

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 1, 2011

Honorable Carl Levin  
Chairman  
Committee on Armed Services  
United States Senate  
Washington D.C. 20510

Honorable John McCain  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Armed Services  
United States Senate  
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Levin and Ranking Member McCain,

As you begin consideration of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2012, I respectfully request your support for increased funding for the national programs listed below. Funding requested for the national programs is to be spent at the Department of Defense's discretion within the existing budget line and is not intended for any specific business, state, community or other entity.

In order to pay for these funding increases, as well as decrease the overall defense top line for fiscal year 2012, I also request all or most of the \$406.6 million requested in the fiscal year 2012 budget for Medium Air Defense System (MEADS) development be rescinded and realigned. As you know, the Department will not procure MEADS. Terminating MEADS will also save approximately \$400 million in fiscal year 2013.

Additionally, I support the committee's call for the Department of Defense to reexamine basing plans in East Asia and support rescission and realignment of all requested funds for those plans in fiscal year 2012. This includes rescinding approximately \$156 million of military construction requested for Guam installations to support the realignment of Marine Forces from Okinawa.

**1) Title: Innovative Readiness Training (IRT)**

**Program Description:** The IRT is a national program managed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs. The IRT Program is a volunteer training opportunity for our National Guard and Reserves. IRT's focus is to provide varied and challenging training opportunities that exercise the Mission Essential Task List (METL) requirements of combat support and combat service support units and individuals. IRT contributes directly to military readiness and provides outstanding and realistic combat support and combat service support training in a multi-service environment for National Guard and Reserve members. These opportunities result in

interoperability and readiness training, ensuring our nation always has a fully capable National Guard and Reserve. IRT also provides a critical link between the military and underserved civilian communities. Project funding is competitive and merit-based, and must fulfill training requirements. Project applications are submitted from communities all over the nation.

**Rationale:** The IRT program has many unfunded applications due to inadequate funding. Additional funding helps provide realistic combat support and combat service support for National Guard and Reserve members and affords them realistic training while at the same time providing community goodwill.

Budget Request for Innovative Readiness Training Budget	FY 2008	FY2009	FY2010
	\$20M	\$20M	\$20M
applications received	45	43	42
applications funded	19	25	31
applications not funded	16	18	9
Total \$ amount of request	31,147,600	40,282,228	25,482,501
\$ amount of unfunded	11,147,600	20,282,228	5,482,501

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$20 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$3 million

**Budget Account:** OMDW 0100D, BA-4 Administration and Serviceswide Activities, 050 Civil Military Programs, SAG IRT.

**Recipient:** Department of Defense, Reserve Affairs

2) **Title:** Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD)

**Program Description:** To counter the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile and Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile threat, in accordance with the Achievable Capability List, the United States deploys GMD. The GMD element consists of a complex communications system, fire control capability, and ground-based interceptors. The GMD element is a key component of the Ballistic Missile Defense System, providing Combatant Commanders the capability to engage ballistic missiles in the midcourse phase of flight. This phase, compared to boost or terminal, allows significant time for sensor viewing from multiple platforms and thus provides multiple engagement opportunities for hit-to-kill interceptors. GMD provides the capability to engage and destroy long-range threats in the midcourse battle space to protect the U.S. homeland.

**Rationale:** The Fiscal Year 2012 budget request reduces the program by \$185.2 million and by more than \$1 billion across the future years defense plan than was projected with the last budget submission. These decreases impact the reliability and readiness of the only system capable of defending the homeland. Additionally, the

impacts of the delay of passing a Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2011 Appropriations bill and failed interceptor flight tests have had negative impacts on the GMD program development. To address the impacts and ensure the viability of the system, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has stated a need to upgrade the CE1 fleet to ensure the readiness of the fleet; provide for a testing Failure Review Board; procure more interceptors for flight tests; and conduct additional ground and flight tests on the CE11 EKV. These costs were not anticipated at the time of the budget submission. Additional funding is required to pay for those activities. Without additional funding, those activities will come at the expense of the readiness of the system by forcing MDA to defer approximately \$281.4 million of Fiscal Year 2011-Fiscal Year 2013 required activities to a later date, including the testing of the two-stage interceptor, GBI manufacturing and fleet upgrades; Stockpile Reliability Program component testing; new capability development, modeling, testing, and fielding; and missile defense complex communications upgrades.

**President's Budget Request:** \$1.2 billion

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$100 million

**Account:** RDDW, Line 84, PE 0603882C, Ballistic Missile Defense Midcourse Defense Segment

**Recipient:** Missile Defense Agency

**3) Title:** Light Utility Helicopter (LUH)

**Program Description:** The Light Utility Helicopter, UH-72A LAKOTA will provide general aviation support for Continental United States (CONUS) based Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) and Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) aviation units in the active and reserve components. The UH-72A platform will provide the flexibility to respond to Homeland Security (HLS) requirements, conduct civil search and rescue operations, support damage assessment, support test and training centers, perform generating force missions, augment the HH-60 Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) aircraft, and provide support to CONUS counterdrug operations. The UH-72A will conduct general support utility helicopter missions and execute tasks as part of an integrated effort with other joint services, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations. The UH-72A provides time-sensitive transport of supplies or key personnel, air mobility to assist civil authorities through the execution of search and rescue or disaster relief operations, advanced warning/detection of external threats to include threats to our borders, augmentation of air ambulance capabilities, and limited command and control operations in the conduct of HLS.

**Rationale:** The LUH program is currently in full rate production, increasing the buy for additional platforms will ensure the force across the nation is properly equipped for Homeland Security Requirements at the best price option.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$250.4 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$13.1 million

**Budget Account:** APA, Line 7, Light Utility Helicopter

**Recipient:** Department of the Army

**4) Title:** Ballistic Missile Defense Sensor (BMDS) for GMD

**Program Description:** The BMDS network of layered Sensors provides essential data for the command and control of the GMD weapon system. These sensors, connected to the BMDS through Command and Control, Battle Management, Communications (C2BMC), enable detection and tracking of targets, and provide fire-control quality ballistic missile position, velocity, and discrimination data to BMDS weapon systems. Overlapping sensor coverage, with a diversity of sensor types, improves target detection, tracking, discrimination and kill assessments, while reducing potential impact of countermeasures. The extended sensor coverage and accuracy provided by a network of layered sensors reduces the number of target engagements required, conserves interceptor inventory, and ensures a high probability of successful engagement.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will accelerate delivery of GMD upgraded early warning radars to the warfighter to enable them to better protect the homeland against an intercontinental ballistic missile attack. Defending the homeland was the number one BMD priority outlined in the Ballistic Missile Defense Review of 2010.

**President's Budget Request:** \$222.4 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$20 million

**Account:** RDDW, Line 87, PE 0603884C, Ballistic Missile Defense Sensors

**Recipient:** Missile Defense Agency

**5) Title:** Domestic Support Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities

**Program Description:** This funding supports federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies (DLEAs) requests for domestic operational and logistical support, and will assist the DLEAs in their efforts to reduce drug-related crime. Of the amount requested for domestic support programs, \$190.0 million is for a portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts and counter-narcoterrorism schools; \$12 million is for Domestic Operational Support, such as US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) counter-narcoterrorism support to DLEAs and Title 10 National Guard translation efforts; and \$36.2 million is for domestic detection and monitoring efforts such as tethered aerostats.

**Rationale:** Additional funding is required to provide for domestic support programs to operate thorough the fiscal year. These domestic support programs have historically been underfunded.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$238 million for domestic support within the \$1.2 billion base budget request for the Drug Interdiction account.

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$30 million

**Budget Account:** OMDW Transfer Accounts 0105D, Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities 010

**Recipient:** Department of Defense

6) **Title:** Civil Air Patrol Procurement

**Program Description:** The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a congressionally chartered non-profit corporation that serves as the Auxiliary of the Air Force. CAP uses federally provided resources to provide assistance requested by the DOD, federal, state or local government authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) to perform emergency or non-emergency public purpose missions and activities. Pursuant to US Code (Title 10 & 36) the purpose of CAP Corporation is to encourage and aide citizens of the US in contributing their efforts, services, and resources in developing aviation and in maintaining air supremacy; and to encourage and develop by example the voluntary contribution of private citizens to the public welfare. CAP provides aviation education and training, as well as encourages and fosters civil aviation in local communities. CAP also provides an organization to assist in meeting local emergencies and assists the Dept. of the Air Force in non-combat programs and missions.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will provide for a more-capable modern aircraft for efficient and effective missions to ensure a reliable CAP. Current CAP platforms are in need of replacement.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$2.2 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** + \$6.8 million

**Budget Account:** APAF, Line 23, Civil Air Patrol

**Recipient:** Department of the Air Force

7) **Title:** Civil Air Patrol Operations

**Program Description:** The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a congressionally chartered non-profit corporation that serves as the Auxiliary of the Air Force. CAP uses federally provided resources to provide assistance requested by the DOD, federal, state or local government authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) to perform emergency or non-emergency public purpose missions and activities. Pursuant to US Code (Title 10 & 36) the purpose of CAP Corporation is to encourage and aide citizens of the US in contributing their efforts, services, and resources in developing aviation and in maintaining air supremacy; and to encourage and develop by example the voluntary contribution of private citizens to the public welfare. CAP provides aviation education and training, as well as encourages and fosters civil aviation in local communities. CAP also provides an organization to assist in meeting local emergencies and assists the Dept. of the Air Force in non-combat programs and missions.

**Rationale:** CAP operations and maintenance costs are underfunded for Fiscal Year 2012. Reduced funding would cripple volunteer operations in every state. Specific reductions include: 80% cut to counterdrug missions, 32% cut to search and rescue missions, 47% cut to training, 33% cut to cadet activities. Additional funding will ensure CAP is able to carry out support of authorities.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$23.3 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** + \$4.5 million

**Budget Account:** OMAF 3400F, BA-4 Administration and Serviceswide Activities, 430 Service Wide Activities, SAG 42I Civil Air Patrol

**Recipient:** Department of the Air Force

**8) Title:** Naval Sea Cadet Corps

**Program Description:** Since 1958 the Naval Sea Cadet Corps has been committed to providing American youth with a drug and alcohol free environment to foster their leadership abilities, broaden their horizons through hands-on training and guide them to becoming mature young adults. Sea Cadet organizations exist in most of the maritime nations of the world. Recognizing the value of these organizations in educating youth in maritime matters, the Department of the Navy requested the Navy League of the United States to establish a similar program for American youth. The Navy League agreed to do so and formally established the Naval Sea Cadet Corps (NSCC) and Navy League Cadet Corps (NLCC) in 1958. Recognizing the importance and benefits of the NSCC, Congress on September 10, 1962 federally incorporated the Naval Sea Cadet Corps under Public Law 87-655 (36 USC 1541). The program supports the Navy's recruiting goals for officer and enlisted personnel.

**Rationale:** Additional funding requested will be used to decrease out of pocket expenses for cadets to participate in the summer program and to conduct background checks on volunteers.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$983,000

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$1.7 million

**Budget Account:** OMN 1804N, BA-3 Training and Recruiting, 440 Recruiting and Other Training & Education, SAG 3C1L Recruiting and Advertising

**Recipient:** Department of the Navy

**9) Title:** Environmental Restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites

**Program Description:** The Department's Environmental Restoration program focuses on reducing the risks to human health and the environment at active installations and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), while ensuring that DOD environmental cleanup policy conforms to existing laws and regulations. The DOD Environmental Restoration appropriations provide for: the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances and wastes, and contamination from unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions,

and munitions constituents at other than operational ranges; correction of other environmental damage; and the demolition and removal of unsafe buildings, structures, and debris. Until 1994, the Department spent the majority of the resources documenting the magnitude of the cleanup problem on DOD lands, a significant but necessary investment. In 1994, DOD turned the corner, by devoting more resources to actual cleanup than to studies. As a result, the pace of restoration has increased while more sites continue to be cleaned up and closed out. The Department of Defense has the ultimate legal liability for removal of unexploded ordnance.

**Rationale:** Additional funding for environmental remediation will ensure DOD fulfills its legal responsibilities and reduce the continuing injury and danger to innocent citizens, the restrictions on use of formerly used defense property and the financial and legal burden from contamination. There are sites in every state.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$276.4 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$30 million

**Budget Account:** OMDW 0811D Transfer Accounts, 110 Environmental Restoration Formerly Used Defense Sites

**Recipient:** Department of Defense

**10) Title:** Launch Facilities

**Program Description:** Spacelift ranges provide tracking, telemetry, communications, range safety, weather and other support for Department of Defense, civil and commercial space launches, intercontinental and sea-launched ballistic missile Test and Evaluations (T&E), missile defense developmental T&E and aeronautical T&E. Funding supports fuel, personnel, launch pad refurbishments, maintenance and sustainment in support of these operations.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will support space launch facilities to ensure continued access to space – a DOD priority.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$321.5 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$9 million

**Budget Account:** OMAF 3400F, BA-1 Operating Forces, 110 Space Operations, SAG 013A Launch Facilities

**Recipient:** Department of the Air Force

**11) Title:** Nuclear and Conventional Physical Security Equipment

**Program Description:** This program coordinates advanced engineering development for physical security equipment (PSE) technology and systems as well as for combating nuclear threats throughout DOD. The program supports the protection of DOD personnel and facilities for nuclear and conventional environments. Priorities for this Program's RDT&E efforts are driven by inputs from QDR guidance, Combatant Commands, Services, analysis reports, such as "Protecting the Force: Lessons from Fort Hood (January 2010), the Integrated Unit, Base, and Installation

Protection (IUBIP) Cost Benefits Analysis (CBA), and DoD Directive 5210.41M (Nuclear Weapon Security Manual: DoD Nuclear Weapon Environment-Specific Requirements) directed requirements and associated security deviation reports. The funds are used to provide PSE advanced component development and prototypes for individual Service and Joint requirements that lead to capability in three functional mission areas: (1) nuclear physical security; (2) countering nuclear threats; and (3) conventional physical security.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will accelerate programs in support of protection and safety of military and civilian personnel by improving the physical security of our nation's infrastructure.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$36.8 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$7.5 million

**Budget Account:** RDDW, Line 77, PE 0603161D8Z, Nuclear and Conventional Physical Security Equipment

**Recipient:** Department of Defense

**12) Title:** Technology Transfer and Transition

**Program Description:** Defense Technology Transfer has been highly successful at helping the Department transfer its technologies to U.S. companies, and making these technologies available for both military and commercial applications. Technology Transfer is highly cost-effective with elements achieving significant Return on Investment. The Technology Transition Initiative addresses the funding gaps that exist between the time a mature technology is demonstrated and the time it can be funded and procured for use in an intended weapons system or operational capability for the warfighter.

**Rationale:** Despite the benefits of the program, there has been no request for funding. Funding will (1) accelerate the transition of DoD-developed technologies to the warfighter; (2) lower the cost of DOD technology acquisition by developing a larger commercial market for dual-use technologies; (3) provide a return of revenue to DOD labs from commercial spin-off of defense technologies; and (4) fulfill DOD's congressionally mandated technology transfer directives.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** 0

**Additional Amount Requested:** + \$5 million

**Budget Account:** RDDW, Line 71, PE 0603942D8Z, Technology Transfer

**Recipient:** Office of Secretary of Defense

**13) Title:** Navy Environmental Protection

**Program Description:** Many environmental laws, regulations, and policies impose restrictions on Navy vessels, aircraft, and facilities that interfere with operations and/or increase the cost of operations. The Navy must be able to conduct its national security mission in compliance with applicable environmental requirements in the

U.S. and abroad without compromising performance, safety, or health, while simultaneously minimizing the cost of compliance. This program develops and evaluates processes, hardware, systems, and operational procedures that will allow the Navy to operate in U.S., foreign, and international waters, air, space, and land areas while complying with environmental laws, regulations, Executive Orders, policies and international agreements.

**Rationale:** Additional funding for the program will allow for accelerated development of new, more efficient methods of complying with the numerous environmental requirements while operating a fleet, such as mobile surface cleaning technology.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$21.714 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$5.0 million

**Budget Account:** RDN, Line 57, PE 0603721N, Environmental Protection

**Recipient:** Department of the Navy

**14) Title:** Environmental Quality Technology Demonstrations

**Program Description:** This program matures and demonstrates technologies that assist Army installations in becoming environmentally compatible without compromising the readiness or training critical to the success of the future force. This program includes technology demonstrations for: restoration of sites contaminated with toxic and/or hazardous materials (such as unexploded ordnance) resulting from Army operations; pollution prevention to minimize the Army's use and generation of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes; compliance with environmental laws by control, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste products; and conservation of natural and cultural resources. This program demonstrates technological feasibility, assesses the technology as well as its producibility, and transitions mature technologies from the laboratory to the user. Technologies developed by this program element improve the ability of the Army to achieve environmental restoration and compliance at its installations, at active/ inactive ranges and other training lands, and at its rework as well as production facilities. Technologies demonstrated focus on reducing the cost of treating hazardous effluents and remediating Army sites contaminated by hazardous/toxic material.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will accelerate Army installations in becoming environmentally compatible and improves the ability of the Army to achieve environmental restoration and compliance while reducing the cost of treating hazardous effluents and remediating contaminated Army sites.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$15.959 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$2.5 million

**Budget Account:** RDA, Line 51, PE 0603728A, Environmental Quality Technology Demonstrations

**Recipient:** Department of the Army

**15) Title: Medical Technology**

**Program Description:** This program supports application of knowledge gained through basic research to develop drugs, vaccines, medical devices, diagnostics, medical practices/procedures, and other preventive measures essential to the protection and sustainment of Warfighter health.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will accelerate many research projects to increase the health of the force.

**Fiscal Year 2012 President's Budget Request:** \$105.929 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$10 million

**Budget Account:** RDA, Line 28, PE 0602787A, Medical Technology

**Recipient:** Department of the Army

**16) Title: Community Infrastructure Developments to Enhance Support to the Military**

**Program Description:** The Office of Economic Adjustment is the DOD's primary source for assisting states and communities that are impacted by DOD changes including the Department's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions. This assistance must be comprehensive enough to address the community impacts caused by Global Defense Posture Review, Grow the Army, Grow the Force and other transformation initiatives as well. The OEA must capably assist these communities with a multi-year program of support.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will ensure community infrastructure impacted by Department of Defense operations is assisted federally in meeting DOD needs.

**President's Budget Request:** \$81.754 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** \$+10 million

**Budget Account:** OMDW, BA-1, Line 0100D 250, Office of Economic Adjustment

**Recipient:** Office of Economic Adjustment

**17) Title: Navy Research Sciences**

**Program Description:** This program sustains U.S. Naval Science and Technology (S&T) superiority, provides new technological concepts for the maintenance of naval power and national security, and helps avoid scientific surprise. It is based on investment directions as defined in the Naval Science & Technology Strategy approved by the S&T Corporate Board (Feb 2009). This new strategy is based on needs and capabilities from Navy and Marine Corps guidance and input from the Naval Research Enterprise (NRE) stakeholders (including the Naval enterprises, the combatant commands, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), and Headquarters Marine Corps). It exploits scientific breakthroughs and provides options for new Future Naval Capabilities (FNCs) and Innovative Naval Prototypes (INPs).

This PE addresses basic research efforts including scientific study and experimentation directed toward increasing knowledge and understanding in national security related aspects of physical, engineering, environmental and life sciences.

**Rationale:** Additional funding will support Naval science and technology superiority plans for the Arctic in Fiscal Year 2012.

**President's Budget Request:** \$446.1 million

**Additional Amount Requested:** +\$4 million

**Budget Account:** RDN, Line 3, PE 0601153N, Defense Research Sciences

**Recipient:** Department of the Navy

I also respectfully request your consideration of the following legislative and report language provisions. Additional information is attached.

- 1) **Title:** Red Flag Sense of the Senate  
**Summary:** Sense of Senate recognizing the value of Nevada and Alaska training ranges and Red Flag exercises for Air Force readiness.  
**Form:** Bill Language.  
**Cost:** None
- 2) **Title:** Department of the Air Force Total Force Integration  
**Summary:** Expresses concern for lack of process for allocating Reserve Component man-days. Directs DOD to implement a requirements based process for allocation of man-days and report back to committee in implementation.  
**Form:** Report Language  
**Cost:** None
- 3) **Title:** Rare Earth  
**Summary:** Reiterates the need to understand DOD's consumption of Rare Earths. Directs Department to deliver the required report.  
**Form:** Report Language  
**Cost:** None
- 4) **Title:** Mass Transportation Study  
**Summary:** Encourage DOD to utilize van pool and car pool options on base to meet energy goals and decrease local traffic congestion.  
**Form:** Report Language.  
**Cost:** None

Senators McCain and Levin

May 27, 2011

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- 5) **Title:** National Guard Bureau Wounded Warrior Guidance  
**Summary:** Require the National Guard Bureau to allow dual-status technicians to be retained in non-dual status positions beyond those that are strictly administrative.  
**Form:** Report Language.  
**Cost:** None

Thank you for your consideration of these requests. Please do not hesitate to contact my staff, Lindsay Kavanaugh or Cory Turner, at (202) 224-3004 if additional information is required.

Sincerely,



Mark Begich  
United States Senator

## Committee Amendment Proposed by

Mr. Begich

1 At the appropriate place in title III, insert the fol-  
2 lowing:

3 **SEC. [DAV11394]. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RED**  
4 **FLAG EXERCISES AT SITES IN ALASKA AND**  
5 **NEVADA.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
7 ings:

8 (1) Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, and Nellis  
9 Air Force Base, Nevada, host advanced combat  
10 training exercises known as Red Flag for the United  
11 States Air Force and foreign participants.

12 (2) The Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex  
13 and Nevada Test and Training Range provide Red  
14 Flag participants with realistic, large force complex  
15 training sites.

16 (3) Participation in Red Flag exercises in the  
17 states of Nevada and Alaska by foreign allies pro-  
18 vides opportunity for building partnerships and  
19 strengthening existing partnerships.

20 (4) The states of Nevada and Alaska provide  
21 the Department of the Air Force unique training en-  
22 vironments for purposes of Red Flag exercises.

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
2 gress that—

3 (1) Red Flag exercises hosted in the states of  
4 Alaska and Nevada are critically important to ensur-  
5 ing a ready force and building partner capacity;

6 (2) the Department of the Air Force should  
7 continue to utilize both the Joint Pacific Alaska  
8 Range Complex and Nevada Test and Training  
9 Range for Red Flag exercises and other training op-  
10 portunities; and

11 (3) the Department of the Air Force should en-  
12 sure that the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex  
13 and the Nevada Test and Training Range meet cur-  
14 rent and emerging training requirements.

## **Department of the Air Force Total Force Initiative**

The committee recognizes the Department of the Air Force actively pursues integration of the Reserve component in to the Total Force. Through the Department's Total Force Integration initiative associate units are comprised of both active duty and Reserve component personnel and equipment. The integrated relationship between the active duty and the Reserve component is intended to maximize capability and manpower thereby creating an efficient, cost-effective and ready unit able to fulfill steady-state and contingency requirements.

The Reserve component is an indispensable partner for the active duty in associate units. In addition to fulfilling traditional roles and responsibilities, the Reserve component of an associate unit works hand-in-hand with the active duty to meet unit missions and taskings. In several units, the active duty and reserve component are fully integrated in each function. To resource Reserve component requirements of the associate unit, Military Personnel Appropriations for man-days must be requested, resourced and allocated.

However, the committee is aware there is not yet a formal process in place for validating, resourcing and allocating Reserve component associate unit requirements with Military Personnel Appropriations for man-days. Due to the lack of a formal process, unnecessary hardships have been encountered by many associate units and personnel. These include unpredictability in deployment schedules and the inability of the Reserve component to consistently integrate in functional areas of the unit in support of their active duty counter-parts. These management challenges undermine the Total Force Integration initiative and present unacceptable challenges for the personnel serving in associate units.

The committee notes the Department has identified a process for validating, resourcing and allocating future Reserve component associate unit requirements. The committee commends the Department for this action, however, the committee is concerned the Department has been aware of the associate unit challenges for several years and not yet implemented the process. The committee, therefore, directs the Department to immediately implement a formal process for validating, resourcing and allocating Military Personnel Appropriation man-days for Reserve component requirements of integrated units. The Department shall provide a report to the congressional committees on defense regarding implementation of the process not later than 60 days after enactment of this act. The report shall include: (1) the methodology for identifying and validating steady-state and contingency requirements; (2) an analysis of the how the validated requirements will be incorporated in future budget requests; and (3) how the process allow for more predictable and reliable allocation of man-days to the associate units.

## **Critical Rare Earth Materials**

The United States is dependent on unreliable foreign sources for critical rare earth materials. China controls 97 percent of the current market for rare earth ores and oxides, 75 percent of the market for neo magnets, and 60 percent of the market for samarium cobalt magnets. Reductions in export quotas in the last year have constricted the flow of rare earth materials to the United States.

Critical rare earth materials are components of many major defense weapons applications. For instance, neodymium iron boron permanent magnets and samarium cobalt magnets are used for precision guided munitions, stealth technology, electric drive ship programs, missile systems, and command and control systems. According to a Government Accountability Office report on rare earth materials in the defense supply chain released in April 2010, defense systems will likely continue to rely on rare earth materials based the lack of a substitute and the life cycle of the system.

Despite the known general reliance on critical rare earth materials by the Department of Defense for some of the nation's most important weapons systems and potential availability issues, there is currently no comprehensive information on the Department's specific demand and usage for each defense application. Additionally, there is no data available from the Department regarding near, mid and long-term critical rare earth material availability in the defense industrial base supply chain. To gain visibility of the Department's consumption of critical rare earth materials and supply chain availability Congress required the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment and plan for critical rare earth materials in defense applications in Section 843 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-33). As of the date of this report, the Department has not yet delivered the required assessment and plan to Congress.

The committee is dismayed the Department has not yet submitted the report required by Section 843 of Public Law 111-33. The committee believes the Department of Defense must assess its dependency on critical rare earth materials, identify vulnerabilities in the supply chain which may impact availability, and plan for the necessary steps to mitigate national risks associated with limited supply chain availability. The committee therefore directs the Department to immediately deliver the required report in Section 843 of Public Law 111-33 to the Congress. Further, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the report submitted to the Congress to evaluate the methodology used for obtaining and compiling data to formulate the assessment and plan.

## **Military Commuter Centers**

Force structure changes, base realignment and closure, community growth and off-base housing projects have resulted in increased traffic congestion on local transportation systems and on military installations. While military and civilian personnel have the authority to take pro-active actions, in most cases there is no central office on base or at other facilities inhabited by Department of Defense personnel to provide individuals with the information and resources to carpool, vanpool, or utilize mass transit. Utilization of commuter options would decrease local traffic congestion and decrease energy consumption thereby working towards energy efficiency goals of the military services. The committee therefore encourages the Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment, in conjunction with the Director of the Office of Economic Adjustment, to promote the utilization of carpools, van pools and mass transit options at military installations and facilities with a substantial Department of Defense civilian or military presence and work force. The committee also encourages the Secretary of Installations and Environment and the Director of the Office of Economic Adjustment to assess the feasibility of establishing commuter centers in regions experiencing significant growth from force structure initiatives including Grow the Force and Base Realignment and Closure which will negatively impact local transportation systems.

## **Wounded Warrior Program Implementation for National Guard Technicians**

Section 511 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-181) provided the authority enabling military technicians (dual status) to continue to be employed as technicians when the loss of their military membership in the Selected Reserve is the result of a combat-related disability. The National Guard Bureau issued implementing instruction in June 2009 to the state-level National Guard Headquarters. Unfortunately the implementation guidance may not have been distributed to all pertinent levels and dual-status technicians may not be informed of this program. The result is that few technicians, if any, have been covered by this program. Therefore, this committee directs the National Guard Bureau to: 1) broaden the term "non-dual status" in the June 2009 Wounded Warrior guidance to go beyond the current narrow category of administrative/clerical positions to allow technicians to return to their former positions if they are physically able to do so; 2) requires the National Guard Bureau to review all National Guard technician discharges/terminations (not just medical discharges) since enactment of the FY 08 NDAA to determine if any technicians should have been covered by the Wounded Warrior program but were instead terminated because their employing state did not know about the Wounded Warrior program; and 3) provide this information to Congress within six months of enactment of this legislation.