



ASSOCIATION OF OLD CROWS ADVOCACY NEWSLETTER AUGUST 31, 2020

A Closer Look: H.R. 6395, the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (House version)

On July 21, the House passed H.R. 6395, its version of the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act, by a vote of 295-125. It was the first defense budget legislation to come to the floor this summer. In our June [newsletter](#), we showed that while the Coronavirus response certainly delayed congressional proceedings, the defense budget process was not far off the mark. Both the House and Senate completed their respective bills before the August break and are set for a Conference Committee when Congress returns in September. Like S. 4049, its Senate companion, H.R. 6395 provides funding guidance and authorities to the US military, prioritizes resources and provides oversight for national defense activities through the Department of Defense and related agencies. The bill authorizes \$732.4 billion for national defense, which includes \$69 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. This amount comes in \$313 million above the President's request and, according to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), \$14.8 billion less than what was appropriated for FY 2020. It is important to note, however, that FY 2020 funding includes over \$36 billion in additional emergency and coronavirus funding and natural disaster relief.

Division A Funding

Category	H.R. 6395	FY 2021 President's Request
Procurement	\$132,844,847	\$130,684,160
RDT&E	\$106,489,628	\$106,224,793
O&M	\$193,853,071	\$196,630,496
MILPER	\$157,757,045	\$158,896,845

H.R. 6395 includes the following funding highlights:

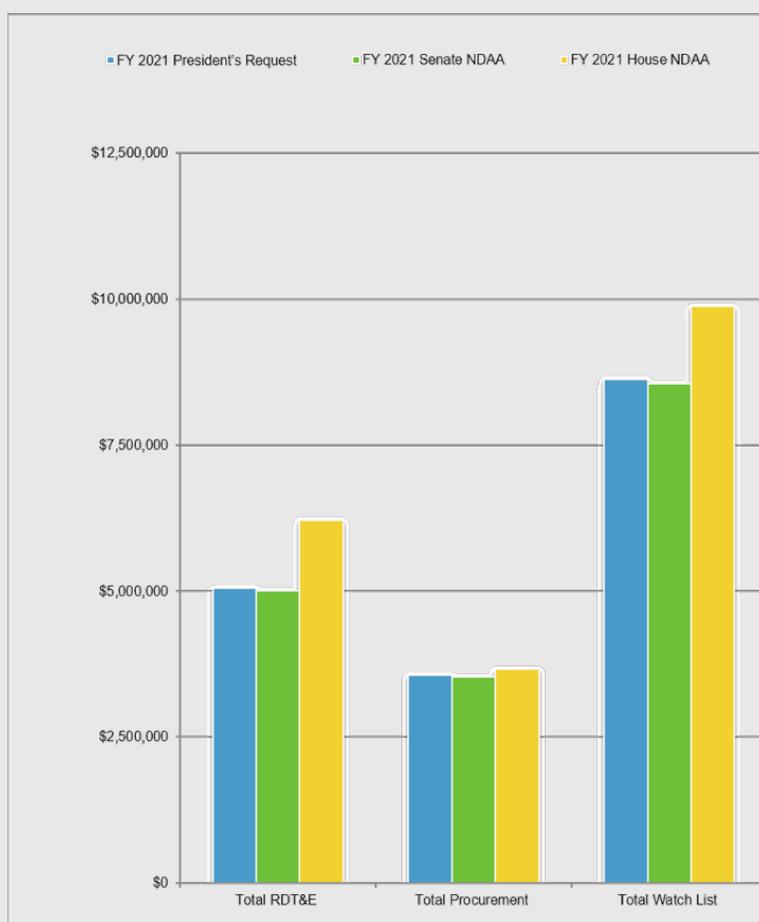
- \$49.5 million in Army procurement for Aircraft Survivability Equipment, which fully funds the Army's request.
- \$237.5 million in Army procurement for the Common IR Countermeasures (CIRCM) program
- \$24.6 million for Army CEMA programs, including EW Planning & Management Tool (EW PMT), Multi-Function EW (MFEW) systems, and Terrestrial Layer Systems (TLS) that fully funds the Army's request
- \$176.6 million in Navy procurement for the Next Generation Jammer Mid-Band program
- \$387.2 million in Navy procurement for the Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program (SEWIP)
- \$291.1 million in USAF Procurement for the Compass Call, which includes \$130 million for two (2) additional EC-37B aircraft

A Closer Look: H.R. 6395 (cont)

- \$216.8 million the Navy's Directed Energy and Electric Systems line (PE 0603925N), an increase of \$88 million, for one additional Surface Navy Laser Weapons System
- \$134.2 million in the Navy's EW Development account (0604270N), which fully funds the Navy's request
- \$477.7 million in RDT&E to fully fund the Navy's Next Generation Jammer development

The AOC is tracking funding for 36 procurement and 48 RDT&E program element (PE) accounts listed [here](#) (scroll down to the Defense Budget menu). The House NDAA provides \$97.1 million more to procurement accounts on AOC's Watch List than the Budget Request and \$126.8 million more than the Senate. For RDT&E, it's the same story. H.R. 6395 provides \$1.1 billion more to Watch List accounts than the Budget Request and almost \$1.2 billion more than the Senate NDAA. Total funding for Watch List accounts is \$9.8 billion. It is important to note that the Co-chairs of the Congressional EW Working Group (EWWG), including Representative Rick Larsen (WA-02), Representative James Langevin (RI-02), Representative Don Bacon (NE-02), and Representative Austin Scott (GA-08) have worked hard to generate awareness and knowledge of EW on the HASC. Representative Larsen is a senior Member of the HASC and represents NAS Whidbey Island, home of the Navy's Pacific Command Electronic Attack Wing. Representative Langevin is the Chairman of the HASC Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities (IETC) Subcommittee and has oversight over many advanced EW activities. He has also been a strong advocate for directed energy initiatives. And, Representative Bacon who is a retired USAF Brigadier General with a career featuring EW and ISR assignments. The EWWG has been active for 21 years and it is easy to see the influence of they have had on key EW initiatives in the annual defense budget.

AOC Watch List Funding (in millions)



ADVOCACY NEWSLETTER

H.R. 6395 Items of Special Interest

Like its counterpart, S. 4049, the House NDAA also includes some important policy and oversight recommendations. The table below shows the top 10 Items of Special Interest the AOC is tracking as the bill moves to Conference Committee. You can see the complete list, [here](#), and the report language of the priority provisions, [here](#).

The AOC draws special attention to report language for **Aircraft Survivability Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force Rotary Wing Aircraft**. This Report language requires a briefing before the HASC on the integration of Distributed Aperture IR Countermeasures System (DAIRCM) on light and medium rotary wing aircraft and the long-term strategy to close the future aircraft survivability equipment (ASE) capability gap. Report language is often non-binding but provides detailed guidance on legislative matters and programs to departments or agencies. Most report language does not require Conference agreement and takes effect upon passage in the chamber.

H.R. 6395, the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act Priority Items of Interest

Item	Page
Army Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs	5
Future Vertical Lift sensor payloads	38
Aviation Survivability of Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force Rotary Wing Aircraft	42
Air Force Advanced Technology Development Report	48
Report on Counter-Radar Electronic Warfare and Signal Processing Capabilities	51
Assessment of High-Powered Microwave Systems	54
Modular Open Systems common data standards	63
Next generation semiconductor development and manufacturing	64
Section 225—Directed Energy Working Group	75
Senor Open Systems Architecture and C4ISR Modular Open Suite of Standards Military Standards Initiative	175

Additionally, the HASC noted its concern with the consolidation of **Air Force Advanced Technology Development (ATD) Program Elements**. This initiative has a significant impact on funding for several EW activities. The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense (HAC-D) did not accept the consolidation in its FY 2021 Defense Appropriations Act and reallocated funding to original PE accounts. S. 4049, the Senate NDAA was silent on the matter. This initiative will likely be addressed in Conference Committee and in consultation with appropriators so that congressional response to the initiative is clear and consistent. In the coming weeks, we will take a look at the USAF consolidation of PEs and its impact on EW activities.

H.R. 6395 also includes a requirement for a Report on **Counter-Radar Electronic Warfare and Signal Processing Capabilities**. The HASC acknowledges the advancement of foreign anti-access and electronic warfare technologies to deny US electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) superiority. A solution

ADVOCACY NEWSLETTER

H.R. 6395 Items of Special Interest (cont)

to this emerging gap is a high-fidelity open-air scene target generator capability that would provide a suite of active operations options for dominance in contested radio frequency spectrum environments. As such, the HASC is requiring a report by the USAF detailing the efforts required to integrate this technology into appropriate platforms and electronic warfare command and control systems.

Finally, the House NDAA includes report language on the **Sensor Open Systems Architecture and C4ISR Modular Open Suite of Standards Military Standards Initiative**. The HASC strongly supports the advances of the Army's C4ISR Modular Open Suite of Standards (CMOSS) and the Air Force's Sensor Open Systems Architecture (SOSA) standards. The Services must start to combine missions so that CMOSS and SOSA can be used for multi-mission Tactical Communications, EW, SIGINT, and Battlefield Computing all in one system. Such an effort will reduce the SWAP on various platforms for military electronics and unify the Industry around common military hardware, as well as software, standards. The Committee recognizes this and calls for CMOSS to take the lead due to its progress at this time.

Historical Timeline of NDAA Legislation

Fiscal Year	House Bill	Senate Bill	HASC Mark	SASC Mark	House Floor	Senate Floor	Public Law
2021	HR 6395	S 4049	July 1	June 23	July 21	July 23	TBD
2020	HR 2500	S 1790	Jun 13	May 22	July 12	June 27	Dec 20
2019	HR 5515	S 2987	May 10	May 24	Jul 26	June 18	Aug 13
2018	HR 2810	S 1519	Jun 28	June 27	Jul 14	Sept 18	Dec 12
2017	HR 4909	S 2943	Apr 28	May 18	May 18	June 14	Dec 23
2016	HR 1735	S 1118	May 5	May 14	May 15	June 18	Nov 25

Stakeholder Opportunity: Army Releases RFI on Air Launched Effects (ALE) Program

On August 12, the Army released a Request for Information (RFI) for its ALE program, a family of small and large unmanned air launched systems that operate as a team to detect, identify, locate, report (DILR) and deliver lethal and nonlethal effects against threats across multiple scenarios and domains in a complex operating environment. The Pre-RFP response is due by September 14. It is expected that there will be a Virtual Industry Day on September 28.

Stakeholder Opportunity: Life Cycle Contractor Support (LCCS) for the sustainment of the AN/ZSQ-2 (V1/V2) Multi-spectral imaging system

On August 25, the USSOCOM released a pre-RFP to identify interested sources capable of meeting the requirement to support maintenance and customer support services for the AN/ZSQ-2 (V1/V2) multi-spectral imaging system installed on Special Operations Aircraft. This opportunity is worth up to \$1 million. Responses are due by September 15. The RFP will be released by November 2020.

Stakeholder Opportunity: Request for White Paper (RWP) by C5 on MDSS HADES

The Consortium for Command, Control and Communications in Cyberspace (C5) released an RWP on Multi-Domain Sensing System (MDSS) High Accuracy Detection and Exploitation System (HADES) Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) and Communication Intelligence (COMINT) Sensors. The MDSS is necessary to “mitigate the Army’s deep sensing gap by providing platform agnostic survivable sensors that support Multi-Domain Operations (MDO), including Large Scale Ground Combat Operations, while fulfilling sensing gaps for Indicators and Warnings, Long-Range Precision Fires (LRPF) targeting and Situational Understanding.

The HADES is part of the overarching Army MDSS system of systems and will provide

Request for White Paper (RWP) by C5 on MDSS HADES (cont)

multiple sensing capabilities by developing and integrating sensor capabilities on medium to high altitude platforms that will comprise a survivable sensing suite in MDO. These will allow stand-off operations to detect, locate, identify and track critical targets for the ground commander. Presently, this effort for HADES is focused on ELINT and COMINT sensors. Part 1 unclassified White Paper submissions are due September 22.

For questions, comments, or additional information on any of the above topics, please contact Ken Miller, AOC Director of Advocacy and Outreach, at kmiller@crow.org.
