

**H.R. 1960—FY14 NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION BILL**

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON TACTICAL AIR
AND LAND FORCES**

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE D—DEFENSE-WIDE AND JOINT AND MULTISERVICE MATTERS

Section 132—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a 5-year pilot program for the multiyear procurement of tactical wheeled vehicles. This section would also require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, their intent to award such a contract, and if not, justification for not pursuing the pilot program. If the program is implemented, this section would also direct the Secretary of Defense to submit, as part of the Department's justification materials in support of the President's annual budget request, detailed information on the status, progress, and challenges associated with implementation of the pilot program.

The committee notes that the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force have validated requirements for tactical wheeled vehicles. The committee also notes that the Department of Defense has procured certain tactical wheeled vehicles, including the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, the Medium Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Replacement, and the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles, through multiyear procurement contracts and achieved significant cost savings.

Section 133—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Retirement of RQ-4 Global Hawk Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section would limit the use of funds to retire Global Hawk Block 30 unmanned aircraft systems and would require the Secretary of the Air Force to take all actions necessary to maintain the operational capability of the RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk through December 31, 2016.

Section 134—Personal Protection Equipment Procurement

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that within each military service procurement account, a separate procurement budget line item is designated for personal protection equipment (PPE) investment and funding transparency.

Section 135—Study on Procurement of Personal Protection Equipment

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to conduct a study to identify and assess alternative and effective means for stimulating competition and innovation in the personal protection equipment

industrial base, to include body armor. This section would also require that within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the FFRDC shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report detailing the findings and recommendations from the study. In addition, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings and recommendations of the FFRDC study, along with the complete study.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 211—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Ground Combat Vehicle Engineering and Manufacturing Phase

This section would prohibit the Army from obligating post-Milestone B funds for the Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV) program until the Secretary of the Army submits a report to the congressional defense committees.

The committee supports the Army's need to modernize its ground forces equipment. The GCV is one of the Army's top priorities and will eventually replace the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. The committee expects the Army to execute an acquisition strategy that meets the needs of the warfighter and minimizes the risk to the Government. The Army's recent acquisition strategy is to down select to one contractor at the beginning of the Engineering, Manufacturing, and Development (EMD) phase instead of funding two contractors until the end of the EMD. The committee notes that officials from the Government Accountability Office have testified before the committee on numerous occasions that weapon system programs that enter EMD too early without enough "knowledge" can pose a significant risk to the Government. "Knowledge" is defined as the combination of technology maturity, a thorough understand of requirements, and realistic cost estimates. The committee expects the Army to ensure that it has enough "knowledge" before it down selects to one contractor in order to minimize the cost, schedule, and performance risk to the Government and the taxpayer.

Section 215—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Precision Extended Range Mmunition Program

This section would limit obligation of 50 percent of fiscal year 2014 funds for the precision extended range munition (PERM) program. This section would include a waiver for the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics pending written certification to the congressional defense committees.

Section 219—Review of Software Development for F-35 Aircraft

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to establish an independent team consisting of subject matter experts to review the development of software for the F-35 aircraft program, and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 3, 2014.

The committee continues to support the F-35 development and procurement program, and believes a software development review by the Department will ensure that the F-35 program remains on schedule to provide a fifth generation capability in support of our national security strategy.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Section 242—Report on Strategy To Improve Body Armor

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a comprehensive research and development (R&D) strategy for achieving significant weight reductions for both hard and soft body armor components to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 125 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) required a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to generate a technical report on ways to lighten current body armor systems. The report and FFRDC analysis found that the only way to achieve significant reductions, 20 percent and higher, without sacrificing safety and survivability would be through robust, sustained R&D funding over a number of years that focuses on developing new materials, as well as pursuing a modular, tailorable approach to body armor systems.

The committee expects the Secretary's strategy to include but not be limited to: (1) costs, schedules, and performance requirements for all solutions currently under development for body armor weight reduction, R&D funding profiles for these solutions; (2) solutions and materials currently under evaluation by the Department, the feasibility and technology readiness levels of these materials and solutions, resourcing strategy for future initiatives; (3) how the Department is considering a "systems of system" approach to include modular and tailorable solutions for weight reduction efforts; and (4) all courses of action being considered to coordinate weight reduction initiatives for body armor among the military services.

Section 243—Report on Main Battle Tank Fuel Efficiency Initiative

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on an investment strategy to accelerate fuel efficiency improvements to the engine and transmission of the M1 Abrams tank.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND
MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE D—CYBERSPACE-RELATED MATTERS

Section 931—Modification of Requirement for Inventory of Department of Defense
Tactical Data Link Systems

This section would modify the current requirement for an inventory of Department of Defense tactical data link systems to include an assessment of vulnerabilities that the systems may encounter in anti-access or area-denial environments.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE C—LIMITATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 1532—Future Role of Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat
Organization

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for the future role of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) and to provide this plan to the congressional defense committees not later than 60 days after the of the enactment of this Act.

BILL LANGUAGE

1 **SEC. 132. [Log 50363] MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHOR-**
2 **ITY FOR TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES.**

3 (a) **AUTHORITY FOR MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT.**—
4 Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code,
5 the Secretary of Defense may enter into one or more
6 multiyear, multivehicle contracts, beginning with the fiscal
7 year 2014 program year, for the procurement of core tac-
8 tical wheeled vehicles.

9 (b) **CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAY-**
10 **MENTS.**—A contract entered into under subsection (a)
11 shall provide that any obligation of the United States to
12 make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after
13 fiscal year 2014 is subject to the availability of appropria-
14 tions for that purpose for such later fiscal year.

15 (c) **NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180
16 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary shall notify the congressional defense committees
18 of—

19 (1) whether the Secretary will enter into a con-
20 tract under subsection (a); and

21 (2) if not, an explanation for why the Secretary
22 will not enter into such a contract.

23 (d) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—For each fiscal year in
24 which the Secretary is entered into a contract under this
25 section, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional de-
26 fense committees, as part of the material submitted in

1 support of the budget of the President for such fiscal year,
2 as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of
3 title 31, United States Code, the following:

4 (1) The status of procurements under such con-
5 tract.

6 (2) A detailed analysis of any cost savings
7 achieved for each class of vehicle procured under
8 such contract.

9 (3) A description of any challenges to the Sec-
10 retary in carrying out this section or in achieving
11 any such cost savings.

12 (4) Any recommendations for future implemen-
13 tation of a program for multiyear, multi-vehicle pro-
14 curement.

15 (e) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary
16 may not enter into a contract under this section after Sep-
17 tember 30, 2018. During the five-year period beginning
18 on October 1, 2018, the Secretary may continue to carry
19 out any contract entered into under this section before
20 such date using funds made available to the Secretary for
21 such purpose before such date.

22 (f) CORE TACTICAL VEHICLES DEFINED.—In this
23 section, the term “core tactical wheeled vehicles” means—

24 (1) the family of medium tactical vehicles;

- 1 (2) medium tactical wheeled vehicle replace-
- 2 ments;
- 3 (3) the family of heavy tactical vehicles; and
- 4 (4) logistics vehicle system replacements.

1 **SEC. 133. [Log 50782] LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF**
2 **FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF RQ-4 GLOBAL**
3 **HAWK UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.**

4 (a) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds authorized to
5 be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available
6 for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may
7 be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or
8 place in storage an RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk un-
9 manned aircraft system.

10 (b) **MAINTAINED LEVELS.**—During the period pre-
11 ceding December 31, 2016, in supporting the operational
12 requirements of the combatant commands, the Secretary
13 of the Air Force shall maintain the operational capability
14 of each RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft
15 system belonging to the Air Force or delivered to the Air
16 Force during such period.

17 (c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 154 of the
18 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013
19 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1666) is amended—

20 (1) by striking “(a) **LIMITATION.**—”; and

21 (2) by striking subsection (b).

1 **SEC. 134. [Log 50468] PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT**
2 **PROCUREMENT.**

3 (a) **PROCUREMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense shall
4 ensure that personal protection equipment is procured
5 using funds authorized to be appropriated by section 101
6 and available for such purpose as specified in the funding
7 table in sections 4101 and 4102.

8 (b) **PROCUREMENT LINE ITEM.**—In the budget mate-
9 rials submitted to the President by the Secretary of De-
10 fense in connection with the submission to Congress, pur-
11 suant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, of
12 the budget for fiscal year 2015, and each subsequent fiscal
13 year, the Secretary shall ensure that within each military
14 department procurement account, a separate, dedicated
15 procurement line item is designated for personal protec-
16 tion equipment.

17 (c) **PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT DE-**
18 **FINED.**—In this section, the term “personal protection
19 equipment” means the following:

- 20 (1) Body armor components.
- 21 (2) Combat helmets.
- 22 (3) Combat protective eyewear.
- 23 (4) Protective clothing.
- 24 (5) Other items as determined appropriate by
25 the Secretary.

1 **SEC. 135. [Log 50639] STUDY ON PROCUREMENT OF PER-**
2 **SONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.**

3 (a) STUDY.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
6 of Defense shall enter into a contract with a feder-
7 ally funded research and development center to con-
8 duct a study to identify and assess alternative and
9 effective means for stimulating competition and in-
10 novation in the personal protection equipment indus-
11 trial base.

12 (2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days
13 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the fed-
14 erally funded research and development center con-
15 ducting the study under paragraph (1) shall submit
16 to the Secretary the study, including any findings
17 and recommendations.

18 (b) REPORT.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days
20 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
21 retary shall submit to the congressional defense com-
22 mittees a report on the study conducted under sub-
23 section (a)(1).

24 (2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under
25 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1 (A) The study, findings, and recommenda-
2 tions submitted to the Secretary under sub-
3 section (a)(2).

4 (B) An assessment of current and future
5 technologies that could markedly improve body
6 armor, including by decreasing weight, increas-
7 ing survivability, and making other relevant im-
8 provements.

9 (C) An analysis of the capability of the
10 personal protection equipment industrial base to
11 leverage such technologies to produce the next
12 generation body armor.

13 (D) An assessment of alternative body
14 armor acquisition models, including different
15 types of contracting and budgeting practices of
16 the Department of Defense.

17 (e) PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.—In this
18 section, the term “personal protection equipment” in-
19 cludes body armor.

1 **Subtitle B—Program Require-**
2 **ments, Restrictions, and Limita-**
3 **tions**

4 **SEC. 211. [Log 50393] LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF**
5 **FUNDS FOR GROUND COMBAT VEHICLE EN-**
6 **GINEERING AND MANUFACTURING PHASE.**

7 None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by
8 this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014
9 for the Army may be obligated or expended for post-Mile-
10 stone B engineering and manufacturing phase develop-
11 ment activities for the ground combat vehicle program
12 until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date
13 on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the con-
14 gressional defense committees a report that includes the
15 following:

16 (1) An independent assessment of the draft
17 milestone B documentation for the ground combat
18 vehicle that—

19 (A) is performed by the Director of Cost
20 Assessment and Program Evaluation, the As-
21 sistant Secretary of Defense for Research and
22 Engineering, or other similar official; and

23 (B) analyzes whether there is a sufficient
24 business case to proceed with the engineering
25 and manufacturing development phase for the

1 ground combat vehicle using only one con-
2 tractor.

3 (2) A certification by the Secretary that the
4 ground combat vehicle program has—

5 (A) feasible and fully-defined requirements;

6 (B) fully mature technologies;

7 (C) independent and high-confidence cost
8 estimates;

9 (D) available funding; and

10 (E) a realistic and achievable schedule.

1 **SEC. 215. [Log 50742] LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF**
2 **FUNDS FOR PRECISION EXTENDED RANGE**
3 **MUNITION PROGRAM.**

4 Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this
5 Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for
6 the Department of Defense, not more than 50 percent may
7 be obligated or expended for the precision extended range
8 munition program until the date on which the Under Sec-
9 retary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logis-
10 ties submits to the congressional defense committees writ-
11 ten certification that—

12 (1) such program is necessary to meet a valid
13 operational need that cannot be met by the existing
14 precision guided mortar munition of the Army, other
15 indirect fire weapons, or aerial-delivered joint fires;
16 and

17 (2) a sufficient business case exists to proceed
18 with development and production of such program.

1 **SEC. 219. [Log 50400] REVIEW OF SOFTWARE DEVELOP-**
2 **MENT FOR F-35 AIRCRAFT.**

3 (a) REVIEW.—The Under Secretary of Defense for
4 Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall establish an
5 independent team consisting of subject matter experts to
6 review the development of software for the F-35 aircraft
7 program (in this section referred to as the “software devel-
8 opment program”), including by reviewing the progress
9 made in—

10 (1) managing the software development pro-
11 gram; and

12 (2) delivering critical software capability in ac-
13 cordance with current program milestones.

14 (b) REPORT.—Not later than March 3, 2014, the
15 Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense
16 committees a report on the review under subsection (a).
17 Such report shall include the following:

18 (1) An assessment by the independent team
19 with respect to whether the software development
20 program—

21 (A) has been successful in meeting the key
22 milestone dates occurring before the date of the
23 report; and

24 (B) will be successful in meeting the estab-
25 lished program schedule.

1 (2) Any recommendations of the independent
2 team with respect to improving the software develop-
3 ment program to ensure that, in support of the start
4 of initial operational testing, the established pro-
5 gram schedule is met on time.

6 (3) If the independent team determines that the
7 software development program will be unable to de-
8 liver the full complement of software within the es-
9 tablished program schedule, any potential alter-
10 natives that the independent team considers appro-
11 priate to deliver such software within such schedule.

1 **SEC. 242. [Log 50637] REPORT ON STRATEGY TO IMPROVE**
2 **BODY ARMOR.**

3 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
4 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense
5 shall submit to the congressional defense committees a re-
6 port on the comprehensive research and development
7 strategy of the Secretary to achieve significant reductions
8 in the weight of body armor.

9 (b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under sub-
10 section (a) shall include the following:

11 (1) A brief description of each solution for body
12 armor weight reduction that is being developed as of
13 the date of the report.

14 (2) For each such solution—

15 (A) the costs, schedules, and performance
16 requirements;

17 (B) the research and development funding
18 profile;

19 (C) a description of the materials being
20 used in the solution; and

21 (D) the feasibility and technology readiness
22 levels of the solution and the materials.

23 (3) A strategy to provide resources for future
24 research and development of body armor weight re-
25 duction.

1 (4) An explanation of how the Secretary is
2 using a modular or tailorable solution to approach
3 body armor weight reduction.

4 (5) A description of how the Secretary coordi-
5 nates the research and development of body armor
6 weight reduction being carried out by the military
7 departments.

8 (6) Any other matter the Secretary considers
9 appropriate.

1 **SEC. 243. [Log 50665] REPORT ON MAIN BATTLE TANK FUEL**
2 **EFFICIENCY INITIATIVE.**

3 Not later than 60 days after the date of the enact-
4 ment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit
5 to the congressional defense committees a report on the
6 investment strategy to accelerate fuel efficiency improve-
7 ments to the current engine and transmission of the M1
8 Abrams series main battle tank as part of the Army's En-
9 gineering Change Proposal Phase I strategy.

1 **Subtitle D—Cyberspace-Related**
2 **Matters**

3 **SEC. 931 [Log ____]. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR**
4 **INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**
5 **TACTICAL DATA LINK SYSTEMS.**

6 Section 934(a)(1) of the National Defense Authoriza-
7 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2225 note; Pub-
8 lic Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1885) is amended by inserting
9 “and an assessment of vulnerabilities to such systems in
10 anti-access or area-denial environments” before the semi-
11 colon.

1 **SEC. 1532 [Log 50815]. FUTURE ROLE OF JOINT IMPROVISED**
2 **EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT ORGANIZATION.**

3 (a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days
4 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
5 of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense com-
6 mittees a report on the future plans of the Department
7 of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device De-
8 feat Organization (JIEDDO).

9 (b) **REQUIRED ELEMENTS.**—The report required by
10 subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

11 (1) An analysis of alternatives considered in de-
12 termining the future plans for JIEDDO.

13 (2) If the Secretary of Defense plans to dis-
14 continue JIEDDO—

15 (A) a description of how JIEDDO's major
16 programs and capabilities will be integrated
17 into other components within the Department
18 of Defense or discontinued; and

19 (B) a statement of the estimated costs to
20 other components of the Department for any
21 JIEDDO programs and capabilities that are re-
22 assigned to such components.

23 (3) If the Secretary of Defense plans to con-
24 tinue JIEDDO—

25 (A) a statement of the expected mission of
26 JIEDDO;

DIRECTIVE REPORT LANGUAGE

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Army cargo unmanned aerial system

Fabric-based respiratory protective equipment

Joint Air-to-Ground Missile program

Thermal injury protection in combat and tactical vehicles

Third generation forward-looking infrared sensors

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Marine Corps unmanned airborne electronic attack systems

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Wide area surveillance strategy

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Individual equipment for female service members

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Aircraft Utilization

Vulnerability of Tactical Data Links in Denied Areas

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Army cargo unmanned aerial system

The committee notes that the Marine Corps is conducting a successful demonstration using an unmanned aerial system (UAS) to move cargo loads of up to 4,500 pounds in remote areas of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The system in question has been deployed for 15 months to-date. The use of this cargo UAS has

reduced the need to use manned aircraft or vehicles to provide supplies to remote operating locations, thus providing substantial force protection benefits.

The committee is concerned that the Army, despite having very similar logistical challenges, does not have a cargo UAS program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, by February 15, 2014, assessing the potential utility of an Army cargo UAS. Specifically, the report should address:

- (1) How cargo UAS capabilities could be incorporated into the Army's logistics operations from point-of-supply through delivery to point-of-need;
- (2) An estimate of the cost to procure, operate, and sustain cargo UAS in comparison to using manned rotorcraft for the same missions; and
- (3) Any additional operational or logistical impacts to the Army of fielding a cargo UAS.

Fabric-based respiratory protective equipment

The committee notes that section 313 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239) identified concern regarding soldier and civilian personnel exposure to environmental hazards, including burn pits, dust and sand, hazardous materials and waste. The committee notes that service members who are deployed lack a flexible and wearable system to protect them from inhaled hazards, and therefore have to often resort to using shirts or other cloth to cover their faces in dusty or smoky environments. While the committee is aware of current Army filter-based protective equipment, such as gas masks, there are also potential fabric-based solutions to these hazards that are wearable variants of the material already used by the Army. The committee understands that these fabric-based solutions could be used to mitigate a significant amount of soldier exposure to the potentially hazardous effects of inhaling sand, dust, smoke, and pollutants, such as diesel exhaust and lead.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2014, evaluating the potential utility of fabric-based solutions to address soldier exposure to inhalation of sand, dust, smoke, and pollutants.

Joint Air-to-Ground Missile program

The budget request contained \$15.1 million in PE 65450A for Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM) research and development.

The committee continues to support the JAGM program based on the need for a replacement to the Hellfire missile program that provides an all-weather, long-range moving target capability. In addition, the continuation of the JAGM program would help sustain the tactical missile industrial base. Missile technology remains an area of asymmetric advantage for the United States that the committee believes must be retained.

The committee notes that the Army restructured the JAGM program to use an incremental approach starting in fiscal year 2012. Specifically, the Army decided to pursue only a “dual mode” seeker with limited capability as part of Increment 1 of the new acquisition strategy, with milestone B planned in fiscal year 2015. As part of this milestone B, the committee understands that the Army may decide to retain only one contractor during the engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) phase for JAGM Increment 1. The committee is concerned that such an approach could prematurely narrow the Army’s technology options and increase the risk that the JAGM program would never fully meet the requirements validated in 2012 by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. As a result, the committee encourages the Army to retain two contractors during Increment 1 EMD. The committee believes that employing an approach that retains competition during Increment 1 EMD would help lower costs and ensure that the best possible weapon system performance. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2014, that details the funding required to maintain two contractors during JAGM Increment 1 EMD.

The committee recommends \$15.1 million, the full amount requested, in PE 65450A for JAGM research and development.

Thermal injury protection in combat and tactical vehicles

The committee understands that the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC) has established an occupant centric survivability program, with a goal of examining technologies that can significantly protect against vehicle occupant casualties. The committee supports this effort.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 112-479) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, the committee directed the Director, TARDEC to provide a report to the congressional defense committees that outlined the status of the Army’s evaluation of occupant centric survivability systems for combat and tactical vehicles. The committee has reviewed the report and has concerns regarding the development and application of systems that could be used to prevent thermal injury. The committee notes that technologies like fuel containment, fire retardants, fire suppression, fire prevention, and personal fire protection may improve occupant safety as well as vehicle survivability. These technologies are currently being applied in a limited scope. While the committee commends this effort, it believes that additional analysis over current thermal injury survivability requirements is still required.

The committee directs the Director, U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act that outlines the advisability and feasibility of establishing objective and threshold survivability operational

requirements for thermal injury prevention in ground combat and tactical vehicles. The committee expects the briefing to include, but not be limited to: fuel containment; fire retardants; fire prevention; fire suppression; and personal protection.

Third generation forward-looking infrared sensors

The committee notes that second generation forward-looking infrared (FLIR) sensors currently deployed across the Army are a critical capability that provides U.S. forces significant advantages in combat. However, the committee understands that countermeasures continue to evolve that could degrade and potentially overmatch second generation FLIR capabilities. In addition, second generation FLIR technology is now 20-years old and is at risk of becoming obsolete. The committee believes the Army must continue to invest in third generation FLIR development and fielding, and that doing so requires the sustainability of the U.S. FLIR industrial base to meet the Army's next generation FLIR requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2014, that outlines the state of FLIR technology and requirements for ground systems including, but not limited to, the Ground Combat Vehicle program. The report should also include the Army's specific annual investment strategy to sustain the U.S. FLIR industrial base and to develop and produce third generation FLIR sensors.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Marine Corps unmanned airborne electronic attack systems

The committee notes that the Marine Corps plans to transition from using EA-6B Prowler aircraft as its primary airborne electronic warfare platform to a combination of F-35B Lightning II aircraft with built-in electronic warfare capability and other aircraft carrying electronic warfare pods. While the committee supports this plan, it also encourages the Marine Corps to develop electronic warfare capability for unmanned aerial systems (UAS). The committee believes a network of electronic warfare systems that combines manned and unmanned platforms would provide increased performance and flexibility for operational commanders.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a classified report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2014, that outlines the potential advantages and disadvantages of the use of UAS for electronic warfare, and any current plans the Marine Corps has to develop such systems. The report should also address, but not be limited to, estimated acquisition and operating costs, crew safety, and mission effectiveness of potential unmanned systems compared to available manned airborne electronic warfare systems.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Wide area surveillance strategy

The budget request contained \$37.8 million in PE 35206 for development of airborne reconnaissance systems, but contained no funding for development of Gorgon Stare.

Gorgon Stare is the Department of the Air Force's only operational persistent day and night wide-area motion imagery (WAMI) capability. The committee understands the Blue Devil experimental WAMI and multi-discipline system has been terminated. The committee notes that Gorgon Stare was initially fielded as a podded quick reaction WAMI capability in response to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum 106-08, to provide near real-time surveillance of city-sized areas. The committee further notes that the podded system approach allows for integration onto multiple aircraft types and the open systems architecture allows for insertion of multiple collection sensors. Accordingly, the committee believes that Gorgon Stare is the logical program to recapitalize the technologies, capabilities, and lessons learned from Blue Devil, and that the Air Force should evolve Gorgon Stare into an operational multi-discipline WAMI and near-vertical direction finding signals intelligence system leveraging Blue Devil ground processing, exploitation, and dissemination, as well as Gorgon Stare resources and lessons learned to achieve a persistent multi-discipline intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability.

The committee also notes that the budget request for fiscal year 2013 included a projection of \$112.4 million for further development of Gorgon Stare in fiscal year 2014. The termination of the Blue Devil system and no funds for Gorgon Stare in fiscal year 2014 raises a committee concern that the Department of the Air Force does not have a well-considered and funded plan to develop and field a fused multi-disciplined intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capability to support Army, Marine Corps, and Special Operations Forces in the future. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate by February 14, 2014, on the strategy for developing a multi-discipline intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability with integrated wide area surveillance and near vertical direction finding signals intelligence capabilities.

The committee recommends \$37.8 million, the amount of the budget request, in PE 35206 for airborne reconnaissance systems.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Individual equipment for female service members

The committee notes that in January 2013, the Secretary of Defense announced a new policy regarding the eligibility of female service members to serve in certain combat positions in which they were previously prohibited. The committee is concerned that despite the reality of female service members serving in combat for many years, the military services have been slow to field individual equipment that is properly sized, weighted, and designed for use by female service members. The committee believes that it is important that the Department of Defense ensure that female service members have the equipment and clothing tailored to the physical requirements of women in order to operate effectively and not be hampered by equipment that is ill-fitting, uncomfortable, and potentially harmful during operations in the field.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 112-479) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, the committee noted that it is aware of the concerns expressed by female members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom that the current interceptor body armor system's design may not be as ergonomically effective for female soldiers. As a result, the committee directed the Secretary of the Army to conduct an assessment as to whether there is an operational need to tailor the interceptor body armor systems fielded to female service members specifically for the physical requirements of women. The committee expects to receive this assessment in July 2013. The committee understands the Army has begun fielding improved outer tactical vests specifically designed for female service members, and that the Army has created and tested 13 female-specific coat sizes and 13 female-specific trouser sizes through the Army Combat Uniform-Alternate program that it will begin fielding in May 2013. The committee commends the Army for taking these actions and expects similar actions by the other military services.

Similar to the report referenced above, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committee by February 15, 2014, that details the Department's programs to develop and field individual equipment that is properly sized, weighted, and designed to accommodate its use by women across all of the military services. In particular, the report should include, but not be limited to, plans to provide a greater range of clothing sizes for women service members, the potential utility of rucksack frames and other carrying equipment designed specifically for women, as well as the advisability and feasibility of providing all female service members with female urinary diversion devices as part of their standard issued set of personal equipment.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Aircraft Utilization

The committee is concerned that there is a growing divide between combatant commanders' day-to-day utilization of airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft and the Department of Defense's current formal requirements generation process that focuses on meeting specific contingency plan-related metrics. The committee believes that non-combat, "peacetime" ISR demand is at least as important, if not more important, than highly speculative predictions regarding ISR demand during combat operations. For example, the committee notes that the Air Force's fiscal year 2013 proposal to retire RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk aircraft was based on changes to contingency plan requirements rather than on daily, ongoing ISR missions and unfulfilled combatant command ISR needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a classified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence by November 1, 2013, that includes a detailed layout of ISR aircraft utilization in fiscal year 2013. The briefing should address all manned ISR aircraft, and all unmanned ISR aircraft in the MQ-1/9 and larger class of UAS. The briefing should specify the number of systems, types of missions, flight hours, and other operational data.

Vulnerability of Tactical Data Links in Denied Areas

The committee believes that future conflicts against threats with anti-access/area-denial capabilities could see significant threats to U.S. airborne and ground tactical data links. However, the committee is concerned that many such data links are not currently designed or funded to operate against a robust electromagnetic warfare threat. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to provide a classified briefing to the congressional defense committees by October 1, 2013, that describes the potential vulnerabilities of current and planned tactical data links, along with a summary of development efforts to address these vulnerabilities.