

**COMMITTEE LANGUAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**TOMAHAWK MISSILE  
ACCOUNT: WPN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(267)277,588	(600)653,588	(267)277,588	485,588	(450)485,588	(325)272,288	(350)355,288

**SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT  
ACCOUNT: OPN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
63,423	63,423	63,423	63,423	63,423	63,423	63,423

**SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT  
ACCOUNT: OPN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
5,786	5,786	5,786	5,786	5,786	5,786	5,786

**TOMAHAWK & TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)  
ACCOUNT: RDT&E**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
71,385	71,385	81,385	81,385	78,385	81,385	77,385

<b>HASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 108-146)</b>
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*Page 59, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

5	TOMAHAWK	267	277,588	333	376,000			600	653,588
	Additional Missiles					333	336,000		
	Tooling and Testing						40,000		

*Page 76, Other Procurement, Navy*

Line	PROGRAM TITLE	Request		Change		Budget		Increase		Authorization	
		QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST	QTY.	COST
109	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	63,423							-	63,423
110	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	-	5,786							-	5,786

*Page 164, RDT&E, Navy*

0204229N	177 Tomahawk and Tomahawk Mission Planning Center (TMPC)					10,707					71,385
0204244N	178 Integrated Surveillance System					14,078	7,500				21,778

*Tomahawk missile*

The budget request contained \$277.6 million for 267 tactical tomahawk (TACTOM) missiles.

The Tomahawk missile is a long-range, precision-strike cruise missile launched from surface ships or submarines. The TACTOM missile will provide improved performance at a lower unit cost than previous missile versions. The existing maximum TACTOM production capacity is 450 missiles per year.

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy's programmed budget for Tomahawk missiles would result in an inventory that is significantly below the Navy's stated Tomahawk required inventory levels, and that recent Tomahawk missile expenditures, which have been in excess of 700 for Operation Iraqi Freedom, have exacerbated this shortfall. The committee also notes that the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 108-11) established a \$15.7 billion Iraqi Freedom Fund to provide for additional expenses associated with the ongoing military operations in Iraq including the replacement of munitions. Additionally, the statement of the managers accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1559 (H. Rept. 108-76) specifically identified TACTOM missiles among those precision guided munitions that should be procured from the funds provided. Since the committee believes that the Tomahawk missile shortage is severe and should be aggressively addressed in fiscal year 2003, it directs the Department of Defense to obligate at least \$24.0 million from funds provided in the Iraqi Freedom Fund by Public Law 108-11 to increase TACTOM production capacity to 600 missiles per year and to obligate at least \$336.0 million for an additional 300 TACTOMs. The committee understands that the additional TACTOMs can be delivered beginning in January 2005 with an associated production rate increase to 600 missiles per year beginning in November 2006.

To sustain TACTOM production at a rate of 600 missiles per year for fiscal year 2004, the committee recommends an increase of \$336.0 million for an additional 333 TACTOM missiles.

The committee also believes that future wartime expenditures may require inventory replenishment rates up to 900 missiles per year. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$40.0 million for further tooling and test equipment, and understands that a contract award in the second quarter of fiscal year 2004 would allow a 900-missile-per-year production capacity to be achieved by the second quarter of fiscal year 2006.

The committee recommends \$653.6 million for the TACTOM missile, an increase of \$376.0 million.

*Affordable weapons system*

The budget request contained \$63.4 million in PE 63795N for land attack technology advanced component development and prototypes.

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) Affordable Weapon System (AWS) program is an advanced technology initiative to demonstrate the ability to design, develop, and build a capable and affordable precision guided weapon system at a cost that would be an order of magnitude cheaper than comparable weapon systems and in production would achieve a stable unit production cost very early in the production cycle.

The committee notes that the ONR program has been successful in all respects. In less than four years, the AWS program has demonstrated the use of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components to construct a 400–600 mile range, subsonic (180–220 knot), “loitering, 200 pound payload, precision strike missile with global positioning system/inertial navigation system guidance and control and a data link.” The missile has both line of sight and satellite data links for interaction with ground stations and forward observers and is reprogrammable in flight. In operational use the missile would be launched from CONEX-type containers that hold between six and twenty missiles and could be carried on land, sea, or air platforms. The initiative has demonstrated that the COTS approach can reduce costs by an order of magnitude from traditional cruise missiles. The current missile cost in large scale production, exclusive of warhead, is estimated to be \$60,000. Within the last 16 months there have been ten successful flight tests that have demonstrated the missile’s range, accuracy and other capabilities.

The committee believes that the AWS has enormous potential both for continued development and procurement as a weapon system to fill the gap between cannons and multiple launch rockets and missile systems such as Tomahawk that have longer range and larger warheads and in developing a new paradigm for the rapid development, transition to production, and fielding of new and innovative weapons systems. The committee notes that there are still significant issues to be resolved in transitioning AWS through system development into production: selection and integration of war-head(s); launcher development; production engineering; logistics supportability; training development; and development and operational test. The committee understands that the program is under review by the Navy for transition in the fiscal year 2006 budget.

The committee believes that the success demonstrated by the system to date and the operational contribution that the capability would provide to U.S. forces justify seeking new ways to accelerate transition from science and technology to fielded capability.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$40.0 million in PE 63795N to continue development of the AWS, and \$138.0 million in Weapons Procurement Navy for AWS procurement.

#### *Page 461 and 462, Multi-year Procurement*

##### *Multiyear procurement*

In most cases, purchases of weapon systems are authorized annually, and as a result, DoD negotiates a separate contract for each annual purchase. In a small number of cases, the law permits multiyear procurement; that is, it allows DoD to enter into a contract to buy specified annual quantities of a system for up to five years. In those cases, DoD can negotiate lower prices because its commitment to purchase the weapons gives the contractor an incentive to find more economical ways to manufacture the weapon, including cost-saving investments. Annual funding is provided for these multiyear contracts, but potential termination costs are covered by an initial appropriation.

Section 122 would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear contract to purchase tactical Tomahawk cruise missiles starting in fiscal year 2004 and would direct the Secretary to purchase no more than 900 missiles a year. Based on information provided by the Navy, CBO assumes that the Navy would buy 1,784 missiles over the 2004–2008 period. CBO estimates that savings from buying these missiles under a multiyear contract would total about \$135 million over the 2004–2008 period, or about \$75,000 a missile. Funding requirements to purchase

these missiles would total just over \$1.6 billion over the 2004–2008 period (instead of the almost \$1.8 billion that would be needed under annual contracts). Multiyear procurement of tactical Tomahawk missiles would raise costs in 2004 because the Navy would need to provide for advance purchases of components for missiles it would purchase later in the 2004–2008 period.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SELECTED PROVISIONS IN H.R. 1588

Category	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT</b>					
F/A-18E/F Aircraft .....	0	—166	—205	—211	—236
Tactical Tomahawk Missile .....	3	—40	—43	—32	—23
Virginia Class Submarines .....	275	210	—64	—613	—613
E-2C and TE-2C Aircraft and Engines .....	—62	2	0	2	0
<b>FORCE STRUCTURE</b>					
DoD Military Endstrengths .....	248	510	527	544	562
Coast Guard Reserve Endstrength .....	120	0	0	0	0
Required Force Structure .....	20	268	269	340	281
<b>COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS (DoD)</b>					
Military Pay Raises .....	190	269	279	288	298
Coast Guard Pay Raises .....	6	8	9	9	9
Expiring Bonuses and Allowances .....	624	550	327	217	151
Special Pays for Service in Iraq and Afghanistan .....	263	112	81	81	57
Lodging Expenses for Reservists .....	132	13	10	7	5

Page 12 and 13, Rational for the Committee Bill

### Transformation

The Committee has a long and bipartisan history of supporting the development of transformational technologies and capabilities.

The success of transformational systems, ranging from the enhanced intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities made possible by Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to the increased lethality of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) demonstrates the wisdom of that approach. Overall for fiscal year 2004, the committee recommends an increase of \$663 million over the Administration’s request for defense Science and Technology programs, which traditionally drive long-term improvements in U.S. military capability. The increases are spread across several categories, including strike systems, advanced munitions, sensors, and communications.

During Operation Desert Storm nine percent of all weapons dropped by the United States were PGMs. Conversely, PGMs constituted 67 percent of all weapons employed by the Air Force during Operation Iraqi Freedom, a clear indicator of their superior value to the U.S. military. Combined with an innovative campaign strategy and the best soldiers in the world, precision strike capabilities enabled the coalition during Operation Iraqi Freedom to achieve a broader and significantly more challenging objective with fewer forces, when compared to their Operation Desert Storm predecessors.

Thus, the bill would add \$376 million to the Administration’s request for procurement of such successful transformational technologies as the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile and \$178 million for the Affordable Weapon System, a committee initiative to reduce the cost of PGMs through the development of more affordable military systems. Additionally, the committee recommends beginning research and development on new strike platforms; in particular it recommends \$100 million to begin research and development work on a new deep strike bomber to complement or

succeed the current fleet of B-1, B-2, and B-52 bombers. Such systems represent an investment in 21st deep strike capabilities and will help address basing problems highlighted during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

In addition to transformational delivery platforms and munitions, the committee recognizes the transformational value of advanced sensor, network, and positioning systems in their role as force multipliers. Therefore, the committee recommends approving the budget request for E-2 Hawkeye aircraft, and increasing funding by \$132 million over the request for the EA-6B Prowler, by \$27 million for the E-8C Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), by \$10 million for surface combatant systems engineering to improve the development of an open architecture for the Aegis system and \$17 million for a new Littoral Surveillance System. The committee also recommends authorizing the funds requested for the Global Hawk Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), an \$18 million increase over the request for the Predator UAV, and a \$20.9 million increase for advanced research and development for the Shadow 200 Tactical UAV. The committee also recommends full funding for the Space-Based Radar, a program that could revolutionize our sensor capabilities and reduce the demands made on tactical surveillance systems in the long term. These systems are increasingly important high-demand, low-density systems that give U.S. military forces a decisive information advantage over their adversaries and should continue to be improved. To the degree that information technologies enable the long-term transformation of U.S. military forces, these funding levels will help enable the Department of Defense to continue transformation in the information age.

Just as the military services are creating new capabilities to deal with the security environment of the 21st century, the Administration requested authority to transform the very management structures and processes of the Department of Defense, many of which trace their heritage back to the lessons of World War II and the National Security Act of 1947. Given the radical changes in the international security environment, the committee believes it is vital to transform the way the Department of Defense operates.

Consequently, after careful consideration and coordination with the other relevant committees of the House of Representatives, the committee recommends approving significant portions of the Administration's proposed "Defense Transformation for the 21st Century Act" as elements of the fiscal year 2004 national defense authorization act.

The committee recommends development of a modernized national security personnel system. In particular, in cooperation with the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, it adopted provisions creating a more flexible merit-based pay system to attract and retain talented individuals in government service. It also recommends the establishment of an early retirement program and greater flexibility for the Secretary of Defense to hire experts with critical scientific, technical, or management skills at appropriate pay for a period of up to five years. Taken together, these provisions would help retain, protect, and support the current civilian workforce in the Department of Defense while giving the Secretary of Defense greater personnel flexibility to reward exceptional performance and address key skill shortfalls.

Taken together, these initiatives will enable the United States military to continue on the path of transformation and develop those capabilities needed to maintain, and extend, the U.S. military advantage over potential adversaries in the long term.

**SASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 108-46)**

Page 51, Weapons Procurement, Navy

5	TOMAHAWK	267	277,588	267	277,588
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Page 64, Other Procurement, Navy

109	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	63,423		63,423
110	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,786		5,786

Page 168, RDT&E, Navy

0204229N	177	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MSN PLANNING CTR (TMPC) Precision target aided navigation (PTAN)	71,385	10,000 [10,000]	81,385
0204311N	178	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	14,278		14,278

Page 73, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

**Multiyear procurement authority for Navy programs (sec. 121)**

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear contract for procurement of the following: (1) the F/A-18 aircraft program; (2) the E-2C aircraft program; (3) the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile program; and, (4) the *Virginia*-class submarine program.

This would be the second consecutive multiyear procurement authorization for the F/A-18 aircraft. A separate multiyear procurement was authorized for the F/A-18 aircraft engines in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107). The committee encourages the Navy to synchronize the multiyear procurement of the F/A-18 aircraft and its engines at the earliest opportunity.

The E-2C aircraft multiyear procurement would stabilize the industrial base for low rate production during the development of the follow-on aircraft, the E-2 Advanced Hawkeye.

The Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile is currently scheduled to complete Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) in March, 2004. The committee recommends a limitation in the provision that would delay award of a multiyear procurement contract for the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile until, as a result of operational testing, the missile is recommended for use in the fleet.

The first submarine of the *Virginia*-class is nearing completion, with delivery scheduled in fiscal year 2004. Its design stability is evident from the low number of engineering change orders when compared to any other submarine at this stage of construction.

Substantial savings can be achieved through an award of a multiyear procurement contract.

Page 186, RDT&E, Navy

**Precision terrain aided navigation**

The budget request included \$71.4 million in PE 24229N for continued development of the Tomahawk cruise missile weapons system, but included no funding for precision terrain aided navigation (PTAN). PTAN would offer an alternative guidance system for Tomahawk that could be used if the global positioning system (GPS) currently used was degraded by jamming or by other means.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PE 24229N for development of the PTAN system for the Tomahawk cruise missile.

**CASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 108-354)**

*Page 485, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

5	TOMAHAWK	267	277,588	600	653,588	267	277,588	208,000	485,588
	Additional missiles				[336,000]			[183,000]	
	Tooling and testing				[40,000]			[25,000]	
5a	Affordable weapon			2,000	138,000				

*Page 64, Other Procurement, Navy*

109	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	63,423		63,423		63,423			63,423
110	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT		5,786		5,786		5,786		5,786

*Page 575, RDT&E, Navy*

0204229N	177	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER		71,385	71,385	81,385	10,000	81,385
		Precision target aided navigation				[10,000]	[10,000]	

*Page 538, Aircraft Procurement, Navy*

**Multiyear procurement authority for Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile program (sec. 122)**

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 122) that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a multiyear procurement contract for the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile program, limiting the production to no more than 900 cruise missiles in any year.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 121) that would authorize the Secretary to enter into multiyear procurement contracts for a number of Navy programs, including the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile program. The provision would require the Secretary to determine that the cruise missile is effective for fleet use as a result of operational testing before entering into the multiyear procurement contract.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary to enter into a multiyear procurement contract for the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile program, limiting the production to no more than 900 cruise missiles in any year. The Secretary would be required to submit a determination to the congressional defense committees that the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile is effective for fleet use, based on operational testing, before entering into the multiyear procurement contract.

**HAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 108-187)**

*Page 138, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

5	TOMAHAWK			277,588		485,588		+208,000
	Additional Tactical Tomahawk missiles							+183,000
	Tooling and testing equipment							+25,000

Page 140, Weapons Procurement, Navy

OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC MISSILES						
TOMAHAWK.....	267	277,588	450	485,588	+183	+208,000

Page 161, Other Procurement, Navy

SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	---	63,423	---	63,423	---	---
SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP.....	---	5,786	---	5,786	---	---

Page 246, RDT&E, Navy

DIGITAL NETWORKING (JISI-NE I)					
<b>177 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)</b>		<b>71,385</b>		<b>78,385</b>	<b>+7,000</b>
Precision Terrain Aided Navigation (PTAN) (Note: only for continuation of the PTAN EMD)					+7,000

Page 260, RDT&E, Navy

TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC) ..		71,385		78,385		+7,000
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Page 5, Major Recommendations in the Committee Bill

*Precision-Guided Munitions.*—The Committee provides \$486 million, an increase of \$208 million over the request, to accelerate procurement of the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile and support purchases of 450 missiles. The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) and Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) are funded at re-requested levels (\$724 million and \$218 million, respectively).

Page 139, Weapons Procurement, Navy

**TACTICAL TOMAHAWK**

The Committee recommends \$485,588,000 for the Navy’s Tactical Tomahawk program, an increase of \$208,000,000 to the fiscal year 2004 request. It is the Committee’s intent that \$183,000,000 of the increase be used to ramp up production of missiles to the highest rate possible, understanding that with this increase the Navy may only achieve an annual production rate of 450 missiles, up from its requested annual rate of 267 missiles. The remainder of the increase, \$25,000,000, is for tooling and testing equipment needed to increase and maintain this higher production rate.

In fiscal year 2005 the Navy should strive to achieve the highest annual production rate possible, with the goal of maintaining the 450 annual rate recommended by the Committee. This will no doubt require the Navy to adjust its fiscal year 2005 investment strategy because the current fiscal year 2005 plan is an annual production rate of 218 missiles. The Committee does not think it prudent to negate this 2004 recommended production rate with a large drop in future production rates and strongly recommends the Navy adjust its 2005 plan accordingly.

**SAC LANGUAGE, (Rpt. 108-87)**

*Page 84, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

OTHER MISSILES:						
STRATEGIC MISSILES:						
TOMAHAWK .....	267	277,588	325	272,288	+ 58	- 5,300
ESSM .....	105	112,774	105	102,774		- 10,000

*Page 86, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

5	TOMAHAWK .....	277,588	272,288	- 5,300
	CCLS Submarine Capsule Cost Growth .....			- 5,300
6	ESSM .....	112,774	102,774	- 10,000

*Page 99, Other Procurement, Navy*

109	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT .....		63,423	63,423	
110	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP .....		5,786	5,786	
111	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS .....		7,876	7,876	

*Page 154, RDT&E, Navy*

177	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER [TMPC] .....	71,385	81,385	+ 10,000
	Precision Terrain Aided Navigation .....			+ 10,000
188	NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM .....	7,236	10,708	+ 3,472

*Pages 86 and 97, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

*Tactical Tomahawk.*—The President’s budget requests \$50,000,000 to support an economic order quantity buy in conjunction with multiyear procurement authority. The Committee is pleased with the capabilities the Tactical Tomahawk missile offers but finds that it is premature to grant multiyear procurement authority to the program at this time. Thus, the Committee recommends that the \$50,000,000 requested for the economic order quantity buy be used to increase the quantity of missiles purchased. The Committee encourages the Navy to request multiyear contracting authority for the program after unit costs are more stable and the missile has successfully passed all required testing.

**CAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 108-283)**

*Page 175, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

STRATEGIC MISSILES				
TOMAHAWK .....	277,588	485,588	272,288	355,288

Page 177, Weapons Procurement, Navy

<b>5 TOMAHAWK</b>	<b>277,588</b>	<b>485,588</b>	<b>272,288</b>	<b>355,288</b>
Additional Tactical Tomahawk missiles		+183,000		+83,000
Tooling and testing equipment		+25,000		0
CCLS Submarine capsule cost growth			-5,300	-5,300
<b>5,500M</b>	<b>448,774</b>	<b>448,774</b>	<b>448,774</b>	<b>448,774</b>

Page 192, Other Procurement, Navy

SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	63,423	63,423	63,423	63,423
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Page 192, Other Procurement, Navy

SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP.....	5,786	5,786	5,786	5,786
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Page 267, RDT&E, Navy

TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)...	71,385	78,385	81,385	77,385
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Page 287, RDT&E, Navy

<b>177 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)</b>	<b>71,385</b>	<b>78,385</b>	<b>81,385</b>	<b>77,385</b>
Precision Terrain Aided Navigation (PTAN) (Note: only for continuation of the PTAN EMD)		+7,000	+10,000	+6,000

Page 20, General Provisions

SEC. 8008.

None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any 1 year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any 1 year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed \$500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for multiyear procurement contracts as follows:

- F/A-18 aircraft;
- E-2C aircraft;

Tactical Tomahawk missile; and  
Virginia Class submarine:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may not enter into a multiyear contract for the procurement of more than one Virginia Class submarine per year.

*Page 178, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

#### TACTICAL TOMAHAWK

The conferees agree to provide a total of \$355,288,000 instead of \$485,588,000 as proposed by the House and \$272,288,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the conferees agree that the Navy may procure 350 missiles with these funds instead of the 450 missiles recommended by the House and the 267 missiles recommended by the Senate.

The conferees do not agree to provide the \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House for tooling and testing equipment, understanding that this requirement will be accommodated from within funds previously made available to the Department of Defense as part of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 108–11).

*Page 178, Weapons Procurement, Navy*

#### *Multi-year procurement contracting authority.*

The conferees agree to approve the request for contracting authority for a multi-year procurement of the Tactical Tomahawk missile as proposed by the House.