



# U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

*PRESS RELEASE*

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## **Conferees Approve FY 2006 Defense Spending Bill**

WASHINGTON, DC – The Senate and House of Representatives conferees have approved the fiscal year 2006 Defense spending bill. This bill provides \$445.4 billion in new spending authority for the Department of Defense for functions under the Defense Subcommittee's jurisdiction, including \$50 billion for contingency operations related to the Global War on Terror, \$3.9 billion in emergency funding for avian flu protection, and \$1.3 billion in emergency funding for National Guard and Reserve Equipment.

The conference agreement is \$7 billion under the President's FY 2006 budget request of \$397.2 billion and reflects a decrease of \$939 million under amounts provided in the FY 2005 Defense Appropriations Act, excluding the FY 2005 Iraq Supplemental.

The agreement provides \$50 billion for operations in Iraq or Afghanistan (Title IX), funds Army and Marine Corps end strength increases, and fully funds military pay, benefits and medical programs. It provides a total of \$3.5 billion in General Transfer Authority, the amount enacted in FY 2005.

Title I – Military Personnel: \$95.7 billion (The President requested \$98.2 billion.)

- Funds overall Department of Defense end strength of 2,259,000 through the base bill and Title IX.
- Funds a 3.1% across-the-board pay raise for military personnel.
- Funds an increase in Basic Allowance for Housing to maintain last year's initiative to eliminate out-of-pocket housing expenses for military personnel.

Title II – Operation and Maintenance: \$125 billion (The President requested \$126.9 billion.)

- Fully funds key readiness programs critical to the Global War on Terrorism: OPTEMPO flying hours and steaming days, depot maintenance, training, spare parts, base operations, and facility maintenance.
- Adds \$50 million for environmental cleanup at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

Title III – Procurement: \$75.8 billion (The President requested \$76.6 billion.)

### Aircraft

- Fully funds acquisition of 24 F-22 raptor aircraft.
- Fully funds acquisition of 15 C-17 transports.
- Fully funds 41 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters.
- Realigns C-130J/ KC-130 to support program sustainment.
- Adds \$65 million for procurement of one F-15E.
- Fully funds advance procurement request for JSF.
- Reduces request for LUH helicopter \$45 million for program delays.

### Weapons/Missiles

- Fully funds PAC-3 procurement program.

### Shipbuilding

- Provides \$8.8 billion for shipbuilding programs:
  - Adds \$50 million in advance procurement funding for DD(X).
  - Reduces request for T-AKE due to construction delays.
  - Adds \$86.7 million to CVN-21 program to maintain schedule.
  - Approves buy-out of 3 of 13 MPS leases.
  - Provides Navy increased financial flexibility to manage funding shortfalls.

### Vehicles/Force Protection

- Fully funds Army Stryker procurement.

### Other

- Adds \$422 million for equipment for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment.

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Title IV – Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation: \$70.4 billion (The President requested \$69.4 billion.)

#### Aircraft

- Reduces the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) by \$270 million due to instability in the aircraft's design.

#### Space

- Reduces Transformational Satellite Communications (TSAT) by \$250 million due to concerns over technical maturity of new capabilities.
- Reduces Space Radar by \$125.8 million for excessive program growth given the level of program definition.
- Reduces Space Based Infrared system (SBIRS) High by \$100 million due to excessive program growth given the recent Nunn-McCurdy cost breach.

#### Shipbuilding

- Fully funds the budget request for Littoral Combat Ship.
- Fully funds the budget request for the DD(X) destroyer program.

#### Missile Defense

- Provides \$7.8 billion for missile defense programs.
- Provides an additional \$200 million testing and enhancements of the Ground-Based Midcourse program.
- Adds \$55 million for Arrow co-production.

#### Other

- Adds \$174.6 million for Army medical research.
- Adds \$88 million to the Chemical, Biological Defense Program.
- Provides \$3.3 billion for the Future Combat System, an increase of \$375 million over FY 2005, and a decrease of \$100 million from the request for excess management reserve and program overhead.
- Reduces \$200 million from the Joint Unmanned Combat Air System (J-UCAS) program.
- Reduces Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) by \$236.3 million due to program uncertainties resulting from Cluster 1 technical challenges.

#### Title V – Revolving and Management Funds: \$1.7 billion (The President requested \$3.1 billion.)

- Provides \$1.2 billion for military commissaries in the Defense Working Capital Funds.

#### Title VI – Other Department of Defense Programs: \$22.8 billion (The President requested \$22.3 billion.)

#### Defense Health Program: \$20.2 billion

- Provides \$245 million for cancer research, which is the same as the funding levels in FY 2005. The total amount is directed as follows:
  - \$150 million for the Breast Cancer Research Program.
  - \$85 million for the Prostate Cancer Research Program.
  - \$10 million for the Ovarian Cancer Research Program.
- Provides \$50 million for a medical research pot.
- Adds \$18 million for the Blast Injury Prevention, Mitigation, and Treatment Initiative to provide treatment and assessment for soldiers with head and blast injuries who are returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

#### Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction: \$1.4 billion

- Fully supports the President's budget request for the destruction of chemical agents and munitions and adds \$22.9 million to re-start development activities at the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program sites.

#### Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities: \$926.8 million

- Provides \$31.1 million above the President's budget request.
- Adds \$25 million for the National Guard State Counter-Drug support programs.

#### Title IX – Additional Appropriations: \$55.4 billion (including emergency funding)

- Provides \$50 billion in funding for contingency operations.
- Adds \$5.4 billion in emergency funding: \$3.9 billion for avian flu protection and \$1.3 billion for National Guard and Reserve Equipment.

#### Military Personnel: \$6.2 billion

- Supports incremental wartime costs for the military personnel appropriations.
- Provides pay and allowances for Reserve and Guard component military personnel mobilized in support of the Global War on Terror.
- Includes \$622.5 million to support additional recruiting and retention incentives to assist the military recruit and retain qualified men and women.

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#### Operation and Maintenance: \$32.4 billion

- Funds are provided for continued military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to include: ground operations, flying hours, ship steaming days, aircraft and vehicle maintenance, logistics support, civilian personnel, and transportation.
- Provides \$142.8 million for body armor and personal protection equipment.
- Provides \$174.0 million for medical supplies and support to tactical units.
- Provides \$570.5 million for recruiting and retention support for the Active, National Guard and Reserve components.
- Provides \$4.1 billion for the Iraq Freedom Fund, which includes \$2.8 billion for classified activities and \$750 million for the Improvised Explosive Device Task Force.
  - Maintains the 5-day advance notification to Congress before making any transfer.
  - Maintains a quarterly reporting requirement on the use of funds.

Procurement: \$8.6 billion

- Aircraft
  - Provides \$99 million to replace battle lost Apache aircraft.
  - Provides \$90 million for Blackhawk MEDEVAC aircraft.
  - Provides funds for aircraft survivability.
- Weapons/Missiles
  - Provides \$180 million for Army weapons.
  - Provides \$100 million for Marine Corps weapons.
  - Adds \$55 million for Army TOW 2B Bunker Busters.
  - Adds \$50 million for Hellfire missiles.
  - Fully funds Air Force Hellfire requirements for additional Predator orbits.
  - Adds \$6.7 million for Pioneer Tactical UAV.
- Army Vehicles/Force Protection
  - Adds \$130 million for Stryker vehicles.
  - Fully funds replacement of Stryker vehicle combat losses.
  - Provides \$100 million for Bradleys.
  - Adds \$75 million for Common Remote Operated Weapons System (CROWS).
  - Adds \$25 million for Bradley Reactive Armor Tiles.
  - Fully funds M1 Abrams engine upgrades.
  - Provides \$240 million for Up-armored HMMWVs.
  - Provides \$150 million for Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Armoring.
  - Fully funds Armored Security Vehicle requirement.
  - Provides \$690 million for HMMWV Recapitalization.
  - Provides \$1.1 billion for Army radio systems.
  - Provides \$245 million for Army Night Vision Equipment.
- Marine Corps Vehicles/Force Protection
  - Provides \$531.7 million for Marine Corps IED defeat efforts.
  - Provides \$500 million for Marine Corps Medium Tactical Vehicles.
  - Fully funds Marine Corps Up-Armored HMMWVs requirement.
  - Provides \$250 million for Marine Corps radio systems.
  - Provides \$90 million for Marine Corps Night Vision Equipment.
  - Fully funds replacement of Marine Corps Light Armored Vehicle combat losses.
  - Provides \$120 million for Marine Corps communications equipment.
- Special Operations Forces
  - Provides \$137 million for Special Operations equipment replacement and upgrades.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation: \$92.3 million

- Provides \$39 million for Army vehicle/force protection research and development.
- Provides \$17.8 million in Air Force research and development to enhance combat capabilities.

Other Programs: \$2.7 billion

- Provides \$2.4 billion for increased fuel costs in the Defense Working Capital Funds.
- Provides \$27.6 million for Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities in Afghanistan.

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