

**RULES STATEMENT OF THE  
HONORABLE C.W. BILL YOUNG –  
FISCAL YEAR 2012 DEFENSE BILL**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to testify on the fiscal year 2012 Defense Appropriations bill.

The bill provides funding for critical national security needs, provides the necessary resources to continue the nation's military efforts abroad, and contains essential funding for health and quality of life programs for the men and women of the Armed Services and their families.

The bill is divided into two sections, base funding for the Department and Overseas Contingency Operations funding. The base budget is \$530 billion, which is \$17 billion above last year, and \$8.9 billion below the request. The Overseas Contingency Operations portion is \$119 billion, which is \$39 billion below last year, and \$842 million above the request.

To reach the reduced base allocation of \$530 billion, the Subcommittee reviewed in detail the budget request, and found areas and programs where reductions were possible without adversely impacting the warfighter or readiness.

I committed long ago that that I would never write or support a bill which adversely affected any soldier or had an adverse affect on our nation's readiness. I firmly believe I have kept that promise with this bill.

The bill before us provides \$132 billion for military personnel – including the requested 1.6 percent military pay raise.

It funds \$170 billion in Operation and Maintenance for equipment and facility maintenance, base operations, and critical readiness programs to prepare for and conduct combat and peace-time missions.

The bill provides \$32.3 billion for the Defense Health Program, including an additional \$633 million for military medical research, including +\$223 million for cancer research and +\$125 million for Psychological Health/Traumatic Brain Injury (PH/TBI).

It provides \$108 billion in procurement for new equipment and upgrades to ensure that our military has the systems, weapons, and equipment they need to train, maintain infrastructure, and conduct successful operations. This includes \$15.1 billion for the construction of ten Navy ships; \$5.9 billion for 32 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft; \$3.3 billion for 28 F-18 Super Hornets and 12 EA-18 Growlers; \$2.8 billion for

116 H-60 Blackhawk helicopters; and \$699 million for 48 MQ-9 Reaper UAVs.

And the bill funds \$73 billion in essential basic and applied research that will help prepare our forces with the systems and equipment necessary to meet potential future challenges. This includes \$2.7 billion for continued development and testing of the Joint Strike Fighter.

As I mentioned before, analytically based and rational reductions were taken to reach the reduced allocation. These include programs which have been terminated or restructured since the budget was submitted; savings from

favorable contract pricing adjustments; contract and schedule delays resulting in fiscal year 2012 savings; unjustified cost increases or funding requested ahead of need; anticipated or historical under-execution; rescissions of unneeded prior year funds; and reductions that are authorized in the House passed fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act.

Specific reductions include -\$435 million in savings from contract and production delays in the Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM); -\$524 million in program delay savings for the Enhanced Medium Altitude Reconnaissance and Surveillance System (EMAARS); -\$1.7 billion in unneeded prior year

funds; and -\$1.3 billion for improved economic assumptions.

Finally, let me briefly mention Libya and Pakistan before I wrap up. The bill does not provide any funds for the ongoing military operations in Libya – and it only funds \$48 million in replacement munitions officially requested by the Air Force as an unfunded requirement.

For Pakistan, there are two components. First, there is \$1.3 billion in Coalition Support Funds, to reimburse Pakistan for activities the U.S. military asks them to do in support of our efforts in Afghanistan. Second, is \$1.1 billion in

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Funds, which go directly to help Pakistan build their counterinsurgency capabilities. Similar to the Authorizers, 75 percent of these funds are restricted from obligation until the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, reports on:

- Our strategic objectives in Pakistan;
- Lists the terrorist organizations which we want Pakistan to take action against;
- Identifies gaps in Pakistan security units capabilities to take that action;
- Details how the U.S. will address those gaps; and
- Proposes metrics to measure progress.



I believe this is a good bill. It is the product of a strong bi-partisan effort, which is in the longstanding tradition of this subcommittee. And I urge its quick passage.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.