the ALQ-99 transmitter; and (4) necessary kits for Block 89A avionics. The EA-6B is a high-demand, low-density asset used by the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force, which is a key enabler for joint operations. The committee recommends an increase in APN of \$20.0 million for EA-6B aircraft reliability and sustainment initiatives.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

APN

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

APN

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SAC  
Delta

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Delta

## ICAP III Program

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.146 IMPROVED CAPABILITIES (ICAP III) PROGRAM

The Committee recommends eliminating the request for the EA-6B Improved Capabilities (ICAP III) system modification program. The Committee notes that the Navy has reprogrammed and placed on hold all funds appropriated for ICAP III in fiscal year 2004 based on developmental delays in the program. The Committee recommendation takes into account anticipated additional delays in the program in 2005 due to an estimated slip in the Milestone III decision from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2005 based on limited availability of aircraft for testing, as well as continued software development issues. If the Navy determines that the ICAP III program has stabilized and the fiscal year 2005 schedule will be executed as planned, the Committee would consider a reprogramming request to restore all or a portion of this recommended reduction.

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p. 145 -- ONGOING PROGRAM REVIEW The Committee does not believe the Navy nor the Department of Defense as a whole can abandon the drive to transformation. However, it is apparent that ongoing operational tempo requires an adjustment to original plans and that a "transition to transformation" may be the best way to maintain and improve capability. The Committee is encouraged that the Navy has initiated such planning and believes that future budget requests should support this effort.

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt. EA-18G ADVANCE PROCUREMENT

The Committee recommends eliminating the request for EA-18G Advance Procurement. The recommendation is based on the Committee's view that the Navy should conduct additional testing prior to acquisition and therefore the fiscal year 2005 advance procurement request is premature. The Committee is concerned with the Navy's decision to press an Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for the EA-18G with funds generated by a truncated pre-System Development and Demonstration (SDD) and the decommissioning of two EA-6B squadrons. The Committee believes that pursuing such an aggressive schedule places additional risk on the EA-18G development effort. The Committee believes that to reduce program risk additional pre-SDD tests should be conducted to allow for necessary modifications to systems transitioning from the EA-6B to the FA-18G prior to entering SDD.

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<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>3,686.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-221.6</b>	<b>-88.0</b>		<b>-316.5</b>	<b>-177.0</b>	<b>-215.4</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Airborne Reconnaissance Systems	199	10.2	3.0					
Passive Collision Avoidance and Reconnaissance for UAV						[1.0]		[1.0]
Tactical AIM Missiles	185	4.1				-2.5		
Integration of AIM9(X) on F-35 premature								
HARM Improvement	175	163.4				5.0		3.9
Spectral beam combining fiber lasers								
AARGM Development						[1.0]		[1.0]
Embedded National Tactical Receiver Integration with Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM)						[2.5]		[1.8]
F/A-18 Squadrons	166	134.6				[1.5]		[1.1]
Screen System Display						2.0	4.0	
Military Flight Operations Quality Assurance Flight Data Analysis						[1.0]		
Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)	133	2,264.5		15.0		[1.0]		
STOVL Lift Fan Study Earmark						-96.0		
Align engine development with SDD schedule							[15.0]	[8.0]
FY2003/04 reprogramming activities						[-49.0]		[-49.0]
Manufacturing, Tooling, Materials						[-25.0]		[-25.0]
Engineering Activities						[-60.0]		[-60.0]
						[26.0]		[26.0]

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Future Weight Reduction Initiatives									
Joint Standoff Weapon System (JSOW)	126	9.5					[12.0]		[12.0]
Joint Standoff Weapon System (JSOW) AGM-154							2.0		1.7
VH-XX (VXX) Executive Helo Development	99	777.4		-220.0	-145.0		[2.0]		[1.7]
Program schedule delay							-220.0	-220.0	-220.0
V-22A	95	304.2					[-220.0]	[-220.0]	[-220.0]
Test Schedule Delay							-51.0	-7.0	-46.0
V-22 Environmental Control System Upgrade							[-51.0]	[-15.0]	[-42.0]
H-1 Upgrades	93				42.0			[8.0]	[4.0]
AH-1Z/UH-1Y Turned Exhaust							42.0	42.0	42.0
AV-8B Aircraft - Eng Dev	84	12.3					[42.0]	[42.0]	[42.0]
Litening Pod Downlink Development Program (LPDD) to Design, Build, Test and Field Video Downlink Upgrades							1.0		1.0
Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance/UAV CONOPS	34	6.5		-4.6			[1.0]		[1.0]
UAV Concept of Operations									
Military Rapid Response Command Cewnter								[2.0]	
AV-8B Engine Life Management Program			5.0						
NADEP CP Ctr for Uplift A/C Repair	19						1.0	4.0	2.0

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## *Funding Item Notes*

### Airborne Reconnaissance Systems

#### Passive Collision Avoidance and Reconnaissance for UAV

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.1690-170 -- AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS

The budget request contained \$10.2 million in PE 35206N for airborne reconnaissance systems, but included no funding for passive collision avoidance and reconnaissance (PCAR).

The committee is aware that unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) must fly in regions that make them a potential hazard to commercial and other manned aircraft. The committee notes that PCAR will sense an impending collision and allow the UAV to safely avoid approaching aircraft.

Therefore, to improve safety of UAV operations, the committee recommends \$13.2 million in PE 35206N, an increase of \$3.0 million for PCAR.

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### Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.183 -- JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER

The budget request included \$2,264.5 million in the Department of the Navy and \$2,307.4 million in the Department of the Air Force for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) program. In order to maintain competition for the engine for the JSF, Congress has mandated the funding of an alternate engine program and the JSF Joint Program Office (JPO) is working with the contractor propulsion teams to provide for completely interchangeable engines.

The committee believes that the earliest possible engine production lot competition is beneficial to the JSF program. The committee directs the JSF JPO plan to compete, at the earliest possible date, engine common hardware as well as the turbomachinery, while maintaining PW F135 and GE F136 engine interchangeability.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.254 -- Section 213 -- ANNUAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER PROGRAM

This section would establish an annual review of the Joint Strike Fighter system development and demonstration (SDD) program by the Comptroller General to be submitted to Congress by March 15, of each year. The report would include the extent to which such SDD program is meeting established performance, cost, and schedule goals; the plan for such SDD for the next fiscal year; and a conclusion whether such SDD program is likely to be completed at a cost not in excess of the most recent Selected Acquisition Report. The final report required by this section would be submitted on March 15, 2009.

\*\*\*\*SASC p.133 -- JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER PROGRAM (SEC. 215)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to direct the Defense Science Board (DSB) to conduct a study and provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), concurrent with the delivery of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2006. The committee is aware that recent design reviews indicate that all three variants of the JSF exceed the weight that is necessary to deliver the required performance. The excess weight would particularly detract from the performance of the short takeoff and vertical landing (STOVL) variant of the aircraft, causing it to fall short of several key performance parameters. The excess weight would detract from the performance of the conventional takeoff and landing (CTOL) and aircraft carrier (CV) variants to a lesser extent. In conducting the study required by this provision, the DSB should thoroughly examine all three variants in the JSF program, and document its findings in a report. The report should include, at a minimum: (1) the current status of the JSF program; (2) the extent of the effects of the excess weight on estimated performance; (3) the validity of the technical approaches being considered to regain the required performance; (4) a risk assessment of the technical approaches being considered to regain the required performance; and (5) a list of any alternative technical approaches that might help to regain the required performance.

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## STOVL Lift Fan Study Earmark

\*\*\*\*\*CAC Rpt p.X - JOINT STIRKER FIGHTER ...

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.157 -- JOINT STRIKER FIGHTER

The Committee directs that in addition to funds currently budget for STOVL Lift Fan technologies, not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds provided for the Joint Strike Fighter program shall be for STOVL Lift Fan thrust increase studies.

## VH-XX (VXX) Executive Helo Development

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.294 -- VXX HELICOPTER PROGRAM

The budget requested \$777,398,000 for the VXX Executive Helicopter Development program, an increase of \$579,967,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$557,398,000, a reduction of \$220,000,000 from the fiscal year 2005 request. The Committee understands that the Department of Defense has deferred selection of the contractor team that will produce this aircraft because of the immaturity of the mission equipment to be incorporated into the aircraft.

## Program schedule delay

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.194 -- VH-XX EXECUTIVE HELICOPTER DEVELOPMENT

The budget request contained \$777.4 million for the VH-XX executive development program, a program that is developing a replacement for the VH-3D helicopter.

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy has delayed the decision to enter the system design and development (SDD) phase of the VH-XX program from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2005, and understands that the VH-XX program SDD phase would select one helicopter manufacturer to develop and produce the VH-XX helicopter. The committee further understands that this decision resulted principally from the awareness of the complexities in equipping helicopter commercial variants with the communication systems required to perform the VH-XX mission. While the committee commends the Department for taking the additional time necessary to further refine requirements and to conduct design and integration planning, it notes that the budget planned for both fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005 assumed that the VH-XX SDD program would begin in the third quarter of fiscal year 2004. Since the committee believes that the VH-XX SDD program will not begin until at least the second quarter of fiscal year 2005, it also believes that \$26.0 million in fiscal year 2004 appropriations can be applied to fiscal year 2005 requirements and that \$194.0 requested for fiscal year 2005 exceeds requirements.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$557.4 million for the VH-XX executive helicopter development program, a decrease of \$220.0 million.

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### V-22A

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.294 -- CV-22 OSPREY

The budget requested \$304,164,000 for the V-22 Osprey flight test program, a reduction of \$102,978,000 below the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$253,164,000, a reduction of \$51,000,000 from the fiscal year 2005 request. The Committee is aware that the test flight schedule for the CV-22 variant of the Osprey has experienced a delay of approximately six months. This delay is technical in nature having to do with the intensity of inspections and maintenance that accompany V-22 flight testing, and a lack of suitable environmental conditions for test flights, among other things. As a result of this delay, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$51,000,000 from the budget request for the V-22 test flight program. The Committee also recognizes the delayed test events will have to be rescheduled, and associated costs must be supported in future budget requests. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2005, indicating revisions to the test flight schedule to compensate for this delay, and indicating how this delay will be funded over the Future Years Defense Program.

### AH-1Z/UH-1Y Turned Exhaust

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.293-294 -- AH-1Y/UH-1Z TAILBOOM

The budget requested \$90,389,000 for the H-1 Upgrade program, an increase of \$1,600,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$132,389,000, an increase of \$42,000,000 over the fiscal year 2005 request. The Committee understands that the Marine Corps has identified a technical issue in the current design of these aircraft which involves the venting of engine exhaust onto the tailboom. The Committee further understands that an additional \$12,000,000 is required for the engineering and tooling necessary to resolve this problem, and an additional \$30,000,000 is required for testing. Accordingly, the Committee recommends an increase of \$42,000,000 for this program.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt pp.188-189 -- AH-1Z ATTACK HELICOPTER UPGRADE

The budget request included \$90.4 million in PE 64245N, for the H-1 helicopter upgrade program. The H-1 upgrade program is currently in the engineering and manufacturing design phase with five remanufactured aircraft, including two AH-1Z attack helicopters flying developmental test flights concentrating on handling qualities and envelope expansion. The committee understands that during developmental flight testing, the AH-1Z aircraft experienced increased infrared signature and higher than expected structural stress due to engine exhaust hitting the tail boom. The Marine Corps has been working to reduce the infrared signature of the helicopter to increase helicopter survivability. Currently, a turned exhaust design is being developed as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom aviation survivability equipment. The committee notes that the turned exhaust design reduces the aircraft's overall infrared signature, and will greatly increase survivability, according to the Marine Corps. The committee recommends an increase of \$42.0 million for the continued development of a turned exhaust system for the AH-1Z helicopter upgrade, for a total authorization of \$132.4 million in PE 64245N.

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## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

\*\*\*\*\* HAC Rpt. Pp.231- 234 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (F-35) (All RDT&E General Remarks)

The budget included a total request of \$4,571,927,000 for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) F-35 program, an increase of \$320,183,000 over the 2004 appropriated level. The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$4,367,927,000 for the F-35, a reduction of \$204,000,000 from the fiscal year 2005 request and an increase of \$116,183,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriated level. The F-35 Joint Strike Fighter as currently conceived offers significant benefits in war-fighting capability, logistics support, and affordability for the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and the program's international partners. For example, the development program is focused on maintaining commonality of the variants, offering a major opportunity for the Department to reduce the life-cycle costs of its future air forces. In addition, the current estimated cost of the F-35 production unit is substantially less than other aircraft, of critical importance as the Department of Defense must replace large numbers of older aircraft and achieve a much needed recapitalization of its air forces. The Committee believes the stated goal of this program—the development and construction of an affordable next-generation fighter aircraft—is what the Department must deliver. Concerns about the excessive weight of the aircraft during the initial part of the Systems Development and Design (SDD) phase have been heightened by internal discussions, studies, and congressional inquiries. For example, results presented at the Preliminary Design Review (PDR) indicated an excess of approximately 2,400 pounds greater than the stated weight requirement. This has led to a decision to postpone the Critical Design Review (CDR) for the airframe, with the stated plan to first identify opportunities to reduce weight through trade offs, including a review of performance requirements and the option of re-designing the airframe. The Committee supports these steps, as well as the appointment of an Independent Review Team (IRT) to conduct a thorough review of the F-35 program. The Committee understands that while a formal report of the IRT findings has not been released, initial findings indicate that the weight of this aircraft, particularly the Short Take Off Vertical-Landing (STOVL) variant, may be greater than previously recognized. Initial findings also suggest that current funding levels for the JSF are insufficient to execute the program as currently configured.

The Committee is concerned about the impact, if any, these new findings may have on program cost, schedule, and ultimately the successful transition to production of all three F-35 variants. Moreover, the Committee notes the timeframe to address potential program changes based on the IRT findings may occur after Congress has finalized consideration of the fiscal year 2005 budget. This is of concern to the Committee because of the potential that the funds appropriated for JSF in fiscal year 2005 may be executed in a manner inconsistent with detail provided in support of the 2005 request. The Committee believes that should the Department of Defense determine that alterations in stated performance requirements or aircraft design are essential for continuation of this program, it must present such changes and associated alterations in budgetary and schedule requirements to Congress. Therefore, of the total funding provided for the F-35, the Committee directs that \$1,357,927,000 may not be obligated or expended until the Department of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a detailed report on its plan to implement findings of the Independent Review Team (IRT) and the impact this plan will have on the JSF program, schedule, and cost. The Committee directs that the Department provide the Committee a summary of the IRT findings by not later than July 1, 2004, and that the Department provide, by January 15, 2005, a detailed report highlighting all JSF

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budgetary and programmatic changes from the budget request that will be implemented during fiscal year 2005. Other adjustments to the budget request are as follows: • An increase of \$52,000,000 to the \$404,000,000 request for airframe Engineering Activity. This recommendation is based on the Committee's understanding that ongoing and future airframe weight analysis studies and options are not fully accommodated within the current budget request and therefore additional funds are required. • A reduction of \$98,000,000 to the \$820,000,000 request for the F-135 engine development program. This recommendation is based on the Committee's view that the F-135 engine development program should be re-aligned so that it coincides with the revised aircraft development program based on the budget proposal to add one year to the System Design and Development (SDD) program. The Committee understands that fewer flight test engines than originally planned are required for the flight test program at this point in time. • A reduction of \$120,000,000 to the \$1,099,000,000 request for airframe Manufacturing, Tooling, and Materials, deferring that funding related to developing a manufacturing process, tooling process, and the purchase of materiel for production-configuration aircraft. This recommendation is based on the Committee's understanding that ongoing and future studies may yield a production-configuration aircraft that is different from the preliminary-design aircraft. Therefore, funding for these activities is requested in advance of need. This recommendation fully funds requirements for the A-1 (Conventional Take Off and Landing) and B-1 (Short Take Off and Vertical Landing) first flight aircraft. • A reduction of \$50,000,000 to the overall funding request based on a history of Navy and Air Force reprogramming actions that have continually reduced previously appropriated funds for the JSF program. • Finally, the Committee recommends a \$12,000,000 increase to the F-35 program for an initiative, described in the next section of this report, to pursue emerging technologies that will help preserve future growth potential for the F-35 by providing additional weight savings.

### PRESERVING GROWTH POTENTIAL FOR THE F-35

Anticipating that the F-35 will remain in the inventory until well into this century, and that its missions will expand over time, the Committee believes the Department must redouble its efforts to examine both short- and long-term alternatives for reducing the weight of the aircraft. An excessive fixation on more traditional options, such as re-design of the airframe and engine, may unnecessarily add significant time and cost to the F-35's development program, as well as the ability to successfully seek product improvements to the aircraft over time. The Committee believes the Department should pursue alternative technologies which have proven successful in reducing aircraft component weight, particularly in avionics and weapons systems, and integrate these technologies into future upgrades of the F-35. The Committee understands there are several emerging technologies now available for this purpose, which just a few years ago were promising but not sufficiently mature to warrant consideration. These technologies offer significant reductions in weight, power consumption, volume, thermal related issues, and cost while increasing performance and Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF). Several defense programs have adopted these technologies and a few have received the DoD Value Engineering Award or have been selected for exploitation in the newly created DoD CHALLENGE Program. The Committee believes it necessary to establish, separate from the existing F-35 development contract, an initiative to pursue such alternative technologies. This initiative should focus on developing emerging technologies that produce lightweight, extremely efficient avionics and weapons systems, and then transitioning these technologies into the F-35 program at the appropriate time, potentially as a part of a future block upgrade. The Committee has provided an additional \$12,000,000 to implement this initiative. These funds shall be used

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by the F-35 program manager to take a "clean sheet" look at these emerging technologies to determine the best opportunity to eliminate weight from the F-35 avionics and weapons system, including mission systems, and demonstrate these technologies through a Systems Integration Laboratory and flight test environment. Furthermore, the program manager shall evaluate the risk and cost of completing the technology effort and determine the appropriate point at which to "cut in" the technology with the F-35 architecture. The Department shall report back to the Committee no later than January 15, 2005, on its plan to implement this initiative. This plan shall address the specific goals of weight reduction, the initial set of technologies that the Department will pursue, the criteria used to select and then test these technologies, and an initial plan for transitioning such technologies into the F-35 architecture.

### F-35 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Committee is concerned that the current structure of transitioning the Joint Strike Fighter (F-35) program acquisition responsibility contributes to program instability and excessive overhead costs. The management of the Joint Program Office (JPO) transitions among the Services with each Service having Program Management responsibility at established intervals. Acquisition Executive responsibilities also transition at established intervals between the Navy and the Air Force. The Committee believes these shifts in management and responsibilities, while well-intended, contribute to program delays, instability, duplicative management staff, and increased overhead costs. In addition, this circumstance makes it difficult for both senior DoD officials and Congress to exercise optimal oversight of the F-35 program. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review and revise the management oversight of the Joint Strike Fighter (F-35) program by November 15, 2004. The Committee believes DoD should retain the practice of transitioning the JPO management team between Service personnel, but the management responsibilities should not be transitioned between acquisition executives of each Service. The Committee believes management of program acquisition should remain with one Service, and that the U.S. Navy, due to its significant investment in two variants of the F-35, should be assigned all of the acquisition executive oversight responsibilities for the Joint Strike Fighter (F-35) program.

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<b>RDTEN(Other Blue)</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>		<b>3,651.8</b>		<b>-215.5</b>	<b>134.7</b>		<b>-148.4</b>	<b>-221.0</b>	<b>151.5</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>		<b>N/A</b>							
Distributed Common Ground Systems Enterprise Targeting & Strike System	201	3.6		6.0			4.0		2.8
Amphibious Tactical Support Units Improved Navy lighterage system Causeway Ferry extended capability (INLS CF-X)	171	2.6					1.5		1.1
Ship Contract Design/Live Fire T&E LHA Replacement	116	130.9					-44.2		
DD(X) Total Ship Systems Engineering Development & Demonstration	101 PE64300N	1,431.5 1,450.6		-211.1	99.4		-221.0	-221.0	
Advanced Gun System (AGS)	PE 63513N	19.0		[-221.1]	[99.4]		[-221.0]	[-221.2]	[-221.2]
Joint Tactical Radio System - Navy (JTRS-Navy) Digital Modular Radio	100	78.6		[10.0] 15.0			5.0		2.0
Web-based technology insertion for expeditionary warfare				[15.0]			[4.0]		[2.0]
Standards Development Navy/Marine Corps advanced measurement standards R&D	85	57.7					[1.0] 8.5		4.2
Non-Lethal Weapons - DEM/VAL National Center for Excellance for Non-Lethal Technology Research, Developpment, Testing and Training	75	43.3					[8.5] 3.0		[4.2] 2.6
Land Attack Technology/Affordable Weapon System (AWS) Affordable Weapon System	74	82.0		23.0			[3.0] 11.2		[2.6] 13.2
Extended Range Guided Munition (ERGM)				[23.0]			[23.0]		[20.0]
Littoral Combat Ship (LCS)	53	352.0		-107.7			[-11.8] 57.0		[-6.8] 105.0

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Phase I Design for Flight 1 Ship									
Fully Fund First Ship							[-50.0]		[-2.0]
Force Protection Advanced Technology/LSC-X	17			35.3	35.3		[107.0]		[107.0]
Electromagnetic Gun Program							12.6		11.1
EM Rail Gun Test Munition				[9.5]					
Littoral Support Craft Experimental							[1.5]		[1.1]
Power Projection Advanced Technology	16			[25.8]			[11.1]		[10.0]
Low Power Mega Performance UAV Processing Engine				17.0			14.0		9.5
DP-2 Thrust Vectoring System				[7.0]			[4.0]		[2.0]
Force Protection Applied Research	5			[10.0]			[10.0]		[7.5]
Hybrid POSS Composites				7.0					
				[2.0]					

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	Request	Prqms List	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta

## Funding Item Notes

### Ship Contract Design/Live Fire T&E

#### LHA Replacement

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.289-290 -- AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP--LHA REPLACEMENT

The budget includes a request of \$44,180,000 for the amphibious assault ship (LHA) replacement, the LHA(R) program. The Committee recommends no appropriation for the LHA(R), a reduction of \$44,180,000 from the fiscal year 2005 request based on the uncertainty of proceeding with the LHA(R) program of record.

In its fiscal year 2004 recommendations, the Committee eliminated funding for LHA(R), only to be persuaded by the Navy that the program of record was achievable. However, after submission of the fiscal year 2005 budget, the Navy determined that the LHA(R) program required a major restructure. Owing to the overall cost of the LHA(R) program, coupled with relatively little gain in capability, the Navy now apparently advocates an alternative option based on modifications to the LHD-8 configuration. Funding and justification for this option has not been included in the President's request, nor has a budget amendment been submitted which formally changes the program of record and the amounts requested for fiscal year 2005. Moreover, the Navy's new plan presumes designing a ship that would alter the amphibious nature of the LHA, and then, proposing an incrementally funded construction program. It is unclear at this time whether this option would be the design and construction of the first in a new class of ships, or a single ship for this mission.

While the Committee supports Marine Corps requirements for a new amphibious assault ship, the Committee strongly believes that more time is required to fully assess the appropriate way ahead, including a thorough review of requirements and the likely availability of funding. This review should emphasize fielding operational capability--not just the development and construction of a new ship--consistent with projected warfighting requirements and the availability of budget resources.

Should the Navy and Marine Corps determine that the re-structure of the LHA(R) program is the way ahead for the future, a fully funded program for design and construction of a ship to meet this requirement should be included in a future budget request. The Committee will not support a proposal which suggests that construction be incrementally funded.

The Committee notes that Congress provided \$64,100,000 in fiscal year 2004 for the LHA(R) program of record, that will potentially be replaced by the alternative option of a modified LHD-8. Since these funds remain available through fiscal year 2005, the Navy may use the funds appropriated in fiscal year 2004 for the LHA(R) for costs associated with the development and design of an alternative option.

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## DD(X)

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt. P.83 -- DD(X) DESTROYER PROGRAM

The Committee recommends supporting the President's budget request for the DD(X) Destroyer program but holds that construction of the ship should be funded within the shipbuilding and conversion account in a manner consistent with prior shipbuilding programs. The Committee is encouraged by the Navy's willingness to propose nontraditional means of overcoming the enormous financial burden that ship cost overruns and prior year bills place upon the shipbuilding budget, but finds that such costs would not be eliminated but rather obscured by funding ship construction in the research and development account. Therefore, the Committee recommends transferring \$221,116,000 of research and development funding to the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy account and directs the Navy to fund future ship construction programs within the shipbuilding and conversion account. In addition, the Committee recommends providing \$99,400,000 in advance procurement funding for the second DD(X) ship to be constructed at a second source shipyard.

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.157 -- DD(X) DESTROYER PROGRAM

The Committee supports the budget request for the DD(X) Destroyer program but believes that construction of the ship should be funded within the Shipbuilding and Conversion account in a manner consistent with prior shipbuilding programs. Therefore, the Committee transfers \$221,116,000 of Research and Development funding to the Shipbuilding and Conversion account and directs the Navy to fund future ship construction within the Shipbuilding and Conversion account.

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.287-288 -- DD(X)

The budget included a request of \$1,431,585,000 for the next generation guided missile destroyer, the DD(X) program, an increase of \$367,198,000 over the 2004 appropriated level. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,182,785,000 for the DD(X), a reduction of \$248,800,000 from the fiscal year 2005 request and an increase of \$118,398,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriated level.

The Committee believes the DD(X) development schedule does not provide sufficient time for the proper maturation and testing of transformational technologies prior to initiating construction of the first ship, presenting a potential "rush to failure." According to the Navy's schedule, detailed design drawings necessary for the construction of the ship will not be completed prior to the award of this initial construction contract. It is the Committee's view that it is not prudent to proceed with the construction of a ship without first completing detailed design drawings and concluding basic testing of the technologies that will be integrated into the ship. According to the General Accounting Office, none of the twelve critical technologies for DD(X) will reach maturity prior to entering product development. Further, based on the Navy's schedule, land-based testing of two critical technologies will not be complete prior to the conclusion of the Critical Design Review (CDR).

Accordingly, the Committee recommends eliminating the \$221,000,000 requested for the first increment for construction of the first DD(X) ship. This recommendation is based on the Committee's judgment that the highly concurrent, extremely aggressive DD(X) development

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program does not support a fully informed acquisition decision in fiscal year 2005, making a request for construction funding premature. The Committee believes that additional time for development prior to the construction contract award will provide time for the program to stabilize and for the maturation and testing of critical technologies.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of \$43,800,000 from the \$191,400,000 requested for Critical Design Review (CDR), scheduled for the last quarter of fiscal year 2005. This recommendation reflects the Committee's conclusion that the CDR schedule must slip in order to complete land-based testing of critical components of the leading technologies prior to completion of CDR. The Committee directs the Navy to extend the time frame for the CDR to ensure that land-based testing has been completed on all twelve DD(X) critical technologies prior to the completion of CDR.

Finally, the Committee recommends an increase of \$13,000,000 only for the completion of the DD(X) alternative engine construction and its delivery to the Navy for testing, an increase of \$1,000,000 for Floating Area Networks, and an increase of \$2,000,000 for smart ships that anticipate and manage.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.130 -- DD(X) DESTROYER (SEC. 211)

The budget request included \$1.4 billion in PE 64300N for DD(X) total ship engineering. The committee recommends an increase of \$99.4 million in PE 64300N to accelerate design efforts at the follow shipyard for the second DD(X)-class destroyer, for the purpose of sustaining a competitive industrial base for surface combatant ships.

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## Total Ship Systems Engineering Development & Demonstration

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.174-175 -- DD(X) MULTI-MISSION DESTROYER

The fiscal year 2005 budget request included \$1,450.6 million for the DD(X) multi-mission destroyer, including \$1,431.5 million in PE 64300N and \$19.0 million in PE 63513N, to continue detailed design and, using RDT&E funding, to begin construction of the first ship of the DD(X) class. Of the amount requested, \$221.1 million is for construction.

DD(X) is a multi-mission surface combatant tailored for land attack in support of the ground campaign and maritime dominance. In addition, the DD(X) program will provide a baseline for development of technology and engineering to support a range of future surface ships such as the CG(X) future cruiser and the Littoral Combat Ship. A Milestone B acquisition decision is scheduled for mid-fiscal year 2005. Delivery of the first ship of the class to the fleet is currently planned for fiscal year 2011. The Navy wants to procure a total of 24 DD(X)s at a unit procurement cost of \$1,200 million to \$1,400 million.

The committee has strongly supported the DD(X) program since its inception. DD(X) will be the advanced technology platform for transformational technologies including an integrated power system and electric drive; an advanced gun system; a new multi-function radar/volume search radar suite; optimal manning through advanced system automation; stealth through reduced acoustic, magnetic, infrared, and radar cross-section signatures; and enhanced survivability through automated damage control and fire protection systems. The committee report on H.R. 1588 (H. Rept. 108-106) noted that the ship's operational requirements and key performance parameters, which affect the mission capabilities, design, and size of the ship, were under review. Subsequently, the Navy decided to reduce the size of the DD(X) from a full load displace of approximately 18,000 tons to 14,000 tons.

In its report, "Defense Acquisitions-Assessments of Major Weapons Programs," dated March 2004, the General Accounting Office (GAO) assessed the DD(X) as entering system development with none of its 12 critical technologies fully mature (and thereby subject to a higher risk of completing development at the planned cost and schedule). The program manager is pursuing risk mitigation by constructing and testing engineering development models for the critical technologies; however, the acquisition strategy calls for engineering development model construction and testing to be done concurrently with system design. The decision to reduce the weight of the ship prompted redesign of the advanced gun system and hull form engineering development models. Because of schedule slippage, only two engineering development models (the hull form and the integrated power system) would be mature by the award of the lead ship construction contract, currently planned for September 2005. Current testing schedules call for the integrated power system, dual band radar suite, total ship computing environment, and peripheral vertical launching system to continue development beyond the lead ship production decision. In the GAO's view, should any of these innovative technologies encounter challenges that cannot be accommodated within the current design margins, redesign of other technologies and of the integrated ship system may be needed. Redesign would likely result in additional costs and schedule delays and affect the planned installation schedule. In addition, because the DD(X) acquisition strategy focuses on developing and maturing technologies that could be leveraged across multiple ship classes, delay in the maturation of critical technologies would increase the risk for other development programs.

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The committee notes that the engineering development models of the integrated power system and the advanced gun system are scheduled to complete land-based testing by the end of fiscal year 2005 and the multi-function radar will have completed two-thirds of its land-based and at-sea testing by that date. The committee believes that it would be prudent to delay the award of the contract for construction of the first ship of the class from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2006 in order to accommodate any results from the testing of these critical systems in the design of the ship prior to beginning construction. The committee recommends that the DD(X) program be restructured to reduce concurrency and develop technology "off-ramps" for technologies that do not mature.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$221.1 million in PE 64300N and deferring the initiation of construction of the lead ship from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2006.

### **Advanced Gun System (AGS)**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.166 -- ADVANCED GUN SYSTEM FOR DD(X) MULTI-MISSION DESTROYER

The budget request contained \$1,431.6 million in PE 64300N for DD(X) total ship systems engineering development and demonstration, including \$46.5 million for the advanced gun system (AGS), \$20.3 million of which is for continued development and testing of the engineering development model of the long-range land attack projectile.

The committee notes that the acquisition strategy for the DD(X) multi-mission destroyer includes the development and testing of engineering development models of the major component systems of the DD(X), including AGS, to ensure that these systems are ready for fielding with the first ship of the DD(X) class. The AGS system consists of a major caliber gun, automated ammunition handling systems, and the long-range land attack projectile family of munitions.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PE 64300N to continue development, integration, and testing of the long-range, land-attack projectile family of munitions with the AGS.

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### **Digital Modular Radio**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.176 -- DIGITAL MODULAR RADIO

The budget request contained \$78.6 million in PE 64280N for system development and demonstration for the Joint Tactical Radio System-Navy (JTRS-Navy). No funds were requested to continue system development and demonstration for the digital modular radio (DMR).

DMR is a digital, modular, software programmable, multi-channel, multi-function and multi-band (2 megahertz-2 gigahertz) radio system that would provide improved fleet radio communications in the high, very-high, and ultra-high frequency radio bands. DMR would replace and be interoperable and backwards compatible with currently deployed Navy radio systems.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has mandated that all future tactical radio procurements must be compliant with the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS). The committee also notes that the contract for a commercial-off-the-shelf, non-development initiative DMR was awarded before the JTRS architecture and acquisition strategy was established.

The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in PE 64280N to continue development of the DMR and bring the DMR operating environment software to full compliance with the JTRS common architecture (version 2.2).

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## Affordable Weapon System

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.168-169 -- AFFORDABLE WEAPON SYSTEM

The budget request contained \$82.0 million in PE 63795N for land attack technology advanced component development and prototypes, and included \$28.9 million for development and demonstration of the affordable weapon system (AWS).

The AWS program began as an Office of Naval Research (ONR) advanced technology initiative to demonstrate the ability to design, develop, and build a capable and affordable precision guided weapon system at a cost that would be an order of magnitude cheaper than comparable weapons systems and in production would achieve a stable unit production cost very early in the production cycle.

The committee notes that the ONR program has been successful in all respects. In less than four years, the AWS program demonstrated the use of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components to construct a 400-600 mile range, subsonic (180-220 knot), loitering, 200 pound payload, precision strike missile with global positioning inertial navigation system guidance; a control unit; and a data link. The missile has both line-of-sight and satellite data links for interaction with ground stations and forward observers and is reprogrammable in flight. In operational use the missile would be launched from CONEX-type containers that hold between six and twenty missiles and could be carried on land, sea, or air platforms. The initiative has demonstrated that the COTS approach can reduce costs by an order of magnitude from traditional cruise missiles. The current missile cost in large scale production, exclusive of warhead, is estimated to be approximately \$60,000.

Based on the results of the AWS advanced technology demonstration, the Department of Defense and the Navy decided to transition the AWS from the technology base to an accelerated advanced component development and prototype program that demonstrates the ability to produce the missile at the projected cost; provides up to 100 missiles and launch and fire control equipment for developmental and operational testing; and supports user evaluation of the AWS for potential use by the fleet. Congress provided \$28.0 million to support the program in fiscal year 2004. The committee notes that shortfalls in science and technology funding for the AWS transition and delays in award of the development and production contract have delayed the program and completion of operational test and evaluation until the spring of 2005 and resulted in increased costs to complete the initial missile production buy.

The committee recommends an increase of \$23.0 million in PE 63795N to complete a 100-missile build of the AWS and support developmental and operational testing and fleet evaluation of the system.

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### Littoral Combat Ship (LCS)

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt pp.156-157 -- LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

The Committee supports the budget request for the Littoral Combat Ship [LCS] and consents to the Navy's request to fund construction of the first prototype ship for each of two ship designs in the Research and Development, Navy account. Approval for funding LCS in the research and development account is strictly based on the acknowledgement of the prototypical nature and high level of technical risk inherent in this program. The Committee finds LCS to be unique and unlike any other shipbuilding program the Navy has previously pursued; and therefore, grants the Navy's request for the increased flexibility that funding within the research and development account affords. However, the Committee directs that all follow-on ships beyond one prototype for each LCS ship design be fully funded in the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy account. The Committee also believes that substantial testing of the LCS and the associated mission modules is required to evaluate each ship design and validate operational requirements. Therefore, the Committee directs that no funds shall be obligated to prepare a fiscal year 2006 budget request for construction of the second ship of either prototype design. This directive is intended to provide for a "gap" year between the construction of the first prototype ship and second ship of each design, thereby ensuring the design problems discovered during the construction of each ship design are identified and fixed before construction of the follow-on ships. In addition, the consent to build the LCS prototype ships with research and development funding should in no way be interpreted as approval for other ship construction programs to be funded within the Research and Development, Navy account.

The Committee is also concerned that the development of various LCS mission modules, which will be procured independently from the vessel, will obscure the actual cost of the weapon system. Therefore, the Committee directs the Navy to identify LCS mission module funding separately within the Research and Development, Navy and Other Procurement, Navy accounts.

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp.288-289 -- LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)

The budget included a request of \$352,089,000 for the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) program, an increase of \$187,018,000 over the 2004 appropriated level. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$409,089,000 for the LCS, an increase of \$57,000,000 over the fiscal year 2005 request and an increase of \$241,018,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriated level.

The Committee remains impressed with the Navy's initiative in pursuing the LCS program, which promises to address significant operational gaps in Navy capability while presaging new ways of developing and fielding technology to the Fleet. The Committee has agreed to the Navy's request to fund construction of LCS in the research, development, test and evaluation appropriation, recognizing the Navy's desire to more readily accommodate potential changes to the program. The Committee approves this request because it views the Flight 0 ship as a prototype of a completely new class of ship. Once the Navy has completed and tested the prototype, it should proceed with the preliminary design and construction of the first Flight 1 ship.

The Committee recommendation includes increasing the budget request for the construction of the first Flight 0 LCS by \$107,000,000, fully funding this construction effort at \$214,000,000. The fiscal year 2005 request included only \$107,000,000 for the first increment of the LCS

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construction. Budget documentation indicates the Navy plans to request an additional \$107,000,000 for the second and final increment for the first ship in fiscal year 2006. The Committee strongly opposes incremental funding of ship construction and therefore has provided a total of \$214,000,000 in 2005 for construction of the first LCS, fully funding the construction requirement in one year.

The Committee recommendation reduces the LCS request by \$50,000,000 for Phase I pre-design/concept studies for the development of a request for proposal for the preliminary design of the Flight 1 ship. This recommendation is based on the Committee's judgment that the preliminary design of the first Flight 1 ship should commence after test and evaluation of the Flight 0 prototype to avoid potential costly re-design efforts.

### \*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp184-185 -- LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

The budget request contains \$352.1 million in PE 63581N for the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS), including \$244.4 million for LCS development and \$107.7 million for construction, using RDT&E funds for the first ship of the LCS class.

The LCS is a planned new Navy surface combatant for fighting in heavily contested littoral waters that would be the smallest member of the DD(X) family of next-generation surface combatants and has been identified in budget reviews as a key component of Navy transformation. A fast, agile, and stealthy surface combatant, LCS missions include mine countermeasures, littoral anti-submarine warfare, and countering fast attack craft (i.e. "swarm boats") in heavily contested littoral waters. Secondary missions include intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; homeland defense/maritime intercept; special operations forces support; and logistics support for movement of personnel and supplies.

LCS would be the first Navy ship to separate capability from hull form. Modular mission payloads and open-system architecture are intended to be used to configure the LCS for particular missions. LCS would be much smaller and faster than the Navy's current major surface combatants (2,000-3,000 ton displacement and a maximum speed of 40 to 50 knots) and would have a reduced crew size of 15 to 50 core members. Three contractor teams are competing for the LCS prime contract and two will be selected later this year for the next phase of the competition. The Navy wants to procure 56 LCSs at an estimated unit cost of \$150.0 to \$220.0 million for the ship alone and \$250.0 million, including a representative mission payload package. The total acquisition cost for the program could exceed \$14,000 million. Congress provided \$166.0 million for LCS in fiscal year 2004. The Chief of Naval Operations has identified an unfunded requirement of \$74.7 million for LCS mission module development in fiscal year 2005.

Prior to announcing the LCS program, the Navy did not conduct a formal analysis of alternatives to demonstrate that a ship like the LCS would be more cost-effective for performing the stated missions than potential alternative approaches. In the statement of managers accompanying the conference report on H.R. 4546 (H. Rept. 107-772), the conferees raised a number of issues with respect to the development of LCS. The Secretary of the Navy's report on those issues was a brief, summary document that provided little detail with regard to the analysis performed by the Navy in developing the requirement and the concept for LCS. The Navy's March 2004 report on LCS requirements, concepts of operations, acquisition strategy, and systems that would be replaced by LCS was also a relatively brief summary

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document that provided little new information about the LCS program. Congress has directed the General Accounting Office to report by March 1, 2005, on the LCS program's analytical justification, concept of operations, technical maturity, and potential costs.

The committee continues to have concerns about the lack of a rigorous analysis of alternative concepts for performance of the LCS mission, the justification for the force structure sought by the Navy, and whether the program's acquisition strategy is necessary to meet an urgent operational need. In view of continued unfunded requirements for mission module development and experimentation and what the committee believes is the need for more thorough evaluation program, the committee is concerned about the Navy's ability to resolve these issues before committing to the design for the LCS and beginning construction of the first ship. Finally, the committee is concerned about whether the program schedule provides sufficient time and capabilities for experimentation and evaluation of the operational concepts for LCS before committing to major serial production of the ship.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$244.4 million in PE 63581N for the LCS, a decrease of \$107.7 million for LCS construction. The committee also recommends that the construction of the first Flight 0 LCS be delayed until fiscal year 2006.

### Electromagnetic Gun Program

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.176 -- ELECTROMAGNETIC GUN PROGRAM

The budget request contained \$82.1 million in PE 63123N for force protection advanced technology development.

In section 211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136), Congress directs the Secretary of Defense to establish and carry out a collaborative program among the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Army, the Navy, and other appropriate Department of Defense activities, for evaluation and demonstration of advanced technologies and concepts for advanced gun systems that use electromagnetic propulsion for direct and indirect fire applications. The committee believes that the development of electromagnetic gun technology would have potentially high payoff for U.S. armed forces in both direct and indirect fire weapons systems, and that the major investment made by the Department of Defense (principally by the Army) in this technology over the last 20 years is beginning to provide significant returns. In the fiscal year 2005 budget request, the committee notes significant shortfalls in Department of the Navy funding for the program. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$9.5 million in PE 63123N for electromagnetic gun technology advanced development.

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## Littoral Support Craft Experimental

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.185 -- LITTORAL SUPPORT CRAFT-EXPERIMENTAL

The budget request contained \$82.1 million in PE 63123N for force protection advanced technology development, including \$10.2 million to continue development and demonstration of the Littoral Surface Craft-Experimental (LSC-X).

The LSC-X or "X-Craft" is a science and technology platform designed for experimentation with lifting bodies, drag reduction and mission modularity. A high-speed, all-aluminum catamaran, the LSC-X displaces 1,400 tons at full load. Performance requirements are speeds of 50 knots at a combat load of about 1,200 tons and 40 knots in sea state four, and a range of 4,000 nautical miles without replenishment. The LSC-X will be capable of landing two helicopters up to the size of the SH-60R, transporting and operating autonomous vehicles, and carrying several reconfigurable mission modules in standard twenty-foot-equivalent unit boxes. The operating crew will be minimal and the vessel will be built to commercial American Bureau of Shipping standards. As expressed in the committee report on H.R. 4546 (H. Rept. 107-436), the committee continues to believe that an experimental vessel such as the LSC-X would be an effective experimental test bed for many of the technologies that might be chosen for use on the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to carry out such an experimentation program as a part of the process for developing the operational and design requirements for the LCS.

The committee recommends an increase of \$25.8 million in PE 63123N to complete construction of the LSC-X, high-speed performance testing at-sea, and mission module demonstrations.

## Low Power Mega Performance UAV Processing Engine

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.290 -- LOW-POWER MEGA PERFORMANCE UAV PROCESSING ENGINES

The Committee recommends an additional \$4,000,000 for an advanced processor suitable for the mission requirements of unmanned aerial vehicles. Specifically, the Committee believes that mission requirements require the need to address the overwhelming data throughput requirements of UAV and the need to enhance on-board sensor processing capabilities. Recent technology advances in sensor processing platforms include advances in multi-threaded, massively parallel processing systems on chips, enabling low-power, affordable commercial-off-the-shelf engines to provide a computing platform for advanced processing requirements.

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### DP-2 Thrust Vectoring System

\*\*\*\*\*HASC rpt p.176 -- DP-2 THRUST VECTORING SYSTEM

The budget request contained \$92.4 million in PE 63114N for power projection advanced technology development, but included no funding for continuation of the DP-2 thrust vectoring system demonstration.

DP-2 is a proof-of-concept program to demonstrate the use of jet-powered, thrust vector control in a light weight composite airframe to achieve vertical takeoff and short takeoff and landing in a one-half scale flight test vehicle. The committee notes the progress to date in the program and believes that the potential for a successful proof-of-concept demonstration justifies continuation of the program.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PE 63114N to continue development and demonstration of the DP-2 thrust vector system concept, leading to potential flight test of the one-half scale airframe.

### Hybrid POSS Composites

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.181 -- HYBRID POSS COMPOSITES DEVELOPMENT

The budget request contained \$96.3 million in PE 62123N for force protection applied research.

The committee notes that the use of composite materials in naval aircraft continues to increase and the use of composites for ship and submarine applications is becoming more acceptable. Organic polymers are the main component of the composite resin technology that is currently in use; however, the limited capability of composites to survive the effects of a shipboard fire is the main obstacle to more extensive use and there are no resin systems which entirely meet military standards. The committee notes that hybrid (organic-inorganic) POSS polymers have been demonstrated that meet the fire retardance standard of Military Specification 2031, but have not yet been qualified for use on board ships. The committee is aware that in fiscal year 2004, the Navy has committed to conduct a 1/4-scale demonstration of the fire retardancy of hybrid POSS composite resins. The committee believes that it is important that the POSS resin technology be fully demonstrated in fiscal year 2005 in order to insure that the resin is qualified as a candidate for use in the DD(X) multi-mission destroyer and the Littoral Combat Ship.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62123N to continue applied research in the design, fabrication, testing, and qualification of POSS composites for shipboard use by the Navy.

### *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

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### \*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.178 -- ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING

The budget request contained \$109.5 million in PE 65013N for information technology (IT) development, including the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) program.

The Navy ERP program is intended to provide a standard set of tools to Navy organizations to facilitate business process reengineering and provide interoperable data for acquisition, financial, and logistics operations. The committee understands that this new program would converge the four existing ERP pilot programs in various Navy commands into one larger ERP.

The committee believes the Navy should select the most comprehensive ERP pilot for the entire Navy's use and terminate the other three pilots. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$26.5 million in PE 65013N for IT programs, a decrease of \$83.0 million for the ERP program.

### \*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.382 -- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends a general reduction of \$200.0 million in information technology development modernization for functional area applications in: Other Procurement, Navy -- \$20.9 million; Research and Development, Navy -- \$15.2 million;

This reduction is based on the delay in developing the Department of Defense's financial systems architecture and the lack of progress in providing adequate justification for new business information systems investments, and was calculated in the same manner as the reduction taken in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004. The committee expects the Department to achieve these reductions by: (1) implementing the requirements of section 1004 of this Act; (2) restricting the development of the Department's business systems until the Department has completed its proposed architecture and transition plan and is in a position to ensure that business system expenditures will be consistent with that architecture and plan; and (3) restricting spending on those programs that do not meet the capital planning and investment control criteria of the Clinger-Cohen Act (40 U.S.C. 1412 and 1422).

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# SCN(BISOG)

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

SCN(BISOG)	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>		<b>356.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>			<b>495.5</b>	<b>455.6</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
LHA ( R ) [CAC: Initial Funding] 15		250.0	150.0	150.0			175.0	150.0
DD(X) Advance Procurement-Current Year 14							320.5	305.6
Construction - Transfer from RDTE,N							[221.2]	[221.2]
Initial Funding for Second DD(X)							[99.4]	[84.4]
LHD 8		106.0						

*FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

*SCN(BISOG)*

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>SCN(BISOG)</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
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*Funding Item Notes*

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# SCN(BISOG)

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

SCN(BISOG)

PresBud  
Request

Unfunded  
Prqms List

HASC  
Delta

SASC  
Delta

Auth Conf  
Delta

HAC  
Delta

SAC  
Delta

App Conf  
Delta

## LHA ( R ) [CAC: Initial Funding]

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.83 -- LHA(R).

The Committee is aware of the Navy and Marine Corps team's desire to accelerate the current fiscal year 2008 build plan for the next generation large deck amphibious assault ship. The Committee's understanding is that the recently signed requirements plan calls for the construction of LHA(R) Flight Zero or an affordable variant of the LHD Class that is designed to support increased air operations and fuel capacity. The Committee recommends \$175,000,000 in funding for LHA(R) Flight Zero with the unwavering expectation that the Navy will include follow-on funding for the ship in its fiscal year 2006 budget request. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a detailed report to the congressional defense committees on the acquisition strategy and overall program plan for the LHA(R) by March 31, 2005.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt, p.74 -- LHA® AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP PROGRAM (SEC. 121)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to procure the first amphibious assault ship of the LHA(R)-class, subject to appropriations for that purpose. The provision would also make available \$150.0 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), for the advance procurement and advance construction of components for that ship. The provision also would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract or contracts with the shipbuilder and other entities for the advance procurement and advance construction of those components. The LHA(R)-class will replace the aging LHA-class amphibious assault ship, which will begin reaching the end of service life in 2011. The advance design work on LHA(R) began in fiscal year 2003 and continues to date. The Future Years Defense Program submitted with the budget request included full funding for the first LHA(R)-class amphibious assault ship in fiscal year 2008. The committee understands that acceleration of this ship, by providing the first increment of SCN funding in fiscal year 2005, would reduce the cost of this ship by \$150.0 million. The Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps have included this acceleration on their Unfunded Priority Lists. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$150.0 million for advance procurement and advance construction of components for the first amphibious assault ship of the LHA(R)-class.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.66 -- AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The budget request contained no funding for the amphibious assault ship replacement program (LHA (R)). The committee understands that the LHA (R) will be based on the LHD-1 Class hull combined with the latest propulsion and electric plant technology. The committee further notes that, while the LHA (R) design is not yet finalized, commonality with LHD-1 Class will be much greater than 50 percent. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report to the congressional defense committees how the additional funding will be used prior to obligation of those funds, since no description has been provided with the budget request. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$150.0 million in ship construction Navy for advanced procurement of components common to LHD-9 and LHA (R).

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# SCN(BISOG)

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

## SCN(BISOG)

PresBud  
Request

Unfunded  
Prqms List

HASC  
Delta

SASC  
Delta

Auth Conf  
Delta

HAC  
Delta

SAC  
Delta

App Conf  
Delta

### \*\*\*\*\* HAC Rpt. P. 164 SHIPBUILDING ISSUES

The Committee remains deeply troubled by the lack of stability in the Navy's shipbuilding program. Often both the current year and outyear ship construction profile is dramatically altered with the submission of the next budget request. Programs justified to Congress in terms of mission requirements in one year's budget are removed from the next. This continued shifting of the shipbuilding program promotes confusion and frustration throughout both the public and private sectors. Moreover, the Committee is concerned that this continual shifting of priorities within the Navy's shipbuilding account indicates uncertainty with respect to the validity of requirements and budget requests in support of shipbuilding proposals.

This state of affairs reached a new level during consideration of this year's request when officials in the Navy actively pursued changing the President's budget request to accommodate an alternative option for the LHA Replacement program. That the LHA® was subject to re-structure is not surprising. Indeed, the Committee had proposed elimination of this program in fiscal year 2004 based on the inability of the Navy to adequately justify the program. However, this out of cycle proposal for a new ship class (tantalizingly presented to the press before Congress was provided with information) simply highlights the overall instability of the shipbuilding program. The Committee further notes that documentation submitted with

budgetary proposals is often lacking in specifics regarding total program requirement (number of ships to be constructed), total program cost, and detailed expenditure plans. This lack of information makes it difficult for Congress to weigh options for funding programs throughout the Department of Defense. Furthermore, it obscures the impact of current decisions on future budgetary requirements. The Committee requests that future budget documentation include sufficient information to allow for informed decisions. Perhaps most troubling, the Committee believes the Navy's shipbuilding strategy is focused on replacing a current class of ship with a more technologically advanced version of the same class— without adequate review of the underlying requirement, fiscal realities, nor consideration of all alternatives for meeting operational needs. The inventory of Navy ships displays an astounding level of complexity. Within a class of ships there are a variety of models

with various levels of technology aboard. Managing technological and war-fighting capability baselines for each class of ship, let alone the entire Fleet, requires a significant investment of funds to maintain the various upgrades, spare parts and training requirements. The Committee believes the Navy should consider a thorough review of its entire shipbuilding profile, to establish a consistent underlying requirement for new construction coupled with a focus on a streamlined approach to upgrades and modernization efforts.

### Construction - Transfer from RDTE,N

Transfer from R&D, Navy (\$221.1M)

### Initial Funding for Second DD(X)

DD(X) FY07 (\$99.4M)

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

WPN

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

WPN		PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>303.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>		<b>-0.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Pioneer UAV Product Improvement Program (PIP)	33	8.8		-8.8			-8.8		
Close In Weapon System (CIWS)	30	86.1		34.0			4.0	20.0	15.0
Hellfire Missile	10a		42.0	42.0	16.0				
				USMC Share TBD	USMC Share TBD				
Joint Stand-Off Weapon (JSOW) JSOW-C (SAC)	8	139.4		13.0			4.0	5.0	4.0
Sidewinder Accounting/Pricing Inconsistencies	7	35.2						-3.8	-3.8
AMRAAM Production Support continuity w/USAF	6	33.9						-5.0	-5.0

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

WPN

WPN	<i>All \$ are in millions</i>		<i>Authorizations</i>			<i>Appropriations</i>		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Funding Item Notes

### Pioneer UAV Product Improvement Program (PIP)

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.59 -- PIONEER UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE

The budget request contained \$8.8 million to improve the Pioneer unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). The committee is aware that the Navy no longer uses Pioneer, but has loaned Pioneer to the Marine Corps for use as a tactical UAV until the Marine Corps has developed and fielded its objective high speed vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) UAV. The committee notes that a Marine Corps VTOL UAV will, at best, not be operational until the end of this decade. The committee understands that the cost to improve the Pioneer is approximately the same as to produce a new Shadow tactical UAV (TUAV). Therefore, the committee believes that it is wiser to equip the Marine Corps with new Shadow systems incorporating a standard tactical common data link, target location error reduction features and other improvements. The committee notes that this would provide an interim TUAV to the Marine Corps that could, when appropriate, be transferred to the Army. Therefore, the committee recommends no funding for Pioneer, a reduction of \$8.8 million. Elsewhere in this report funding is recommended to provide an upgraded Shadow 200 TUAV system to the Marine Corps.

\*\*\*\*\* HAC Rpt. P.154 PIONEER UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV) PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT

PROGRAM (PIP) The Committee recommends eliminating the request for the Pioneer UAV PIP program, a reduction of \$8,775,000. The Committee has increased funding for the acquisition of the Army's Shadow 200 UAV and directs the Army to increase the production rate of this UAV and transfer the assets to the Marine Corps (see discussion under "Other Procurement, Army" portion of this report). The Committee believes that while it may not meet all of the Marine Corps UAV requirements, the Shadow 200 can meet a majority of these requirements and that, at least in the short term, would provide significant improvement in situational awareness for the Marine Corps. The Committee notes that the Marine Corps Pioneer (UAV) ground station is compatible with the Shadow 200, so additional investment in ground station requirements is not required.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

WPN

WPN	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Close In Weapon System (CIWS)

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.78 - PHALANX CLOSE-IN WEAPONS SYSTEM [CIWS].

The Committee recommends an increase of \$20,000,000 for procurement of CIWS Block 1B upgrade kits. The Committee is concerned that the Navy significantly reduced its procurement request for CIWS in fiscal year 2005 and changed the installation plans for the system. The Committee is concerned that the revised installation plans will only partially outfit ships with the Block 1B upgrade, that is, not upgrade all a ship's CIWS simultaneously but rather in an incremental fashion. The Committee believes this plan to be inefficient and provides additional funding to facilitate the full outfitting of ships with the CIWS Block 1B capability.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.58 -- CLOSE-IN WEAPON SYSTEM BLOCK 1B

The budget request contained \$86.1 million for 19 close-in weapon system (CIWS) modifications to upgrade the CIWS to the block 1B configuration. The CIWS is a weapon system with a high rate of fire that automatically acquires, tracks and destroys anti-ship missiles that have penetrated all other surface ship defenses. The CIWS block 1B configuration is a CIWS upgrade that incorporates a thermal imager and automatic acquisition video tracker to provide additional capability to engage small, high-speed maneuvering craft, and low, slow aircraft and helicopters. The committee understands that the CIWS, upgraded to the block 1B configuration, is the most effective surface-ship weapon system used to combat terrorist surface vessels and air threats. The committee further understands that 22 CIWSs are scheduled for overhaul in fiscal year 2005 without an upgrade to the CIWS block 1B configuration. Since the committee believes that completing the block 1B upgrade as part of an overhaul is the most cost-effective method to maximize CIWS block 1B capability for the surface ship fleet, it recommends \$120.1 million for CIWS modifications, an increase of \$34.0 million to upgrade 22 additional CIWSs to the block 1B configuration.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

WPN

WPN	<i>All \$ are in millions</i>		<i>Authorizations</i>			<i>Appropriations</i>		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Hellfire Missile

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.58-59 -- HELLFIRE II MISSILE

The budget request for the Department of the Navy contained no funds for Hellfire II missiles. The Hellfire II missile is a laser-guided, anti-armor and anti-ship weapon used by the Marine Corps on the AH-1W helicopter and by the Navy on the SH-60B helicopter as their primary precision-guided munition. The committee notes that current Hellfire II missile inventories are at 34 percent of requirements, and are projected to fall to 13 percent of the inventory requirement by fiscal year 2009 based on forecast expenditures and shelf-life expirations. As a result of this projection, the committee notes that both the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps have included procurement of Hellfire II missiles among their unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2005. Consequently, the committee recommends \$42.0 million to procure 500 Hellfire II missiles.

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.80 -- HELLFIRE MISSILE

The budget request included \$10.4 million in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN), for other missile support, but included no funding for the procurement of AGM-114 Hellfire missiles. The Hellfire is the Navy's and Marine Corps' primary helicopter precision-guided weapon. There is currently a war reserve inventory shortfall, and the procurement of additional Hellfire missiles is included on the Chief of Naval Operations' and the Commandant of the Marine Corps' Unfunded Priority List. The committee recommends an increase in WPN of \$16.0 million for the procurement of 190 AGM-114 Hellfire missiles.

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.59 -- TOMAHAWK MISSILE

The budget request contained \$256.2 million for 293 tactical tomahawk (TACTOM) missiles.

The TACTOM missile is a long-range, precision-strike cruise missile launched from surface ships or submarines.

The committee understands that the Department of the Navy's programmed budget for TACTOM missiles would result in an inventory that is significantly below the Navy's stated Tomahawk required inventory levels, and notes that planned production of 293 TACTOM missiles is below both the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 production rate of 350 missiles per year. Also, the committee notes that additional TACTOMs were included among the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2005 to restore inventory levels expended during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

To sustain TACTOM production at a rate of 350 missiles per year for fiscal year 2005 and to improve the TACTOM inventory levels, the committee recommends \$305.9 million for the Tomahawk missile, an increase of \$49.7 million for an additional 57 TACTOM missiles.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**OPN**

		<i>All \$ are in millions</i>		<i>Authorizations</i>			<i>Appropriations</i>		
<b>OPN</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>96.5</b>		<b>20.4</b>				<b>31.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Tactical Vehicles	126	30.9						30.9	20.1
Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR)--Naval Construction Force									
Explosive Ordnance Disposal System	116	25.0		10.4					
EOD Capability Requirement									
Aviation Life Support	97	19.0		8.0				5.0	3.5
Multi-Climate Protection Clothing System								[5.0]	[3.5]
Shipboard Tactical Communications / JTRS	75	14.0		2.0					
Programmable Integrated Communications Terminal									
Naval Fires Control Equipment	69	7.6						-4.8	-8.0
Joint Fires Network--Migration to Converged Architecture [was line # 102 in SAC Rpt]									

## Funding Item Notes

### Shipboard Tactical Communications / JTRS

#### Programmable Integrated Communications Terminal

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.77 -- PROGRAMMABLE INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL

The budget request contained \$14.1 million for shipboard tactical communications, but included no funding for a programmable integrated communications terminal (PICT). The committee is aware that many of the secure voice terminals aboard ship are out-dated and require expensive and time-consuming maintenance. The committee notes that a single commercial technology PICT can be used to replace several legacy terminals for interior and radio communications. The committee recommends \$16.1 million, an increase of \$2.0 million for procurement and installation of PICTs aboard Marine Corps amphibious ships.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**OMN**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>OMN</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>3,195.4</b>		<b>27.0</b>					
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Base Operations Support	260	3,195.4		27.0					
Navy/USMC Base Level Communications									

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**NDSF**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>NDSF</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>1,361.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>				<b>-82.6</b>	<b>-827.3</b>	<b>-565.5</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Maritime Pre-Position Force (Future) [MPF(F)] Concept Development & Lead Hull R&D	92.6					-82.6		-64.6
T-AKE Ships	1,269.3	0.0					-827.3	-500.9

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**NDSF**

NDSF	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Funding Item Notes

### Maritime Pre-Position Force (Future) [MPF(F)]

#### Concept Development & Lead Hull R&D

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp. 351-352 -- MARITIME PRE-POSITIONING FORCE (FUTURE)

The fiscal year 2005 budget includes a \$117,000,000 request for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation for Strategic Sealift, an increase of \$103,500,000 over the fiscal year 2004 level. Of the amount requested, \$92,626,000 is for concept development and lead hull research and development efforts for the Maritime Pre-positioning Force (Future), MPF(F).

The Committee has provided a total of \$34,326,000 for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation for Strategic Sealift, a reduction of \$82,626,000 from the request. This reduction is applied to the request for MPF(F) for which the Committee provides a total of \$10,000,000 for concept development. None of the funds provided for MPF(F) concept development may be obligated or expended until the Navy submits a detailed MPF(F) proposal and expenditure plan to the Committee on Appropriations.

Budget documentation provided to Congress in support of the fiscal year 2005 budget request provided no information detailing how the MPF(F) funds were to be spent. The only information provided states that lead hull construction costs are to be incrementally funded beginning in fiscal year 2007. Requests for additional information yielded no detail of the planned expenditures due to a not-yet completed study by the Center for Naval Analysis. The Committee notes that while detail was not provided to Congress, the trade press was provided some information and printed articles quoting senior Navy officials on plans for the possible construction of a fleet of MPF(F) ships.

The Committee believes the Navy must provide sufficient justification of its requests for appropriated funds. While the Committee appreciates that the timing inherent in the budget process does not always favor rapid transition to new ideas, it is not reasonable to request Congress provide funds for a program with no justification except that which is printed in the trade press. Furthermore, the Navy is well aware of the Committee's views with respect to incremental funding of programs. The Committee finds little humor in being asked to fund an unjustified request of nearly \$100 million, for what is intended upon its maturation to become an incrementally funded program.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**NDSF**

NDSF	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## T-AKE Ships

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.183 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

Appropriations, 2004 .....	\$1,066,462,000
Budget estimate, 2005 .....	1,269,252,000
Committee recommendation .....	441,936,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$441,936,000. This is \$827,316,000 below the budget estimate.

The Committee remains concerned about the status of construction of the T-AKE ships. While construction of the fiscal year 2000 appropriated ship has recently commenced, the Navy reports that the program has slipped an additional 6 months. The status of the production design is particularly concerning as only 2 of the 22 zones necessary for ship fabrication are complete. Further, the Committee notes that approximately \$2,000,000,000 of \$2,300,000,000 provided by the Congress since fiscal year 2000 for the program remains unexpended. As such, the Committee recommends reducing the budget request for the T-AKE until sufficient construction progress has been made on previously appropriated ships.

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

## *FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

***NDSF***

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>NDSF</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
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\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp. 254-255 -- THEATER SUPPORT VESSEL

The budget requested \$89,151,000 for the Logistics and Engineering Equipment program, an increase of \$763,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$165,051,000, an increase of \$75,900,000 above the request. Of the amount requested within this program element, the Army includes \$65,380,000 for the Theater Support Vessel (TSV) program. Fiscal year 2005 is the first year in which funding has been requested to construct such a vessel. The Committee notes that the total cost of this vessel is approximately \$141,600,000, and the Army had planned to incrementally fund its construction over the course of fiscal years 2005 through 2007. The Committee firmly believes that the Department should fully fund major investment items and accordingly has added sufficient funding in the fiscal year 2005 bill to complete this vessel.

In addition to concerns about incremental funding, the Committee is also concerned about the extent to which the Army's TSV concept has been rationalized with Navy Sealift and Afloat Basing programs, as well as Marine Corps sealift requirements. Given the Navy and Marine Corps plans in this regard, the Committee believes that the Army must ensure that the design and construction of the TSV is compatible with Navy plans and programs. Accordingly, the Committee directs that none of the funds provided for the TSV program may be obligated or expended until the Secretaries of the Army and Navy jointly provide a report to the congressional defense committees addressing the following issues:

- The Army requirements for the Theater Support Vessel (TSV) including number of vessels to be constructed;
- The relationship between the Navy Afloat Basing concept and TSV requirements including measures to ensure that these programs are compatible;
- The relationship between Army and Marine Corps requirements for intra-theater sealift; and,
- The plans for funding the TSV program including amounts included in the Future Years Defense Program, and a summary of DoD deliberations on whether to fund this program through the National Defense Sealift Fund (NDSF) or by other means in future budget submissions.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-OM**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>DW-OM</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>			<b>-25.4</b>					<b>-22.0</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Office of the Secretary of Defense	350		-25.4					-22.0
Business Management Modernization Program			[-25.4]					[-7.0]
BMMP Domains								[-15.0]

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

DW-OM

DW-OM	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Related Authorization and Appropriation Language

### \*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.37 -- CORROSION CONTROL

The Committee has reviewed the Department of Defense long-term strategy on corrosion control, and understands that DOD has established an Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight [CPO] for focused management attention on this issue. In addition, the Committee is aware that a General Accounting Office assessment of the adequacy of DOD's corrosion control strategy has identified a number of shortcomings that threaten the effectiveness of that strategy. One of the identified shortcomings is a lack of dedicated and visible funding. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to establish a specific, separate program element or budget line to ensure that sustained and adequate funding is available for the corrosion control projects that have the best potential to provide maximum benefit across the DOD.

In addition, the Committee is aware that the Defense Science Board has determined that substantial costs could be avoided with additional corrosion prevention and changes in DOD acquisition policy. The Committee encourages DOD to make the up-front investments necessary to realize these future cost savings.

Finally, the Committee is concerned about the potential for corrosion damage to pre-positioned stocks, which are frequently located in highly-corrosive environments. Such corrosion could degrade readiness to respond to contingencies and be very costly to fix. The Committee encourages the DOD Inspector General to conduct a review of the impact of corrosion on pre-position assets, and recommend policy, management or funding changes to mitigate that corrosion.

### \*\*\*\*\*SASC p.314 -- AUDITS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The budget request included \$231.0 million in the Department of Defense's budget for audits of the Department's financial statements. This amount is double the fiscal year 2004 level of \$115.5 million. The General Accounting Office has testified to the Readiness Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate that spending on audits before the Department has financial management systems in place to support such audits is not the best use of limited resources. Therefore, the committee recommends a reduction of \$80.0 million in the Department's Inspector General's budget for audits of the Department's financial systems.

### \*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.292 -- MID-RANGE FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The budget request contained \$51.0 million for the Department of Defense, Office of Inspector General, to implement the Mid-Range Improvement Plan. The committee understands the goal of this plan is for the Department of Defense to obtain clean and auditable financial statements in fiscal year 2007. To date, the committee has not received any information estimating the cost of this plan in future fiscal years. As addressed elsewhere in this report, the committee cannot support the plan until additional information is provided, and thus recommends a decrease of \$51.0 million to the Department of Defense,

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

DW-OM

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

DW-OM	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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Office of Inspector General.

## \*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.292-293 -- WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

Working capital funds serve a vital role in providing financial transaction flexibility for working capital fund activities and its customers. When working capital activities achieve a surplus in the annual operating result, consideration should be given to adjusting customer rates. Working capital activities that do not adjust rates are not appropriately returning surplus funds to customers. In addition, the committee is aware that many working capital fund activities have cash in excess of the Department of Defense rules. The committee, therefore, recommends the following reductions.

[In millions of dollars]

Air Force Working Capital Fund, Supply Management ..... (150.0)

Air Force Working Capital Fund, Transportation ..... (917.2)

## \*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.296-297 -- NAVY-MARINE CORPS INTRANET

The budget request contained \$1.6 billion for the Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI). The committee notes that over 300,000 users are now supported by this program. The program is providing support and connectivity to hundreds of deployed troops in the Iraqi war zone. The committee notes that the focus of NMCI has changed from deploying systems to achieving efficient steady-state operations, as shown by the Department of the Navy and its contractor conducting negotiations to improve the execution of the \$7.0 billion NMCI contract for all users. The contract presently supports a larger number of legacy systems for longer periods of time than envisioned when first awarded. The committee is aware the Navy may have underestimated the number of software applications in its inventory, initially estimating that it had only 5,000 applications, when the real number may be as high as 67,000. Additionally, the committee notes that the Navy has not practiced due diligence to identify and turn off these legacy applications and their associated computer networks. The committee is concerned because to date, only two legacy networks whose functionality is intended to migrate to the NMCI have been terminated. The committee understands the Navy operates other information technology systems that were never intended to operate in the NMCI environment. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to complete the migration or terminate all legacy networks and applications whose functionality is intended to migrate to the NMCI environment by September 30, 2005. If this transition is not completed by such date, the Secretary of the Navy will provide a report as to how the Department of the Navy plans to fund these legacy systems beyond September 30, 2005. The committee believes the contractor should not be held responsible to support those legacy networks and applications the Secretary of Navy does not migrate to the NMCI environment by this date.

## \*\*\*HASC Rpt p.302 -- Section 332 -- DEFENSE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE, SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY, AND CONDITIONS FOR OBLIGATION OF FUNDS FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM MODERNIZATION

This section would repeal section 1004 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314), that requires the development and implementation of a defense business enterprise architecture, and requires obligations over \$1.0 million for defense business system

## *FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

***DW-OM***

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

**DW-OM**

**PresBud  
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Prqms List**

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modernization initiatives to be certified as consistent with that enterprise architecture. This section would, instead, establish accountability for defense business systems by assigning defense domains, or designated Department of Defense (DOD) officials, the authority and responsibility for their business systems, including the establishment of domain-specific investment review processes. In addition, this section would improve transparency in defense business systems investments by requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual budget that identifies such systems, the funds devoted to them, and the officials responsible for such systems. This section would also charge the domain owners for implementing and evolving their portion of the single DOD business enterprise architecture. The committee is concerned that the Department continues to invest billions of dollars in systems that fail to provide integrated business systems, timely and reliable information, and other important financial and business information for the daily operations. The committee believes the explicit assignment of management for the business enterprise architecture and definitive domain accountability, authority, and control is necessary to effectively achieve integrated business operations and systems to support the warfighter.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-RDTE**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

DW-RDTE		PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>767.3</b>		<b>141.5</b>			<b>-44.0</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	<b>-41.4</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Foreign Comparative Testing	112	35.6		1.6					
Weather Scout UAV (Line #117 in HASC Rpt)							[1.5]		[1.0]
Financial Management Systems Improvements	93	94.8		-49.0			-45.0	-45.0	-45.0
Business Management Modernization Program (BMMP)									
MANPADS Defense Program	83	14.1		-14.1			-4.5	8.0	-1.9
Program Reduction									
Counter MANPADS							[-6.5]		[-6.5]
MANPADS Defense							[2.0]	[3.0]	[2.1]
Chemical & Biological Defense Program (SDD)	82	152.4		13.0			1.5	5.0	3.5
Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDS)									
Joint Service Lightweight Standoff Chemical Agent Detector							[1.5]	[5.0]	[3.5]
Quick Reaction Special Projects/Challenge Program	52	64.4		105.0				[-15.0]	[-15.0]
IED Electronic Counter Measures & Jammers									
Optical Surveillance Systems									
Quick Reaction Counter Rocket & Mortar Capability									
Chemical & Biological Defense Program	33	117.3		35.0					
Advanced Development									
Chemical & Biological Defense Program see RDA-30/121	15	104.4		25.0					
Applied Research Initiative									
Biological Warfare Defense	14	147.5		10.0			4.0		2.0
Asymmetric Protocols									

*FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

***DW-RDTE***

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>DW-RDTE</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
Chemical & Biological Defense Program	8	36.8		15.0					

# *FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":*

***DW-RDTE***

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>DW-RDTE</b>	<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
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## *Funding Item Notes*

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-RDTE**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

**DW-RDTE**

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**Financial Management Systems Improvements**

**Business Management Modernization Program (BMMP)**

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.338 -- BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The budget requested \$235,700,000 for the Business Management Modernization Program (BMMP), an increase of \$108,200,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$138,452,000, a decrease of \$97,248,000.

Based on concerns discussed in the Information Technology section of this report, the Committee has adjusted amounts available for BMMP for fiscal year 2005 to be applied as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, BMMP ..... \$7,000

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, BMMP Domains ..... \$15,000

Procurement, Defense-Wide, BMMP Domain Procurement Systems.....\$30,248

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, BMMP ..... \$45,000

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.234 -- BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The budget request contained \$94.8 million in PE 65016D8Z for research, development, testing and evaluation for the business management modernization program (BMMP), a Department-wide initiative to transform business processes while standardizing and integrating information systems using common, network centric processes and portfolio management.

The committee supports such business transformation initiatives that would enable interoperability among financial, accounting, human resources, logistics, acquisition, information technology infrastructure, and strategic planning and budgeting systems. In addition, the committee believes the business enterprise architecture, once implemented and controlled, will be a good start towards achieving this goal. However, the committee has serious concerns that the final cost of this program will amount to almost \$1.0 billion by fiscal year 2009. Additionally, the committee is also concerned that the enterprise architecture is still incomplete at the present time. Furthermore, the Department has yet to devise a strategy to monitor the progress of this program or measure the program's development. It remains unclear whether this program will meet the Department's 2007 deadline for providing a clean financial audit opinion.

The committee notes that the Department's inability to control its business information technology investments has serious implications, including the continuous spending of billions of dollars on service-specific or non-interoperable system solutions that do not address longstanding business problems.

Additionally, the committee has serious concerns that this program lacks adequate accountability and management oversight to manage the Department's business system investments of roughly \$5.0 billion in the fiscal year 2005 budget request. The committee believes it is critical that the Department gain more effective control and accountability over its business systems funding and insists on a clear direction and an overarching architecture before funding at the level suggested in the budget request is approved.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-RDTE**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

DW-RDTE	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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Accordingly, the committee recommends \$45.8 million for PE 65016D8Z for business management modernization, a decrease of \$49.0 million.

## **MANPADS Defense Program**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.244 -- MAN PORTABLE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM DEFENSE PROGRAM

The budget request included \$14.1 million in PE 64618D8Z for systems development and demonstration (SDD) for a network-centric, portable, ground-based, counter-man portable air defense system (MANPADS).

SDD programs require validated requirements and technologies that have been demonstrated in at least a laboratory or test range environment. There are no validated requirements for this program, nor have any technologies been demonstrated. Further, the committee understands the concept for this program was considered by the Department of Homeland Security for its on-going program to protect civilian aircraft from the MANPADS threat and was rejected. Consequently, this program would be unique to the military services. Finally, the committee believes the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) should not be managing programs that are inherently within the purview of the military services. If OSD, in its oversight role, believes that there is sufficient merit in the concept engendered in this request, it should mandate incorporation of the concept within one of the several counter-MANPADS programs resident within the military services and defense agencies as part of their research and development programs.

The committee recommends no funds in PE 64618D8Z for fiscal year 2005, a decrease of \$14.1 million.

## **Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDS)**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.237 -- JOINT BIOLOGICAL POINT DETECTION SYSTEM

The budget request contained \$152.4 million in PE 64384BP for chemical and biological defense system development and demonstration, including \$8.6 million for joint biological point detection system (JBPDS) system development and demonstration. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PE 64384BP for continued product improvement and enhancement of the JBPDS.

## **Joint Service Lightweight Standoff Chemical Agent Detector**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.237-238 -- JOINT SERVICE LIGHTWEIGHT STANDOFF CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR

The budget request contained \$152.4 million in PE 64384BP for chemical and biological defense system development and demonstration, including \$20.1 million for joint service lightweight standoff chemical agent detector (JLSCAD) system development and demonstration.

The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in PE 64384BP to continue development and evaluation of the JLSCAD.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-RDTE**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

**DW-RDTE**

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## Chemical & Biological Defense Program

### Advanced Development

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.237 -- CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

The committee recommends that the projects and technologies to be considered for funding under the advanced technology development initiative include, but not be limited the following:

- (1) Hand-held biological agent detection system;
- (2) Immuno biological/chemical threat agent detector;
- (3) Non-invasive vectored vaccine development; and
- (4) Recombinant protein vaccines.

The committee recommends \$152.3 million in PE 63384BP, an increase of \$35.0 million for the chemical/biological defense advanced technology development initiative.

### Chemical & Biological Defense Program see RDA-30/121

### Applied Research Initiative

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.237 -- CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE APPLIED RESEARCH INITIATIVE

The committee recommends that the projects and technologies to be considered for funding under the applied research initiative include, but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Adaptive infrared imaging spectroradiometer-wide area-detector;
- (2) Air containment monitoring technology;
- (3) Automated system for liquid phase detectors of toxic compounds;
- (4) Genomic-based bioterrorism agent detection and countermeasures;
- (5) Heat shock protein vaccine creation process;
- (6) LHA-SAW biosensor prototype development;
- (7) Low cost chemical-biological protective shelters;
- (8) Membrane research for next generation chemical-biological protective suits;
- (9) Mustard gas antidote (STIMAL);
- (10) Rapid anti-body based biological countermeasures; and
- (11) Rapid decontamination system for nerve agents.

The committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in PE 62384BP for the chemical/biological defense applied research initiative.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-RDTE**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

**DW-RDTE**

**PresBud  
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**Unfunded  
Prqms List**

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## Chemical & Biological Defense Program

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt p.337 -- CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee commends the Department on the execution of the Chem-Bio Defense Initiatives Fund and recommends continuing the program within the Department's Chemical and Biological Defense Program. The Committee's recommendation provides an increase of \$25,000,000 for this fund. The Secretary of Defense is directed to allocate these funds among the programs that yield the greatest gain in our chem-bio defensive posture.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt pp.236-237 -- CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE

The committee recommends that the technologies to be considered for funding under the basic research initiative include, but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Engineered pathogen identification and countermeasures ("Bug to Drug");
- (2) Fluorescence activated sensing technology; and
- (3) Multi-purpose biodefense immunoarray.

The committee recommends \$51.8 million in PE 61384BP, an increase of \$15.0 million for the chemical/biological defense basic research initiative.

## *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**DW-RDTE**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

DW-RDTE	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.181 -- DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM [DIMHRS]

The Committee is aware that accelerating funding for the DIMHRS program may significantly and more quickly improve support to the joint staff and unified combatant commanders to provide a single, fully integrated personnel and pay management system for our service personnel. The Committee encourages the Department of Defense to accelerate funding for the fielding and implementation of DIMHRS. The Committee urges the Department of Defense to maintain the DIMHRS joint program manager co-located with the DIMHRS program office and development staff at the SPAWAR Information Technology Center [SITC].

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt pp.251-252 -- STUDY OF JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER REFUELING SYSTEM

The joint strike fighter (JSF) aircraft is in the systems development and demonstration phase. The JSF represents a family of three variants: (1) the conventional takeoff and landing (CTOL) variant for the Air Force; (2) the aircraft carrier (CV) variant for the Navy; and (3) the short takeoff and vertical landing (STOVL) variant for the Marine Corps.

U.S. tactical aircraft use two different methods of refueling. Air Force tactical aircraft are fueled by a boom that extends from the tanker and is guided into a receptacle. Navy and Marine Corps tactical aircraft use a probe that extends from the aircraft to receive fuel from a drogue that the tanker extends on a hose. Tactical aircraft from other countries also use the probe and drogue method.

The JSF program claims to maximize commonality among its family of variants. The committee is interested in why this commonality did not extend to the refueling system for the family of JSF variants. The committee directs the Comptroller General (U.S.) to submit a report by February 1, 2005, which: (1) examines the rationale behind the decision of the Air Force to retain the boom method of refueling the CTOL JSF; (2) determines the savings, if any, if the Air Force were to decide to change to the probe and drogue method of refueling the CTOL JSF; and (3) determines what operational advantages or disadvantages, if any, would result if the Air Force were to decide to change to the probe and drogue method of refueling the CTOL JSF.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# DW-Procurement

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

DW-Procurement		PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>251.9</b>		<b>30.3</b>			<b>-22.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-32.2</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Light-weight Tactical All Terrain Vehicles	59	0.5					8.0	10.0	9.0
CV-22 SOF Modification	40	126.1						-11.0	-11.0
ILS Reduction [CAC Rescission from FY04]									
Procurement Defense Wide	2	125.3		30.3			-30.2		-30.2
Strategic Planning & Budget Domain Architecture Support									
BMMP Domain Procurement System				[30.3]					
							[-30.2]		[-30.2]



# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# NGRE (Misc)

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

NGRE (Misc)	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>							<b>50.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Budget Amendment								
Miscellaneous Equipment for Deployment to OIF/OEF								
USMC Benefit TBD						[100.0]		[50.0]
Marine Corps Reserve Miscellaneous Equipment	3						50.0	40.0

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# NGRE (Misc)

NGRE (Misc)	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Funding Item Notes

### Marine Corps Reserve Miscellaneous Equipment

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.125 -- MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Miscellaneous Equipment -- The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for the procurement of unspecified miscellaneous equipment to improve the readiness ratings of Marine Corps Reserve units.

### *Related Authorization and Appropriation Language*

#### NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

Appropriations, 2004 .....	\$400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2005 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	500,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000,000. This is \$500,000,000 above the budget estimate.

The appropriation includes direction for each Reserve and National Guard component commander to submit to the congressional defense committees a detailed assessment of that component's modernization priorities.

The Committee maintains that the Reserve and National Guard component commanders should exercise control of funds provided for their modernization in this account. The separate submission of these assessments, directly from the Reserve component commanders and the National Guard Directors to the committees will ensure that Reserve and National Guard priorities are addressed in the allocation of this appropriation.

#### \*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt pp.125-126 -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The Committee agrees that the National Guard and Reserve equipment program shall be executed by the heads of the Guard and Reserve components with priority consideration for miscellaneous equipment appropriations given to the following items: COTS Surveillance System, MTVR, Virtual Emergency Response Training System, HMMWV Convoy/Trainer, Tactical Fire Fighting Equipment, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle [HMMWV], Army M249 5.56 Squad Automatic Weapon, National Guard-Paul Revere Command Information System, Life Support for Trauma and Transport [LSTAT], M-COFT XXI Program, AB-FIST Non-Systems Training Devices, Army Live Fire Ranges, Combat Arms Training System-Army National Guard, Calibration Sets Equipment Modernization, Mobile Operational Simulators [MOS], Modern Burner Unit, Litening Targeting Pods, LAIRCM, SINCGARS, AN/PVS-14, UH-60L/M, HEMTT, Small Arms, Javelin, AN/PAS-13, Movement Tracking System, EPLRS, Shortstop, TUAV, M22 Chemical Agent Alarm [ACADA], Prophet, C-130G2 APN-241 Radar, F-15 JHMCS, JSTARS AMSTE, F-16 APG-68[V]9, F-16 Color Displays, A-10 TDL, HH-60 TDL, Pararescue TDL, HC-130 TDL, C/EC-130 TDL, HH-

***FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":***

***NGRE (Misc)***

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

**NGRE (Misc)**

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Prqms List**

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60G 200 Gallon Internal Fuel Tank, HH-60G PNVG, F-15E Engine Kits, WMD Response Equipment, Halverson Loader, Table Top Trainers, Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance System [TARS], and FMTV.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# RDTE-Army

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

RDTE-Army	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>		<b>25.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Shadow UAV Improvements	177	27.1	3.5					
Artillery Munitions - EMD Excalibur XM982 Life Cycle Improvements	119					4.0		3.4
Weapons & Munitions - SDD/APKWS/GAMRAAM Commonly Remotely Operated Weapon System	114	125.9	70.0				5.0	3.5
Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicle PM Program for Block Improvement Program (HMMWV)	93			15.0		12.5	10.0	10.0
Combat Vehicle & Automotive Advanced Technology/FCS UAV Weaponization	34		4.0			1.0		1.0
Countermine Systems Stoichiometric Explosive Detection Systems	21	20.5	1.5			[1.0]		[1.0]
Acoustic Tech. For Landmine Detection			[1.5]					
Polymer Based Landmine Detection						[4.0]		[2.8]
Military Engineering Advanced Technology (Fuel Cell Technology)		8.0				[4.0]	[4.0]	[4.0]

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**RDTE-Army**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

RDTE-Army	PresBud	Unfunded	HASC	SASC	Auth Conf	HAC	SAC	App Conf
	Request	Prqms List	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta	Delta

## *Funding Item Notes*

### Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

#### Shadow UAV Improvements

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.152 -- SHADOW TACTICAL UN-MANNED AERIAL VEHICLE

The budget request contained \$27.1 million in PE 35204A for tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAV).

The committee is aware that the three major improvements to the Shadow 200 TUAV based on operational evaluation were incorporation of the tactical common data link (TCDL), changes to reduce target location error, and a larger wing to increase both payload and endurance. The committee understands that the only remaining engineering necessary to include all three improvements in future Shadow 200 production is software modifications associated with TCDL.

The committee fully supports expediting completion of these improvements in order to field the most capable Shadow 200 to ground forces. Therefore the committee recommends \$30.6 million in PE 35204A, an increase of \$3.5 million to complete required Shadow non-recurring engineering for these improvements.

### Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicle

#### PM Program for Block Improvement Program (HMMWV)

\*\*\*\*\*SASC Rpt p.160 -- HIGH MOBILITY MULTI-PURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE BLOCK IMPROVEMENT

The budget request included no funding in PE 64642A, for light tactical vehicles. Fiscal year 2004 funding completes the high mobility multi purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) modernization effort. The Army intends to initiate a HMMWV block improvement program in fiscal year 2007. The HMMWVs are being used extensively in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The committee believes that a block change and improvement program should be started in fiscal year 2005 to enable the Army to insert emerging technologies into existing vehicles or those in production to meet Army objectives for improved reliability, range, repairability, and survivability. The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million for initiation of a block improvement program for the HMMWV, for a total authorization of \$15.0 million in PE 64642A.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**RDTE-Army**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

**RDTE-Army**

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## **Combat Vehicle & Automotive Advanced Technology/FCS**

### **UAV Weaponization**

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.148 -- LIGHT UN-MANNED AERIAL VEHICLE WEAPONIZATION

The budget request contained \$203.1 million in PE 63005A for combat vehicle and automotive technology, but included no funds for light unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) weaponization.

The committee notes that historically, light UAVs have been unable to carry weapons. The committee is aware that a unique, patented, electronically-fired, stacked-round technology has been developed that lends itself to the stringent restrictions of lightweight UAV weaponization.

The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in PE 63005A for integration of the unique electronically-fired, stacked-round capability with a light UAV such as the Defense Advanced Research Agency DP-5 UAV.

### ***Related Authorization and Appropriation Language***

\*\*\*\*\*HAC Rpt pp. 256-257 -- GUIDED MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)--UNITARY

The budget requested \$97,422,000 for the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Product Improvement program, an increase of \$12,853,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$112,422,000, an increase of \$15,000,000. The Committee has provided an additional \$15,000,000 to accelerate development and fielding of the GMLRS-Unitary munition to U.S. forces in high-risk locations by fiscal year 2006. The Committee directs that this amount is a congressional special interest item for the purpose of prior approval reprogrammings. Based on the present demonstrated capability, the Committee believes the Army should field out of the existing GMLRS-DPICM production line a limited quantity of not less than 450 GMLRS-Unitary munitions (consisting of a 200 lb. warhead and multi-mode fuze). This limited capability would, if fielded as described above, place in the hands of both Army and Marine Corps commanders, nearly two years earlier than planned, a precision, lethal, all-weather munition that reduces collateral damage and unexploded ordnance, and is capable of engaging targets of opportunity in both urban and open terrain in a timely manner.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.145 -- FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND BRIGADE AND BELOW BLUE FORCE TRACKING SYSTEM

The committee recognizes the Army's superb efforts to establish a truly network-centric (tactical) command, control, and communications (C3) capability through the fielding of the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) Blue Force Tracking system by employing a satellite communications network. The committee notes the accelerated fielding of this enhanced version of FBCB2 prior to commencement of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom proved to be an invaluable situational awareness tool for the warfighters and saved lives. The committee strongly recommends the Department of Defense leverage the Army's investment into a joint solution providing interoperability to all military services. Furthermore, the committee recommends the Army maintain the role of executive agent for this joint capability and directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on its vision for a joint blue force situational awareness capability that builds upon the successes of previous operations.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

# RDTE-Army

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

RDTE-Army	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
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\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.151 -- MINIATURE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT FOR SMALL AND TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

The budget request contained \$22.6 million in PE 62709A for night vision technology, but included no funding for miniaturized hyperspectral and coherent imaging sensors for small and tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV).

The committee notes the urgent need for better sensors for small and tactical UAVs and recommends \$27.6 million in PE 62709A, an increase of \$5.0 million for miniaturized hyperspectral and coherent imaging sensors for small and tactical UAVs.

\*\*\*\*\*HASC Rpt p.153 -- UNMANNED SYSTEMS INITIATIVE

The budget request contained \$52.0 million in PE 62303A for missile technology, but included no funding for the unmanned systems initiative.

The committee recognizes the unmanned systems initiative will support battlefield control of multiple unmanned assets. The committee recommends \$62.0 million in PE 62303A, an increase of \$10.0 million for the unmanned systems initiative.

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

**APAF**

*All \$ are in millions*

*Authorizations*

*Appropriations*

<b>APAF</b>		<b>PresBud Request</b>	<b>Unfunded Prqms List</b>	<b>HASC Delta</b>	<b>SASC Delta</b>	<b>Auth Conf Delta</b>	<b>HAC Delta</b>	<b>SAC Delta</b>	<b>App Conf Delta</b>
	<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>919.1</b>		<b>36.7</b>			<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>	<b>N/A</b>							
C-130J Advanced Procurement	8	186.6					-36.6	-36.7	-36.7
C-130J Advance Procurement (Air Force)	7	732.5		36.7			36.6	36.7	36.7

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

OPA

All \$ are in millions

Authorizations

Appropriations

OPA	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta
<b>Sum of the Line Items</b>	<b>100.5</b>					<b>911.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	
<b>Total Presbud Request For This Approp</b>								
Budget Amendment						902.2		
M1114 Up-Armor HMMWV, Force Protection						[639.0]		[572.0]
Rapid Response Force Protection Initiative (Formerly Vehicle Bolt-On Armor and Emerging Requirements)						[132.4]		[100.0]
Rapid Fielding Initiative						[130.8]		[65.0]
EOD Robots								[5.0]
REF Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Initiative								[10.0]
Predator SATCOM Upgrades								[3.0]
TUAV - Additional Shadow 200 UAVs for USMC	61	100.5				8.8	30.6	
Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [TUAV]							[25.6]	[12.8]
Shadow TUAV Components							[5.0]	[3.5]

# FY2005 Congressional "Side by Side":

OPA

OPA	All \$ are in millions		Authorizations			Appropriations		
	PresBud Request	Unfunded Prqms List	HASC Delta	SASC Delta	Auth Conf Delta	HAC Delta	SAC Delta	App Conf Delta

## Funding Item Notes

### Budget Amendment

Included to show Army programs receiving funding that may impact the Marine Corps' ability to execute the same programs.

#### M1114 Up-Armor HMMWV, Force Protection

\*\*\*\*\*SAC Rpt p.57 -- M-113A2/A3 ARMORING INITIATIVE

The Committee is encouraged by the success of armored kits for combat vehicles in the Iraqi theater of operations and encourages the Army to pursue the use of this technology on other vehicles, such as the M-113 Armored Personnel Carrier. There are well over 1,000 excess Bradley Fighting Vehicles that have armor that could be used for armor kits for M-113s that would increase the M-113 protection to a level greater than that of a Bradley. The Committee understands that these kits could be modified in CONUS at a minimum rate of 50 sets per week and then shipped to deployed units and installed in the field in several hours per set. This would be a low cost solution with existing armor sets. The Committee supports any efforts by the Army to assess this option for both deployed and deploying troops.

#### Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [TUAV]

\*\*\*\*\*HASC?Rpt p.? -- TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (TUAV)

The budget requested \$100,456,000 for the TUAV program, an increase of \$26,692,000 over the fiscal year 2004 appropriation. The Committee recommends \$109,231,000, an increase of \$8,775,000 for the procurement of additional Shadow 200 TUAVs. The Committee directs that the Army use these funds to acquire additional TUAVs for transfer to the Marine Corps. Additional discussion on this subject is provided in the "Weapons Procurement, Navy" section of this report.