

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEWS  
RELEASE (JAN. 23, 2004)

**DOD SELECTS FOREIGN DEFENSE EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING**

The Department of Defense announced today that it has selected 29 new start projects and 26 previously approved continuing projects to receive fiscal 2004 funding under the Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT) Program. Authorized by Congress since 1980, the FCT Program is administered by the deputy under secretary of defense (advanced systems and concepts), office of the under secretary of defense (acquisition, technology and logistics).

The FCT Program demonstrates the value of using non-developmental items to reduce development costs and accelerate the acquisition process. The principal objective of the FCT Program is to support the U.S. warfighter by leveraging non-developmental items of allied and other friendly nations to satisfy U.S. defense requirements more quickly and economically. This is to increase U.S. capabilities in the war on terrorism and improve interoperability with our allies.

Given a first-rate foreign non-developmental item, U.S. user interest, a valid operational requirement, and good procurement potential, the FCT Program fields world-class systems and equipment not otherwise available. At the same time, by promoting competition and eliminating unnecessary research, development, test and evaluation expenses, the FCT Program reduces total ownership costs of military systems while enhancing standardization and interoperability, promoting international cooperation, and frequently serving as a catalyst for domestic industry partnering and U.S. industry overseas.

Each year, the military services and Special Operations Command nominate candidate projects to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Advanced Systems & Concepts) for FCT funding consideration. Each proposed project is screened to ensure the fully mature technology addresses valid requirements, to confirm a thorough market survey was conducted to identify all potential contenders, and to verify the U.S. military sponsor has developed a viable acquisition strategy to procure the foreign item if it tests successfully and offers best value.

Of the 29 new start projects for fiscal 2004, seven are sponsored by the Army, five by the Navy, seven by the Marine Corps, four by the Air Force, and six by the Special Operations Command. Additional FCT Program in-

formation is available on the FCT Web site <<http://www.acq.osd.mil/fct/>> .

**New FCT Projects Selected for FY 2004 Funding**

**Army**

- Celluloid mortar increment containers – Austria
- Gammatitanium sheets – Austria
- Large scale display system – Japan, Republic of Korea
- Lightweight smoke generator – Poland
- Lithium-ion battery cells – Republic of Korea, United Kingdom
- Mortar propellant – Switzerland
- Regenerative drive system – Australia

**Navy**

- Biosensors for explosives detection – Sweden
- Mine countermeasures small unmanned underwater vehicle – Finland
- Mobile acoustic support system – Canada
- Naval active intercept and collision avoidance – Australia
- Pitch adapting composite marine propeller – Germany

**Marine Corps**

- 40mm high explosive dual purpose (HEDP) improvement – Germany, Norway,
- Biocular image control unit for M1A1 main battle tank – United Kingdom
- Deployable multi-purpose moving target system – Germany
- Joint Service light-weight integrated suit technology alternative footwear solution – Canada
- Joint Service light-weight integrated suit technology block II glove upgrade – Canada
- Mounted cooperative target identification system (MCTIS) – United Kingdom
- Self-destruct safety fuze for rocket artillery submunitions – Israel

**Air Force**

- 20MM replacement round – Germany, Switzerland
- Guidance components for missiles – United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, Sweden, Germany, France
- Micro electro-mechanical system inertial measurement units – United Kingdom
- Radarsat II commercial high resolution SAR – Canada

**U.S. Special Operations Command**

- Advanced family of interfaces for chem bio clothing – Japan, Switzerland
- Deployable GSM cellular network – Sweden (joint with Army)

- Low probability of intercept communications intelligence direction finding – Israel
- MK48 (7.62mm LWMG) semi-rigid ammunition container – Belgium
- Special operations forces combat rifle – Belgium, Germany
- Traveling wave tube amplifier – Israel, Germany, France

### U.S. ARMY MEMORANDUM FOR CORRESPONDENTS (FEB. 3, 2004)

#### **CROWS SYSTEM DISPLAYED AT PENTAGON, PROTOTYPES DEPLOYED IN IRAQ.**

**A** prototype of the Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS)—currently deployed in Iraq—was on display in the Pentagon Courtyard Feb. 4-5.

“This system significantly increases safety to Soldiers through the ability to remotely operate the weapon from inside the vehicle, thus eliminating the need for a gunner outside of the vehicle,” said Col. Michael J. Smith, PM Soldier Weapons. “Our first priority is to equip Soldiers with the best capabilities possible, ensuring a safe return home.”

CROWS, which is mounted on a variety of vehicle platforms—including the HMMWV—provides Soldiers with the capability to acquire and engage targets while protected by the vehicle. It supports the MK19 Grenade Machine Gun, 50 Caliber M2 Machine Gun, M249 Semi Au-

tomatic Weapon, and M240B Machine Gun. CROWS includes two axis-stabilized mounts, a sensor suite, and fire control software allowing on-the-move target acquisition and first-burst target engagement. The CROWS sensor suite permits target engagements under day and night conditions and includes a daytime video camera, image intensifier, heavy thermal weapon sight, and laser rangefinder.

Four prototypes of the CROWS system were deployed to Iraq in December under an urgent needs request. The Army is using those systems in support of various urban missions in Iraq. Testing of the next design iteration, which incorporates upgraded capabilities, was started simultaneously at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

PM Soldier Weapons is conducting several demonstrations of the CROWS system over the next few months. With two demonstrations already conducted at the Pentagon and Fort Stewart, Ga., the next demonstration will be May 15-20, at Fort Knox, Ky.

PM Crew Served Weapons is assigned to PM Soldier Weapons, a project office of PEO Soldier (<https://PEOSoldier.army.mil>) and is responsible for maintaining and improving crew served weapons including, light, medium, and heavy machine guns, automatic grenade launchers, sniper systems, and associated fire control and target acquisition products for U.S. Soldiers. The organization also develops future weapons systems that



Up-armored Humvees offer protection against most small arms fire, shrapnel, and anti-personnel mines. This up-armored Humvee with a Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS) was displayed in the Pentagon center courtyard Feb. 4-5.

U.S. Army photo by Joe Burles

enhance reliability and the weapon's life cycle, such as XM307 Advanced Crew Served Weapon, XM312 Lightweight .50 Caliber Machine Gun and CROWS.

PM Soldier Weapons is based at the Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., and supports Soldiers through the development and production of current and future individual and crew served weapon systems, ammunition development, and associated target acquisition/fire control products that provide Soldiers with decisive overmatch capability by dramatically increasing lethality and range at a lower weight.

CROWS was developed in conjunction with ROI based in Barrington, Ill.

*(For more information contact Cynthia Smith at (703) 697-5344.)*

**U.S. ARMY PRESS RELEASE  
(FEB. 10, 2004)**

**ARMY TEAMS WITH ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY TO ESTABLISH CENTER FOR FLEXIBLE DISPLAYS**

**T**he Army announced today the award of a cooperative-agreement with the Arizona State University in Tempe, Ariz., to set up the Army's Flexible Display Center (FDC). The Arizona State University will establish the FDC and partner with industry and the government to advance flexible display science and manufacturing technology.

The FDC will provide the Army with core competencies and expertise in flexible display component technology and develop the processes required to integrate this technology into manufacturable flexible displays. The Army's goal is to have rugged, low power flexible displays provide enhanced information and situational awareness for the Soldier and vehicle platforms.

This \$43.7 million agreement has a performance period of five years with an option for an additional \$50 million over an added five-year period.

"The Army's Flexible Display Center will integrate the best research being done in the government, universities, and industry to rapidly bring to the Soldier the full potential of flexible display technology," said Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary Research and Technology, Dr. Thomas H. Killion. "This paradigm shifting technology will make obsolete printed matter and the printing press."

Display technology is critical to the Army's network centric Future Force. "Flexible display technology has the potential to be implemented in a wide variety of applications from command centers, to vehicle platforms, to individual Soldiers. It will revolutionize the way in which information is disseminated on the battlefield, increasing both the lethality and survivability of the Future Force," said Acting Director U.S. Army Research Laboratory John Miller.

The Army Research Laboratory will have oversight of the FDC through the use of a Cooperative Agreement. The FDC will provide the focal point for integrating the various technologies required to develop and manufacture flexible displays. The center will have the equipment required to do both developmental research and low-rate manufacturing. The cornerstone of these capabilities will be a research line for developing component technology and a pilot line with the capability to manufacture displays in limited quantities.

The FDC will conduct unclassified scientific research and development in four areas of emphasis: (1) back-plane electronics, (2) manufacturing and integration, (3) electro-optic materials and devices, and (4) barriers and substrates. The Army seeks to provide the innovative research and development for materials, devices, and manufacturing processes to solve critical challenges in the performance and fabrication of emissive, transmissive, and reflective flexible display technologies. The Army intends to bring these key technology components of flexible displays to a commercially viable level.

"The Army Research Laboratory looks forward to working with the FDC to fully realize the potential of flexible display technology and the mission-critical capabilities it will provide the Army," said Miller.

For media queries, please contact Maj. Gary Tallman of Army Public Affairs at 703-697-4314.

**AIR ARMAMENT CENTER NEWS RELEASE  
(FEBRUARY 2004)  
PEO REORGANIZATION PUTS EVERYONE  
"ON ONE TEAM"**

*1st Lt Mae-Li Allison  
Air Armament Center Public Affairs*

**D**uring a recent Acquisition Town Hall Meeting at Air Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., Dr. Marvin R. Sambur, the assistant secretary of the Air Force for acquisition, proved that acquisition is anything but boring. Sambur reviewed and discussed

challenges with the Program Executive Office (PEO) realignment announced in late 2003 that will help acquisition and Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) work as one team towards one goal. He also took the time to discuss some very serious issues pertinent to Air Force Acquisition, describing the purpose of the PEO realignment in one simple acronym, M3A: Making Managers More Accountable.

"We're one Air Force," he said. "If some part of acquisition fails, we all sink. The average acquisition program takes about ten years to finish. Think about what changes occur in the world and technology in ten years. We need to make our cycle time shorter and more predictable. We have to collaborate with each other to promote efficiency."

Sambur said he sees a very exciting future for the acquisition programs here, including making sure munitions with data links are available. "When we data link munitions, we can use the transmission of information to make our weapons more accurate, better measure battle damage assessment, and take the munitions a step up by improving communications with them. I also think another thrust is to get some uniformity in the integration with platforms. Most of the cost with munitions is associated with platform integration; if we have a standardized way of doing this, we can significantly cut down on costs."

Sambur compared the PEO realignment to the Yankees and the Red Sox: "They compete with each other; but if you have them on one team, you have the best talent. Now we have an opportunity to really get people who've spent a lifetime in acquisition on our team; and just because they're from AFMC, they shouldn't be out of the acquisition process. We brought them back in."

Finally, Sambur stressed that acquisition needs to look at the "big picture" when expanding its capabilities in areas such as weapons development. "We need to get away from specifications and look at things in terms of capability to satisfy our customer—our warfighter," he said. "We also need to deliver what we promise when we promise it."

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PRESS  
RELEASE (FEB. 11, 2004)  
DOD ANNOUNCES TOP CONTRACTORS  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**

**T**he Department of Defense announced today that the fiscal 2003 report of "100 Companies Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Con-

tract Awards (Top 100)" is now available on the World Wide Web. The Web site address for locating this publication and other DoD contract statistics is: <http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/procstat/p01/fy2003/top100.htm> > .

According to the new report, the top 10 Defense contractors for fiscal 2003 were:

	<b>(in billions)</b>
1. Lockheed Martin Corp. . . . .	\$21.9
2. The Boeing Co. . . . .	17.3
3. Northrop Grumman Corp. . . . .	11.1
4. General Dynamics Corp. . . . .	8.2
5. Raytheon Co. . . . .	7.9
6. United Technologies Corp. . . . .	4.5
7. Halliburton Co. . . . .	3.9
8. General Electric Co. . . . .	2.8
9. Science Applications International Corp. . . . .	2.6
10. Computer Sciences Corp. . . . .	2.5

In fiscal 2003, DoD prime contract awards totaled \$209 billion, \$28.2 billion more than in fiscal 2002.

**AMERICAN FORCES PRESS SERVICE  
(FEB. 23, 2004)  
ARMY LEADERS RECOMMEND CANCELING  
COMANCHE HELICOPTER PROGRAM**

*Kathleen T. Rhem*

**W**ASHINGTON—Army leaders have recommended canceling a multibillion-dollar helicopter program, citing an Army study that suggests the funds would be more effective improving other areas of the Service's aviation program.

Acting Army Secretary Les Brownlee today announced that he and the Service's chief of staff, Gen. Peter Schoomaker, recommended canceling the 21-year-old Comanche helicopter program after a comprehensive review of Army aviation technology and structure.

The roughly \$14 billion allocated to the program between now and 2011 will go toward other aviation programs, he said.

The study "reflects lessons learned and experiences gained in the recent 2½ years of combat in the global war on terror as well as the operational environments envisioned in the foreseeable future," Brownlee said in a late-afternoon Pentagon press conference.

He said the study shows that the capabilities the Comanche, an armed reconnaissance helicopter, would

After a comprehensive review of Army aviation technology and structure, Army Secretary Les Brownlee announced Feb. 23 that he and the Service's chief of staff, Gen. Peter Schoomaker, have recommended canceling the 21-year-old Comanche helicopter program.

U.S. Army photo



bring to the Service are not consistent with the most vital needs of Army aviation. According to the review, those needs include upgrading, modernizing, and rebuilding the Army's attack, utility, and cargo helicopter fleets as well as replacing aging aircraft in the reserve component, Brownlee said.

"Our revised plans for the next several years, out to fiscal year 2011, include the procurement of almost 800 new aircraft for the active and reserve components, and the enhancement, upgrade, modernization, and recapitalization of over 1,400 aircraft," he said.

Brownlee said he and Schoomaker began briefing Congress on their plans this morning and will submit an amended budget request for fiscal 2005.

Schoomaker also mentioned that Army leaders had assurances from President Bush and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld that the funds previously allocated for the Comanche will stay within the Army aviation program.

Both Army leaders suggested funds already spent on developing the Comanche won't have been wasted, because the Service and the aviation industry have learned a great deal through work on the program.

Brownlee said relevant technologies will be retained in the aviation technological base and will lead to "research

and development more applicable to future aviation initiatives." He specifically mentioned the Joint Multirole Helicopter and the Joint Airlift Aircraft programs.

Schoomaker said it's important to not see this as "just about terminating Comanche," but about "fixing Army aviation for the future—for today and for tomorrow."

The Comanche program's cancellation is going hand in hand with a major plan to restructure the Army's aviation brigades, Brownlee said. Officials plan to standardize aviation brigades throughout the Army and "provide the modularity and flexibility we must have to achieve the joint and expeditionary capabilities that are so essential to the Army's role now and in the future," he said.

"It's a big decision," Schoomaker said. "We know it's a big decision, but it's the right decision."

**AMERICAN FORCES PRESS SERVICE (FEB. 20, 2004)  
WEB SITE SEEKS 'TRANSFORMATION IN ACTION' STORIES**

**W**ASHINGTON—Military people and civilians in the Defense Department have the opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" of transformation, DoD's chief of the Office of Force Transformation said in a recent interview.

"They have the opportunity to not only see change take place in front of their eyes, but to actually make it happen," said retired Navy Vice Adm. Arthur Cebrowski.

"You have a choice," he continued. "You can either create your own future, or you can become the victim of a future that someone else creates for you. By seizing the transformation opportunities, you are seizing the opportunity to create your own future."

To aid in getting the word out about transformation, the Office of the Secretary of Defense launched a Web Site late last year at < <http://www.defenselink.mil/transformation/> > . It contains articles about transformation in the Defense Department as well as major commands and each of the Services.

Additionally, Web Site officials want to hear from the soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, Coast Guardsmen, and civilians who have a transformation success story. Stories and photos should be sent to Kathy Vantran, the transformation page manager. Her e-mail address is < [kathy.vantran@osd.mil](mailto:kathy.vantran@osd.mil) > .

**AIR FORCE PRINT NEWS (FEB. 26, 2004)**  
**AIR FORCE LEADER DISCUSSES U.S. SPACE PROGRAM**

*Staff Sgt. C. Todd Lopez*

**W**ASHINGTON—The executive agent for space testified before the House Armed Services Committee subcommittee on strategic forces Feb. 25 on the status of America's space program.

Undersecretary of the Air Force Peter B. Teets, who is also the director of the National Reconnaissance Office, told committee members that he had five priorities for the national space effort in 2004.

Those efforts, he said, included:

- Achieving mission success in operations and acquisition.
- Developing and maintaining a team of space professionals.
- Integrating space capabilities for national intelligence and warfighting.
- Producing solutions for challenging national security problems.
- Ensuring freedom of action in space.

"These priorities have shaped the fiscal 2005 budget for our space programs and I see substantial improvements in capabilities in every mission area as we re-capitalize

our space assets in the years ahead," Teets told committee members. "The funding requested in the president's budget allows us to evolve capabilities...while planned investments in new systems will provide significant increases in performance, supporting the full range of intelligence and military operations to include the global war on terrorism."

The United States is pursuing two major initiatives as part of its space program, Teets told committee members. The first is the transformational communications architecture, which will be made possible by the Transformational Communications Satellite (TSAT).

Teets said that satellite will greatly improve the level of communications experienced by warfighters on the ground.

"The TSAT will be a revolutionary change in satellite communications for the warfighter and for national intelligence users," Teets said. "It allows our fighting forces to have near real-time intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance at their fingertips and provides unprecedented connectivity with Internet-like capability that extends the global information grid to deployed and mobile users worldwide."

Teets said he expects the first satellite to be launched in 2011.

The second major initiative of the U.S. space program is development of space-based radar (SBR). The SBR program will provide persistent surveillance, on demand. That means the ability to see nearly anywhere on Earth, at any time day or night, through clouds or sand storms, Teets said.

"Since radar has the unique capability of being able to see through clouds, to be able to image or do surface moving target indications at night, you can see the effects that you can achieve by having some persistence in your surveillance activities," Teets said. "That is the big driving factor behind the desire to have an SBR capability."

Also discussed during the testimony was the development and implementation of a new space systems acquisition program, now under Air Force Space Command, and the status of the space-based infrared system (SBIRS). The SBIRS is designed to be a follow on to the defense support program, a series of satellites used to detect strategic missile attacks.

## IN THE NEWS

<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET FOR FY 2005</b> Released February 2004 <b>Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System</b> (Dollars in Millions)		<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>
<b>Aircraft</b>				
Army				
AH-64D	Longbow Apache	943.4	764.9	554.8
CH-47	Chinook	731.3	524.3	555.6
OH-58D	Kiowa Warrior	43.1	50.9	33.8
RAH-66	Comanche Helicopter*	873.6	1,068.0	1,241.7
UH-60	Blackhawk Helicopter	402.1	411.3	192.1
Navy				
E-2C	Hawkeye	393.6	570.1	845.0
EA-6B	Prowler	368.1	370.2	199.7
F/A-18E/F	Hornet	3,401.1	3,217.8	3,120.4
H-1	USMC H-1 Upgrades	232.2	399.5	332.2
MH-60R	Helicopter	207.1	461.7	487.9
MH-60S	Helicopter	375.7	467.0	482.0
T-45TS	Goshawk	218.2	336.7	253.6
Air Force				
B-2	Stealth Bomber	323.8	288.2	341.0
C-17	Airlift Aircraft	4,343.5	3,592.7	4,039.6
CAP	Civil Air Patrol	5.2	8.5	2.3
E-8C	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS)	342.8	96.7	134.5
F-15E	Eagle Multi-Mission Fighter	344.7	322.7	296.8
F-16C/D	Falcon Multi-Mission Fighter	352.5	403.4	435.9
F-22	Raptor	5,370.3	5,043.2	4,721.5
DoD-Wide/Joint				
C-130J	Airlift Aircraft	867.1	856.8	1,540.3
JPATS	Joint Primary Aircraft Training System	232.3	297.7	309.6
JSF	Joint Strike Fighter	3,274.3	4,251.7	4,571.9
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	1,211.4	1,340.5	1,973.4
V-22	Osprey	1,610.5	1,708.7	1,756.5
<b>Missiles</b>				
Army				
HIMARS	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	358.7	314.2	378.9
JAVELIN	AAWS-M	222.2	140.6	118.7
<b>Munitions</b>				
Navy				
ESSM	Evolved Seasparrow Missile	42.0	102.0	80.3
RAM	Rolling Airframe Missile	59.2	48.0	47.4
STANDARD	Missile (Air Defense)	175.6	228.2	249.1
TOMAHAWK	Cruise Missile	534.4	429.1	285.0
TRIDENT II	Sub Launched Ballistic Missile	611.1	710.9	877.4
Air Force				
SFW	Sensor Fuzed Weapon	124.1	117.0	117.0
WCMD	Wind Corrected Munitions	98.0	89.4	86.7
DoD-Wide/Joint				
AIM-9X	Sidewinder	113.5	81.4	97.5
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	182.4	183.1	183.7
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	118.5	147.3	221.0
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition	816.2	735.1	673.0
JSOW	Joint Standoff Weapon	188.5	202.0	148.9
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb	56.3	125.4	115.8

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET FOR FY 2005 Released February 2004 Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System (Dollars in Millions...continued)		FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
<b>Vessels</b>				
Navy				
CVN-77	Aircraft Carrier	849.3	1,516.1	978.9
DD(X)	DD(X) Destroyer	916.3	1,088.9	1,450.6
DDG-51	AEGIS Destroyer	3,012.4	3,406.5	3,591.5
LCS	Littoral Combat Ship	35.3	166.2	352.1
LPD-17	San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Ship	594.0	1,325.5	975.6
NSSN	Virginia Class Submarine	2,335.4	2,514.3	2,596.3
RCOH	CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul	217.3	221.0	333.1
SSGN	SSGN Conversions	1,183.3	1,227.5	658.4
T-AKE	Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ship	386.0	722.3	768.4
<b>Combat Vehicles</b>				
Army				
FCS	Future Combat System	370.0	1,683.6	3,198.1
M1A2	Abrams Tank Upgrade	551.1	207.9	308.3
M2A3	Bradley Base Sustainment	437.4	344.5	71.4
IAV	Interim Armored Vehicle (Stryker)	930.3	1,043.4	957.0
<b>Space Programs</b>				
Army				
DSCS	Ground Systems	104.9	111.7	109.1
Navy				
MUOS	Mobile USER Objective System	110.5	267.7	571.1
Air Force				
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellite	802.6	802.3	710.6
DSP	Defense Support Program	107.6	112.1	116.5
EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle	231.4	612.7	638.0
MLV	Medium Launch Vehicles		89.4	102.9
NAVSTAR GPS	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System	47.8	500.0	582.9
SBIRS-H	Space Based Infrared Systems-High	614.3	610.2	508.4
TITAN	Heavy Launch Vehicle	775.3	45.1	74.3
WGS	Wideband Gapfiller Satellite	254.4	58.1	113.8
		200.5		
<b>Other Programs</b>				
Army				
FHTV	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	271.9	234.4	86.5
FMTV	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	659.0	344.7	505.7
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles	334.9	431.4	303.7
DoD-Wide/Joint				
MD	Missile Defense	7,581.8	9,002.9	10,193.0