



FY14 Consolidated Appropriations

Analysis of H.R. 3547 the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

As of 15 January 2014



Bills Status

	Passed in Committee	Passed in Chamber	Conference Committee Report	Final Passage	Signed into Law
House	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 June 2013	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24 July 2013	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13 January 2014	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 January 2014	
Senate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 August 2013				

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Executive Summary

This guide provides only a short summary and analysis of the many provisions in the bill. To obtain a complete understanding of any particular provision, users are encouraged to review the actual legislative language. The bill and accompanying report are available on the NGB-LL web page at [HTTP://WWW.NATIONALGUARD.MIL/LL/](http://www.nationalguard.mil/ll/)

Status:

On 15 January the House passed the \$1.1 trillion funding bill for Fiscal Year 2014 that includes all 12 appropriations bill. House and Senate Appropriations Committees unveiled the bill on 13 January nearly a month after a budget resolution had been approved by Congress.

The House and the Senate Appropriations Committee had previously approved their versions of the Defense and Military Construction funding bills. However, a budget resolution, approved in December, required additional cuts from the earlier marks. The government is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution.

Highlights:

The bills include numerous provisions that continue to demonstrate Congressional support of the Army and Air National Guard as an operational force.

The bill includes \$1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account which includes \$315 million each for the Army and Air National Guard. The bill also includes additional funding for numerous National Guard programs including: an additional \$130 million for the National Guard Counter-drug program; an additional \$10 million for the Youth ChalleNGe Program; and an additional \$25 million for STARBASE. The STARBASE program was not included in the President's Budget Request.

For the Army National Guard, the bill would provide an additional \$72 million for UH-60 aircraft, an additional \$75 million for UH-72 aircraft, and an additional \$100 million for modernization of HMMWVs.

For the Air National Guard, the bill provides \$40 million to ensure that the six units transitioning to MQ-1/9 remote split operations by fiscal year 2020 are properly equipped for a timely and orderly transition to this new mission. The bill also includes RDT&E funding for the Air National Guard including: \$2 million for Sniper Digital Video; \$3.5 million for Remotely Piloted Aircraft Ground Based Sense and Avoid; and \$47.3 million for C-130 AMP.

The bill also includes Military Construction funding. The Air National Guard is funded at the requested level of \$119.8 million, while the Army National Guard is funded \$6 million below the request for a total of \$314.7 million.

On the following pages, you will find a detailed analysis of the Fiscal Year 2014 Consolidated Appropriations bill.

National Guard Accounts Overview

Army National Guard Overview

(All Dollars in Thousands)

Army National Guard	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	Delta from Request	SAC Mark	Delta from Request	Final Bill	Delta from Request
ARNG Personnel	\$8,041,268	\$7,958,568	-\$82,700	\$7,959,072	-\$82,196	\$7,776,498	-\$264,770
ARNG Personnel OCO	\$393,364	\$393,364	\$0	\$393,364	\$0	\$257,064	-\$136,000
ARNG O&M	\$7,054,196	\$7,107,113	+\$52,917	\$7,082,599	+\$28,403	\$6,857,530	-\$196,666
ARNG O&M OCO	\$199,371	\$199,371	\$0	\$199,371	\$0	\$130,471	-\$68,900
NGREA*	\$0	\$400,000	+\$400,000	\$315,000	+\$315,000	\$315,000	+\$315,000
MILCON	\$320,815	\$315,800	-\$5,000	\$320,815	\$0	\$314,740	-\$6,075

Air National Guard Overview

(All Dollars in Thousands)

Air National Guard	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	Delta from Request	SAC Mark	Delta from Request	Final Bill	Delta from Request
ANG Personnel	\$3,177,961	\$3,130,361	-\$47,600	\$3,145,144	-\$32,817	\$3,114,421	-\$63,540
ANG Personnel OCO	\$6,919	\$6,919	\$0	\$6,919	\$0	\$6,919	\$0
ANG O&M	\$6,566,004	\$6,680,999	+\$114,995	\$6,505,204	-\$60,800	\$6,392,304	-\$173,700
ANG O&M OCO	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$0	\$22,200	\$0	\$22,000	\$0
NGREA*	\$0	\$500,000	+\$500,000	\$315,000	+\$315,000	\$315,000	+\$315,000
MILCON	119,800	\$107,800	-\$12,000	119,800	\$0	\$119,800	\$0

*The total NGREA account provided in the Omnibus is \$1B.



Defense Appropriations

Army National Guard

Army National Guard Personnel

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ARNG Personnel Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48) ^{1,2,&3}	2,400,466	2,372,266	2,392,466	2,364,266
PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) ^{4,5,&6}	557,753	512,753	540,503	519,653
PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS)	35,718	35,718	35,718	35,718
SCHOOL TRAINING	576,399	576,399	576,399	576,399
SPECIAL TRAINING ^{7&8}	665,242	655,742	665,242	602,942
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT ^{9&10}	3,779,017	3,779,017	3,758,017	3,689,517
EDUCATION BENEFITS	26,673	26,673	26,673	26,673
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 (BAC-01)	8,041,268	7,958,568	7,995,018	7,815,168
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT ^{11&12}			-35,946	-38,670
TOTAL, ARNG PERSONNEL	8,041,268	7,958,568	7,959,072	7,776,498

- 1) House Reduction – Clothing Initial Issues and Replacement excess to requirement
- 2) Senate Reduction – Improving funds management: Lower than budgeted strength levels
- 3) Final Bill Reduction – Clothing Initial Issue and Replacement excess to requirement; lower than budgeted average strength levels
- 4) House Reduction – Projected under-execution
- 5) Senate Reduction – Improving funds management: Lower than budgeted strength levels
- 6) Final Bill Reduction – Projected under-execution
- 7) House Reduction – Excess to requirement
- 8) Final Bill Reduction – Excess to requirement
- 9) Senate Reduction – Improving funds management: Enlistment Bonuses initial payments excess to requirement
- 10) Final Bill Reduction – Enlistment bonus initial payments excess to requirement; AGR Pay and Allowances excess to requirement; AGR Backfill Pay and Allowances excess to requirement; Projected under-execution
- 11) UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT – Improving funds management: Unobligated balances
- 12) UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT – Unobligated/Unexpended balances

Army National Guard Personnel (Overseas Contingency Operations)

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ARNG Personnel (OCO) Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)	50,638	50,638	50,638	50,638
SCHOOL TRAINING	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444
SPECIAL TRAINING	286,096	286,096	286,096	286,096
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	37,186	37,186	37,186	37,186
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 (BAC-01)	393,364	393,364	393,364	393,364
TOTAL, ARNG PERSONNEL (OCO)	393,364	393,364	393,364	393,364

Army National Guard Operations & Maintenance

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ARNG O&M Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
MANEUVER UNITS	800,880	800,880	800,880	800,880
MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	178,650	178,650	178,650	178,650
ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	771,503	771,503	771,503	771,503
THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	98,699	98,699	98,699	98,699
LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	38,779	38,779	38,779	38,779
AVIATION ASSETS	922,503	922,503	922,503	922,503
FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	761,056	761,056	761,056	761,056
LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	62,971	62,971	62,971	62,971
LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	233,105	233,105	233,105	233,105
BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT ^{1,2,&3}	1,019,059	1,024,059	1,029,059	1,029,059
FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION ^{4&5}	712,139	783,353	786,339	712,139
MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ ^{6,7&8}	1,013,715	1,000,418	1,000,418	1,000,418
C-23 SUSTAINMENT ⁹		34,000		
ADDITIONAL STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM ¹⁰		5,000		
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY ONE (BAC-01)	6,613,059	6,680,976	6,683,962	6,609,762
SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,812	10,812	10,812	10,812
ADMINISTRATION	78,284	78,284	78,284	78,284
SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	46,995	46,995	46,995	46,995
MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,390
RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	297,105	297,105	297,105	297,105
OTHER CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT AND REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY FOUR (BAC-04)	441,137	441,137	441,137	441,137
UNJUSTIFIED GROWTH FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION		-15,000	-22,500	
OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS				-61,000
TRAVEL BUDGET REDUCTION			-20,000	-10,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT TO NON-NIP ONLY				-122,369
TOTAL, ARNG O&M	7,054,196	7,107,113	7,082,599	6,857,530

- 1) House Add – State Directors of Psychological Health program increase
- 2) Senate Add – State Directors of Psychological Health program increase
- 3) Final Bill Add– State Directors Psychological Health program increase
- 4) House Add – Restore unjustified efficiency reduction
- 5) Senate Add – Restore unjustified reductions from FSRM
- 6) House Reduction – Army National Guard identified severance pay excess to requirement
- 7) Senate Reduction – Army National Guard identified severance pay excess to requirement
- 8) Final Bill Reduction– Severance pay excess to requirement
- 9) House Add – Floor amendment #65 prevents retirement of C-23, added funding for sustainment
- 10) House Add – Floor amendment #77 added \$10M for SPP

Army National Guard Operations & Maintenance (Overseas Contingency Operations)

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ARNG O&M (OCO) Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
MANEUVER UNITS	29,314	29,314	29,314	29,314
MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494
ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	15,343	15,343	15,343	15,343
THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	1,549	1,549	1,549	1,549
AVIATION ASSETS	64,504	64,504	64,504	65,504
FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	31,512	31,512	31,512	31,512
BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	42,179	42,179	42,179	42,179
MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	11,996	11,996	11,996	11,996
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY ONE (BAC-01)	197,891	197,891	197,891	197,891
SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480
LOWER THAN BUDGETED MOBILIZATION RATES				-68,900
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY FOUR (BAC-04)				
TOTAL, ARNG O&M (OCO)	199,371	199,371	199,371	130,471



Air National Guard

Air National Guard Personnel

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ANG Personnel Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48) ^{1,2&3}	943,573	913,573	925,573	913,573
PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS) ^{4&5}	111,468	109,468	111,468	109,468
PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS)	5,006	5,006	5,006	5,006
SCHOOL TRAINING	250,327	250,327	250,327	250,327
SPECIAL TRAINING	165,588	165,588	165,588	165,588
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT ^{6&7}	1,684,563	1,668,963	1,684,563	1,668,863
EDUCATION BENEFITS	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 (BAC-01)	3,177,961	3,130,361	3,159,961	3,130,361
UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT ^{8&9}			-14,817	-15,940
TOTAL ANG PERSONNEL	3,177,961	3,130,361	3,145,144	3,114,421

- 1) House Reduction – Travel, Active Duty for Training, projected under-execution
- 2) Senate Reduction – Improving funds management: Travel active duty for training projected under-execution
- 3) Final Bill Reduction – Travel, Active Duty for Training, projected under-execution
- 4) House Reduction – Projected under-execution
- 5) Final Bill Reduction – Projected under-execution
- 6) House Reduction – Full Time Pay and Allowances projected under-execution
- 7) Final Bill Reduction – Full Time pay and Allowances projected under-execution
- 8) Senate Reduction – Improving funds management: Unobligated balances
- 9) Final Bill Reduction – Unobligated/Unexpended balances

Air National Guard Personnel (Overseas Contingency Operations)

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ANG Personnel (OCO) Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
SPECIAL TRAINING	6,919	6,919	6,919	6,919
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 (BAC-01)	6,919	6,919	6,919	6,919
TOTAL ANG PERSONNEL (OCO)	6,919	6,919	6,919	6,919

Air National Guard Operations & Maintenance

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ANG O&M Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,371,871	3,371,871	3,371,871	3,371,871
MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS ^{1&2}	720,305	710,605	720,305	710,605
DEPOT MAINTENANCE ³	1,514,870	1,604,870	1,514,870	1,514,870
FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ^{4&5}	296,953	326,648	325,153	296,953
BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	597,303	597,303	597,303	597,303
ADDITIONAL STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM ⁶		5,000		
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY ONE (BAC-01)	6,501,302	6,616,297	6,529,502	6,531,602
ADMINISTRATION	32,117	32,117	32,117	32,117
RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	32,585	32,585	32,585	32,585
TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY FOUR (BAC-04)	64,702	64,702	64,702	64,702
OVERESTIMATE OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS			-89,000	-134,000
PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT FOR NON-HIP ONLY				-70,000
TOTAL, ANG O&M	6,566,004	6,680,999	6,505,204	6,392,304

1) House Reduction – Budget justification does not match summary of price and program changes for civilian compensation

2) Final Bill – Budget justification does not match summary of price and program changes for civilian compensation

3) House Add – Unjustified cost increase for Contractor Logistics Support

4) House Add – Air National Guard identified shortfall-restore unjustified efficiency reduction

5) Senate Add – Restore unjustified reductions from FSRM

6) House Add – Floor amendment #77 added \$10M for SPP

Air National Guard Operations & Maintenance (Overseas Contingency Operations)

(All Dollars in Thousands)

ANG O&M (OCO) Appropriation	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	22,200	22,200	22,200	22,200
TOTAL ANG O&M (OCO)	22,200	22,200	22,200	22,200

National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account

(All Dollars in Thousands)

	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Approved	SAC Mark	Final Bill
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	\$0	\$400,000	\$315,000	\$315,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD	\$0	\$500,000	\$315,000	\$315,000

Joint Programs

Youth Challenge – The bill includes an additional \$10 million Youth Challenge.

STARBASE – The bill includes an additional \$25 million for the STARBASE Youth Program.

Counter-Drug – The bill includes an additional \$130 million for the National Guard counter-drug program.

Joint Explanatory Statement

C-130 AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$47,300,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force to continue the C-130 avionics modernization program (AMP). The agreement supports the competitive procurement of AMP kits if the program proceeds to production. The agreement retains \$14,200,000 requested under Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for C-130 communication, navigation, and surveillance/air traffic management requirements, subject to the conditions set forth in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

Sexual assault remains a pervasive problem in the military. While the military must do more to stop assaults from occurring in the first place, it must also ensure that when they do occur, assaults are investigated properly so cases may be effectively prosecuted and perpetrators held fully accountable. A 2013 Department of Defense Inspector General report evaluating the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations' sexual assault investigations found that while 89 percent of investigations completed in 2010 met or exceeded investigative standards, 11 percent of cases had significant deficiencies. The agreement directs the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries to fully implement the recommendations of the Inspector General Report DODIG-2013-091, dated July 9, 2013. From the funds provided, the agreement directs the Service Secretaries to fully fund programs to train investigators on how to properly investigate sexual assault-related offenses as directed by the Inspector General report.

There are also concerns of reports in which mental health diagnoses were misused to administratively discharge or retaliate against victims of sexual assault. Victims of sexual assault should not be punished for reporting crimes committed against them. The Secretary of Defense is directed to review separation records of service members who made an unrestricted report of sexual assault and to correct records of service in those cases in which the victims were improperly discharged.

The agreement also retains a provision contained in the House and Senate bills to provide an additional \$25,000,000 for the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for the expansion of a Special Victims' Counsel program to every military Service, including the National Guard and reserve components, as authorized by the section 1716 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

STEM EDUCATION AND STARBASE

The agreement finds that consolidation of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education and significant changes to the STARBASE program are not advisable at this time. STARBASE provides a unique low-cost leveraging of community and military resources that another federal agency will not be able to duplicate. The benefits of cooperative community and military relationships stimulate the long-term interest of youth in STEM careers. The recommendation therefore provides \$25,000,000 to continue the Department of Defense STARBASE program in fiscal year 2014. The agreement encourages the Secretary of Defense to continue the STARBASE program through fiscal year 2015.

CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 consolidated all depot maintenance funding contained in the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard budget requests in the respective Depot Maintenance sub-activity Groups (SAGs) and directed the Secretary of the Air Force to display all depot maintenance funds requested in the fiscal year 2014 budget request in the Depot Maintenance SAG. While the Air National Guard fiscal year 2014 budget request displayed all depot maintenance funds requested in the Depot Maintenance SAG, it failed to capture costs and quantities for weapons systems that rely on Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) for Depot Maintenance. This severely limits both visibility of funding for this program and the ability to conduct oversight of a program which is critical to military readiness. While funding is not reduced due to unjustified cost increases for CLS, concerns remain that the Air National Guard is unable to properly justify requested increases in CLS funding for Depot Maintenance or to differentiate between flight line activities, for which funding should be requested in the Aircraft Operations and Mission Support SAGs in the budget request, and depot maintenance activities, for which funding should be requested in the Depot Maintenance SAG.

The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to continue to display all depot maintenance funds (and only depot maintenance funds) requested in fiscal year 2015 in the Depot Maintenance SAG. Funds which support flight line spares and/or repairs shall be displayed in the budget request in the appropriate SAG. The agreement further directs the Secretary to fully display costs and quantities for weapons systems that rely on CLS for Depot Maintenance in the budget request to provide full visibility of depot maintenance funding and enable effective management and oversight of this critical program.

MQ-1/9 REMOTE SPLIT OPERATIONS

The agreement provides an additional \$40,000,000 to procure equipment necessary for the transition of six Air National Guard squadrons to MQ-119 remote split operations by fiscal year 2020. The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to submit an execution plan for these and all other funds made available for this purpose not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to include detailed plans for funding, training, manning, and equipping all six Air National Guard squadrons. Additionally, the Secretary is directed to begin training for all six squadrons not later than fiscal year 2014 as previously indicated by the Air Force and to include any additional funding necessary to equip these squadrons in the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The agreement provides \$1,000,000,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment. Of that amount, \$315,000,000 is for the Army National Guard; \$315,000,000 is for the Air National Guard; \$175,000,000 is for the Army Reserve; \$65,000,000 is for the Navy Reserve; \$60,000,000 is for the Marine Corps Reserve; and \$70,000,000 is for the Air Force Reserve to meet urgent equipment needs that may arise in fiscal year 2014.

This funding will allow the Guard and reserve components to procure high priority equipment that may be used by these units for both their combat missions and their missions in support of State governors. The National Guard and Reserve Equipment account shall be executed by the Chiefs of the National Guard and reserve components with priority consideration given to the following items: 13K AT Forklift; ARC 210 Radios for ANG F-16s; Air National Guard Missile Warning System; Arctic Sustainment Kits; Base Physical Security Systems; Blue Force Tracker Next Generation; CBRN Reconnaissance Equipment; Chemical and Biological Protective Shelters; Coastal Riverine Force Boats and Communications Upgrades; Counter Communications Systems; Digital Radar Warning ALR-69A Receivers for F-16s; F-15 AESA Radars; F-16/F-15/ A-1 0 Radar Warning Receivers and Defensive Systems Upgrades; General Engineering Equipment; Generation 4 Advanced Targeting Pods; HC-130 Hostile Fire Indication System; Helmet-Mounted Integrated Targeting System; High-Density Storage Cabinets; In-Flight Propeller Balancing System; Integrated Vehicle Health Management System for UH-72As; Internal and External Auxiliary Fuel Tanks for Rotary Wing Aircraft; Joint Threat Emitters; KC-135 and C-130 Real Time Information in Cockpit(RTIC) Data Link; Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM); Light Utility Helicopters; Lightweight Multi-Band Satellite Terminal; Mobile Ad Hoc Network Emergency Communications Equipment; Modernized Medical Equipment Sets for HMMWVs; Modular Small Arms Training Systems; Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion; RED HORSE Squadron Vehicles; Remotely Piloted Aircraft Squadron Operations Centers and Targeting Unit Equipment; Simulation Training Systems; Small and Light Arms; Tactical Trucks; Targeting Pod Upgrades; UH-60 A-L Modernization; UH-60 Civilian Communications Package A & B Kits; Ultra-Light Tactical Vehicles; VSS Modernization for Geographically Separated Units and Unified Capabilities; and Wireless Mobile Mesh Network Systems.

House Report 113-113

OPERATIONAL RESERVE

Over the last ten years, regular deployments and an increased operations tempo required the National Guard and reserve components to transition from a part-time strategic reserve to an operational reserve. The Guard and reserve components have used the lessons learned over the past decade to identify enduring priorities that will continue to support and enhance active component requirements. Significant taxpayer investments have been made to enable the Guard and reserve to become an integral part of the operational force, and they provide great value to the Armed Forces and for the taxpayer. The Department of Defense estimates that the reserve components comprise approximately 43 percent of the total force but only nine percent of the annual budget.

There are signs that active component support for maintaining an operational reserve is diminishing in today's challenging budget climate. Specifically, the Committee is concerned by the Army's recent decision to deploy active component units in place of scheduled reserve component deployments whenever possible. The Committee supports the enduring vision of an operational reserve and encourages the Services to continue to utilize the Guard and reserve components as key members of the operational force. The Committee also recognizes that new authorities, such as U.S. Code title 10, section 12304b Selected Reserve: order to active duty for preplanned mission in support of the combatant commands, provide continued opportunities for reservists to deploy for preplanned missions and to maintain their operational skills even after overseas contingency operations have concluded and encourages their use where appropriate.

CYBER OPERATIONS

Cyber security is an important and growing mission area, and the National Guard has unique access to a wealth of information technology talent within its ranks as well as unique cyber support capabilities associated with both its Federal and State Active Duty statutes. The President's executive order dated February 12, 2013, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, focuses on enhancing the resiliency and security of the Nation's critical infrastructure. This will be achieved through a "partnership With the owners and operators of critical infrastructure to improve cyber security information sharing and collaboratively develop and implement risk-based standards."

The Committee recognizes that the National Guard can fill the roles denoted in the President's executive order. As dual use, cyber incident response teams, the Guard would focus on forensic analysis and defensive cyber operations, providing all purpose "triage" of local/state network incidents. The Committee recognizes that these Guard teams may provide aid to civil authorities in Title 32, Title 10, and State Active Duty status and should be regionally located near established key infrastructure nodes for the internet to leverage their capabilities.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The recommendation provides \$1,500,000,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment: Of that amount, \$400,000,000 is for the Army National Guard; \$500,000,000 for the Air National Guard; \$275,000,000 for the Army Reserve; \$50,000,000 for the Navy Reserve; \$125,000,000 for the Marine Corps Reserve; and \$150,000,000- for the Air Force Reserve to meet urgent equipment needs that may arise this fiscal year.

This funding will allow the Guard and reserve components to procure high priority equipment that maybe used by these components for both combat missions and for missions in support of state governors. The conferees direct that the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account shall be executed by the Chiefs of the National Guard, and reserve components with priority consideration given to the following items: Internal and external crashworthy ballistically self-sealing auxiliary fuel systems for helicopters; high-density storage cabinets; Air National Guard missile warning system; Generation 4 advanced targeting pods; In-flight propeller balancing system; and ultra-light tactical vehicles.

RESERVE COMPONENT SIMULATION TRAINING SYSTEMS

The use of simulation training systems has yielded a military that is better trained, more capable, and more confident as compared to units that do not have access to modern simulation training devices. Simulation training is a cost-effective means, by which reserve units can improve tactical decision making skills and ultimately save lives. It is anticipated that a portion of funds provided for National Guard and Reserve Equipment will be used to procure a variety of simulation training systems. To ensure the most efficient and effective training programs, these systems should be a combination of both government owned and operated simulators and simulation support from a dedicated commercial activity capable of providing frequent hardware and software updates.

STARBASE

The Department of Defense STARBASE program is designed to raise the interest and improve the knowledge and skills of students in kindergarten through twelfth grade in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The program currently operations on Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, Navy, Navy Reserve, and Marine Corps military installations and facilities at 65 locations. The military volunteers who mentor student apply abstract principles to real world situations by leading tours and giving lectures on the use of STEM in different settings and careers, and they engage students through the inquiry-based curriculum with its "hands-on, minds-on" experiential activities in a technologically rich military environment. The program has a proven record of improving student understanding, interest, and ability in math, science and stimulating interest in STEM careers while establishing lasting relationships between community educators and military installations.

The STARBASE program seeks to serve students that are historically underrepresented in STEM, including students who live in inner cities or rural locations, are socio-economically disadvantaged, low in academic performance or disabled. The fiscal year 2014 budget request seeks to reorganize STEM programs throughout the federal government, and all funding for STARBASE was removed from the Department of Defense fiscal year 2014 budget request. The Committee finds that terminating the STARBASE program is not advisable. STARBASE provides a unique low-cost leveraging of community and military resources that another federal agency will not be able to duplicate. The intangible benefits of solid cooperative community and military relationships stimulate the long-term interest of youth in STEM careers. The Committee recommendation therefore restores funding so the Department's STARBASE program will continue in fiscal year 2014.

SUICIDE PREVENTION TRAINING AND OUTREACH

Suicide remains an issue of concern to the Committee and the Services, especially in the Guard and reserve components. While there was a slight drop in the number of reported suicides from 2010 to 2011, the number, of suicides increased significantly from 2011 to 2012. Whereas servicemembers serving on active duty return from deployments to military bases which provide more structured support networks, returning Guardsmen and reservists are frequently geographically isolated from, their units and may not have the regular interactions with their peers and chain of command that their active duty counterparts experience.

The Committee is aware that suicide remains a problem among servicemembers who never deployed as well as those who have deployed once or multiple times. The Committee is aware of programs for the reserve components, such as the National Guard Psychological Health Program, to improve access to mental health providers. The National Guard Psychological Health Program provides a Director of Psychological Health for the Army National Guard in each of the 54 states and territories and will fund an additional 24 directors assigned to high-risk states. It also funds a Director for Psychological Health for the Air National Guard in all 89 wings. The directors advise leadership on psychological wellness issues, provide clinical assessments, ensure targeted mental health referrals, and mitigate problems with access to behavioral health care providers in local communities for eligible Guardsmen and their families. The Committee understands that the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013 authorized a pilot program to improve access to behavioral health care for National Guard and reserve members and their families through a collaboration of federal, state, and community partners. The Committee is aware that the National Guard Bureau is working to utilize existing federal and local partners to provide timely access to qualified and trained mental health counselors and supports efforts to leverage existing infrastructure to facilitate access to mental health care for military servicemembers and their families.

The Committee recommendation provides increased funding the Army National Guard Psychological Health Program to increase the number of providers available to Guardsmen and their families. The Committee recommendation also provides increased funding for suicide prevention in the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide account. In addition the Committee recognizes the important role that programs such as Yellow Ribbon play in helping Guardsmen and reservists transition to civil life upon returning from deployment, and fully funds the budget request for Yellow Ribbon

The Committee acknowledges the step the Services have taken to implement suicide prevention training and outreach efforts and lower the rate of suicide among servicemembers, but it believes that more must be done to identify at-risk servicemembers and to improve prevention and outreach efforts. The Committee urges the Services Secretaries to continue to make suicide prevention a key priority and to regularly update the Committee on actions being taken.

NATIONAL GUARD CIVIL SUPPORT TEAMS

The Army and Air National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction/Civil Support Teams support civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Enterprise incident site by identifying hazardous agents or substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising or response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for state support. There are a total of 57 National Guard teams, one in each state, plus one each in the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and two each in the states of California, New York, and Florida, due to the geographic separation and concentrations of populations in these three states.

The Committee is pleased that the fiscal year 2014 budget request includes funding for the 57 teams, including the two team in New York and Florida that were proposed for elimination in the fiscal year 2013 budget request. The Committee fully funds the budget request for Civil Support Teams and expects the Secretary of Defense to fully fund the two teams in Florida and New York in the fiscal year 2015 budget request.

UH-60 HELICOPTERS FOR THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Committee is aware that the Army National Guard operates a fleet of 849 Black Hawk, helicopters. Over half of these helicopters are older model, high time UH-60A variants. Under the proposed modernization plan for the total Army, the National Guard fleet will be older, less capable, and less reliable. At the end of fiscal year 2013, it is estimated that the National Guard Black Hawk fleet Will be composed of 484 UH-60A models, 289 UH-60L models with the; older analog cockpit, and only 76 of the newest UH/HH-60M models. The UH-60A aircraft need to be modernized or replaced as quickly as possible for the Army National Guard Black Hawk fleet to remain viable and mission capable. The Committee understands that the Army is changing the prioritization and sequence of modernization of UH-60A Black Hawks to divest the active component of their last approximately 300 A-models faster and to delay modernization for the Army National Guard. The Committee recognizes the critical role Black Hawk helicopters serve in the Army National Guard for their war time and homeland security missions. The budget request includes \$1,046,976,000 to purchase UH-60M helicopters. The Committee recommendation is \$1,192,976,000, an increase of \$146,000,000 above the budget request only for the purchase of Black Hawk UH-60M helicopters for the Army National Guard.

UH-72A LAKOTA LIGHT UTILITY HELICOPTER

The budget request includes \$96,227,000 for the procurement of ten Lakota Light Utility helicopters. The Army's helicopter program had called for 31 Lakota aircraft to be funded in fiscal year 2014. The program has consistently achieved cost, schedule, and performance goals. The concept for the Lakota program has worked as the Army had envisioned. The less expensive Lakota, purchased as a commercial aircraft and non-deployable, has been assigned to utility missions that previously had been accomplished by a Black Hawk, thus freeing a Black Hawk for combat duty. The Army still has a Black Hawk shortfall and the concept to substitute Lakotas for Black Hawks in non-combat duty remains valid. The Committee recommendation includes \$231,327,000 for the purchase of 31 UH-72A Lakota Light Utility helicopters, an increase of \$135,100,000 above the budget request.

M1 ABRAMS TANK PRODUCTION

The committee is aware of the uncertainty facing the M1Abrams tank program. Production of M1A2 SEP tanks for the Army is scheduled to be completed by December 2014. Beyond that date, the Army and the contractor will rely to a great degree on foreign military sales to help sustain operation of the tank assembly facility until such time as work on Engineering Change Proposal One begins. The Committee also understands that the results of the Army force structure review will be released in the summer of the Army force structure review will be released in the summer of 2013 and may well have fewer requirements for heavy Army battalions and heavy brigade combat teams. A significant number of M1A2 SEP tanks may be reassigned to Army National Guard Units that are currently equipped with M1A1s. The request includes no funds for the production of M1A2 tanks; however the Committee will continue to monitor Army force structure changes and the resulting impact on the required number of M1A2 tanks.

NATIONAL GUARD HMMWV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The budget request includes no funding for new HMMWVs for the Army National Guard. The Committee recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for that purpose. The committee recognizes that the Army National Guard has consistently included new model HMMWVs among its top funding priorities. This funding will enable new model HMMWV s to be introduced quickly and efficiently into the fleet. The HMMWV will remain the backbone of the Army National Guard's tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. Recent natural disasters such as Hurricane Sandy highlight the need for reliable and capable utility vehicles to enable the Guard to mobilize rapidly to respond immediately to state and national needs.

NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER DRUG STATE PLANS

The Committee recommendation includes \$130,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 request to supplement the National Guard Counter-Drug program. The Committee is dismayed that, for the second year in a row, the budget request woefully underfunds the National Guard Counter-Drug program, which recommends a nearly forty percent reduction from the fiscal year 2012 budget request and a nearly fifty percent reduction from the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The Committee recognizes the importance of the mission of the National Guard Counter-Drug program as a support organization to combatant commands and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the National Guard Counter-Drug training centers provide invaluable training tools to soldiers, airmen, law enforcement agencies, and community-based personnel. The Committee designates the funding included in the budget request and the additional \$130,000,000 as a congressional special interest item. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to robustly fund the National Guard Counter-Drug program in subsequent budget years.

EMBEDDED MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

The Committee understands the tremendous toll exacted on all servicemembers and their families, including those in the special operations and National Guard and reserve communities, after more than a decade of war. The Committee has always made the care of forces and their families its highest priority.

The Committee appreciates the focus that the Commander, Special Operations Command, has put on the psychological health and well-being of special operations forces and their families and recognizes the importance of providing support to this vulnerable population.

Further, the Committee recognizes the success of the embedded behavioral health program and fully supports its expansion to the special operations community. However, the Committee believes that the mental health needs of all servicemembers, including special operators, are most appropriately addressed within the Defense Health Program by the Service Surgeons General to ensure the highest quality continuity of care for the servicemember.

Therefore, the Committee recommendation transfers \$21,300,000 requested within the Special Operations Command operation and maintenance budget to the Defense Health Program to address the needs of the special operations community. The Committee directs the Service Surgeons General to work with the Commander, Special Operations Command to implement an embedded behavioral health program for special operations units during fiscal year 2014.

The Committee also recognizes that National Guard and reserve personnel in states at high risk for suicide and dangerous behavioral health conditions need convenient access to mental health professionals for proper screening and care. Onsite access to embedded mental health specialists during training assemblies

has proven successful in overcoming geographical, stigma, and time barriers that might otherwise bar a member from similar services in an underserved community.

The Committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to work with the Chief, National Guard Bureau and Service Surgeons General to implement an embedded behavioral health program for National Guard and reserve component servicemembers in order to provide reserve component personnel with ready access to screening and treatment during unit training assemblies and urges the Secretary of Defense to robustly fund these programs.

COOPERATION BETWEEN MILITARY MEDICAL FACILITIES, CIVILIAN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES, AND UNIVERSITIES

The Committee recognizes the importance of cooperation between military medical facilities, universities, and other civilian partners to provide valuable medical trauma training to sustain the education of military medical providers. This training and real-life experience contributes to maintaining the capabilities of the National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Explosives Enhanced Response Force Packages, the National Guard Homeland Response Forces, and the Army Reserve Consequence Management Response Forces.

The Committee encourages the Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and the Army Reserve to continue to pursue trauma training with civilian partners in order to maintain unit medical readiness at optimum levels as military healthcare providers maintain their individual skills to respond effectively to emergency incidents. Additionally, in order to minimize civilian-military operational gaps and maximize interoperability in the event of a catastrophic incident, the Committee encourages the development of enhanced preparedness medical training programs focusing on mass casualty triage, disaster life support, hazardous material life support, and psychological health by maximizing civilian-based advanced trauma expertise gained through day-to-day experiences and medical research programs.

MQ-1/9 REMOTE SPLIT OPERATIONS

As a result of Air Force force structure actions, six Air National Guard locations will transition to MQ-1/9 remote split operations by fiscal year 2020. To ensure that these locations are properly equipped for a timely and orderly transition to this new mission, the Committee recommendation includes an additional \$50,000,000 for the procurement of equipment associated with this mission. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit an execution plan for these additional funds not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

JSTARS TEST AIRCRAFT

The Committee is concerned by the Air Force's proposal in the budget request to place the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) T-3 test aircraft in preservation storage. The Committee is concerned by the impact that this proposal will have on current integration and test efforts, especially those required by the National Guard. The Committee therefore recommends an additional \$10,000,000 to continue normal operations of the JSTARS test aircraft.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES IN THE CYBER NATIONAL MISSION FORCES

With submission of the fiscal year 2014 budget request, the Department of Defense--through U.S. Cyber Command and the National Security Agency--formally submitted its proposed realignment of cyber mission forces into National Mission Teams, Combat Mission Teams, and Cyber Protection Teams. Over the next several years, the military services will be providing additional cyber mission forces to U.S. Cyber Command, composed of an active duty, civilian, and contractor workforce that has yet to be determined. The Committee notes that National Guard and Reserve personnel possess unique skill sets and operate under distinct authorities that could be utilized to meet the national cyber mission force needs. Yet, the Department of Defense has not provided the congressional defense committees a comprehensive analysis regarding the role that National Guard and Reserve forces could fulfill as cyber mission forces are established, nor a cost comparison for filling cyber mission forces with active versus Guard and Reserve forces, or a mix thereof.

Therefore, the Committee directs the U.S. Cyber Command, in conjunction with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to provide to the congressional defense committees no later than 60 days after enactment of this act, a classified and unclassified report that includes:

- the current number and location of Reserve Component cyber units, as well as skill sets provided by each of these units;
- the number of individual teams, their composition by number of personnel, and missions each of the services are establishing for U.S. Cyber Command;
- the skill sets required to meet cyber mission team requirements;
- a cost-benefit-analysis of meeting these requirements with teams comprised of solely active duty personnel, compared to teams partially or fully filled with National Guard or Reserve personnel; and
- an analysis of cyber missions that are being considered for the National Guard and/or Reserves.

TRAINING OF CYBER NATIONAL MISSION FORCES

The expansion of cyber mission forces requires extensive training of personnel to meet the needs identified by U.S. Cyber Command. Each of the services provides personnel with different skill sets and knowledge levels, and therefore generate different training requirements. Therefore, the Committee directs the U.S. Cyber Command, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, to provide to the congressional defense committees, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, a classified and unclassified report that includes:

- an identification and analysis of training requirements necessary to meet U.S. Cyber Command cyber mission personnel initial and full operational capability;
- a roadmap of training to be provided to active duty and Guard and Reserve personnel to meet those requirements;
- cost estimates by service and mission team to meet training requirements for each cyber mission team; and
- an estimated timeline to complete the training required to reach full operational capability of the cyber mission teams, as proposed in the fiscal year 2014 budget.

Further, the Committee notes the limitations in existing training resources to meet cyber mission force training requirements in the near-term. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the military services analyze existing training opportunities and infrastructure, taking into account existing facilities and pre-existing synergies with the Department of Defense and Intelligence Community when establishing their training programs. The Committee directs U.S. Cyber Command to provide to the congressional defense committees, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, an analysis of U.S. Government cyber mission force training infrastructure.

OPERATIONAL RESERVE

The Committee recognizes the capability and commitment to deploy shown by the Guard and Reserve components over the past 12 years of war and applauds their transition from a strategic to an operational reserve. As the Department continues to face budgetary constraints and force structure reductions, the Committee believes the value of the Guard and Reserve must be taken into account when determining the appropriate mix between the Active and Reserve components. The Committee encourages the Department to capitalize on the investments made in the Guard and Reserve and appropriately plan and budget for the utilization of the operational reserve through U.S. Code title 10, section 12304b Selected Reserve: order to active duty for preplanned missions in support of combatant commands.

RESERVE COMPONENT BUDGET REPORTING

The Committee continues its requirement for the Department to provide a semi-annual detailed report to the congressional defense committees showing transfers between subactivities within the military personnel appropriation. Reports shall be submitted not later than 30 days following the end of the second quarter and 30 days following the end of the fiscal year.

RESERVE AND GUARD ACCESS TO THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER

The Committee is concerned about the recent limitation in access for Guard and Reserve personnel assigned on long-term orders to drill in the National Military Command Center (NMCC) under Joint Staff Instruction 5241.01G. Members of the Guard and Reserve perform critical functions to the NMCC and their presence enables continued cost-effective operations. The Committee directs that Guard and Reserve personnel drilling in the NMCC shall be provided the same access as Active Duty and civilian personnel assigned to the NMCC.

ADVANCED TRAUMA TRAINING PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

The Committee recognizes the valuable support universities, hospitals, and other military partners provide by offering civilian-based emergency response trauma training to sustain medics' and medical providers' capabilities of the National Guard Enhanced Response Forces Packages [CERFP], National Guard Homeland Response Forces [NGHRF], and the Army Reserve Consequence Management Response Forces [CCMRF]. The Committee encourages the National Guard and Reserve to continue pursuing state of the art trauma training with these civilian partners, thus maintaining unit medical readiness postures at optimum levels as the CERFPs, NGHRFs, and CCMRFs military healthcare providers maintain their individual skills to respond effectively to emergency incidents on the Homeland. Furthermore, in order to minimize the civilian-military operational gaps, in the event of a catastrophic incident, the Committee also encourages the development of enhanced preparedness medical training programs focusing on mass casualty triage, advanced disaster life support, advanced hazardous material life support, emergency dental, and psychological health by increasing civilian-based advanced trauma expertise gained through day-to-day experiences and medical research programs.

DUAL-STATUS MILITARY TECHNICIANS

Military technicians are civilian employees of the Department of Army or Department of the Air Force, employed by a State Adjutant General, but they are also members of the military because they are required to be drilling (part-time) military members of the National Guard. These technicians provide the day-to-day continuity in the operation and training of National Guard Units. Given their dual-status role, military technicians are required to maintain the same individual-level of readiness as their Active component counterparts and directly contribute to unit-level readiness in support of National Guard missions. As such, the Committee encourages the Department of Defense to treat military technician pay the same as their Active component counterparts when planning for employee furloughs.

NATIONAL GUARD INDUSTRIAL BASE

The National Guard Readiness Sustainment and Maintenance Program serves as a surge capacity during wartime to support Army depots and other facilities in the repair, reset, and recap of Army and Army National Guard equipment. It also provides an independent source of repair for the National Guard to increase the equipment on hand of National Guard units and to sustain a greater degree of readiness than could otherwise be maintained. The Committee urges that no less than the amount provided for the National Guard Readiness Sustainment and Maintenance Program in the fiscal year 2013 appropriations bill be provided in the Land Forces Depot Maintenance, Army National Guard account for the repair and return of equipment and vehicles.

NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE FUNDING EXECUTION

The Committee is concerned that the amount of funding appropriated to the National Guard Youth Challenge program is not being made available for execution of the program as intended. The Committee has been provided inconsistent data on historical execution levels making it difficult to analyze funding elements within the entire program.

The Committee expects close coordination between the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the National Guard Bureau to ensure proper execution of this funding. In order to better inform future funding decisions, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs is directed to provide a report detailing program execution of National Guard Youth Challenge Program funding for the past 3 fiscal years to include explanations of changes from appropriated levels each year to the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act.

HIGH MOBILITY MULTI-PURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE [HMMWV]

The Committee recognizes the value the HMMWV has brought to the military, not only in contingency operations, but also in support of domestic emergency response and humanitarian assistance efforts. Furthermore, ensuring the capacity of the U.S. industrial base is a national imperative. The Committee further recognizes that the Army National Guard and the state Adjutants General strongly support HMMWV modernization and have consistently included new model HMMWVs among its funding priorities. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department to continue to invest in and procure HMMWV s as part of its enduring vehicle fleet.

UH-72A LAKOTA LIGHT UTILITY HELICOPTER [LUH]

The budget request includes \$96,227,000 to procure 10 UH-72A Lakota Helicopters. The request also proposes ending Lakota production after the fiscal year 2014 buy and truncating the total program at 315 aircraft instead of the originally planned 346. The UH-72A Lakota program was established to replace aging UH-1 and OH-58 fleets which were already years past their directed retirement dates and to augment the UH-60 fleet which was more costly to procure and operate than a UH-72A. The Lakota program has achieved cost, schedule, and performance goals and is a more cost effective approach to performing utility missions than operating aging and more expensive helicopters; therefore, the Committee does not support program truncation short of the original requirement and provides \$171,227,000 to purchase 20 UH-72A Lakota helicopters in fiscal year 2014.

C-130 MODERNIZATION

The Committee notes the Air Force's initiatives to reduce fuel consumption across its fleet, including flight and durability tests of propulsion upgrades to the legacy C-130 fleet. In the fiscal year 2014 budget request, the Air Force requested, and the Committee approved, multiyear procurement authority for new C-130J aircraft. However, since the Air Force plans to operate over 200 legacy C-130H aircraft until the year 2040, the Committee urges the Air Force to consider upgrades to these aircraft to help achieve fuel efficiency goals, to include comprehensive propulsion upgrades.

HIGH-PRIORITY ITEMS (NGREA)

The Committee directs that the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account shall be executed by the Chiefs of the National Guard and Reserve components with priority consideration given to the following items: 13K AT Forklift; ARC 210 Radios for ANG F-16s; Arctic Sustainment Kits; Base Physical Security Systems; Blue Force Tracker Next Generation; CBRN Reconnaissance Equipment; Chemical and Biological Protective Shelters; Coastal Riverine Force Boats and Communications Upgrades; Counter Communications Systems; Digital Radar Warning Receivers (ALR-69A) for F-16s; F-15 AESA Radars; F-16/F-15/A-10 Radar Warning Receivers and Defensive Systems Upgrades; General Engineering Equipment; Generation 4 Advanced Targeting Pods; HC-130 Hostile Fire Indication System; Helmet-Mounted Integrated Targeting System; In-Flight Propeller Balancing System; Integrated Vehicle Health Management System for UH-72As; Internal and External Auxiliary Fuel Tanks for Rotary Wing Aircraft; Joint Threat Emitters; KC-135 and C-130 Real Time Information in Cockpit Data Link; Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures [LAIRCM]; Light Utility Helicopters; Lightweight MultiBand Satellite Terminal; Mobile Ad Hoc Network Emergency Communications Equipment; Modular Small Arms Training Systems; Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion; RED HORSE Squadron Vehicles; Remotely Piloted Aircraft Squadron Operations Centers and Targeting Unit Equipment; Simulation Training Systems; Small and Light Arms; Tactical Trucks; Targeting Pod Upgrades; UH-60A-L Modernization; UH-60 Civilian Communications Package A & B Kits; Ultra-Light Tactical Vehicles; VSS Modernization for Geographically Separated Units and Unified Capabilities; and Wireless Mobile Mesh Network Systems.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROTECTIVE SHELTERS [CBPS]

The Committee supports the National Guard's effort to acquire critical dual use equipment. The Committee believes National Guard and Reserve Equipment (NGRE) funds should be used to acquire equipment identified on the NGRE Report for fiscal year 2014 Top 25 Equipment Modernization/Shortfall Category List, such as CBPS. The CBPS is a self-contained, mobile medical unit that is a rapidly deployable collective protection system designed to operate in the forward battle area and for domestic response. Previously, the Commission on National Guard and Reserves stated that the Secretary of Defense should ensure forces identified as rapid responders to domestic catastrophes are "manned, trained, and equipped to the highest levels of readiness." The CBPS has been identified as a critical shortfall item for the past 5 years and is essential to the National Guard in support of both its national security and homeland missions. Recent events and natural disasters highlighted the need for a protected, mobile medical capability. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to use a portion of this funding to continue the procurement of CBPS.

INTENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT

Congress established the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA) in 1981 to provide the equipment necessary to maintain the readiness of National Guard and Reserve components. The Committee recognizes that the Active components do not procure all of the required equipment necessary to resource their reserve components, especially in a time of fiscal constraint.

NGREA funding is intended to supplement the services' base procurement appropriations, not substitute for it. The Active components are still expected and required to fund and equip their respective Guard and Reserve components to ensure reserve units are at a high level of readiness should they need to be deployed. Consistent with the total force concept, the Active components serve as the procurement contracting authority in support of the Guard and Reserve components.

Congress expects the Chiefs of the National Guard and Reserve components to enhance readiness by procuring items that the services' base appropriations do not fund. As already established in law, NGREA funds have and should continue to be used to procure new aircraft; major weapon systems that are already established as a stable procurement program; equipment support items; and modifications to rebuild, overhaul, or refurbish existing items without expanding on the platform capability currently supported by the Active components.

NGREA provides the needed flexibility to the Guard and Reserve Chiefs to procure priority readiness items subject only to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Committee expects that the Guard and Reserve Chiefs will continue to execute their portion of NGREA as Congress has historically directed within the bill, and outlined within the annual law pertaining to the NGRE account, without prejudice to size or function of the Reserve unit benefitting from this account.

TOTAL FORCE

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 established the National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force to determine whether and how the structure should be modified to best fulfill current and anticipated mission requirements for the Air Force in a manner consistent with available resources. As Congress awaits the recommendations of the Commission, the Committee notes the likelihood that the fleets of the Active, Guard, and Reserve components will diverge in the coming years. As aircraft and other equipment are increasingly operated solely by the Guard and Reserve, the Committee directs the Active component to continue to resource and invest in the necessary maintenance and upgrades of these aircraft and equipment, to include program management administration and research, development, test, and evaluation efforts required to integrate items procured using National Guard and Reserve Equipment funding.

NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS

The National Guard Counter-Drug Schools program has the unique mission of providing combatant commands, law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, and military personnel with training to support and enhance their capabilities to detect, interdict, disrupt and curtail drug trafficking. The Committee feels this training is of utmost importance to ensure public safety and national security and therefore urges the Department to reverse the funding decline that this program has experienced in recent years.

COLLABORATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

While the Department of Defense [DOD] and the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] may have different missions, they are bound together in a mutual mission to support those who have served in the defense of the country. Over the past several years, collaboration between the Departments has significantly increased and the number of joint projects and services has expanded. The Committee applauds these efforts and believes that future information sharing between DOD and VA must strengthen in order to ensure a seamless transition from active duty and timely access to VA benefits.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the transmission of service treatment records from DOD to VA. These records are essential in the VA's process of making accurate and timely determinations of benefits to which a veteran may be entitled.

The Committee has been deeply concerned that while cooperation between the two Departments has significantly increased, delays in information sharing still plague the system. In order to increase the oversight of this process, the recommendation includes bill language directing the DOD Inspector General to work in coordination with the VA Office of the Inspector General to assess the time it takes for service treatment records to be transmitted to VA, impediments to providing the records in a useable electronic format, and recommendations to streamline this process. The Committee further directs that this report be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress no later than July 31, 2014.

The Committee understands that 43 percent of veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars were National Guard and Reserve members and that Guard and Reserve records are often the most difficult for the VA to obtain because many of these veterans saw multiple, nonconsecutive deployments with different units. Currently, the VA must contact multiple individual units to collect these records. The Committee encourages the Department of Defense to establish a central clearinghouse for Guard and Reserve records in order to speed the transfer of these records and avoid future anticipated backlogs.

The Committee also believes that continuing the transition from a paper-based to an electronic system of record transfer is imperative in assisting the VA with providing benefits to veterans in a timely manner. The Department of Defense is currently deploying the Health Artifact Image Management Solution [HAIMS], which provides DOD and VA healthcare clinicians global access and awareness of images and documents generated during the healthcare delivery process through the continuum of care. The Committee provides an additional \$3,600,000 in order to accelerate this initiative and directs DOD to transmit all records electronically to the VA by the end of 2013.

In October 2010, DOD and VA established a first-of-its-kind partnership with the opening of the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center [FHCC]. This is a fully integrated Federal healthcare facility that serves Active Duty military, their family members, military retirees, and veterans. The Committee continues to support the pilot program at FHCC and believes it will produce valuable lessons that can be used to expand future collaboration between DOD and VA hospitals as well as produce substantial savings to the taxpayer by combining the two healthcare systems where practical.

Military Construction Appropriations

Army National Guard

(All Dollars in Thousands)

Army National Guard	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Passed	Delta from FY14 Request	SAC Mark	Delta From FY14 Request	Final Bill	Delta From FY14 Request
Total	\$320,815	\$315,800	-\$5,000	\$320,815	\$0	\$314,740	-\$6,075
Unspecified Minor Construction	\$12,240	\$12,240	\$0	\$12,240	\$0	\$12,240	\$0
Planning & Design	\$29,005	\$24,005	-\$5,000	\$29,005	\$0	\$22,930	-\$6,075

Air National Guard

(All Dollars in Thousands)

Air National Guard	FY14 President's Budget Request	House Passed	Delta from FY14 Request	SAC Mark	Delta From FY14 Request	Final Bill	Delta From FY14 Request
Total	119,800	\$107,800	-\$12,000	119,800	\$0	\$119,800	\$0
Unspecified Minor Construction	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	\$13,000	\$0
Planning & Design	\$13,400	\$13,400	\$0	\$13,400	\$0	\$13,400	\$0



Army National Guard Project List

(All Dollars in Thousands)

State	ARNG Military Construction Project Description	President's Budget Request	House Passed	SAC Approved	Final Bill
AL	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
AR	Scout RECCE Gunnery Complex	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000
FL	Ready Building	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,700
IL	National Guard Readiness Center	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
IL	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$28,000
MA	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training Addition	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$19,000
MI	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
MN	Readiness Center	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
MS	National Guard Readiness Center	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500
MS	Water Supply/Treatment Building, Potable	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
MO	National Guard Vehicles Maintenance Shop	\$9,100	\$9,100	\$9,100	\$9,100
MO	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
NY	National Guard Readiness Center Alteration	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$31,000
OH	Sanitary Sewer	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200
PA	Aircraft Maintenance Instructional Building	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
PR	Maneuver Area Training & Equipment Site Addition	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600
SC	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
SC	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	\$14,270	\$14,270	\$14,270	\$14,270
WA	National Guard Readiness Center	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200
	Unspecified Minor Construction	\$12,240	\$12,240	\$12,240	\$12,240
	Planning and Design	\$29,005	\$24,005	\$29,005	\$22,930
	Total FY14 Program Request	\$320,815	\$315,815	\$320,815	\$314,740



Air National Guard Project List

State	ANG Military Construction Project Description	President's Budget Request	House Passed	SAC Approved	Final Bill
AL	Add to and Alter Distributed Ground Station Facility	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500
IN	Add to and Alter Building 37 For Distributed Common Ground Station (DCGS)	\$7,300	\$7,300	\$7,300	\$7,300
MD	175th Network Warfare Squadron Facility	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000
MD	CYBER/ISR Facility	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000
MT	Intra-Theater Airlift Conversion	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000
NY	MQ-9 Flight Training Unit Hangar	\$4,700	\$4,700	\$4,700	\$4,700
OH	Alter Intelligence Operations Facility	\$7,200	\$7,200	\$7,200	\$7,200
PA	Communications Operations and Training Facility	\$7,700	\$7,700	\$7,700	\$7,700
RI	C-130J Flight Simulator Training Facility	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
TN	TEC Expansion - Dormitory and Classroom Training Facility	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
	Unspecified Minor Construction	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
	Planning and Design	\$13,400	\$13,400	\$13,400	\$13,400
	Total FY 2013 Program Request	\$119,800	\$107,800	\$119,800	\$119,800

House Report 113-90

CYBER Command at Fort Meade.—The Committee supports the Department of Defense’s goal to stand up a Cyber Command. However, the recommendation does not include funding requested by the Navy and the Air National Guard for facilities for their Cyber mission. The Committee is concerned that the Cyber mission is not clearly defined at Fort Meade and could be planned in a more cost efficient manner. Therefore, the Committee directs the Head of U.S. Cyber Command and the director of the National Security Agency to provide a master plan for Fort Meade that incorporates all facilities (to include parking) by service and fiscal year, an explanation of why 148,884 square feet for the three projects requested cannot be incorporated into the CYBERCOM Joint Operations Center also requested in fiscal year 2014 and the number of personnel that will be dedicated to this mission on Fort Meade.

Enforcement of Border Security.—Recognizing the need to bolster resources for the enforcement of border security, the Committee encourages the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard to consider, design, and construct facilities adjacent to our southwestern border that will support National Guard activities and house and support defense assets used by Customs and Border Protection and other law enforcement agencies for the terrestrial, maritime, and aerial surveillance of those borders, to include aircraft hangars suitable for unmanned aerial systems.

Senate Report 113-48

Army Guard Readiness Centers.—The Committee is aware that fiscal constraints and other strategic priorities have resulted in delays in the Army National Guard military construction program, specifically the repair and modernization of readiness centers. The Committee recognizes that the Army is entering a period of strategic reset, which will affect the military construction program of both the active and reserve components. However, the Committee remains concerned about the substandard condition of many readiness centers, and urges the Army to prioritize the construction of new and replacement readiness centers. The Committee also encourages the Army to reevaluate its investment in reserve component construction projects to ensure all projects included in the Infrastructure Requirements Plan are maintained in the Future Years Defense Program.