

S. 1519 Items of Special Interest

Section	Page	Item	Description
Procurement, Army	12	Common Missile Warning Systems	The budget request included \$166.6 million in line number 33 of Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for Common Missile Warning System (CMWS). The committee recommends an increase \$25.0 million in APA for CMWS. This is on the Army unfunded priority list.
Procurement, Army	12	Common Infrared Countermeasure (CIRCM)	Common Infrared Countermeasure (CIRCM) The budget request included \$49.8 million in line number 34 of Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for Common Infrared Counter- measure (CIRCM). The committee recommends an increase \$25.0 million in APA for CIRCM. This is on the Army unfunded priority list.
Procurement, Army	13	Warfighter Information Network-Tactical	WIN-T is significantly challenged by dated requirements, vulnerabilities to EW and cyber attacks, and reliability issues. Decreases of \$420.5 million in OPA for WIN-T
Procurement, USAF	29	Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System (EPAWWS)	The SASC notes that the USAF has reduced funding programmed for the EPAWSS, but directs the USAF to execute the EPAWSS modernization program as previously planned.
RD&E Legislative Provisions	45	DE Weapon System Prototyping and Demonstration Program (Sec. 219)	Authorizes \$200.0 million for the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering to be used exclusively for high energy laser and high power microwave prototyping and demonstrations.
RD&E Legislative Provisions	47	Competitive Acquisition Plan for Low Probability of Detection Data Link Networks (sec. 231)	The committee believes a robust low probability of detection and jamming resistant data link network capability will be key to comprehensive situational aware- ness, cooperative electronic warfare, and cooperative fire control in contested and degraded operations environments.
RD&E, Navy	57	Innovative Naval Prototypes Applied Research	Reduces funding by \$10 million due to duplication of efforts by the other Services.
RD&E, USAF	67	Advanced Weapons Systems Testing Capabilities	Provides an additional \$15 million to improve open air range testing capabilities to support development of Third Offset advanced weapons systems, including DE.
RD&E Defense-wide	74	Defense Technology Offset	The budget request included \$0.0 million in Research, Develop- ment, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide, PE 64342D8Z for de- fense technology offset. The SASC notes that insufficient funds have been put towards directed energy, inconsistent with the intent of Congress to bolster directed energy technologies. Provides \$200 million to be used only for purposes of directed energy weapon systems prototyping and demonstration.
RD&E, USAF	76	Active Electronically Scanned Array Radar (AESA) Improvements	The Air Force has identified threats from adversaries operating at frequencies where AESA radar's ca- pability can be further improved, and has tasked the Air Force Re- search Laboratory to lead the development of technologies that ad- dress these capability gaps, in order to develop hardware that can be used across the services to address spectrum threats to radars, weapons, missile seekers, and other airborne platforms. The Com- mittee encourages the Air Force to continue these efforts and pro- vide resources as needed to develop newer, more capable arrays which will provide significant performance advantages.
RD&E, USAF	82	Joint Directed Energy Test Center	The committee applauds the Air Force for proposing a Joint Di- rected Energy Test Center, which could potentially concentrate gov- ernment expertise and reduce duplication of effort across the De- partment of Defense in order to support more rapid and cost effec- tive testing and fielding of directed energy weapon systems. Directs DoD DOT&E to report on infrastructure and personnel needs at HELSTF to accommodate growth and maturity of DE Weapons Systems across military services.
RD&E Navy	86	Next Generation Jammer	The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to consider leveraging Increment 1 investments and design ele- ments for Increment 2. The committee believes that, if it were pos- sible to do so, leveraging proven technology may allow unique In- crement 2 development efforts to focus on items specific to the low band jamming capability, such as antenna development and other discriminating technology.

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RDT&E Defense-wide	87	Review of Policies on Use of DE Weapons Systems	The committee therefore directs the Department of Defense to identify policies that may hinder the approval process and usage of directed energy weapon systems, intentional and unintentional, and to propose possible remedies. The committee encourages the Department to place an emphasis on risk mitigation measures as opposed to risk avoidance when proposing solutions, similar to other weapon systems, and to brief the congressional defense committees on its findings.
RDT&E, Defense-wide	88	Ultra Low Power Deployable Radar	The Committee is aware of efforts undertaken by SOCOM to develop an ultra-low power, rapidly deployable radar to enhance surveillance and reconnaissance missions and to provide small team force protection in austere locations such as mountainous, foliage, and riverine environments. The Committee understands that requirements for such a capability may be finalized in the near future and looks forward to the results of SOCOM's deliberations.
Operations and Maintenance, Legislative Provisions	91	Plan for Modernized, Dedicated, Department of Navy Adversary Air Training Enterprise	To meet training requirements, Navy and Marine Corps squadrons are forced to rely on organic adversary (or “red”) air, using up valuable hours on operational aircraft and providing limited training for pilots who are already receiving insufficient flight hours. While the committee believes that advances in Live, Virtual, and Constructive training will help alleviate some of the training gaps, no amount of constructive or simulated training can match actual flying against real world airborne threats with advanced sensors, electronic warfare, and advanced performance parameters. The Department of the Navy needs to develop a comprehensive plan to provide our aviators the advanced adversary air training they need to ensure the United States' ability to control the air when and where it chooses.
DOD Organization and Management, Legislative Provisions	209	Establishment of Chief Management Officer (CMO) and Chief Information Warfare Officer (CIWO).	Realigns the responsibilities of the DOD Chief Information Officer (CIO) between the Chief Management Officer (who would perform the CIO's current business functions) and a new Chief Information Warfare Officer—a presidentially-appointed and Senate-confirmed position reporting directly to the Secretary of Defense that would assume responsibility for all matters relating to the information environment of the DOD, including cybersecurity and cyber warfare, space and space launch systems, electronic warfare, and the electromagnetic spectrum.
SPCI, Items of Interest	313	Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems Capabilities	High energy laser and high powered microwave weapon systems offer a game-changing capability that augment existing kinetic solutions and can also help break the cost disparity of using expensive kinetic weapons and interceptors against low-cost drones. The committee encourages the military services to continue their efforts to develop, procure, and deploy directed energy counter-UAS capabilities as appropriate.