

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION FOR INCREASED
COSTS DUE TO OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM
AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

OVERVIEW

The committee recommends authorization of \$50.0 billion in funds to be appropriated available upon enactment of this Act to support the defense activities principally associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom and the Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUMMARY TABLE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table summarizes authorizations included in the bill for ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
PROCUREMENT		
Aircraft Procurement, Army	232,400	232,400
Missile Procurement, Army		
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Procurement, Army	1,029,672	1,029,672
Ammunition Procurement, Army	328,341	328,341
Other Procurement, Army	2,183,430	2,183,430
Army Procurement	3,773,843	3,773,843
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Aircraft Procurement, Navy		
Weapons Procurement, Navy	131,400	131,400
Ammunition Procurement, Navy / Marine Corps	143,150	143,150
Other Procurement, Navy	44,700	44,700
Procurement, Marine Corps	636,125	636,125
Navy and Marine Corps Procurement	955,375	955,375
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Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	201,550	201,550
Missile Procurement, Air Force	32,650	32,650
Other Procurement, Air Force	62,650	62,650
Air Force Procurement	296,850	296,850
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Procurement, Defense-wide	140,200	140,200
Total Procurement	5,166,268	5,166,268
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RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION		
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	25,500	25,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	7,000	7,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	5,000	5,000
Total Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	37,500	37,500
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OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
Operation and Maintenance, Army	22,396,986	22,396,986
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	50,000	50,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	1,834,560	1,834,560
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,485,920	1,485,920
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	2,822,998	2,822,998
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	15,400	15,400
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	3,377,402	3,377,402
Total Operation and Maintenance	31,983,265	31,983,265
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OTHER PROGRAMS		
Defense Health Program	950,200	950,200
Classified Programs	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total Other Programs	3,450,200	3,450,200
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MILITARY PERSONNEL		
Military Personnel, Army	6,869,881	6,869,881
Military Personnel, Army Reserve	150,000	150,000
Military Personnel, Army National Guard	100,000	100,000
Military Personnel, Navy	333,000	333,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	749,392	749,392
Military Personnel, Air Force	1,071,793	1,071,793
Military Personnel, Air National Guard	36,700	36,700
Military Personnel, Benefits	52,000	52,000
Total Military Personnel	9,362,766	9,362,766
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Total	50,000,000	50,000,000

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
SERVICE SUMMARY		
Army	33,366,210	33,366,210
Navy	2,486,810	2,486,810
Marine Corps	2,871,437	2,871,437
Air Force	4,250,741	4,250,741
Defense-Wide	7,024,802	7,024,802
Total	50,000,000	50,000,000
PROCUREMENT		
Aircraft Procurement, Army		
AH-64s	49,500	49,500
CH-47s	82,900	82,900
Joint Improved Explosive (IED) Device Defeat - Persistent Surveillance Platfo	100,000	100,000
Total Aircraft Procurement, Army	232,400	232,400
Missile Procurement, Army		
Total Missile Procurement, Army		
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Procurement, Army		
Bradley Base Sustainment - ODS	380,000	380,000
Stryker	41,500	41,500
Stryker - SLAT armor	24,364	24,364
Abrams Integrated Management Program (budget realignment)	182,450	182,450
Abrams Integrated Management Program	187,308	187,308
Abrams Tank Urban Survivability Kits	77,000	77,000
M240 medium machine gun (7.62mm) (budget realignment)	21,600	21,600
M240 medium machine gun (7.62mm) and conversions	20,000	20,000
M249 SAW machine gun (5.56mm) (budget realignment)	18,300	18,300
M249 SAW machine gun (5.56mm)	3,900	3,900
M4 carbine mods	3,800	3,800
M4 carbine mods (budget realignment)	15,450	15,450
M2 50 caliber machine gun mods - quick change barrel kits	10,000	10,000
M249 SAW machine gun mods	2,000	2,000
Phalanx Mods	42,000	42,000
Total Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles , Army	1,029,672	1,029,672
Ammunition Procurement, Army		
5.56mm (budget realignment)	107,300	107,300
7.62mm (budget realignment)	56,800	56,800
7.62mm	1,642	1,642
.50 caliber (budget realignment)	62,550	62,550
.50 caliber	35,849	35,849
20mm (C-RAM)	20,000	20,000
120mm tank ammunition - M1028 canisters	9,200	9,200
Ammo Industrial Base Upgrades	35,000	35,000
Total Ammunition Procurement, Army	328,341	328,341
Other Procurement, Army		
Tactical and Support Vehicles		
Up-Armor HMMWVs: M1114, M1151, M1152	500,000	500,000
Up-Armor HMMWV Fragmentation Kits / Gunner Protection Shields	364,000	364,000
Armored Security Vehicle	83,000	83,000

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Armored Security Vehicle (budget realignment)	77,750	77,750
HEMTT ESP	25,000	25,000
HEMTT ESP (budget realignment)	110,200	110,200
HMMWV Recap Program (budget realignment)	34,800	34,800
Fuel Tank Passive Fire Suppression kits - for UAHs and FHTVs	19,400	19,400
Combat Communications		
SINGGARS (budget realignment)	58,250	58,250
SINGGARS	31,600	31,600
CSEL Radios	35,560	35,560
CSEL Radios (budget realignment)	8,250	8,250
Radio, Improved HF Family (budget realignment)	45,700	45,700
Radio, Improved HF Family - PRC-148/PRC-150	50,600	50,600
Tactical Intelligence		
Prophet Ground (budget realignment)	48,250	48,250
Tactical Unmanned Aerial System (MIP) (budget realignment)	50,150	50,150
Tactical Surveillance		
Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar	10,470	10,470
Night Vision Devices (budget realignment)	160,500	160,500
Night Vision Devices	20,900	20,900
AN/TMQ-52 Profiler	23,600	23,600
FireFinder Radars (budget realignment) - C-RAM	9,600	9,600
Force XXI Battle Command BDE and Below (FBCB2) (budget realignment)	80,050	80,050
Force XXI Battle Command BDE and Below (FBCB2)	52,000	52,000
Engineer Equipment		
GSTAMIDS Route Clearance Team Equipment (budget realignment)	66,100	66,100
Training Equipment		
HMMWV and Tactical Truck Crew Trainers - Guard	25,000	25,000
Other Support Equipment		
Joint Improvised Explosive (IED) Device Defeat - IED Electronic Countermea:	109,700	109,700
Manual Transport Robotic Systems for EOD Teams	16,800	16,800
C-RAM	66,200	66,200
Total Other Procurement, Army	2,183,430	2,183,430
Weapons Procurement, Navy		
Hellfire II - Marine Corps	122,000	122,000
Pioneer UAV Sustainment	9,400	9,400
Total Weapons Procurement, Navy	131,400	131,400
Ammunition Procurement, Navy / Marine Corps		
5.56mm, all types	20,000	20,000
5.56mm, all types (budget realignment)	12,200	12,200
7.62mm, all types	20,000	20,000
7.62mm, all types (budget realignment)	7,400	7,400
.50 Caliber (budget realignment)	3,200	3,200
Grenades, all types	10,000	10,000
Grenades, all types (budget realignment)	8,350	8,350
Artillery, all types	62,000	62,000
Total Ammunition Procurement, Navy / Marine Corps	143,150	143,150

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Other Procurement, Navy		
ScanEagle UAV - ISR mission	39,700	39,700
Satcom Terminals	5,000	5,000
Total Other Procurement, Navy	44,700	44,700
Procurement, Marine Corps		
AAV Enhanced Applique Armor Kits (EAAK)	6,950	6,950
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) - Add on Armor	170,700	170,700
Small Arms and Modifications	50,000	50,000
Weapons and Combat Vehicles Under \$5.0 million (budget realignment)	4,500	4,500
TOW Bunker Buster missiles	30,600	30,600
Night Vision Equipment	48,100	48,100
Night Vision Equipment (budget realignment)	6,850	6,850
Radio Systems	120,400	120,400
Radio Systems (budget realignment)	26,750	26,750
Up-Armor HMMWVs	84,700	84,700
Up-Armor HMMWVs (budget realignment)	36,200	36,200
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	12,000	12,000
EOD Systems	16,300	16,300
EOD Systems (budget realignment)	7,400	7,400
MTVR Training and Maintenance Devices	3,900	3,900
Virtual Convoy Combat Trainer (VCCT)	5,500	5,500
Biometric Automated Toolkits	2,275	2,275
ULCANS	3,000	3,000
Total Procurement, Marine Corps	636,125	636,125
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force		
Predator UAV (budget realignment)	114,550	114,550
Predator UAVs	80,000	80,000
U-2	7,000	7,000
Total Procurement, Air Force	201,550	201,550
Missile Procurement, Air Force		
Predator Hellfire Missiles (budget realignment)	32,650	32,650
Total Missile Procurement, Air Force	32,650	32,650
Other Procurement, Air Force		
HMMWV Armored (budget realignment)	4,200	4,200
HMMWV, Up-Armored (budget realignment)	5,650	5,650
HMMWV, Up-Armored	51,800	51,800
U-2	1,000	1,000
Total Other Procurement, Air Force	62,650	62,650
Procurement, Defense-wide		
MH-47 Reconstitution	4,100	4,100
Time Delay Firing Device / Sympathetic Detonation (M153)	7,500	7,500
Persistent Predator Operations and Intelligence (PPOI)	13,400	13,400
Payload Integration - Predator	6,000	6,000
Specialized Ballistic Protection	2,200	2,200
Counter Ambush Weapons System	6,300	6,300
MH-47 Radio Frequency Countermeasures	44,000	44,000
M134 DT Mini-Gun Replacement	13,900	13,900
Miniature Multi-Band Beacons	8,900	8,900

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Small Arms - Laser Acquisition Marker	5,300	5,300
AN/PVS-24 Clip-on Night Vision Device	12,600	12,600
Special Weapons Observation Reconnaissance Direct Action System (SWOF)	6,000	6,000
SU-232/PAS Thermal Clip On Night Vision Device	10,000	10,000
Total Procurement, Defense-wide	140,200	140,200
Total Procurement	5,166,268	5,166,268
<u>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION</u>		
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army		
C-RAM	25,500	25,500
Total RDTE, Army	25,500	25,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force		
U-2	7,000	7,000
Total RDTE, Air Force	7,000	7,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide		
Pacific Wind	4,000	4,000
Specialized Ballistic Protection	1,000	1,000
Total RDTE, Defense-Wide	5,000	5,000
Total Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	37,500	37,500
<u>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</u>		
Operation and Maintenance, Army		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	20,350,426	20,350,426
Base support - mobilization and demobilization costs related to OIF/OEF	470,960	470,960
Sustainment costs related to end strength increase	592,600	592,600
Recruiting and retention	100,000	100,000
Body Armor	883,000	883,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	22,396,986	22,396,986
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard		
Recruiting and retention	50,000	50,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	50,000	50,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	1,834,560	1,834,560
Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	1,834,560	1,834,560
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	1,389,920	1,389,920
Sustainment costs related to end strength increase	49,000	49,000
Body Armor-QuadGuard Systems	47,000	47,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,485,920	1,485,920
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	2,779,898	2,779,898
U-2	43,100	43,100
Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	2,822,998	2,822,998

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard		
Recruiting and retention	15,000	15,000
AGRs for Joint Stars	400	400
Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	15,400	15,400
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide		
Defense Contract Audit Agency DCAA	9,063	9,063
Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)	3,187	3,187
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	11,234	11,234
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)	127,667	127,667
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	1,721,811	1,721,811
Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)	5,513	5,513
Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)	46,872	46,872
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)	586,556	586,556
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	17,550	17,550
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)	191,307	191,307
National Security Agency (NSA)	9,405	9,405
OASD(NII)	11,564	11,564
Special Operation	511,673	511,673
Army costs related to end strength increase	115,000	115,000
USMC costs related to end strength increase	9,000	9,000
Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	3,377,402	3,377,402
Total Operation and Maintenance	31,983,265	31,983,265
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>		
Defense Health Program		
Incremental wartime costs	739,200	739,200
Army costs related to end strength increase	182,000	182,000
USMC costs related to end strength increase	29,000	29,000
Total Defense Health Program	950,200	950,200
Classified Programs	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total Other Programs	3,450,200	3,450,200
<u>MILITARY PERSONNEL</u>		
Military Personnel, Army		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	5,208,881	5,208,881
Army active end strength increase	1,661,000	1,661,000
Total Military Personnel, Army	6,869,881	6,869,881
Military Personnel, Army Reserve		
Recruiting and retention initiatives	150,000	150,000
Total Military Personnel, Army Reserve	150,000	150,000
Military Personnel, Army National Guard		
Recruiting and retention initiatives	100,000	100,000
Total Military Personnel, Army National Guard	100,000	100,000

Title XV - EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	Committee Authorization Recommendation	Committee Budget Authority Recommendation
Military Personnel, Navy		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	311,000	311,000
Death gratuities	22,000	22,000
Total Military Personnel, Navy	333,000	333,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	465,092	465,092
Marine Corps active end strength increase	284,300	284,300
Total Military Personnel, Marine Corps	749,392	749,392
Military Personnel, Air Force		
Incremental OIF/OEF wartime costs	830,616	830,616
Incremental ONE wartime costs	241,177	241,177
Total Military Personnel, Marine Corps	1,071,793	1,071,793
Military Personnel, Air National Guard		
Recruiting and retention initiatives	30,000	30,000
AGRs for Joint Stars	6,700	6,700
Total Military Personnel, Air National Guard	36,700	36,700
Military Personnel, Benefits		
Postal benefits for service members in OIF/OEF	21,000	21,000
Payment of SGLI full premium in OIF/OEF	31,000	31,000
Total Military Personnel, Benefits	52,000	52,000
Total Military Personnel	9,362,766	9,362,766
Total	50,000,000	50,000,000

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Budget Realignment

The committee recommends a realignment of \$1.5 billion from the budget request for programs and projects relating to the global war on terrorism. As a result, this would ensure that funding relating to the global war on terrorism is accurately consolidated as well as facilitate proper execution of the funds during fiscal year 2007.

Procurement

For procurement, the committee recommends including continued support of the force protection needs of units deployed and engaged in the global war on terrorism. Included in the force protection recommendation is funding for up-armored high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicle recapitalization and modernization programs for the most heavily used vehicles in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, night vision devices and improvised explosive device jammers. In addition, the committee recognizes the need to replenish critical small-arms and ammunition procurement programs, including funding for the M16 rifle, M240 medium machine gun, and M4 carbine modifications, and .50 caliber cartridges, 120mm tank ammunition canister, and 155mm high explosive projectiles.

Improvised electronic devices countermeasures

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of electronic jamming devices for defeating the radio-initiated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) used against U.S. and Coalition forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

The committee continues to strongly support force protection efforts to defeat radio-initiated IEDs. The committee notes these devices continue to be the primary cause of casualties among U.S. armed forces in OIF and OEF. The committee believes there are weaknesses in the capability provided by current electronic IED jamming devices.

The committee is aware of recent tests of a new, man-portable jammer that is based on proven technology and exhibits high success against the evolving radio-controlled IED threat. The committee is also aware of recent tests of a third generation vehicle-mounted jammer that also exhibits high success against this same threat. The committee strongly believes that the Department of Defense should procure electronic countermeasures that are based on a proven technology and that can rapidly enter into production.

The committee notes that Section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) established a rapid acquisition authority for the Secretary of Defense to use in combat emergencies and further notes this authority was used to acquire IED jammers for dismounted military personnel in OIF. The committee also assisted with expediting the production of these man-portable jammers for deployment to OIF.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional \$69.0 million in Title XV to procure and deploy 10,000 of the successfully tested man-portable jammers referenced in this report. In addition,

the committee also recommends an additional \$40.7 million in Title XV to procure and deploy 460 of the successfully tested vehicle-born jamming devices also referenced in this report. Further, the committee encourages the Secretary to continue to use the rapid acquisition authority to expedite procurement and deployment of these critical IED countermeasures.

Joint surveillance target attack radar system utilization

The committee is deeply concerned that U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) is underutilizing the capabilities of the joint surveillance target attack radar system (JSTARS) by assigning it a number one mission priority of serving as a communications relay platform for military road convoys.

The committee understands that the Air Force defines the mission of the JSTARS as a joint platform designed to enhance battle management by providing air and land component commanders with near real-time, wide-area surveillance and targeting information on moving and stationary ground targets, slow moving rotary and fixed wing aircraft, rotating antennas, and theater missile defense targets of interest. The committee ascertained during recent congressional delegation oversight visits to Iraq that the JSTARS platform is not optimally employed as a communications relay platform. Consequently, the committee believes this adversely impacts the ability of the combined forces air component commander to wholly support Army and Marine Corps ground component commanders' requests for ground moving target indicator (GMTI) capability using the JSTARS platform. The committee understands the vital importance of having effective communications between military road convoys with limited radio line-of-sight capability, and command and control facilities. However, the committee strongly believes that other aircraft platforms are properly equipped to perform this communication relay mission, and that routinely assigning a high demand/low density platform for a task well outside of its principally designed purpose does not optimize the utilization of JSTARS.

Further, the committee recognizes that the JSTARS platform can make significant contributions to the mission effectiveness of ground component commanders. However, the committee is troubled that no formal process exists to analyze or assess JSTARS post-mission intelligence data. Conversely, the committee notes that post-mission intelligence data gathered by similar, high-value reconnaissance platforms such as the U-2, RC-135 and EP-3 is analyzed through a formal process, contributing significantly to mission effectiveness and combat capability.

Lastly, the committee is aware that a JSTARS mission-crew shortfall exists at the unit level and significantly limits the JSTARS ability to perform at surge-rate operational tempos for extended periods of time. The committee is troubled by the inability of the Air National Guard and the active Air Force to fill 24 authorized combat coded crews for this high demand/low density asset causing a significant capability gap in providing additional GMTI capability to the combatant commander. The committee recognizes that without fully manning 24 combat coded mission crews, JSTARS is unable to provide the necessary increase of JSTARS capability to USCENTCOM.

Therefore, the committee strongly urges the Commander, USCENTCOM, to reassess the prioritization of missions assigned to the JSTARS platform, and directs the Secretary of the Air Force to implement formal procedures to analyze JSTARS post-mission intelligence data to more effectively support the warfighter at all levels. Additionally, the committee authorizes the Air National Guard an increase of 85 active guard and reserve (AGR) positions in title IV of this Act, and authorizes \$6.7 million for military personnel and \$0.4 million for operation and maintenance in title XV of this Act to support the AGR personnel increase. Finally, the committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to program the required funding in the Air Force Future Years Defense Program to convert the remaining 107 part-time positions to active guard and reserve positions.

Manned tactical persistent surveillance aircraft

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of inexpensive manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms for use in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

The committee recognizes there is a critical tactical mission requirement in OIF and OEF for additional manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms to combat asymmetric threats such as improvised explosives devices (IED). The committee understands IEDs continue to be the primary cause of casualties for U.S. armed forces in OIF and OEF. The committee is aware that current surveillance platforms deployed in OIF and OEF are used almost exclusively for intelligence gathering missions rather than direct support of tactical operations such as interdiction of IED emplacement and convoy security.

The committee strongly encourages that manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms be rapidly procured for use by ground commanders in OIF and OEF. The committee believes that if these platforms are employed in tactical operations, such as conducting persistent road surveillance missions, then these platforms could prevent the emplacement of IEDs and counter other threats faced by U.S. armed forces on the roads in Iraq. The committee expects these platforms to be configured and staffed so that they can be rapidly deployed and easily maintained without placing additional, unnecessary logistic burdens on U.S. armed forces. The committee also expects these platforms to be equipped for day and night surveillance and for simple, direct communication with ground- and air-based quick reaction forces.

The committee expects the United States Central Command (CENTCOM) to take responsibility for assigning these additional tactical surveillance assets to U.S. military units based on regional threat levels within CENTCOM's area of responsibility. Since these platforms would be considered tactical assets, the committee expects that they would be controlled at the brigade and lower levels.

The committee recommends \$100.0 million in Title XV for the rapid procurement of no less than ten manned, aerial, persistent surveillance platforms for tactical operations in OIF and OEF.

Operation and Maintenance

The military departments and defense agencies need operation and maintenance funds to pay for food, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, transportation, camp, post, and base expenses associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Without additional funding at the start of fiscal year 2007, the military departments will be forced to use third quarter and fourth quarter funds in the initial months of fiscal year 2007 to pay for OIF and OEF costs. The committee recommends including costs associated with stateside installations for increased mobilizations and demobilizations due to OIF and OEF.

Military Personnel

Over the past four years, the committee has recommended increases in the active component manpower to sustain the full range of capabilities required of the mission assigned to the armed forces. The committee recommends funding a cumulative active component increase of 30,400 for the Army and 5,000 for the Marine Corps over and above the budget request. The committee also recommends including the costs associated with Operation Noble Eagle, as well as recruitment and retention initiatives.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

U-2 aircraft sensor development

The budget request contained no funding in PE 35202F for the U-2 aircraft sensor development.

The committee is surprised by the Department of Defense's (DOD) decision to accelerate the retirement of the U-2 aircraft. The committee notes that the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) highlights the DOD's needs for expanded intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, some of which are currently provided by the U-2 aircraft and its sensor suite. The committee is concerned with the retirement of an ISR asset such as the U-2 before replacement ISR assets are brought on-line. The committee understands that the U.S. Strategic Command and the Department of the Air Force are currently reviewing ISR needs and whether continued U-2 service is required to meet the needs of the combatant commanders.

The committee disagrees with the decision to retire the U-2 aircraft and includes a section in title I of this Act preventing retirement of the U-2 in fiscal year 2007 and allowing retirement in future years only upon certification to Congress that the U-2 ISR capability is no longer required as an intelligence asset to mitigate any ISR gaps identified in the 2006 QDR.

The committee recommends an additional \$7.0 million in PE 35202F for U-2 aircraft sensor development.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1501—Purpose

This section would establish this title and make emergency authorization of appropriations available upon enactment of this Act for the Department of Defense, in addition to amounts otherwise

authorized in this Act, to provide for additional costs due to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1502—Army Procurement

This section would authorize an additional \$3,773.8 million for Army procurement.

Section 1503—Navy and Marine Corps Procurement

This section would authorize an additional \$955.4 million for Navy and Marine Corps procurement.

Section 1504—Air Force Procurement

This section would authorize an additional \$296.9 million for Air Force procurement.

Section 1505—Defense—Wide Activities Procurement

This section would authorize an additional \$140.2 million for Defense-Wide Activities procurement.

Section 1506—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

This section would authorize an additional \$37.5 million for Defense-Wide Activities research, development, test and evaluation.

Section 1507—Operation and Maintenance

This section would authorize an additional \$31,983.3 million for operations and maintenance programs.

Section 1508—Defense Health Program

This section would authorize an additional \$950.2 million to the Defense Health Program for operations and maintenance.

SECTION 1509—CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

This section would authorize an additional \$2,500.0 billion to the Department of Defense for classified programs.

Section 1510—Military Personnel

This section would authorize an additional \$9,362.8 million for military personnel.

Section 1511—Treatment as Additional Authorizations

This section would authorize an additional \$50.0 billion for emergency contingency operations related to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Section 1512—Transfer Authority

This section would provide transfer authority of \$3.0 billion to the Department of Defense for the authorizations contained in this title.

Section 1513—Availability of Funds

This section would require the funds provided in this title to be made available for obligation by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2007.

**DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
AUTHORIZATIONS**

PURPOSE

Division B provides military construction, family housing, and related authorities in support of the military departments during fiscal year 2007. As recommended by the committee, Division B would authorize appropriations in the amount of \$16,689,423,000 for construction in support of the active forces, reserve components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization security infrastructure fund for fiscal year 2007.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING
OVERVIEW**

The Department of Defense (DOD) requested \$6,796,940,000 for military construction, \$5,817,443,000 for base realignment and closure (BRAC) activities, and \$4,084,040,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2007. The committee recommends authorization of \$7,085,898,000 for military construction, \$5,817,443,000 for BRAC activities, and \$4,055,553,000 for family housing in fiscal year 2007. In addition, the committee anticipates rescissions of \$260,471,000. Taking these rescissions into account, the committee's recommendations are consistent with a total budget authority level of \$16,689,423,000 for military construction, BRAC, and family housing in fiscal year 2007.

The Department's fiscal year 2007 request for military construction, family housing, and BRAC activities was, once again, a disappointing one. While the total request appears to be a significant increase over the fiscal year 2006 level, in reality, nearly the entire increase is the result of budget increases required for BRAC and chemical weapons demilitarization. After removing BRAC funds from the request, the non-BRAC request is approximately the same as the amount contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163).

The committee continues to believe that DOD budget requests for military construction and family housing are inadequate to support military readiness and quality of life requirements. For this reason, the committee has once again reallocated funds within the requested funding levels to provide for additional military construction projects that are necessary for military training, operations, or to improve living or working conditions for military personnel.

A tabular summary of the authorizations provided in Division B for fiscal year 2007 follows: