PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS BY WEAPON SYSTEM

Department of Defense Budget
For Fiscal Year 2006

February 2005

This document is prepared for the convenience and information of the public and the press. It is based on the best information available at the time of publication.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2006 BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)

Weapon Programs by Service & Name

Army	AIRCRAFT	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	Page No.
AH-64	Apache	826.5	687.3	793.6	1
CH-47	Chinook	524.4	869.8	695.7	2
UH-60	Blackhawk	441.5	639.8	733.1	3
ACS	Aerial Common Sensor	102.8	145.8	298.2	4
Navy					
E-2C	Hawkeye	554.1	837.6	878.7	5
EA-6B	Prowler	271.1	149.8	153.6	6
F/A-18E/F	Hornet	3,208.0	3,107.0	2,911.0	7
H-1	USMC H-1 Upgrades	407.0	371.9	349.5	8
MH-60R	Helicopter	409.2	444.6	602.6	9
MH-60S	Helicopter	461.5	480.4	629.9	10
T-45TS	Goshawk	339.2	304.8	239.2	11
Air Force					
B-2	Stealth Bomber	291.5	365.0	344.3	12
C-17	Airlift Aircraft	3,670.3	4,258.5	3,662.9	13
F-15E	Eagle Multi-Mission Fighter	308.5	447.4	276.1	14
F-16	Falcon Multi-Mission Fighter	392.6	453.2	536.7	15
F-22	Raptor	5,071.5	4,682.4	4,297.2	16
DoD Wide/ Joint					
C-130J	Airlift Aircraft	862.1	1,595.2	1,623.1	17
JPATS	Joint Primary Aircraft Training System	295.3	119.4	235.7	18
JSF	Joint Strike Fighter	4,102.9	4,326.5	5,020.2	19
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	1,307.0	1,870.7	1,511.8	20
V-22	Osprey	1,624.7	1,697.8	1,779.5	21
	MISSILES				
Army					
HIMARS	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	311.6	385.9	414.0	22
JAVELIN	AAWS-M	133.9	118.2	57.6	23

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2006 BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)

Weapon Programs by Service & Name

Navy	Munitions	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	Page No.
ESSM	Evolved Seasparrow Missile	101.3	80.0	99.8	24
RAM	Rolling Airframe Missile	47.6	47.2	86.9	25
STANDARD	Missile (Air Defense)	219.9	260.3	291.3	26
TOMAHAWK	Cruise Missile	426.8	310.6	373.7	27
TRIDENT II	Sub Launched Ballistic Missile	699.4	805.8	1,022.7	28
Air Force					
SFW	Sensor Fuzed Weapon	117.0	116.6	120.4	29
WCMD	Wind Corrected Munitions	88.6	86.2	21.7	30
DoD WIDE/ JOINT					
AIM-9X	Sidewinder	80.6	93.2	107.8	31
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	175.0	177.7	239.1	32
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	145.8	211.7	217.2	33
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition	726.8	665.4	305.9	34
JSOW	Joint Standoff Weapon	198.4	153.8	158.9	35
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb	118.8	114.7	155.1	36
Navy	**VESSELS**				
CVN-21	Carrier Replacement Program	1,468.9	975.3	872.9	37
DD(X)	DD(X) Destroyer	1,015.0	1,468.2	1,800.7	38
DDG-51	AEGIS Destroyer	3,268.9	3,559.3	225.4	39
LCS	Littoral Combat Ship	158.3	452.6	613.2	40
LPD-17	San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Dock	1,584.4	1,236.3	1,356.1	41
NSSN	Virginia Class Submarine	2,832.4	2,691.6	2,557.3	42
RCOH	CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul	214.4	331.7	1,513.6	43
SSGN	SSGN Conversions	1,223.2	534.9	310.5	44
T-AKE	Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ship	621.4	768.4	380.1	45
Army	**COMBAT VEHICLES**				
FCS	Future Combat System	1,624.5	2,800.7	3,404.8	46
	Abrams Tank Upgrade	329.0	441.5	495.8	47
IAV	Interim Armored Vehicle (Stryker)	1,020.3	1,573.9	905.1	48

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2006 BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)

Weapon Programs by Service & Name

	SPACE PROGRAMS	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	Page No.
Army					
DSCS	Ground Systems	104.9	110.5	66.5	49
Navy					
MUOS	Mobile USER Objective System	84.4	389.4	470.0	50
Air Force					
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellite	775.8	685.0	1,194.3	51
DSP	Defense Support Program	108.5	105.5	42.7	52
EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle	632.3	533.2	864.4	53
MLV	Medium Launch Vehicles	90.4	82.1	111.2	54
NAVSTAR GPS	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System	487.2	616.8	719.6	55
SBIRS-H	Space Based Infrared Systems-High	621.8	594.2	756.6	56
TSAT	Transformational Satellite Communications	325.1	467.2	835.8	57
SBR	Space Based Radar	165.0	73.8	225.8	58
WGS	Wideband Gapfiller Satellite	57.4	109.6	166.4	59
	OTHER PROGRAMS				
Army					
FHTV	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	235.1	227.2	210.5	60
FMTV	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	324.9	593.6	449.6	61
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles	1,338.4	432.9	224.2	62
DoD WIDE/ JOINT					
MD	Missile Defense	9,066.9	9,900.3	8,844.6	63

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
ARMY

APACHE

Description: The Apache program includes the Longbow Apache which consists of a mast mounted Fire Control Radar (FCR) integrated into an upgraded and enhanced AH-64 airframe. FY 2004 and FY 2005 conclude the second Longbow multiyear contract with deliveries of 64 and 19 airframes, respectively. This program also provides Target Acquisition Designation Sights (TADS) and Pilot Night Vision Sensors (PNVS), and other safety and reliability enhancements. A Block III Upgrade program will be initiated in FY 2006 to transition the Apache to the Future Force. The FCR effort is being accomplished by a joint venture team comprised of two companies, Northrop-Grumman, Baltimore, MD and Lockheed-Martin Corporation, Owego, NY. Boeing Corporation in Mesa, AZ is the prime contractor for the Longbow Apache program.

Mission: To provide the AH-64 a fire and forget HELLFIRE capability, modernized target acquisition and night vision capabilities, and transition the Apache to the Future Force by greatly increasing weapon system effectiveness and aircraft survivability.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		824.8		687.3		683.9
RDT&E		1.7		-		109.7
TOTAL		826.5		687.3		793.6

CH-47 CHINOOK

Description: The CH-47F procures 501 aircraft consisting of 397 remanufacture CH-47F models, 55 new build CH-47Fs and 58 (of 61) Special Operations MH-47Gs. The primary upgrades consist of a new digital cockpit and modification to the airframe to reduce vibration. The upgraded cockpit will provide future growth potential and will include a digital data bus that permits installation of enhanced communications and navigation equipment for improved situational awareness, mission performance, and survivability. Airframe structural modifications will reduce harmful vibrations, reducing operation and support (O&S) costs and improving crew endurance. Other airframe modifications reduce by about 60 percent the time required for aircraft tear down and build-up after deployment on a C-5 or C-17. These modifications significantly enhance the Chinook's strategic deployment capability. Installation of the more powerful and reliable T55-GA-714A engines will improve fuel efficiency and enhance lift performance by approximately 3,900 lbs. Boeing Corporation in Philadelphia, PA is the prime contractor for the CH-47 Chinook program.

Mission: To provide a system designed to transport ground forces, supplies, ammunition, and other battle-critical cargo in support of worldwide combat and contingency operations.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	-	**510.3**	-	**857.4**	-	**676.0**
RDT&E	-	**14.1**	-	**12.4**	-	**19.7**
TOTAL	-	**524.4**	-	**869.8**	-	**695.7**

UH-60 UTILITY HELICOPTER (BLACKHAWK)

Description: The BLACKHAWK is a twin engine, single-rotor helicopter that is designed to carry a crew of four and a combat equipped squad of eleven or an equal cargo load. It is also capable of carrying external loads of up to 6,000 lbs. The prime contractor is Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CT.

Mission: The BLACKHAWK provides a highly maneuverable, air transportable, troop carrying helicopter for all intensities of conflict, without regard to geographical location or environmental conditions. It moves troops, equipment and supplies into combat and performs aeromedical evacuation and multiple functions in support of the Army's air mobility doctrine for employment of ground forces.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(17)	286.5	(38)	531.4	(41)	618.1
RDT&E	-	155.0	-	108.4	-	115.0
TOTAL	(17)	441.5	(38)	639.8	(41)	733.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
ARMY

AERIAL COMMON SENSOR

Description: Aerial Common Sensor (ACS) is the future force system that will satisfy the Army and Navy's critical needs for a responsive worldwide, self-deployable, airborne reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance and target acquisition (RISTA) capability that can immediately begin operations when arriving in theatre. The ACS will merge Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), and Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) into a single airborne system capable of providing a rapid response information dominance capability dedicated to the Component Commander's need for precision real-time geolocation of the enemy on the future force battlefield. System Integration and Demonstration in support of ACS System Development and Demonstration (SDD) is being accomplished by Lockheed-Martin Corporation, Littleton, CO.

Mission: The Aerial Common Sensor (ACS) is the airborne intelligence collection system required to provide critical support to early entry, forward deployed forces, and to support the future force's seamless intelligence architecture.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E Army		102.8		121.1		164.6
Navy		____		24.7		133.6
Total		102.8		145.8		298.2

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

E-2C HAWKEYE

Description: The E-2C Hawkeye is an all weather, carrier-based, airborne early warning aircraft. Prime contractors are Northrop-Grumman Corporation of St. Augustine, FL for the airframe and Rolls Royce, Indianapolis, IN for the engine. The budget request supports a 4-year multiyear procurement and the development of the next generation E-2C aircraft to provide a long range air and surface picture; theater air and missile defense; and an expanded littoral capability to support operations for the next 25 years.

Mission: The missions of the E-2C aircraft are airborne early warning, strike and control, radar surveillance, search and rescue assistance, communication relay and automatic tactical data exchange.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**(2)**	**226.0**	**(2)**	**247.0**	**(2)**	**249.0**
RDT&E		**328.1**		**590.6**		**629.7**
TOTAL	**(2)**	**554.1**	**(2)**	**837.6**	**(2)**	**878.7**

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

EA-6B PROWLER

Description: The EA-6B Prowler is a 4-seat twin engine derivative of the A-6 Attack aircraft that is equipped with a computer-controlled electronic surveillance and control system and high power jamming transmitters. The overall goals of the modification program are to upgrade the airframe structure and avionics systems to increase the life of the aircraft and to expand the aircraft's jamming capabilities. Contractors are Northrop Grumman and AIL Systems.

Mission: The mission of the EA-6B aircraft is to provide all weather electronic countermeasures (ECM) in support of Navy and Marine Corps strike forces. The budget request includes funding to modify the EA-6B aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		235.8		115.8		120.6
RDT&E		35.3		34.0		33.0
TOTAL		271.1		149.8		153.6

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

F/A-18E/F HORNET

Description: The F/A-18E/F is a twin-engine, high-performance, multi-mission, tactical aircraft for deployment in Navy fighter and attack squadrons. The F/A-18E/F possesses enhanced range, payload and survivability features compared with the current C/D model aircraft and is designed to replace the F-14 fighter aircraft. Prime contractors are Boeing Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, MO for the airframe and General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Division of Lynn, MA for the engines. Northrop Grumman Corporation, Hawthorne, CA is a major subcontractor. The budget request supports a follow-on five year multiyear procurement in FY 2005-2009.

Mission: The F/A-18E/F is a strike fighter capable of performing the following missions: strike, interdiction, close air support, fighter escort, and fleet air defense.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(42)	3,044	(42)	2,979	(38)	2,822
RDT&E		164		128		89
TOTAL	(42)	3,208	(42)	3,107	(42)	2,911

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

USMC H-1 Upgrades

Description: The H-1 Helicopter Upgrades program converts AH-1W and UH-1N helicopters to the AH-1Z and UH-1Y, respectively. The upgraded helicopters will have increased maneuverability, speed, and payload capability. The upgrade scope includes a new four-bladed rotor system, new transmissions, a new four-bladed tail rotor and drive system, and upgraded landing gear. The prime contractor is Bell Helicopter Division, Fort Worth, TX.

Mission: The H-1 Upgrades aircraft provide offensive air support, utility support, armed escort, and airborne command and control during naval expeditionary operations or joint and combined operations. The budget request provides for low-rate initial production.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(9)	308.6	(7)	198.9	(10)	307.5
RDT&E		98.4		173.0		42.0
TOTAL	(9)	407.0	(7)	371.9	(10)	349.5

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

MH-60R Helicopter

Description: The MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopter Upgrade program provides battle group protection and adds significant capability in coastal littorals and regional conflicts. The upgrade scope includes new H-60 Series airframes, significant avionics improvements, enhancements to the acoustic suite, new radars and an improved electronics surveillance system. Prime contractors are Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CN for the airframe and Lockheed Martin of Owego, NY for the avionics.

Mission: The MH-60R will be the forward deployed fleet's primary Anti-Submarine and Anti- Surface Warfare platform. The budget request provides funding for full rate production.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(4)	327.3	(6)	363.3	(12)	554.5
RDT&E		81.9		81.3		48.1
TOTAL	(4)	409.2	(6)	444.6	(12)	602.6

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

MH-60S Helicopter

Description: The MH-60S is a versatile twin-engine helicopter used to maintain forward deployed fleet sustainability through rapid airborne delivery of materials and personnel, to support amphibious operations through search and rescue coverage and to provide an organic airborne mine countermeasures capability. The budget request supports participation in the Army's multiyear procurement. The prime contractor is Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CT.

Mission: The MH-60S will conduct vertical replenishment (VERTREP), day/night ship-to-ship, ship-to shore, and shore-to-ship external transfer of cargo; internal transport of passengers, mail and cargo, vertical onboard delivery; air operations; and day/night search and rescue. Organic Airborne Mine Countermeasures (OAMCM) has been added as a primary mission for the MH-60S. Five separate sensors will be integrated into the MH-60S helicopter and will provide Carrier Battle Groups and Amphibious Readiness Groups with an OAMCM capability.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(13)	402.4	(15)	399.2	(26)	589.1
RDT&E		59.1		81.2		40.8
TOTAL	(13)	461.5	(15)	480.4	(26)	629.9

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
NAVY

T-45 GOSHAWK

Description: The T-45 GOSHAWK is a derivative of the British Aerospace HAWK aircraft. The T-45 Training System will integrate aircraft, simulators, academics, and a training management system into a replacement for current intermediate and advanced phase training aircraft. The prime contractor is Boeing Aircraft Company, St. Louis, MO; British Aerospace of Kingston, England provides the center and aft fuselage; and Rolls Royce, Ltd of Bristol, England provides the engine.

Mission: The T-45 will provide undergraduate jet pilot training for Navy and Marine Corps aviators.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**(14)**	**339.2**	**(10)**	**304.8**	**(6)**	**239.2**

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

B-2 STEALTH BOMBER

Description: The B-2 is an intercontinental bomber that employs low observable technology to achieve its mission. The bomber is an all-wing, two-place aircraft with twin weapon bays. Four General Electric F-118-GE100 aircraft engines power the B-2. Northrop-Grumman Corporation, El Segundo, CA is the prime contractor for the B-2s.

Mission: The primary mission of the B-2 is to enable any theater commander to hold at risk and, if necessary, attack an enemy's war-making potential, especially those time critical targets that, if not destroyed in the first hours or days of a conflict, would allow unacceptable damage to be inflicted on the friendly side. The B-2 will also retain its potential as a nuclear bomber, reinforcing the deterrence of nuclear conflict.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		120.2		94.5		59.1
RDT&E		171.3		270.5		285.2
TOTAL		291.5		365.0		344.3

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

C-17 AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

Description: The C-17 is a wide-body aircraft capable of airlifting outsized and oversized payloads over intercontinental ranges, with or without in-flight refueling. It's capabilities include rapid direct delivery of forces by airland or airdrop into austere tactical environments and is capable of performing both intertheater and intratheater airlift missions. The major contractors are Boeing, Long Beach, CA (Airframe) and Pratt-Whitney, East Hartford, CT (Engine).

Mission: The C-17 will provide outsize intratheater airland/airdrop capability not available in the current airlift force and replace C-141s as they begin to retire.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**11**	**3,494.4**	**15**	**4,058.6**	**15**	**3,497.1**
RDT&E		**175.9**		**199.9**		**165.8**
TOTAL	**11**	**3,670.3**	**15**	**4,258.5**	**15**	**3,662.9**

F-15E EAGLE MULTI MISSION FIGHTER

Description: The F-15E is a twin-engine, two man crew, fixed swept wing aircraft. The F-15E maintains the basic F-15 air superiority characteristics while adding air-to-surface weapons capability. Prime contractors are Boeing of St. Louis, MO for the airframe, and Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford, CT for the engine.

Mission: The F-15E performs both air superiority and all-weather, deep penetration, and night/under-the-weather attack with large air-to-surface weapon payloads.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**188.0**		**316.1**		**151.5**
RDT&E		**120.5**		**131.3**		**124.6**
TOTAL		**308.5**		**447.4**		**276.1**

F-16 FALCON MULTI-MISSION FIGHTER

Description: The F-16 is a single seat, fixed wing, high performance fighter aircraft powered by a single engine. The advanced technology features include a blended wing body, reduced static margin, and fly-by-wire flight control system. Prime contractors are Lockheed-Martin of Fort Worth, TX for the airframe and Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford, CT and General Electric, Evendale, OH for the engine.

Mission: The F-16 aircraft is a lightweight, high performance, multipurpose fighter capable of performing a broad spectrum of tactical air warfare tasks at affordable cost well into the next century.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**304.5**		**347.5**		**381.0**
RDT&E		**88.1**		**105.7**		**155.7**
TOTAL		**392.6**		**453.2**		**536.7**

F/A-22 RAPTOR

Description: The F/A-22 program will develop the next generation air superiority fighter for the first part of the century. The F/A-22 is being designed to penetrate enemy airspace and achieve first-look, first-kill capability against multiple targets. The contractors for Engineering & Manufacturing Development are Lockheed Martin, Marietta, GA, and Ft. Worth, TX; Boeing, Seattle, WA for the airframe; and Pratt & Whitney, West Palm Beach, FL for the engine.

Mission: The F/A-22 will enhance U.S. air superiority capability against the projected threat and will eventually replace the F-15 aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	22	4,152.8	24	4,111.9	24	3,817.5
RDT&E		918.7		570.5	1	479.7
TOTAL	22	5,071.5	24	4,682.4	25	4,297.2

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

C-130J AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

Description: The Hercules C-130J is a tactical airlift aircraft that addresses the need to modernize the U.S. tactical airlift capability. The C-130J will be capable of performing a number of tactical airlift missions including deployment and redeployment of troops and/or supplies within and between command areas in a theater of operation, aeromedical evacuation, air logistic support and augmentation of strategic airlift forces. The major contractors will be Lockheed Corporation, Marietta, GA for the airframe and General Motors Corporation, Allison Division, Indianapolis, IN for the engine.

Mission: The mission of the C-130J is the immediate and responsive air movement and delivery of combat troops and supplies directly into objective areas through airlanding, extraction, airdrop, or other delivery techniques; and the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations. The KC-130J will replace the Navy's aging KC-130F and KC-130R aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force						
C-130		194.9		136.4		185.7
C-130J	4	472.3	11	952.0		105.0
Subtotal	4	667.2	11	1,088.4		290.7
Navy						
KC-130J		78.2	4	323.0	12	1,092.7
RDT&E, AF						
C-130		103.8		150.9		233.0
C-130J		12.9		32.9		6.7
Subtotal		116.7		183.8		239.7
TOTAL	4	862.1	15	1,595.2	12	1,623.1

JOINT PRIMARY AIRCRAFT TRAINING SYSTEM (JPATS)

Description: The Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) is a joint Air Force/Navy program to replace both Service's fleets of primary trainer aircraft (T-37 and T-34, respectively) and associated Ground Based Training Systems (GBTS). The program includes the purchase of aircraft, simulators, ground-based training devices, training management systems, instructional courseware, and logistics support. The contractor is Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, KS (airframe).

Mission: The mission of the JPATS is to support joint Air Force and Navy specialized undergraduate pilot training. It will support training of student aviators in the fundamentals of flying prior to transition into advanced training.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force	52	271.2	53	302.4	54	333.3
Navy	2	24.1	2	17.0		2.4
TOTAL	54	295.3	55	119.4	54	235.7

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)

Description: The Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), is the next-generation strike fighter for the Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy and U.S. allies. This joint program will facilitate the development of affordable aircraft and related systems, with transition of key technologies and common components to support future requirements while reducing cost and risk. The Navy and Air Force will each provide approximate equal shares of development funding for the program during the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) also contributed funding for the concept flight demonstration effort.

Mission: JSF will ultimately result in the acquisition of one or more aircraft to replace Air Force F-16s, Marine Corps AV-8Bs, and F/A-18s and provide the Navy a first day of war survivable strike fighter to complement the F/A-18E/F.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004 (Qty)	FY 2004 Amt	FY 2005 (Qty)	FY 2005 Amt	FY 2006 (Qty)	FY 2006 Amt
Procurement						
Air Force		-		-		152.4
RDT&E						
Navy		2,081.9		2,145.2		2,393.0
Air Force		2,021.0		2,181.3		2,474.8
Subtotal		4,102.9		4,326.5		4,867.8
TOTAL		4,102.9		4,326.5		5,020.2

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV)

Description: The Department is acquiring a family of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) to satisfy tactical reconnaissance mission requirements. Each air vehicle system is being specifically tailored to conduct continuous overhead surveillance in all weather conditions during the day and night, in direct support of the Joint Forces Commander. The UAVs are equipped with electro-optical and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), and other sensors to perform their mission. The systems being developed and procured are: Tactical UAV (Shadow); Medium Altitude Endurance UAV (Predator); High Altitude Endurance UAV (Global Hawk); and Combat UAV (J-UCAS). Contractor: Shadow (AAI Corporation, Hunt Valley, MD), Predator (General Atomics, Rancho Bernardo, CA), and Global Hawk (Northrop Grumman Ryan, Palmdale, CA)

Mission: The purpose of airborne reconnaissance UAVs is to collect and transmit intelligence information to the combat forces. The function of the UAVs in an airborne reconnaissance environment is to transport sensor, information-processing, and communications systems to locations where the desired information can be collected, to provide an acceptable level of survivability throughout the mission, and to return for repeated use.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Global Hawk (AF)	4	246.8	4	354.2	5	397.7
Predator (AF)	15	215.7	12	205.3	9	155.9
Shadow (Army)	8	121.6	8	131.5		26.0
Small UAV (Army)		-		-	100	20.0
Subtotal		584.1		691.0		599.6
RDT&E						
Global Hawk (AF)		345.9		333.2		308.5
Predator (AF)		40.0		83.2		61.0
Shadow (Army)		20.0		23.0		20.0
Extended Range (Army)		23.0		-		95.0
Fire Scout (Navy)		36.0		59.1		77.6
Global Hawk Demo (Navy)		75.4		-		-
Broad Area Maritime (Navy)		19.8		85.8		-
UCAV (AF)		162.8		-		-
J-UCAS (DARPA)		-		587.0		-
J-UCAS (AF)		-		8.4		350.1
Subtotal		722.9		1,179.7		912.2
TOTAL		1,307.0		1,870.7		1,511.8

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

V-22 OSPREY

Description: The V-22 Osprey is a tilt-rotor, vertical takeoff and landing aircraft designed to meet the amphibious/vertical assault needs of the Marine Corps, long range special operations forces (SOF) missions for USSOCOM, and the strike rescue needs of the Navy. The aircraft will be capable of flying 2,100 miles with one refueling, giving the services the advantage of a V/STOL aircraft that could rapidly self-deploy to any location in the world. Procurement objective is 458 (360 MV-22 aircraft for the Marine Corps; 50 CV-22 aircraft for USSOCOM; and 48 HV-22 aircraft for the Navy). The MV-22 will replace the CH-46E and CH-53D helicopters. The contractors include Textron, Inc., Bell Helicopter Division, Fort Worth, TX and Boeing Vertol, Philadelphia, PA.

Mission: The V-22 mission includes airborne assault, vertical lift, combat search and rescue, and special operations.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
MV-22 (USMC)	(9)	852.1	(8)	917.9	(9)	1,141.6
CV-22 (AF/SOCOM)	(2)	290.5	(3)	437.3	(2)	362.2
Subtotal	(11)	1,142,6	(11)	1,355.2	(11)	1,503.8
RDT&E						
Navy		357.3		263.5		206.4
AF/SOCOM		124.8		79.1		69.3
Subtotal		482.1		342.6		275.7
TOTAL	(11)	1,624.7	(11)	1,697.8	(11)	1,779.5

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
ARMY

HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)

Description: The High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) consists of a C-130 transportable, wheeled, indirect fire, rocket/missile system capable of firing all rockets and missiles in the current and future Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) family of munitions. The prime contractor is Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control, Dallas, TX. The FY 2006 budget continues procurement of HIMARS Launchers and Guided MLRS Rockets, as well as provides for continued upgrade development of each.

Mission: To neutralize or suppress enemy field artillery and air defense systems and supplement cannon artillery fires.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Rockets	786	106.8	954	111.9	1,026	124.8
Launchers	24	121.7	37	168.6	35	174.9
Subtotal		228.5		380.5		299.7
RDT&E		83.1		105.4		114.3
TOTAL		311.6		385.9		414.0

JAVELIN ADVANCED ANTI-TANK WEAPON SYSTEM-MEDIUM (AAWS-M)

Description: The Javelin Advanced Anti-tank Weapon System-Medium is a man-portable fire and forget weapon system used against tanks with conventional and reactive armor. Special features of Javelin are the choice of top attack or direct fire mode, integrated day/night sight, soft launch permitting fire from enclosures, and imaging infrared seeker. Procurement funds buy Missiles, Command Launch Units (CLU) and Training Devices. The prime contractor is the Raytheon TI and Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture at Tucson, AZ and Orlando, FL. The FY 2006 budget continues production.

Mission: To defeat armored targets.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	991	133.0	1,038	117.3	300	57.6
RDT&E		.9		.9		-
TOTAL	991	133.9	1,038	118.2	300	57.6

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
NAVY

EVOLVED SEASPARROW MISSILE (ESSM)

Description: The Evolved Seasparrow Missile (ESSM) is an improved version of the NATO Seasparrow missile, designed for ship self-defense. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget continues production.

Mission: The mission of the ESSM is to provide a missile with performance to defeat current and projected threats that possess low altitude, high velocity and maneuver characteristics beyond the engagement capabilities of other ship self-defense systems.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**82**	**101.3**	**71**	**80.0**	**116**	**99.8**

ROLLING AIRFRAME MISSILE (RAM)

Description: The Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) is a high firepower, lightweight complementary self-defense system to engage anti-ship cruise missiles. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget continues production of the missile, and contains alternations of existing missiles from Block 0 to the current Block 1 configuration.

Mission: The mission of the RAM is to provide high firepower close-in defense of combatant and auxiliary ships by utilizing a dual mode, passive radio frequency/infrared missile in a compact 21 cell launcher.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**90**	**47.6**	**90**	**47.2**	**90**	**86.9**

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
NAVY

STANDARD MISSILE

Description: The STANDARD missile family consists of various air defense missiles including supersonic, medium and extended range, surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget continues production for the current SM-2 variant, and continues development of a follow-on SM-6 variant.

Mission: The mission of the STANDARD missile family is to provide all-weather, anti-aircraft and surface-to-surface armament for cruisers, destroyers and guided missile frigates.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**75**	**146.2**	**75**	**149.5**	**75**	**145.7**
RDT&E		**73.7**		**110.8**		**145.6**
TOTAL	**75**	**219.9**	**75**	**260.3**	**75**	**291.3**

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
NAVY

TACTICAL TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE

Description: The Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile weapon system is a long-range conventional warhead system which is sized to fit torpedo tubes and capable of being deployed from a variety of surface ship and submarine platforms. The prime contractor is Raytheon, Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget continues production.

Mission: The mission of the Tomahawk is to provide a long-range cruise missile launched from a variety of platforms against land and sea targets.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	322	352.0	298	279.1	379	353.4
RDT&E		74.8		31.5		20.3
TOTAL	322	426.8	298	310.6	379	373.7

TRIDENT II

Description: The TRIDENT II (D-5) is a submarine launched ballistic missile with greater range, payload capability and accuracy than the TRIDENT I. The major contractor is Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space Company, Sunnyvale, CA.

Mission: The mission of the TRIDENT II is to deter nuclear war by means of assured retaliation in response to a major attack on the U.S. and to enhance nuclear stability by providing no incentive for enemy first strike.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	12	640.3	5	715.9	0	932.7
RDT&E		59.1		89.9		90.0
TOTAL	12	699.4	5	805.8	0	1,022.7

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

SENSOR FUZED WEAPON (SFW)

Description: The Sensor Fuzed Weapon (CBU-97/B) is a cluster munition designed for direct attack against armored targets. The SFW is manufactured by Textron Defense Systems, Wilmington, MA. The FY 2006 budget continues production.

Mission: The objective of the SFW is to develop and produce a conventional munition capable of multiple kills per pass against operating armored vehicles, air defense units, and other support vehicles.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**320**	**117.0**	**314**	**116.6**	**302**	**120.4**

WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER (WCMD)

Description: The Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser (WCMD) guidance kit for the Combined Effects Munition, Gator Mine, and Sensor Fuzed Weapon provides inertial navigation to correct for the effects of wind transients and ballistic errors caused by wind when these munitions are released from medium to high altitudes. The contractor is Lockheed-Martin, Orlando, Florida. The FY 2006 budget completes development of an extended range variant of WCMD, but defers all production.

Mission: The objective of the WCMD is to improve the war-fighting effectiveness of both bombers and fighters.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	3,635	71.9	2,507	58.4	-	-
RDT&E		16.7		27.8		21.7
TOTAL	3,635	88.6	2,507	86.2	-	21.7

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

AIR INTERCEPT MISSILE – 9X (AIM-9X)

Description:. The AIM-9X short range air-to-air missile provides a launch and leave, air combat missile that uses passive infrared energy for acquisition and tracking of enemy aircraft.. AIM-9X is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget continues production and product improvements.

Mission: The mission of the AIM-9X is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force	256	52.7	248	52.4	196	45.0
Navy	103	25.3	135	31.3	165	37.8
Subtotal	359	78.0	383	83.7	361	82.8
RDT&E						
Air Force		.4		5.5		15.6
Navy		2.2		4.0		9.4
Subtotal		2.6		9.5		25.0
TOTAL	359	80.6	383	93.2	361	107.8

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)

Description: The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is an all-weather, all-environment radar guided missile developed to improve capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude, high-speed targets in an electronic countermeasures environment. AMRAAM is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Air Force. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget continues production, as well as product improvements.

Mission: The mission of the AMRAAM is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force	159	98.4	159	106.9	166	120.7
Navy	42	36.9	46	28.8	101	81.5
Subtotal	201	135.3	205	135.7	267	202.2
RDT&E						
Air Force		31.0		33.0		33.3
Navy		8.7		9.0		3.6
Subtotal		39.7		42.0		36.9
TOTAL	201	175.0	205	177.7	267	239.1

JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)

Description: The Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) is a joint Air Force and Navy program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional precision guided, long range standoff cruise missile that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers. Lockheed Martin Integrated Systems, Inc., Orlando, FL is the prime contractor. The FY 2006 budget continues production as well as development of an extended range JASSM for Air Force only. The Navy has terminated its involvement in JASSM beginning in FY 2006, in favor of other weapons.

Mission: The mission of the JASSM is to destroy targets from a long-range standoff position deliverable by fighter and bomber aircraft.

Program Acquisition Cost

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force	240	100.9	288	139.3	300	150.2
Navy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	240	100.9	288	139.3	300	150.2
RDT&E						
Air Force		25.5		45.4		67.0
Navy		19.4		27.0		-
Subtotal		44.9		72.4		67.0
TOTAL	240	145.8	288	211.7	300	217.2

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION

Description: The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) is a joint Air Force/Navy program led by the Air Force. The JDAM improves the existing inventory of MK82, MK83, MK84, and BLU-109 weapons by integrating a Global Positioning System (GPS) / inertial navigation guidance capability that improves accuracy and adverse weather capability. The prime contractor is Boeing, St. Charles, MO. The FY 2006 budget continues production.

Mission: This program enhances DoD conventional strike system capabilities by providing the ability to precisely attack time-critical, high value fixed, relocatable or maritime targets under adverse environmental conditions and from all altitudes.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force	20,244	424.5	23,137	514.8	8,000	223.3
Navy	12,422	264.9	6,620	150.6	3,400	82.6
Subtotal	32,666	689.4	29,757	665.4	11,400	305.9
RDT&E						
Air Force		36.0		-		-
Navy		1.4		-		-
Subtotal		37.4		-		-
TOTAL	32,666	726.8	29,757	665.4	11,400	305.9

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON (JSOW)

Description: The Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW - AGM-154) program is a joint weapon providing day, night and adverse weather environment munition capability. The JSOW consists of two variants. The JSOW baseline (BLU-97 Submunition) provides a day, night, and all-weather environment submunition for soft and area targets. The JSOW Unitary incorporates the dual-stage Broach penetrating warhead with terminal accuracy via Automatic Target Acquisition Seeker Technology. The prime contractor is Raytheon Missile Systems Corp., Tucson, AZ. The FY 2006 budget request continues production and product improvements of JSOW Unitary for the Navy only. The Air Force terminated production of JSOW in FY 2005, favoring other weapons to meet the requirement.

Mission: JSOW is a primary standoff precision guided munition. The day/night, adverse weather capability provides continuous munitions operations from a survivable standoff range.

Program Acquisition Costs

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement						
Air Force	310	76.2	-	-	-	1.0
Navy	328	117.3	405	142.9	420	144.4
Subtotal	638	193.5	405	142.9	420	145.4
RDT&E						
Navy		4.9		10.9		13.5
TOTAL	638	198.4	405	153.8	420	158.9

SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)

Description: The Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) is a joint Air Force and Navy program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional small sized, precision guided, standoff air-to-ground weapon that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers. Boeing Corporation of St. Charles, MO is the prime contractor. The FY 2006 budget continues production for the Air Force as well as follow-on development and integration on Navy aircraft.

Mission: The mission of the SDB is to destroy targets from a medium-range standoff position deliverable by both fighters and bombers, with higher loadout and less collateral damage compared to other weapons.

Program Acquisition Cost

($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement, Air Force		-	158	29.1	512	59.1
RDT&E						
Air Force		118.8		75.8		86.0
Navy		-		9.8		10.0
Subtotal		118.8		85.6		96.0
TOTAL	-	118.8	158	114.7	512	155.1

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Description: The Carrier Replacement Program provides for the new construction of aircraft carriers. Currently, there are twelve active carriers in the Navy's fleet. Eight of these are Nimitz class carriers. The last Nimitz Class carrier, CVN 77, was awarded to Newport News Shipbuilding in January 2001 and is scheduled to deliver in March 2008. CVN 77 will also serve as the "bridge" platform for technologies that will enable the Navy to transition from the Nimitz class to the next generation aircraft carrier (CVN 21). CVN 21 will include new technologies such as an integrated topside island which includes a new multi-function radar, a new propulsion plant, monitoring improvements, manpower reduction technologies, flight deck enhancements for greater sortie generation rates, Electromagnetic Aircraft Launching System (EMALS) and advanced arresting gear. The FY 2006 budget includes funding for procurement of long-lead items and advance planning to support construction of CVN 21, scheduled to begin in FY 2008.

Mission: Nuclear aircraft carriers support and operate aircraft to engage in attacks on targets afloat and ashore which threaten our use of the sea and to engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**1,162.9**		**623.6**		**564.9**
RDT&E		**306.0**		**351.7**		**308.0**
TOTAL		**1,468.9**		**975.3**		**872.9**

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

DD(X) DESTROYER

Description: DD(X) will be an optimally crewed, multi-mission surface combatant designed to fulfill volume firepower and precision strike requirements. Armed with an array of weapons, DD(X) will provide offensive, distributed and precision firepower at long ranges in support of forces ashore. To ensure effective operations in the littoral, DD(X) will incorporate full-spectrum signature reduction, active and passive self-defense systems and cutting-edge survivability features. The Navy plans to incorporate technologies developed under the DD(X) program into the entire family of new surface combatants, which include the CG(X) and the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS).

Advance procurement funding in FY 2006 supports construction of the lead ship in FY 2007.

Mission: DD(X) will provide independent forward presence and deterrence, advanced land attack capability in support of the ground campaign, and contribute to naval, joint or combined battle space dominance in littoral operations. DD(X) will establish and maintain surface and sub-surface superiority and provide local air defense.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement				**304.3**		**716.0**
RDT&E		**1,015.0**		**1,163.9**		**1,084.7**
TOTAL		**1,015.0**		**1,468.2**		**1,800.7**

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

DDG-51 AEGIS DESTROYER

Description: The ARLEIGH BURKE Flight IIA Class Guided Missile Destroyer is 471 feet long and displaces 9,300 tons (full load). It is armed with a Vertical Launching System accommodating 96 missiles, including TOMAHAWK, SM-2 and ASROC. Prime features include the SPY-1D and SPS-67(V)3 radars, SQS-53C sonar, three MK-99 illuminators, 5"/54 rapid fire gun with SEAFIRE fire control system, SLQ-32 Electronic Warfare System and decoy launchers, and 6 torpedo tubes in 2 triple mounts. The ship also carries two LAMPS (Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System) Mk III helicopters. The DDG-51 is powered by four General Electric LM2500 gas turbines, which can drive the ship in excess of 31 knots. The lead ship was awarded to Bath Iron Works, Bath, ME in FY 1985. Ingalls Shipbuilding Division of Pascagoula, MS has also been awarded contracts for follow-on ships. FY 2005 funded the last new construction of DDG-51 destroyers. FY 2006 funds support program completion.

Mission: The DDG-51 Class ships operate defensively and offensively as units of Carrier Battle Groups and Surface Action Groups, in support of Underway Replenishment Groups and the Marine Amphibious Task Force in multi-threat environments that include air, surface, and subsurface threats.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**(3)**	**3,268.9**	**(3)**	**3,559.3**		**225.4**

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

Description: The Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) is to be a fast, agile, and stealthy surface combatant capable of operating in support of anti-access missions against asymmetric threats in the littorals. It will be the first Navy ship to separate capability from hull form and provide a robust, affordable, focused-mission warship to enhance the Navy's ability to establish sea superiority. A networked, lethal, small, fast, stealthy, and highly maneuverable ship, LCS will be capable of employing manned and unmanned mission modules to counter some of the most challenging anti-access threats our naval forces may encounter close to shore—mines, quiet diesel submarines and swarming small boats.

Construction of the second ship funded with Research, Development, Test and Evaluation funds will begin in FY 2006.

Mission: Primary missions include prosecution of small boats, mine counter-measures, littoral anti-submarine warfare (ASW). Secondary missions include: intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E		**158.3**	**(1)**	**452.6**	**(1)**	**576.4**
Procurement (OPN)						**36.8**
TOTAL		**158.3**		**452.6**		**613.2**

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

LPD-17 SAN ANTONIO CLASS AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK

Description: The SAN ANTONIO Class Amphibious Transport Dock ships are functional replacements for 41 ships of four classes of amphibious ships. The LPD 17 design includes systems configurations that reduce operating and support costs and facilitate operational performance improvements. System engineering and integration efforts have developed further reductions in life cycle costs and integrated performance upgrades in a rapid, affordable manner. Improvements include composite masts, advanced sensors, advanced computers, advanced command and control software, advanced information systems technologies, and ship based logistics concepts. The contractor is Northrop Grumman Ship Systems.

Mission: The LPD-17 class ships embark, transport, and land elements of Marine landing forces in an amphibious assault by helicopters, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles. As tactics, techniques, and tools for naval expeditionary warfare continue to evolve, the LPD-17 class configuration must have the flexibility to respond to this evolutionary process, since these ships are expected to be in service until almost 2050.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004 (Qty)	FY 2004 Amt	FY 2005 (Qty)	FY 2005 Amt	FY 2006 (Qty)	FY 2006 Amt
Procurement	(1)	1,575.8	(1)	1,227.4	(1)	1,344.7
RDT&E		8.6		8.9		11.4
TOTAL		1,584.4		1,236.3		1,356.1

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE

Description: The Virginia class is the next-generation of attack submarines and will provide the Navy with the capabilities to maintain undersea supremacy in the 21st century. Virginia class submarines are able to attack targets ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and conduct covert long-term surveillance of land areas, littoral waters or other sea-based forces. FY 2006 funds the third ship of the FY 2004-FY 2008 multiyear procurement. The contractors are Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, Groton, CT and Newport News Shipbuilding, Newport News, VA.

Mission: The Virginia class operational missions will include: surveillance, strike warfare, mine countermeasures, and anti-submarine warfare.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(1)	2,690.9	(1)	2,520.4	(1)	2,401.5
RDT&E		141.5		171.2		155.8
TOTAL	(1)	2,832.4	(1)	2,691.6	(1)	2,557.3

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul (RCOH)

Description: The CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul program is a program to refuel and upgrade Nimitz class aircraft carriers at about its mid-life of 25 years. The refueling and upgrades will provide for reliable operations during its remaining ship life using only the normal maintenance cycle.

Mission: Nuclear aircraft carriers support and operate aircraft to engage in attacks on targets afloat and ashore which threaten our use of the sea and to engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**214.4**		**331.7**		**1,513.6**

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

SSGN Conversions

Description: The SSGN program includes the conversion of four SSBN trident submarines to SSGN cruise missile submarines with a capability to carry more than 150 Tomahawk missiles and a large contingent of Special Operation Forces (SOF). The Norfolk and Puget Sound naval shipyards are refueling the submarines. Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, Groton, CT is designing and building the conversion kits and serving as the conversion manager.

Mission: SSGN submarines will provide covert striking power against targets ashore and the capability to establish covertly an expeditionary force on land.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement (SCN)	(1)	1,156.4	(1)	515.1		286.5
RDT&E, Navy		66.8		19.8		24.0
TOTAL	(1)	1,223.2	(1)	534.9		310.5

VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY

LEWIS AND CLARK CLASS (T-AKE) AUXILIARY DRY CARGO SHIP

Description: The T-AKE will replace the aging fleet of refrigerated cargo and food stores ships (designated AFS Class) and ammunition ships (designated AE Class) in the Navy's Combat Logistics Force. The first four ships were awarded to National Steel and Shipbuilding Company (NASSCO) San Diego, CA with the lead ship scheduled to deliver in 2005.

Mission: The T-AKE class ships will provide a steady stream of ammunition, spare parts and provisions (dry, refrigerated and frozen) to naval forces at sea in its role as a shuttle ship.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	**(2)**	**621.4**	**(2)**	**768.4**	**(1)**	**380.1**

COMBAT VEHICLES
ARMY

FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEM (FCS)

Description: The FCS research and development program will develop network centric concepts for a multi-mission combat system that will be overwhelmingly lethal, strategically deployable, self-sustaining and highly survivable in combat through the use of an ensemble of manned and unmanned ground and air platforms. The goal of the FCS program is to design such an ensemble that strikes an optimum balance between critical performance factors, including ground platform strategic, operational and tactical mobility; lethality; survivability; and sustainability. The FCS unit will be capable of adjusting to a changing set of missions, ranging from war fighting to peacekeeping, as the deployment unfolds. The Boeing Corporation is the Lead System Integrator (LSI) for the FCS program.

Mission: The Future Combat System is the centerpiece of the future Army's ground fighting force.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E		**1,624.5**		**2,800.7**		**3,404.8**

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES
ARMY

M1 ABRAMS TANK

Description: This includes the production and modification programs for Abrams series tanks and training devices. Upgrades include improved armor, a 120mm gun, a Commander's Independent Thermal Viewer, an Improved Commander's Weapon Station, digitized communications and nuclear, biological and chemical protection. The upgrades also include 2nd generation Forward Looking Infrared sensors, an under-armor auxiliary power unit and a Thermal Management System. The prime contractor is General Dynamics Land Systems of Sterling Heights, MI.

Mission: The mission of the M1 Abrams program is to provide a main battle tank with increased survivability, mobility, firepower, and lethality for U.S. armor forces.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**297.3**		**418.1**		**450.9**
RDT&E		**31.7**		**23.4**		**44.9**
TOTAL		**329.0**		**441.5**		**495.8**

COMBAT VEHICLES
ARMY

STRYKER FAMILY OF ARMORED VEHICLES

Description:

Stryker is a full-time four-wheel drive, selective eight-wheel drive, armored vehicle weighing approximately 19 tons. It can reach speeds of 62 mph on the highway and has a maximum range of 312 miles. The vehicles have armor that protects its two-man crew and passengers from machine gun fire, mortar and artillery fragments. General Dynamics Land Systems produces the Stryker light armored vehicle series.

Stryker configurations include Reconnaissance, Anti-Tank, Guided Missile, and Medical Evacuation vehicle variants, as well as carriers for Mortars, Engineering Squads, Command Groups, and Fire Support Teams. The Mobile Gun System variant consists of a General Dynamics Land System cannon mounted in a low-profile turret and integrated into the Stryker chassis.

Mission: The Stryker program provides a medium weight fighting vehicle with enhanced mobility, lethality, survivability and sustainability to meet the Army's transformation strategy in support of the Army's new vision of full spectrum dominance and strategic mobility.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	(371)	962.7	(576)	1,524.2	(240)	878.4
RDT&E		57.6		49.7		26.7
TOTAL		1,020.3		1,573.9		905.1

DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (GROUND SYSTEMS) (DSCS)

Description: DSCS provides strategic military satellite terminals, baseband, satellite network, payload control systems, and related equipment required to satisfy long haul communications requirements of warfighters and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)-validated command, control, communications, and intelligence requirements in support of the President and the Combatant Commanders. DSCS also provides reach-back capability to sanctuary for deployed forces (teleport and standard tactical entry point). DSCS provides the equipment US Army Space Command uses to perform its payload and network control mission on wideband satellites and provides an anti-jam and anti-scintillation capability for key strategic forces. The prime contractor is Lockheed Martin Corp., Sunnyvale CA.

Mission: DSCS provides super-high-frequency beyond-line-of-sight communications and provides a critical conduit for intelligence information transfer to deployed forces worldwide.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**94.7**		**101.5**		**55.0**
RDT&E		**13.3**		**9.0**		**11.5**
TOTAL		**104.9**		**110.5**		**66.5**

SPACE PROGRAMS
NAVY

MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SATELLITE SYSTEM (MUOS)

Description: The mobile USER Objective System (MUOS) is the next generation DoD advanced narrow band communications satellite constellation. The Risk Reduction and Design Development Contract was awarded to Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, California in September 2004. Lockheed's principal sub-contractor is General Dynamics, Scotsdale, Arizona. The first satellite launch is scheduled for FY 2010.

Mission: This program satisfies narrow-band communications requirements

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E		**84.4**		**389.4**		**470.0**

SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

ADVANCED EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY SATELLITE

Description: The Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Satellite is a constellation of communications satellites that will replenish the existing EHF system (MILSTAR) at a much higher capacity and data rate capability. The AEHF constellation will provide survivable, anti-jam, worldwide secure communications for the strategic and tactical warfighter. The first satellite is expected to launch in 2008 aboard an intermediate sized variant of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). The prime contractors for the AEHF Program are Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, California and Northrop Grumman, Redondo Beach, California.

Mission: The Advanced EHF Satellite will provide the Department with secure, survivable worldwide communications. It will support both strategic and tactical users and be backward compatible with the MILSTAR communication system.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		-	(AP)	78.3	1	529.0
RDT&E		775.8		606.7		665.3
TOTAL		775.8		685.0		1,194.3

SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (DSP)

Description: The Defense Support Program provides worldwide missile attack warning and surveillance. It specifically provides an early detection and warning of ballistic missiles and space launches during the boost phase. It is also capable of providing detection and reporting of nuclear detonations. A total of 23 DSP satellites have been procured, all but one of which have launched. DSP-19 was a launch failure in April 1999. The last remaining satellite, DSP-23, will be launched with the heavy variant of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) in August 2005. The prime contractor for DSP is Northrop Grumman, Los Angeles, CA. Aerojet, Los Angeles, CA makes the primary sensor.

Mission: Improves the U.S. capability to detect and assess missile launches and detonations both in and outside of earth atmosphere.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**108.5**		**105.5**		**42.7**

EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE (EELV)

Description: EELV will replace the current families of Delta, Atlas, and Titan expendable launch vehicles with a new, lower cost program for the acquisition of space launch services for FY 2002 and subsequent years. The goal of EELV is to significantly reduce launch costs over current systems by redesigning launch hardware and ground processing facilities and by introducing commercial business practices. The Air Force and two EELV contractors have shared the cost of developing EELV. EELV began the Demonstration and Validation (Dem/Val) phase in December 1996 and entered Engineering and Manufacturing Development (E&MD) in October1998. The contractors Boeing, Huntington Beach, California, and Lockheed Martin, Denver, Colorado will each develop and produce an EELV variant. Both EELV contractors conducted successful maiden launches in FY 2002.

Mission: EELV provides the DoD, the NRO, and other government and commercial purchasers of launch services with low cost, highly reliable access to space for medium to heavy lift class of satellites.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement	4	624.8	2	506.4	5	838.3
RDT&E		7.5		26.8		26.1
TOTAL		632.3		533.2		864.4

SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLES (MLV)

Description: Provides for procurement and launch of Medium Launch Vehicles (MLVs) for use in launching medium weight satellites into orbit. The prime contractor for the Delta MLV is Boeing, Huntington Beach, California. The prime contractor for the Atlas MLV is Lockheed Martin, Denver, Colorado.

Mission: The Delta MLV launches NAVSTAR Global Positioning System satellites. The Atlas MLV launches National Reconnaissance Office payloads to orbit.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**90.4**		**82.1**		**111.2**

NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (NAVSTAR GPS)

Description: The NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (NAVSTAR GPS) provides a global, three-dimensional positioning, velocity and time information system for aircraft, artillery, ships, tanks and other weapons delivery systems. Boeing, Seal Beach, California, manufactured the 28 Block II/IIA satellites, the last of which was launched in November 1997. Prime contractor for the 21 Block IIR satellites is Lockheed Martin, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The first Block IIR satellite was launched in mid 1997. Boeing, Seal Beach, California, is manufacturing 6 Block IIF satellites awarded in FY 1997 and FY 1998. Thirteen additional Block IIF variant satellites will be procured in FY 2005 through FY 2009 with increased anti-jam capabilities. Block IIR satellites are launched with Delta Medium Launch Vehicle (MLV) boosters, and subsequent satellites will be launched with the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). The fully operational GPS constellation consists of 24 satellites in orbit at all time.

The budget includes funds to modernize the GPS constellation. The last 8 Block IIR satellites will incorporate a second civil signal as well as a new military signal. All Block IIF satellites will include a second and third civil signal and the new military signal.

Mission: To provide a global system of satellites for navigation and position locating purposes.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		252.3	3	327.5	3	318.1
RDT&E		234.9		289.3		401.5
TOTAL		487.2		616.8		719.6

SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) - HIGH

Description: The SBIRS – High system will field a constellation of four satellites in geosynchronous orbit (GEO) and two satellites in highly elliptical orbit (HEO) to provide initial warning of a ballistic missile attack against the United States, its deployed forces, or its allies. SBIRS High will support National Missile Defense and will also be used to collect a variety of technical intelligence. The High segment, which will replace the Defense Support Program (DSP), entered Engineering and Manufacturing Development (E&MD) in October 1996. The first two GEO satellites and the two HEO satellites will be acquired with RDT&E appropriations. The third, fourth, and fifth GEO satellites will be funded with Procurement appropriations. SBIRS High will be launched with a medium variant Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). Lockheed Martin, Sunnyvale, California, is the prime contractor for SBIRS High. The first launch of SBIRS High is scheduled for FY 2008.

Mission: SBIRS High will use new technologies to enhance detection and improve reporting of strategic and tactical ballistic missile launches.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E		**621.8**		**594.2**		**756.6**

SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

TRANSFORMATIONAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (TSAT)

Description: The TSAT system is critical to the transformation of the warfighters' information capabilities. It will replace the Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellite Communication System and provide secure, survivable, anti-jam communications for strategic and tactical users. The Risk Reduction & System Definition contractors are Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, California and Boeing, El Segundo, California. The first satellite is currently planned to launch in FY 2013.

Mission: The TSAT system will provide the Department with secure, survivable worldwide communications using internet protocol packet switching and laser technologies.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E		**325.1**		**467.2**		**835.8**

SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

SPACE BASED RADAR

Description: The Space Based Radar System is envisioned as a persistent, global, situational awareness system, part of a horizontally integrated Department-wide and national system of systems. Northrop Grumman, Redondo Beach, California and Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, California are the Concept Development contractors. The first satellite launch of the system is currently planned to occur in FY 2015.

Mission: The Space Based Radar is a new system of satellites that will provide persistent all weather worldwide surveillance.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
RDT&E		**165.1**		**73.8**		**225.8**

SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE

WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITE

Description: The Wideband Gapfiller Satellite (WGS) is a constellation of communications satellites that will provide the Department with high data rate satellite communications services. The program was conceived to augment the near term "bandwidth gap" in warfighter communication needs. The first satellite is expected to launch at the end of calendar year 2005 with subsequent launches (5 total) occurring through 2010. The satellites will be launched with an intermediate sized variant of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). The prime contractor for the WGS Program is Boeing Space Systems, El Segundo, California. Principal subcontractors are Harris Corporation, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and ITT Industries, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mission: The Wideband Gapfiller Satellite system will augment the Department's Interim Wideband System consisting of the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) and the Global Broadcast Service (GBS). Additionally, WGS will provide a new two-way Ka-band service.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		21.8		40.2	(AP)	72.5
RDT&E		35.6		69.4		93.9
TOTAL		57.4		109.6		166.4

OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY

FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)

Description: The FHTV consists of the Palletized Load System (PLS), Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS) and Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT). The PLS consists of a 16.5-ton tactical vehicle composed of a truck (10x10 with central tire inflation system (CTIS)) with integral self load/ unload capability, 16.5-ton companion trailer and demountable cargo beds (flatracks). The HETS consists of the M1070 tractor (8x8 w/CTIS) and the M1000 semitrailer (70-ton). The HEMTT is a 10-ton vehicle (8x8) which comes in five configurations (M977-Cargo w/Crane, M978-2500 gallon Fuel Tanker, M983-Tractor, M9841A1-Wrecker, M985-Cargo w/Heavy Crane). The prime contractor is Oshkosh Truck Corporation of Oshkosh, WI.

Mission: The PLS is a key transportation component of the Maneuver Ammunition Distribution System. It is assigned to self-propelled artillery units, Forward Support Battalions, and selected ammunition and transportation companies. The HETS provides the transportation and evacuation of the M1 Main Battle Tank. The HEMTT provides resupply for combat vehicles, helicopters and missile systems in combat support units across all tactical mobility levels.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		218.8		207.6		207.1
RDT&E		16.3		19.6		3.4
TOTAL		235.1		227.2		210.5

OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY

FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV)

Description: The FMTV is a family of diesel powered trucks in the 2 1/2 ton (4x4) and 5 ton (6x6) payload classes that will modernize and improve the existing medium-tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. This Non-Developmental Item (NDI) procurement capitalizes on current state of the art automotive technology including a diesel engine, automatic transmission, and central tire inflation system (CTIS). The FMTV consists of multiple body styles: cargo, wrecker, dump, tractor, airdrop, etc. The FMTV with its enhanced mobility, state of the art components, and logistics commonality between Light (4x4 LMTV) and Medium (6x6 MTV) will improve unit operational capabilities and reduce Operation and Support (O&S) costs. The prime contractor is Stewart and Stevenson, Inc. in Sealy, TX.

Mission: The FMTV performs numerous unit mobility and unit resupply missions including the transport of equipment and personnel. The FMTV's numerous models perform a wide variety of missions including cargo transport (cargo model), vehicle recovery operations (wrecker), construction (dump), line haul (tractor), and airdrop missions (Low Velocity Air Drop (LVAD) model). FMTVs provide combat support and combat service support unit missions as well as civil disaster relief.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**324.7**		**593.6**		**449.6**

HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)

Description: The High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) is a light, highly mobile, diesel powered air transportable and air dropable, 4-wheel drive tactical vehicle. The HMMWV can be configured through the use of common components and kits to become a cargo/troop carrier, armament carrier, shelter carrier, ambulance, and TOW and Stinger weapons carrier. The prime contractor is AM General of Mishawaka, IN.

Mission: The HMMWV fulfills specific missions such as serving as the platform for several weapon systems and provides for a partially armored (Uparmored) vehicle for scout and military police missions.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement		**1,338.4**	**	**432.9**	**	**224.2**

** **These totals do not include funding to be requested in supplemental appropriations.**

OTHER PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT

MISSILE DEFENSE

Description: A multi-layer, multifaceted program designed to protect the United States, our Allies and deployed forces from missile attack. The program is managed as one system that will explore concepts and eventually develop and field air, sea, ground, and space systems that will intercept any range of threat in the boost, midcourse or terminal phases of flight trajectory. Major systems include Ground Based Midcourse (formerly National Missile Defense), Airborne Laser, Sea Based Midcourse (formerly Navy Theater Wide), Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), PATRIOT PAC-3 and Space Tracking and Surveillance System (formerly Space Based Infra-Red System - Low (SBIRS-L)).

Mission: To conduct research and development of defensive technologies and related systems that may enable the destruction of ballistic missiles and warheads in flight; and to develop and field systems that protect the U.S. as well as allied forces from a missile attack.

Program Acquisition Costs
($ Millions)

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt	(Qty)	Amt
Procurement (Army)						
PATRIOT PAC-3	(135)	616.9	(108)	487.4	(108)	489.7
PATRIOT Mods		225.0		87.6		77.4
Subtotal	(135)	841.9	(108)	575.0	(108)	567.1
RDT&E (MDA)						
BMD Technologies		226.8		231.1		136.2
Adv Concepts/Special Pgms		132.7		159.9		349.5
BMD Terminal Defense		860.8		928.4		1,143.6
BMD Midcourse Defense		3,711.7		4,501.5		3,234.4
BMD Boost Defense		475.9		476.2		483.9
BMD Sensors		417.8		577.3		537.8
BMD System Interceptors		114.7		279.8		236.3
BMD Test & Targets		612.3		718.0		617.5
BMD Products		309.9		383.8		455.2
BMD System Core		449.7		399.8		464.1
Other Programs		313.1		127.5		116.7
Subtotal		7,625.5		8,783.4		7,775.2

DOD-WIDE/JOINT

MISSILE DEFENSE

	FY 2004 (Qty)	FY 2004 Amt	FY 2005 (Qty)	FY 2005 Amt	FY 2006 (Qty)	FY 2006 Amt
RDT&E (Army)						
PATRIOT/MEADS		388.1		312.9		288.8
PATRIOT Improvement		45.6		32.1		16.2
Subtotal		433.7		345.0		305.0
RDT&E (The Joint Staff)						
JTAMDO		85.1		86.4		80.7
Military Construction		22.0		22.3		4.9
O&S (Army, Navy, Air Force)		58.6		88.2		111.7
TOTAL		9,066.9		9,900.3		8,844.6