



PRESS RELEASE

House Armed Services Committee

Floyd D. Spence, Chairman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 5, 1999

CONTACT: Maureen Cragin

Ryan Vaart

(202) 225-2539

CONFEREES REACH AGREEMENT ON FY 2000 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

Today, House Armed Services and Conference Committee Chairman, Floyd Spence, announced that House and Senate conferees reached agreement on the conference report for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (S. 1059). Upon conclusion of the conference, Chairman Spence issued the following statement:

“The conference committee has taken a number of steps to better secure America’s future by reorganizing the Department of Energy to address the serious security problems revealed by the Cox committee and by reprioritizing the President’s defense budget request in order to narrow the gap between the Administration’s expansive national security strategy and the limited resources they have committed to executing that strategy.

“While the conference report by no means solves the quality of life, readiness and modernization shortfalls that plague the Administration’s long-term defense plan, it does address the most critical short-term concerns, including a 4.8 percent pay raise and enhancement of the military retirement system – both incentives necessary to recruit and retain quality men and women. The conferees also added more than \$6 billion to critical readiness, training and modernization programs to better ensure that our forces will maintain their technological edge into the 21st century.

“Despite our best efforts, however, we are only managing the growing risks to our national security, not eliminating them. Absent a long-term, sustained commitment to revitalizing America’s armed forces, we will continue to run the inevitable risks that come from asking our troops to do more with less.”

###

The conference committee used the fiscal year 2000 defense spending recommendation contained in the concurrent resolution on the budget (H.Con.Res. 68), \$288.8 billion in budget authority (\$8.3 billion more than the President’s request). A summary of the bill’s major provisions is available on the committee’s homepage at <http://www.house.gov/hasc/>.



PRESS RELEASE

House Armed Services Committee
Floyd D. Spence, Chairman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 5, 1999

CONTACT: Maureen Cragin
Ryan Vaart
(202) 225-2539

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

S. 1059:

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 (CONFERENCE REPORT)

AUGUST 5, 1999



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Improving U.S. Military Readiness.....	1
Retention.....	1
Meeting the Recruiting Challenge.....	5
Shaping the Force.....	6
Readiness and Training.....	8
Quality of Life.....	10
Military Health Care.....	10
Military Construction.....	11
Other Initiatives.....	12
Building Tomorrow’s Military.....	14
Ballistic Missile Defense.....	14
Aircraft.....	15
Helicopters.....	18
Munitions.....	19
Naval Programs.....	20
Ground Weapons and Vehicles.....	21
Innovative Technologies.....	23
Safety and Survivability.....	24
Other Initiatives.....	27
Table of Major Programs.....	35
Index.....	37

IMPROVING U.S. MILITARY READINESS

America's military is undermanned, over-extended, and suffering the strain of too many years of "doing more with less." Indeed, Operation Allied Force over Yugoslavia strained each of the services, raising questions about whether the U.S. military has sufficient forces at proper readiness levels to execute the two major theater war requirement required by the National Military Strategy. If anything, the Balkan operations highlighted severe readiness shortfalls ranging from recruiting and retention to spare parts shortages and deteriorating infrastructure.

Such shortfalls are not surprising, considering service chief testimony in early 1999 that the Administration's fiscal year 2000 proposed defense budget is at least \$3.3 billion short of meeting critical readiness requirements – a total that does not take into account the effects of Operation Allied Force. Eliminating these shortfalls remains a congressional priority, as U.S. military readiness is essential to securing America's future as the world's sole superpower. Therefore, the conferees took a comprehensive approach to addressing the military's readiness problems including: enhancing military pay, benefits, and reforming the retirement system; improving both recruiting and retention; and increasing funds for key readiness, training, and quality of life accounts.

Retention

Heavy personal workloads resulting from an increased pace of operations, combined with declining defense budgets and a shrinking force structure, are forcing American military personnel and their families to make great personal sacrifices. The result is a noticeable decline in the quality of military life, and one of the primary reasons that the U.S. military today has difficulty recruiting and retaining quality military personnel.

The conferees took an aggressive approach towards resolving the retention problem. In addition to a number of broad quality of life initiatives (see page 10), the conferees included a series of provisions to improve those programs that have the most noticeable and direct effects on service personnel and their families, including:

Basic Military Pay. The conferees authorized a 4.8 percent military pay raise (.4 percent more than the President's request), effective January 1, 2000. This pay raise is .5 percent above the Employment Cost Index (ECI), and will reduce the "pay gap" between military and civilian pay as measured by the ECI from the current 13.5 percent to approximately 13 percent.

Future Military Pay Increases. The conferees included a provision to require military pay raises from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2006 to be the ECI plus one-half percent, slowly closing the "pay gap." Current law provides for military pay raises of .5 percent less than the ECI, a system that allows the gap between military and private sector civilian pay growth to increase over time.

Pay Table Reform. The conferees included a provision to restructure the pay table to further increase pay for mid-grade officers and non-commissioned officers, eliminate inconsistencies, and increase incentives for promotion by providing greater pay increases for advances in rank.

Retirement Pay Reform. In 1986, Congress passed the Military Retirement Reform Act (P.L. 99-348), commonly known as “Redux.” Under Redux, service members who entered service after 1986 and retired at 20 years of service would receive retirement pay equal to approximately one-fourth of their total pay and allowances. This program represented a significant change in the retirement benefit, which, prior to Redux, provided service members who retired at 20 years of service with retirement pay equal to approximately one-third of their total pay and allowances. As the Redux system is no longer sufficient to encourage mid-career personnel to continue to serve for 20-years or more, the conferees included a provision to allow personnel covered by Redux to choose between:

- retiring under the pre-1986 military retirement plan at 2.5 percent of basic pay per year of service over 20 years (up to a maximum of 75 percent of basic pay). Under this plan, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) will be based on the full amount of the Consumer Price Index (CPI); or
- accepting a one-time \$30,000 bonus after 15 years of service and remaining under the Redux retirement plan that reduces the percentage of base pay paid to retirees before age 62 by one percent for each year the member retires with less than 30 years of service. This program would provide COLAs calculated using the mechanism under the pre-1986 retirement plan minus one percent, but would provide a one-time catch-up COLA at age 62. Service members accepting the \$30,000 would be obligated to serve the remaining five years to become retirement eligible.

Thrift Savings. The conferees included a provision to authorize service members, including reservists, to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan now available for federal civil service employees. Under the program, military personnel will be able to contribute up to five percent of basic pay or reserve pay before taxes each month. In addition, military personnel will be able to contribute special and incentive pays, although total annual contributions will be limited to \$10,000 annually. While the government is not required to match service member contributions, the Secretary of Defense may offer matching contributions to service members in critically-manned skills in exchange for a commitment to serve for six years. Finally, the Thrift Savings provision is contingent on the President proposing in the fiscal year 2001 budget request, and the Congress enacting offsets, for the decrease in federal revenues associated with the program.

Housing Allowance. Many military families receive insufficient reimbursement for housing, forcing many to live in less than adequate housing. Combined with the Secretary of Defense’s abandonment of a congressionally-supported, multi-year strategy to reduce out-of-pocket housing costs to 15 percent, many military families continue to struggle to make ends meet. In an effort to reduce the burden of

housing costs on military personnel, the conferees increased the President's housing allowance budget by \$225 million to accelerate implementation of the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH), thereby increasing housing allowances for military families in high cost areas.

Active Duty Special Pay and Bonuses. The conferees extended the authority for several special pays and bonuses for active duty personnel through December 31, 2000, including:

- aviation officer retention bonus;
- reenlistment bonus for active members;
- special pay for nuclear qualified officers extending the period of active service;
- nuclear career accession bonus; and
- nuclear career annual incentive bonus.

For additional information on the conferees' actions on active duty enlistment bonuses, see "Recruiting" on page 5.

Reserve Forces Special Pay and Bonuses. The conferees included provisions to extend the authority for certain special pays and bonuses for reserve personnel through December 31, 2000, including:

- special pay for health care professionals who serve in the selected reserve in critically short wartime specialties;
- selected reserve reenlistment bonuses;
- special pay for selected reserve enlisted who are assigned to certain high priority units;
- ready reserve reenlistment bonus; and
- authority for repayment of educational loans for certain health professionals who serve in the selected reserve (extended to January 1, 2001).

For additional information on the conferees' actions on reserve enlistment bonuses, see "Recruiting" on page 5.

Reenlistment Bonus. The conferees included a provision to reduce the number of months required to become eligible for a reenlistment bonus from 21 to 17. The provision would also increase the formula for determining the bonus amount from 10 to 15 times monthly pay and the maximum amount that could be paid from \$45,000 to \$60,000. In addition, the conferees authorized enlisted members to receive payment for unused accrued leave when reenlisting, regardless of the timing of reenlistment.

Other Special Pays and Bonuses. Special pays and bonuses remain critically important to the military services' retention efforts, therefore, the conferees included provisions to:

- authorize either aviation career incentive pay or hazardous duty pay, whichever is greater, for air battle managers;
- increase the maximum amount of the active duty enlistment bonus from \$12,000 to \$20,000;

- expand the authority to pay Aviation Continuation Pay (ACP) to aviation officers in grades below O-7 through their 25th year of service. The provision would also extend the \$25,000 maximum annual amount of the bonus to all contracts, regardless of length;
- increase the amount of monthly pay for diving duty from \$200 to \$240 for officers, and from \$300 to \$340 for enlisted members. The provision would also authorize service members who perform diving duty to receive two hazardous duty pays;
- increase the amount of annual special pay for nuclear qualified officers who extend their active service period from \$15,000 to \$25,000, the maximum amount of the nuclear career accession bonus from \$10,000 to \$20,000, the maximum amount of the nuclear career annual incentive bonus for officers who receive naval nuclear power plant training as officers from \$12,000 to \$22,000, and the maximum amount of the nuclear career annual incentive bonus for officers who received naval nuclear power plant training as enlisted members from \$5,500 to \$10,000;
- increase the maximum amount of monthly foreign language proficiency pay from \$100 to \$300;
- authorize the annual payment of a maximum retention bonus of \$15,000 to special warfare qualified officers in the grades of O-3 or O-4 (not selected for promotion) for each year the officers agrees to serve on active duty from the sixth through fourteenth year of service;
- authorize the payment of a maximum retention bonus of \$50,000 in prorated annual payments to qualified surface warfare officers who agree to serve on active duty to complete tours of duty to which the officers may be ordered as department heads afloat;
- establish continuous payment of a maximum monthly incentive pay of \$400 to enlisted members who serve in skills that require career-long operational flying duties; and
- authorize payment of up to \$60,000 career continuation pay over a career to judge advocates.

Military Exit Survey. The conferees remain concerned by the rate at which military personnel are leaving the military, and believe it important that Congress and the military services better understand their reasons for departing. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to establish a comprehensive exit survey of all military personnel who leave the service between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000. The survey will gauge their attitudes about their time on active duty.

Meeting the Recruiting Challenge

Every year, the Department of Defense (DOD) must recruit approximately 200,000 young people for the active duty Armed Forces, and approximately 150,000 for the Selected Reserve. In recent years, the Navy, Air Force, and Army have each struggled to reach recruiting goals. According to press reports, the Army will miss its fiscal year 1999 recruiting objectives by at least 8,000 personnel, the Navy will be undermanned by nearly 8,000 sailors, and the Air Force will fall 2,500 recruits and 1,400 active-duty pilots short. In addition, several of the reserve components anticipate missing fiscal year 1999 recruiting objectives by substantial margins, namely: the Naval Reserve by at least 4,000, the Army Reserve by at least 7,000, and the Air Force Reserve by at least 3,000. These recruiting shortfalls are of particular concern as they occurred despite the reduction by some services of recruit quality objectives, an increased number of recruiters, and lower accession goals, and congressional adds of over \$300 million to recruiting accounts over the past two years. Compounding the problem, the military services report that the President's budget request for recruiting programs in fiscal year 2000 is underfunded by \$198 million. The conferees added \$113.6 million to address these shortfalls, including:

- **Advertising.** The conferees authorized an additional \$53.1 million for advertising (\$15 million for the Army, \$6.5 million for the Army National Guard, \$20 million for the Army Reserve, \$1 million for the Naval Reserve, \$5 million for the Marine Corps, \$4.1 million for the Air National Guard, and \$1.5 million for the Air Force Reserve).
- **Recruiter Support.** The conferees authorized an additional \$17.5 million (\$10.5 million for the Army, \$2 million for the Army Reserve, \$1 million for the Air Force Reserve, and \$4 million for the Naval Reserve) for basic recruiter expenses (e.g., computers, brochures and other marketing supplies, etc.).
- **Army Reserve Recruiting.** The performance of the Army Recruiting Command (the organization responsible for recruiting personnel for both the Army and the Army Reserve), which is expected to miss fiscal year 1999 Army Reserve recruiting objectives by at least 7,000 soldiers, is of particular concern. In fact, this year's shortfall will mark the second year in a row that the service has missed reserve recruiting goals. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to require the Secretary of the Army to review the Army's system of recruiting for the Army Reserve, and to consider the merits of creating a separate Army Reserve Recruiting Command under the control of the Army Reserve Chief.
- **Enlistment Bonuses.** Enlistment bonuses make a tangible difference in attracting military recruits. Accordingly, the conferees authorized an additional \$22 million for enlistment bonuses (\$15 million for the active Army, \$2 million for the Army Reserve, and \$5 million for the Naval Reserve). In addition, the conferees included a provision to extend the authorities for enlistment bonuses for active duty personnel with critical skills, selected reserve, ready reserve, and for

reserves with prior service through December 31, 2000. The conferee’s actions on other bonuses and pay are listed under “Special Pay and Bonuses” on page 3.

- Reserve Office Training Corps (ROTC).** In response to a growing problem with officer recruiting, the conferees increased the monthly subsistence allowance paid to Senior ROTC cadets of all services from \$150 to \$200. In addition, conferees increased the President’s budget request for Junior ROTC by \$31.5 million. Although JROTC is not a recruiting tool *per se*, because 40 percent of its graduates eventually serve in the military, the program effectively promotes the long-term personnel readiness health of the armed forces.

Shaping the Force

Active Duty End Strengths. The conferees continue to believe it necessary to retain end strength floors, not only because of long-standing concerns that existing end strengths are inadequate to provide the forces necessary to carry out the national military strategy, support the current operations tempo, and provide a decent quality of life, but because of the services’ propensity to accelerate manpower reductions to achieve short-term budget savings. Therefore, the conferees retained the floors for the active forces at the end strengths contained in the budget request. In addition, the conferees authorized the following active duty end strength levels:

Fiscal Year 2000 Endstrength - Active Forces					
<i>Service</i>	<i>FY 1999 Level</i>	<i>FY 2000 Request</i>	<i>Conference Agreement</i>	<i>Change from FY 2000 Request</i>	<i>Change from 1999 Level</i>
Army	480,000	480,000	480,000	0	0
Navy*	372,696	371,781	372,037	256	-659
USMC*	172,200	172,148	172,518	370	318
Air Force	370,882	360,877	360,877	0	-10,005
Total	1,395,778	1,384,806	1,385,432	626	-10,346

*The fiscal year 2000 increases are in response to unfunded requirements identified by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and will ease undermanning aboard Navy replenishment ships and provide additional guards at U.S. embassies.

Selected Reserve End Strengths. The conferees authorized selected reserve end strengths as follows:

Fiscal Year 2000 Endstrength - Selected Reserve					
<i>Service</i>	<i>FY 1999 Level</i>	<i>FY 2000 Request</i>	<i>Conference Agreement</i>	<i>Change from FY 2000 Request</i>	<i>Change from 1999 Level</i>
ARNG	357,223	350,000	350,000	0	-7,223
USAR	208,003	205,000	205,000	0	-3,003
USNR	90,843	90,288	90,288	0	-555
USMCR	40,018	39,624	39,624	0	-394
ANG	106,992	106,678	106,678	0	-314
ASAFR	74,243	73,708	73,708	0	-535
USCGR	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Total	885,322	873,298	873,298	0	-12,024

National Guard and Reserve Full Time Personnel. In response to validated shortfalls, the conferees increased the President’s request for Active-Guard Reserve (AGR) personnel for the Army National Guard by 425. In addition, the conferees authorized the creation of 12 additional Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection (RAID) teams; accordingly, the conferees added 198 Army National Guard AGRs and 66 Air Guard AGRs to the President’s request. To support these additional Army National Guard AGRs, the conferees added \$27 million to the President’s request. Finally, the conferees also increased the number of Air Force Reserve AGRs in order to permit the Air Force Reserve to assume some missions now performed by active duty pilots in the Air Force Material Command, for a total increase in AGR personnel of 756 personnel.

The conferees also fully funded the dual status technicians in the President’s budget request by increasing the President’s budget for Army National Guard military technicians by \$40 million.

Recall Authorities. Significant manning shortfalls in all of the military services require creative ways of meeting the military’s personnel requirements. As recent pilot shortages have caused numerous vacancies in staff positions requiring aviation expertise, the conferees included a provision to authorize the service secretaries to conduct a pilot program to recall officers with aviation expertise to active duty to serve in aviation staff billets. The provision would authorize the recall of up to 500 officers throughout DOD between October 1, 1999, and September 30, 2002. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the results of the program by March 31, 2002.

Readiness and Training

Operations & Maintenance Accounts. In each of the most critical readiness accounts – real property maintenance and base operations funding, depot maintenance, and spare parts – the President’s fiscal year 2000 budget is well short of meeting even minimal military requirements. Once again, the conferees increased funding for these critical readiness accounts by over \$1.7 billion. The conferees added:

- \$858.4 million for real property maintenance (RPM) and base operations funding. Shortfalls in base operations accounts – accounts that are regularly used by commanders to address shortfalls in operations and training accounts during the fiscal year – are at or near the top of the service chiefs’ unfunded priority lists. Furthermore, the backlog for infrastructure repair at nearly all military facilities has grown to \$9.6 billion, forcing base commanders to use training and operations funds to pay for basic base operations and real property maintenance needs;
- \$182.7 million to reduce growing depot maintenance backlogs in the active and reserve components;
- \$135 million for aircraft spare parts, one of the service chiefs’ highest unfunded priorities. Prolonged contingency air operations in Southwest Asia and the Balkans have added significant unprogrammed flying hours to an aging fleet of combat aircraft which has nearly depleted normal on-hand stocks of aircraft spare parts. Such shortages forces units to cannibalize parts from working equipment to sustain operations, thereby reducing the available pool of functioning equipment and doubling the workload for maintenance personnel; and
- \$112.1 million more than the President’s request for improvements to the services’ premier training centers (see below for details).

Training Accounts. Insufficient funding, shortages of equipment, parts, decaying infrastructure, and personnel shortages are a significant factor in the declining quality of training at the services’ major training centers. Based on unfunded requirements and other training shortfalls identified by the military services, the conferees added \$112.1 million to the President’s request for training accounts to improve training center operations, equipment, and facilities. Key additions include:

- \$28 million for equipment maintenance on equipment prepositioned at the Army’s National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California;
- \$25.7 million for the Marine Corps’ Air/Ground Combat Center, Twenty Nine Palms, California;
- \$11.7 million for the Air Force’s Utah Test and Training Range;
- \$14 million for equipment at the Air Education and Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas; and
- \$10.7 million for training range support at the Air Force’s Air Warfare Center, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

Reserve Component Readiness. The active and reserve component training and readiness construction accounts were inadequately funded for fiscal year 2000 because the President's budget request proposed to incrementally fund military construction projects (see page 11). As a result, the President's budget provided only \$78 million for a Guard and Reserve military construction program that will actually cost \$251 million in fiscal year 2000. The conferees provided the additional \$173 million in funding necessary to meet the Guard and Reserve construction requirements and an additional \$393 million in support of the reserve components. The total amount provided for each of the reserve components follows:

- \$205 million for the Army National Guard;
- \$254 million for the Air National Guard;
- \$107 million for the Army Reserve;
- \$25 million for the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves; and
- \$53 million for the Air Force Reserve.

Training Ammunition. Despite added funding last fiscal year, each of the military services continue to experience shortfalls in their stocks of training ammunition. In some instances, these shortfalls have forced the military services to use war reserve ammunition for training purposes. Accordingly, the conferees authorized \$49.8 million more than the President's request for procurement of training ammunition for the Marine Corps.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Military pay, bonuses, and retirement benefits are not the only factors affecting service members' decisions to stay in or leave the military. Military health care, morale, welfare, and recreation programs, and the quality of facilities in which military personnel live and work, also have a tangible effect on service members and their families and their career decisions. Ensuring a decent quality of life for military personnel and their families remains central to the conferees' efforts to revitalize the all-volunteer U.S. armed forces.

Military Health Care

Over the past two years, Congress has worked to improve health care benefits available to military beneficiaries by establishing a wide range of legislative authorities and demonstration projects to test health care concepts. Conferees continued this approach by including the following provisions:

- **Reform of the Military Pharmacy System.** While DOD has moved forward with one aspect of pharmacy reform – the Pharmacy Data Transaction Service, which will reduce unnecessary health care costs and patient risk by managing the three separate programs of the pharmacy system (Military Treatment Facilities, TRICARE Retail, and Mail Order) as a single delivery system, further reform will improve the pharmacy benefit. To encourage such reform and improve congressional oversight, the conferees included a provision to require DOD to establish a program dedicated to further improving the pharmacy benefit, and to periodically report to Congress on its efforts to improve pharmacy system management.
- **TRICARE Claims Processing.** Earlier this year, the General Accounting Office (GAO) and TRICARE contractors testified to Congress that the TRICARE claims processing system is unable to process large and costly claims from providers and institutions in a timely manner, resulting in questionable payments. In response, the conferees included a provision to direct the Secretary of Defense to implement changes in the TRICARE claims processing system as recommended by GAO, thereby bringing TRICARE claims processing in line with commercial best business practices and procedures used by Medicare.
- **Improving TRICARE Management.** According to testimony before Congress, many health care providers leave TRICARE not only because claims are inefficiently processed, but also because the payments they receive are among the lowest paid by any insurance company. In an effort to maintain a strong TRICARE provider base, the conferees authorized the Secretary of Defense to reimburse providers at higher rates where necessary to attract providers to the managed care program.

- **Waiving TRICARE Deductibles.** TRICARE-eligible individuals and families are required to pay certain amounts of health care costs (called the TRICARE deductible) before TRICARE begins sharing the costs of medical care. Because the deductible is calculated on an annual basis, regardless of the amount of time spent on active duty by the service member, members and families of the National Guard and reserve are unfairly penalized when called to active duty. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive the TRICARE deductible requirement for the families of guardsmen and reservists recalled to active duty for less than one year.
- **TRICARE Beneficiary Counseling and Assistance Coordinators.** Currently, the TRICARE program does little to directly assist beneficiaries with access, reimbursement, or plan coverage questions. To remedy this situation, the conferees directed the Secretary of Defense to establish Beneficiary Counseling and Assistance Coordinators at key access points in the TRICARE Lead Agents' offices and in military treatment facilities.
- **Expanding Dental Benefits.** The conferees included a provision to expand eligibility for voluntary enrollment dental plans to certain members of the ready reserve and dependents of members of the ready reserve not on active duty for more than 30 days. Members subject to involuntary recall would share premium costs with the government, and individual ready reserve members would pay the full premium cost.
- **TRICARE Case Management Program.** To date, TRICARE's Case Management Program has been too focused on moving beneficiaries onto other federal and state health care services. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to delay for one year TRICARE's implementation of a one-year limit to the period during which TRICARE case managers may approve a wide range of services not normally covered under TRICARE's definition of custodial care. The conferees also directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on how the TRICARE custodial care benefit compares with other federal and private health insurance programs.

Military Construction

Once again, the President's budget request severely underfunded the facilities requirements of the military services. This year, the Administration compounded an already inadequate military construction budget request by proposing a risky financial scheme to incrementally fund construction projects in fiscal year 2000. The conferees rejected this fundamental change in military construction funding policy, and authorized \$8.5 billion (\$3.1 billion more than the President's request) for DOD's military construction programs. Unfortunately, these additional funds are almost entirely dedicated to fully funding the underfunded programs in the President's budget request, rather than making progress in addressing the significant facilities shortfalls in the military services.

This approach will minimize risk to the most essential military construction projects and programs, and allow Congress to dedicate modest additional resources to meet the unfunded requirements of the military services. Even so, additional resources will be necessary to repair the long-standing problems in the nation's enduring military infrastructure. Military facilities are not luxuries, nor should they be considered as overhead – they directly support the training and readiness of the armed forces, and are essential to ensuring a decent standard of living for military personnel and their families.

- **Military Housing.** The President's budget proposed to construct or renovate over 6,200 units of military family housing and begin the construction or renovation of 43 barracks and dormitories for single enlisted personnel. While such a program would cost nearly \$1.4 billion to complete, the Administration requested only \$313 million in fiscal year 2000 – approximately 22 cents on the dollar. The conferees added nearly \$1.1 billion to the President's military housing request to ensure that these housing projects are built and available to be occupied as soon as possible. Furthermore, the conferees authorized an additional \$136 million for six military family housing projects and eight troop housing projects not contained in the President's request.

Other Initiatives

Education Funding. The conferees continue to place a priority on ensuring that the children of military families receive a quality education. One means of supporting this priority is through DOD Dependent Schools (DODDS), for which the conferees authorized \$1.3 billion (matching the President's request).

Impact Aid. The Department of Education's Impact Aid program – which provides supplementary funds to school districts nationwide to support the education of nearly 550,000 military children – continues to be an effective means of supporting the education of military children. Although assistance to local educational agencies should be funded through the Department of Education, Impact Aid funding is diminished by inflation and spending reductions every year. For this reason, Congress annually authorizes funds for DOD's contribution to educational assistance to local agencies. As such, the conferees authorized \$35 million (the President's budget did not include any funding) for Impact Aid spending. In addition, the conferees included a provision to speed the distribution of Impact Aid funds to local education agencies.

Child Care. In an effort to increase the availability of child care to military personnel, the conferees authorized the Secretary of Defense to allocate funds to make trained and certified individual child care providers accessible to military families, thus increasing available military child care spaces at a small cost.

Overseas Supplemental Food Program. Title 10 of U.S. Code authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide supplemental food benefits similar to those provided under the Women, Infants, and Children

program (a Department of Agriculture program that provides food, nutrition counseling, and access to health services to low-income women, infants, and children) to members of the armed services, their families, and civilian employees of the armed forces who reside overseas. Unfortunately, the Secretary has not elected to implement such a program. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to require the Secretary of Defense to implement an overseas supplemental food benefit program, and to allocate DOD funds to carry out the program.

Reserve Lodging. The conferees included a provision to authorize the use of operations and maintenance funds to provide lodging to reservists performing active duty or inactive duty for training when government housing is not available.

Special Compensation for Severely Disabled Retirees. In recognition that veterans with very severe disabilities are deserving of additional compensation to offset some of the retired pay they forfeit upon qualification for disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs, the conferees included a provision to authorize the service secretaries to pay a monthly allowance to military retirees with service-connected disabilities rated at 70 percent or greater. The provision authorizes payments of \$300 per month to retirees with 100 percent disability, \$200 per month to retirees with 90 percent disability, and \$100 per month to retirees with 70 and 80 percent disability.

Temporary Lodging Expenses. The conferees included a provision to authorize payment of temporary lodging expenses to enlisted members upon assignment to their first permanent duty station from the member's home of record or training installation.

BUILDING TOMORROW'S MILITARY

For the fifth consecutive year, the President's modernization budget request fell well short of the \$60 billion that former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs General Shalikashvili testified was the minimal amount the military needs each year to modernize its aging equipment. These reduced modernization budgets, combined with increased deployments, have taken a heavy toll on U.S. military equipment, placing at risk the very tools that America's service members rely upon to secure America's future in an increasingly dangerous world. The conferees believe that the President's defense procurement budget is inadequate and authorized \$55.7 billion (\$2.7 billion more than the President's request) for procurement of weapons, ammunition, and equipment – marking the fifth consecutive year Congress has increased the President's procurement budget.

The research and development budget is in even worse condition. The President's fiscal year 2000 budget proposal for research and development is more than \$3 billion below the fiscal year 1999 level, and continues a planned decline of 14 percent over the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP). The conferees rejected the President's request, and authorized \$36.3 billion (\$1.9 billion more than the President's request) for research and development accounts.

Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) Funding. Developing and fielding effective theater and national missile defenses to counter rapidly evolving ballistic missile threats remain one of Congress' highest priorities. The conferees authorized \$3.7 billion for BMDO, \$367.7 million more than the President's request.

National Missile Defense (NMD). The conferees authorized \$867.2 million for NMD (\$30.7 million more than the President's request). The additional funds will reduce schedule risk in the NMD program by supporting target launch capabilities and shifting funds to military construction to fund activities required for early deployment.

Airborne Laser (ABL). The conferees included \$308.6 million (matching the President's request) for ABL, a high-powered laser carried aboard an aircraft that would destroy ballistic missiles in their launch phase.

Space Based Laser (SBL). The conferees authorized \$148.8 million (\$10 million more than the President's request) for SBL, a space-based platform intended to destroy ballistic missiles with a high-powered laser.

Atmospheric Interceptor Technology (AIT). The conferees authorized \$51.1 million (\$30 million more than the President's request) for the AIT program, which develops advanced components of hit-to-kill vehicles.

Theater Missile Defense (TMD). Iran's continued development of medium range ballistic missiles and North Korean deployment of ballistic missiles capable of striking South Korea, Japan, and U.S. military forces deployed in northeast Asia underscore the importance of developing and fielding as rapidly as possible theater missile defenses capable of defeating these threats. The conferees authorized the following TMD programs:

- \$527.8 million (\$83.8 million less than the President's request) for the Theater High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD) program;
- \$48.6 million (matching the President's request) for the Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS);
- \$419.8 million (\$90 million more than the President's request) for the Navy's Theater Wide program. Of this increase, \$50 million will be used for a radar improvement program that meets future BMD requirements;
- \$365.2 million for development of the Navy Area Defense program (\$41.8 million more than the President's request). These additional funds will help resolve continuing development challenges; and
- \$181.1 million (\$152 million more than the President's request) for research and development and \$360.9 million (\$60 million more than the President's request) for procurement of the PAC-3.

Cooperative Programs. In support of cooperative international BMD programs, the conferees authorized \$16 million to support the Russian American Observational Satellites (RAMOS) program.

Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) High and SBIRS Low. SBIRS High is a next generation early warning satellite that will provide accurate estimates of launch and impact points and cues to BMD systems. SBIRS Low will be a larger constellation of satellites capable of tracking and discriminating warheads against the background of space. The conferees included \$420.7 million (\$92 million more than the President's request) for SBIRS High and \$151.4 million (matching the President's request) for SBIRS Low. The conferees also included a provision to give the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization the authority to approve SBIRS Low system requirements and any changes in the SBIRS Low budget and schedule.

Aircraft

Bomber Modernization. In 1998, the Long Range Airpower Review panel recommended that the Administration and Congress should fully support upgrades to the current U.S. bomber fleet, particularly improvements to the B-2 fleet. In support of this conclusion, the conferees included \$171.7 million for further development of the B-2 fleet, and added to the President's request \$16 million to further reduce the aircraft's radar cross section, \$91.4 million to integrate Link 16 (an unfunded priority of the Air Force Chief of Staff that will increase aircraft responsiveness and enhance survivability of the aircraft), and \$35 million to allow real time targeting.

C-17 Globemaster. The conferees supported the President's request of \$3.4 billion for 15 C-17 aircraft and \$304.9 million for advance procurement of 15 C-17 aircraft in fiscal year 2001, and added \$3.5 million for a maintenance training system for the Air National Guard.

E-2 Hawkeye. The Hawkeye performs the Navy's airborne early warning and command and control functions for the carrier battle group. The conferees authorized \$55.1 million (\$26.9 million more than the President's request) for E-2 Hawkeye modifications. The additional funds will upgrade the E-2C's cooperative engagement capability (CEC) and provide for lightweight environmentally sealed parachute assemblies. The conferees also authorized \$383.1 million (matching the President's request) for three new production E-2C aircraft. Finally, the conferees included \$31.1 million for research and development for the E-2C maritime surveillance aircraft, including \$27.1 million for the E-2C radar modernization program (\$15 million more than the President's request), one of the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities.

E-8C Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS). Joint STARS is an E-8C aircraft equipped with a long-range, air-to-ground surveillance system designed to locate, classify and track ground targets in all weather conditions. To correct DOD's six plane shortfall in ground surveillance aircraft, Congress appropriated funds in fiscal year 1999 for advance procurement of one additional Joint STARS in fiscal year 2000. While the Air Force funded procurement of the 14th Joint STARS aircraft in its fiscal year 2000 budget request, the service intends to shut down the Joint STARS production line after this aircraft is produced, even though it is still five Joint STARS short of requirements. Considering the proven demand for these aircraft in recent operations, the conferees included \$326.3 million (\$46 million more than the President's request) for procurement of one Joint STARS aircraft in fiscal year 2000 and advance procurement of the 15th Joint STARS aircraft in fiscal year 2001. In addition, the conferees included \$178.5 million (\$48 million more than the President's request) to accelerate the Radar Technology Insertion Program (RTIP), and \$19.5 million (\$8 million more than the President's request) to complete development of the secure data link for the Joint STARS ground station.

EA-6B Prowler. As both the Navy and Air Force's primary electronic warfare aircraft, the EA-6B protects U.S. aircraft and ships by jamming enemy radar and communications. However, the current fleet of EA-6Bs is not equipped to counter the latest family of radar systems. Therefore, the conferees authorized \$186 million (\$25 million more than the President's request) for modifications to the EA-6B to improve the aircraft's ability to jam the latest radar systems, and \$5 million more than the President's R&D request to evaluate alternatives for a follow-on support jammer aircraft to replace the EA-6B.

F-15 Eagle. The conferees included \$291.5 million (\$28 million more than the President's request) for F-15 engine upgrades. These upgrades will provide increased engine safety, reliability, and performance – allowing the F-15 to remain the Air Force's primary air superiority fighter until it is replaced.

F-16 Falcon. In an effort to continue to reduce the Air Force's shortfall of F-16C aircraft, the conferees authorized \$252.6 million (matching the President's request) to procure ten F-16C aircraft. The conferees also authorized \$319.9 million (\$70.4 million more than the President's request) for F-16 modifications. This increase includes:

- \$30 million for Litening II precision guided munition targeting pods for the Air National Guard;
- \$13.5 million for reconnaissance cameras for the Air National Guard;
- \$10.9 million for engine modifications; and
- \$4 million for 600 gallon fuel tanks.

F/A-18 Hornet. The F/A-18 Hornet is the primary strike aircraft of both the Navy and the Marine Corps. While production of the F/A-18E/F started last year, the Marine Corps continues to fly older F/A-18As and F/A-18Cs, which lack important radar upgrades. In support of the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list, the conferees authorized \$319.8 million for F-18 series modifications (\$11 million more than the President's request) to procure kits to upgrade the Navy's F/A-18 fleet with more capable radars. Furthermore, the conferees included \$2.9 billion (matching the President's request) for procurement of 36 F/A-18E/F Superhornets, and authorized a five-year, \$15.2 billion multiyear procurement contract for 222 Superhornets. Finally, the conferees authorized \$315 million (matching the President's request) for F/A-18 research and development.

F-22 Raptor. The Air Force F-22 Raptor is the next-generation air dominance fighter. The conferees supported the President's requests for \$1.2 billion for research and development, \$1.6 billion for six low-rate initial production (LRIP) aircraft, and \$277.1 million for advance procurement of ten LRIP aircraft in fiscal year 2001.

Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). The JSF is planned to be an affordable, next-generation, multi-role, single-engine combat aircraft based on a common airframe and components for use by the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. The conferees supported the President's requests for \$241.2 million for the Navy JSF development and \$235.4 million for Air Force JSF development. The conferees also continue to believe in the importance of alternate engine development for the JSF fleet, and increased the President's budget by \$30 million to accelerate development and flight testing of this effort.

KC-130J Hercules. The KC-130J is a Marine Corps transport plane that also serves as a refueling aircraft. The J-variant will replace the Marine Corps' older F-, R-, and T-models, providing increased range, cruise ceiling, and maximum speed, and a decreased take-off distance. In anticipation of shortfalls of these aircraft, the Marine Corps Commandant included procurement of KC-130Js on his unfunded priority list for fiscal year 2000. Consequently, the conferees authorized \$252 million (the President did not request any funds) to procure four KC-130Js for the Marine Corps.

T-6A Joint Primary Air Training System (JPATS). The T-6A will replace the Air Force T-37 and the Navy T-34 as the primary pilot training aircraft for both services. The conferees included \$142.2 million for 33 Air Force T-6A aircraft (\$54 million and 12 aircraft more than the President's request), and \$44.8 million (matching the President's request) for eight T-6A aircraft for the Navy.

UC-35. The conferees included \$12 million (the President did not request any funds) for two UC-35 aircraft, one of the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities. The UC-35 is a long-range, medium-lift aircraft that will replace the aging CT-39 for operational support airlift.

V-22 Osprey. The conferees authorized \$990.4 million for procurement of 12 V-22s (\$123 million and two aircraft more than the President's request) and \$182.9 million (matching the President's request) for V-22 research and development. The increase in procurement funding reflects the recommendations of the Quadrennial Defense Review as well as the Marine Corps Commandant's unfunded priorities list for fiscal year 2000. The Osprey will replace the Marine Corps' aging fleet of CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters as its primary means of transporting Marines and their equipment into combat by air. In addition, the conferees authorized \$25 million (\$9 million more than the President's request) to accelerate development of the CV-22 Special Operations Variant.

Helicopters

AH-64D Apache Longbow. The AH-64D Apache Longbow is the Army's day/night, all-weather, heavy attack helicopter, designed to engage and destroy advanced armor targets on tomorrow's digital battlefield with minimum exposure time to the aircraft and the crew. Upgrading to the Longbow model requires electronic upgrades to the earlier AH-64A model, but many of the aircraft sensors and avionics were not designed to be compatible with future information technologies. Therefore, the conferees included \$45 million more than the President's request for aircraft sensor and avionics integrated circuit (IC) redesign, and \$774.5 million (\$45 million more than the President's request) to modify 74 AH-64As to the Longbow configuration and to replace ICs.

CH-47 Chinook Improved Cargo Helicopter. The CH-47D is the Army's only heavy-lift helicopter, but the average fleet age of CH-47s is 31 years old. As such, upgrading the Chinook has become increasingly important to the Army's cargo and personnel transport needs. This fact is reflected by the Army Chief of Staff's request to accelerate the fielding of improved CH-47Ds by meeting a \$56.1 million unfunded requirement in fiscal year 2000. The conferees supported the Army Chief's request and authorized \$126.8 million (\$56.1 million more than the President's request) to upgrade existing CH-47 Chinook improved cargo helicopters and extend the system's life-span by 20 years.

CH-60S. The conferees included \$349.3 million for 16 CH-60S helicopters (\$67 million and three helicopters more than the President's request). The CH-60S will replace the H-46, H-1, H-3, and HH-60 by meeting combat support requirements for vertical replenishment, cargo and personnel transfer, medical evacuation, and search and rescue.

Marine Corps Light/Attack Helicopter Upgrade. The conferees authorized \$184.3 million (\$26.6 million more than the President's request) to continue to upgrade the Marine Corps' existing attack and light helicopter fleet, one of the Commandant's unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2000.

RAH-66 Comanche. Comanche development began in 1982 to fulfill the Army's requirement for an armed reconnaissance helicopter. While warfighting experiments at the National Training Center have validated the need for the Comanche in tomorrow's Army, funding limitations have continued to prevent Comanche from undergoing a robust test program or utilizing its second prototype. The conferees included \$483.1 million (\$56 million more than the President's request) to accelerate the Comanche, the Army's top unfunded modernization priority.

UH-60 Blackhawk. The conferees authorized \$176.1 million (\$90 million more than the President's request) for a total of 17 UH-60 Blackhawks (nine more than the President's request), all of which are for the Army National Guard.

Munitions

Precision-Guided Munitions (PGMs). In military operations since the Gulf War, the services have increased their use of PGMs, reducing risk to U.S. military personnel, enhancing the effectiveness of U.S. weapons platforms, and reducing the risk of collateral damage around enemy targets. While PGMs proved their effectiveness during Operation Allied Force, the operation exposed shortfalls in several PGM stocks. Accordingly, the conferees authorized the following:

- \$211.2 million for both the Air Force and the Navy to procure Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAMs), including \$50 million more than the President's request to accelerate procurement of Air Force JDAMs, weapons heavily used by the Air Force during Operation Allied Force;
- \$234.9 million (matching the President's request) for procurement and \$40.9 million (matching the President's request) for research and development of the Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW), a precision guided, air-to-ground glide weapon for the Navy and the Air Force;
- \$38.1 million (matching the President's request) for procurement of the Standoff Land Attack Missile – Expanded Response (SLAM-ER), the system that will meet the Navy's requirement for an advanced air-launched, standoff land attack system;

- \$296.5 million (matching the President's request) for 2,200 Longbow Hellfire missiles for the Army and \$25 million (the President did not request any funds) for 420 Hellfire II missiles for the Navy and the Marine Corps;
- \$12.8 million (\$10 million more than the President's request) to convert older Maverick missiles to an updated infra-red and electro-optical configuration;
- \$410.4 million (matching the President's request) for the Army and Marine Corps to procure for 3,636 Javelin anti-tank missiles, and a five-year, \$1.7 billion multiyear procurement contract for 17,626 missiles; and
- \$168.4 million (matching the President's request) for development of the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile for the Air Force and the Navy.

Naval Programs

Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ship (ADC(X)). The conferees authorized \$440 million (matching the President's request) to procure the lead ship of the ADC(X) class of combat logistics force ships.

CVN-77 and CVN(X). The CVN-77 will serve as the transition ship from the Nimitz-class of nuclear aircraft carriers to the next-generation CVN(X) aircraft carrier. The conferees included \$751.5 million (matching the President's request) for advance procurement of CVN-77. The conferees also fully authorized the President's request for aircraft carrier research and development with \$45.3 million for the CVN-77 and \$195.1 million for the CVN(X) (including \$69.1 million for advanced nuclear power system development).

DDG-51. The conferees authorized \$2.7 billion (matching the President's request) for the procurement of three DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* class Aegis destroyers. The conferees also authorized extension of the current DDG-51 multi-year procurement contract to cover the final six ships in the class.

LPD-17. The conferees authorized \$1.5 billion (matching the President's request) for procurement of the third and fourth *San Antonio* class amphibious ships.

LHD-8. The conferees authorized procurement of one LHD amphibious ship and included \$375 million (the President did not request any funds, as the Navy planned to purchase the ship in 2005) for advance procurement and construction of components for the ship.

Large Medium Speed Roll-on/Roll-off (LMSR). The conferees authorized procurement of an additional LMSR and included \$80 million (the President did not request any funds) for advance procurement and construction of components for the ship.

New Attack Submarine (NSSN). The conferees included \$748 million (matching the President's request) for advance procurement of the third boat in the *Virginia* class of submarines, which will replace retiring *Los Angeles* class submarines and will constitute the bulk of the future attack submarine force.

Future Navy Surface Combatants. The conferees supported the program and acquisition strategy for the Navy's next-generation surface combatant, the DD-21 land attack destroyer, and authorized \$270 million (matching the President's request) for the program. The conferees also included \$116.5 million (\$15 million more than the President's request) to develop advanced munitions for the DD-21, including \$21.8 million for development of a near-term land attack missile and \$56.3 million (\$15 million more than the President's request) for development of the Extended Range Guided Munition (ERGM) and advanced, miniaturized guidance and fuzing for use in the ERGM and other Army and Navy projectiles. Additional funds for the ERGM were one of the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2000.

Ground Weapons and Vehicles

Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAAV). The conferees authorized \$121.2 million (\$26.4 million more than the President's request) to accelerate development of the AAAV and advance the initial operational capability date from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2005. The AAAV will be a high-water speed, amphibious, armored personnel carrier that will replace the Marine Corps' aging fleet of amphibious assault vehicles.

Future Combat Vehicle. In light of the rapidly increasing costs of sustaining the existing fleet of combat vehicles, the conferees believe that immediate action must be taken to redress the armored systems modernization dilemma. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a collaborative combat vehicle demonstration program between the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the Army. Accordingly, the conferees included \$77 million (\$12 million more than the President's request) to focus on critical technologies for future combat vehicles. In addition, the conferees specified that \$56.2 million of DARPA funding be used to develop technologies for future combat vehicles.

Hercules Improved Recovery Vehicle (IRV). The conferees included \$60.5 million (the President did not request any funds) to upgrade 24 M88A1 recovery vehicles to the more capable M88A2 Hercules IRV variant for the Marine Corps. The A2 upgrade has greater engine horsepower, as well as braking, steering, winch, lift, and suspension capabilities that permit it to recover Abrams tanks and other heavy combat systems.

High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS). The conferees authorized \$67.4 million (\$30.9 million more than the President's request) to accelerate HIMARS, a highly mobile and transportable rocket artillery system.

M113A3 Carrier. One of the Army Chief's highest unfunded priorities for fiscal year 2000 was to upgrade the M113A3 troop carrier. The conferees authorized \$68.5 million (\$15 million more than the President's request) for the upgrade program, which will add 20 years of service life to the system while enhancing safety, maintenance, and operation of the vehicles.

National Guard and Reserve Equipment. The conferees authorized \$60 million (the President did not separately request any funds) for miscellaneous National Guard and Reserve equipment. In addition, the conferees authorized \$2.1 billion (\$425 million more than the President's request) for National Guard and Reserve modernization programs funded elsewhere in the bill, including:

- **Advanced Surgical Suite for Trauma Casualties (ASSTC).** The ASSTC is a lightweight self-contained medical facility that can be used for life-saving, resuscitative surgery for 20 casualties. In light of the Army National Guard's role as the first military personnel to support the local first responders to weapons of mass destruction, domestic terrorism, and natural disasters, the conferees authorized \$15 million (the President did not request any funds) for ASSTCs for the Army National Guard.
- **Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) Radios.** The EPLRS radio system provides secure, jam-resistant communications to ground units while allowing battlefield commanders to track the location of their forces. Although the EPLRS radio is the Army's and Marine Corps' primary position location reporting system, the President's budget request included no funds for the system for the Army National Guard. As additional EPLRS radios appeared on the Army Chief of Staff's fiscal year 2000 unfunded requirement list, and in light of the increasing role of the Army National Guard in the Army's force structure plans, the conferees included \$58.8 million (\$20 million more than the President's request) to procure EPLRS radios for both the Army and the Army National Guard. The Commandant of the Marine Corps also identified EPLRS radios as an unfunded requirement in fiscal year 2000; accordingly, the conferees also included \$14.6 million (\$10.9 million more than the President's request) to procure additional EPLRS radios for the Marine Corps.
- **Bradley Fighting Vehicle Modifications.** Both the Army and the Army National Guard rely upon the Bradley Fighting Vehicle as their primary infantry support vehicle. While the Army plans to upgrade its entire Bradley fleet to highly-survivable A3, A2, and ODS variants, the Army National Guard continues to rely upon the far less-survivable first-generation Bradley A0-variant. Therefore, the conferees authorized \$72 million (the President did not request any funds) to upgrade Army National Guard Bradley vehicles to combat-capable specifications. In addition, the conferees included \$308.8 million (matching the President's request) to upgrade active-Army Bradleys;
- **Radio Systems.** The Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems (SINCGARS) family provides military commanders with a reliable, secure command and control capability. The recent Advanced System Improvement Program (ASIP) upgrades older SINCGARS to allow both voice and data capabilities. The Army Chief of Staff has identified an unfunded requirement for 5,100 SINCGARS ASIP radios for the Army National Guard, which will be

unable to fully communicate with their active Army components without them. Therefore, the conferees authorized \$20 million (the President did not request any funds) for SINCGARS ASIP radios for the Army National Guard; and

- **UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopters.** The conferees authorized \$176.1 million to procure nine additional Blackhawks for the Army National Guard, for a total of 17 ARNG Blackhawks as noted on page 19.

Innovative Technologies

Anti-Submarine Warfare Surveillance. The conferees increased the President's budgets for development of key anti-submarine warfare surveillance systems by authorizing \$36.9 million for the Navy's distributed surveillance system (\$22 million more than the President's request), an additional \$58.4 million for the development of advanced sonar and other ASW technology. Additional funds for the distributed surveillance system were one of the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities.

Chemical Agents and Munitions Demilitarization Program. The conferees authorized \$1 billion (\$145 million less than the President's request) for destruction of DOD's stockpiles of lethal chemical agents and munitions. The conferees also included a provision to require the Secretary of Defense to assess measures that could reduce the cost of the program while ensuring completion of the destruction program by 2007 without compromising protection of the environment, the general public, and the personnel involved in the munitions destruction process. Finally, the conferees included a provision to require the Comptroller General to review, assess, and report to Congress by March 1, 2000 on the chemical agents and munitions destruction program.

Defense Manufacturing Technology Program (ManTech). The ManTech program integrates new manufacturing technologies into basic components of military machinery and weapons. The resulting improvements have the potential to cut the cost, weight, and complexity of DOD's equipment and weapons. The conferees included \$165.5 million (\$33 million more than the President's request) for ManTech. The conferees also included a provision which would focus the program on development of advanced manufacturing technologies which address broad, defense-related manufacturing inefficiencies and requirements, emphasize the role of prospective users of manufacturing technologies in the program, and delete mandatory cost sharing requirements for ManTech projects.

Flat Panel Displays. The conferees included \$40 million (\$8.7 million more than the President's request) for development and demonstration of advanced technologies for high definition displays.

Information Systems Technology, Superiority, and Security. The budget request contained over \$1 billion dollars for information technology, including \$279 million for research and development in support of the DOD information systems security program. DOD has established an effective information assurance strategy and taken a number of actions that should improve information assurance for defense information systems, but continued commitment and investment will be necessary to ensure success.

As defense and domestic information infrastructures are closely linked, government and industry must work together to protect the nation's critical information systems infrastructure. In a major information assurance initiative the conferees agreed to an increase of \$150 million for information assurance programs, projects, and activities.

Joint Warfighting Experimentation Program. The conferees endorsed the role of joint experimentation in the development of new operational concepts, doctrine, organizations, training, and system technologies for U.S. armed forces and authorized \$59.7 million (\$10 million more than the President's request) for the Joint Warfighting Experimentation Program.

Land Information Warfare Activity. The Army's Intelligence Command's Land Information Warfare Activity (LIWA) is recognized as being in the lead of security technology and information dominance for computer-based information systems. Most importantly, LIWA has provided valuable assistance to DOD in identifying and countering global security threats to the DOD computer infrastructure. In support of LIWA, the conferees authorized \$10 million (the President did not request any funds) to develop and operate LIWA and its information dominance center.

Marine Corps Base Telecommunications. In each of the last three years, the Commandant of the Marine Corps has designated base telecommunications upgrades to the Marine Corps Enterprise Network as his number one non-aviation unfunded priority. Consistent with past actions to support the Marine Corps' demands for transfer of all types of data among its bases and forward deployed forces, the conferees authorized \$136.1 million (\$54.4 million more than the President's request) for communications and electronic infrastructure support equipment. The additional funds will be used to upgrade telecommunications infrastructure at various Marine Corps bases as designated by the Commandant's unfunded requirements list.

Safety and Survivability

Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE). Continued proliferation of anti-aircraft weapons has raised the importance of teaching U.S. aircrews to recognize, avoid, and counter ground-to-air threats. The Aircraft Survivability Equipment Trainer IV (ASET IV), a mobile ground-based system that replicates anti-aircraft threats for aircrews in training, has proven to be a particularly effective teaching tool, even though all the systems have not yet been upgraded to reflect current threats. To ensure that aircrews are able to train in realistic environments, the conferees authorized \$18.1 million (the President did not request any funds) to upgrade ASET IV systems with current infrared and radar-guided surface-to-air threat simulators.

C-12 Modifications. The C-12 is one of the Army's primary passenger-carrying aircraft, and is expected to remain in service for at least the next 20 years. Because the majority of these aircraft were

purchased in the 1970s and 1980s, they are equipped with avionics and navigation equipment that is obsolete today. To ensure safe operations, the conferees included \$9.3 million (\$3 million more than the President's request) for avionics and cockpit upgrades to the C-12 fleet.

Chemical-Biological Defense. The conferees authorized \$730.9 million (\$14 million more than the President's request) for the chemical/biological defense program, including \$379.9 million for procurement of chemical and biological defense materiel and \$351 million for research and development. The conferees also authorized \$145.8 million for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's (DARPA) biological warfare defense program, and \$8.9 million for chemical and biological detector development for the Marine Corps' chemical/biological incident response force.

Night Vision Devices. Each of the military services have indicated an increasing need for night vision devices, systems that provide U.S. forces with a pivotal "force multiplier." In fact, the Army Chief of Staff identified \$148.7 million in unfunded requirements for both research and development on and procurement of night vision devices. The conferees authorized \$71 million (\$50 million more than the President's request) for night vision devices and improvements for the Army, and \$17.5 million (\$8.5 million more than the President's request) for night vision upgrades for the Marine Corps. The conferees also increased the President's budget by \$18.1 million for Marine Corps aviation night vision devices and \$12 million for Special Operations Forces night vision devices. In addition, the conferees included \$3 million in addition to the President's request for development of improved night vision equipment.

Passenger Safety Modifications. Many of the Air Force's passenger and cargo carrying aircraft currently operate without state-of-the-art global air traffic management (GATM) and terrain awareness and warning systems (TAWS). The conferees authorized \$128.3 million (\$63 million more than the President's request) to install TAWS and GATM equipment in C-135, KC-10, C-20, E-4, and T-43 aircraft. TAWS projects an aircraft's position relative to the ground, and warns the pilot of potential ground impact. GATM allows more precise navigation, especially during transcontinental flights.

Product Improved (PI) Combat Vehicle Crewman (CVC) Headset. In late fiscal year 1998, testing and evaluation of the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) – a digital, battle command information system that is intended to provide commanders, leaders, and soldiers improved command and control and situational awareness information – revealed that electromagnetic interference created by new, high powered radio systems can disrupt CVC communications. Such a disruption in communications poses a safety problem as well as an important interruption of data from FBCB2. As the PI CVC headset is not affected by new radio systems like SINCGARS, the conferees authorized \$15 million (the President did not request any funds) to procure PI CVC headsets.

Shortstop Electronic Protection System (SEPS). SEPS is an electronic "umbrella" that detects and causes detonation of incoming artillery, mortar, and rocket rounds before they reach friendly troops and facilities. Despite a 100 percent success rate in a test of 5,000 incoming mortar rounds, and similar successes with artillery and rockets, the Army failed for the fourth straight year to fund SEPS in its

budget request. In support of the Commander of U.S. Army Forces Europe, as well as the Army Chief's unfunded requirements list, the conferees authorized \$28 million to procure SEPS. The conferees also included \$4 million to procure SEPS for the Marine Corps.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Auxiliary Fleet Acquisition Program. The Navy currently operates a fleet of aging strategic sealift and combat logistics force ships. Although these ships are needed to support the operation of forward deployed naval forces, they are not always afforded the same priority as warships when acquisition decisions are made. To support the replacement of these ships, the conferees included a provision to allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into long-term leases of newly constructed ships for the combat logistics and sealift missions if it is more cost effective than purchasing these vessels.

Arlington Cemetery. According to the Army, Arlington National Cemetery will run out of space for burial plots in approximately 2025. In an effort to extend the availability of burial space at Arlington, the conferees included a provision to authorize the administrative transfer of approximately 36 acres, located at the Navy Annex of the Pentagon, to the Cemetery. Prior to the transfer, the Secretary of Defense would be required to develop a master plan for the Navy Annex, in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission, and in coordination with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the County of Arlington on matters concerning transportation, utilities, and other infrastructure surrounding the Navy Annex. In addition, the conferees authorized the Secretary to reserve not more than 10 acres of the site for appropriate memorials and a proposed National Military Museum if such a facility is recommended by the Commission on the National Military Museum and authorized by Congress. Finally, the provision would require the Secretary of the Army to modify the boundary of Arlington National Cemetery to include approximately eight acres situated in Fort Myer, Virginia.

Honor Guard Details. The Fiscal Year 1999 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 105-261) required the Secretary of Defense to convene a conference on improving and increasing the availability of military burial honors for veterans. The Secretary convened the conference in November 1998, and reported his recommendations to Congress. The conferees included a provision to implement and expand the Secretary's plan, requiring the military services, upon request, to provide honor guard details for veterans' funerals. Reservists participating in honor guard details will receive a \$50 stipend and retirement point credits.

Limitation on U.S. Forces in Haiti. The United States has maintained a military presence in Haiti since 1994, when the United States invaded the nation to restore its democratically-elected government. Today, the U.S. military conducts nation-building and civil works activities in Haiti. While the conferees recognize the importance of U.S. assistance to Haiti, an open-ended U.S. military presence in Haiti is neither appropriate nor justified. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to prohibit the expenditure of funds for the continuous deployment of U.S. armed forces in Haiti as part of Operation Uphold Democracy after May 31, 2000. The provision does not prohibit periodic theater engagement activities in Haiti under the auspices of U.S. Southern Command.

DOD Report on Operation Allied Force. The lessons learned during Operation Allied Force over Yugoslavia could have long-term implications for U.S. military strategy, doctrine, and force planning. In order to properly understand these lessons and their effect on future defense policy and funding, the

conferees included a provision to require the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress on the conduct of NATO's military operations against the Former Republic of Yugoslavia and associated relief operations. A preliminary report is due by October 15, 1999, and a final report is due by January 31, 2000.

Counter-Drug Activities. Illegal drug use results in over \$110 billion annually in social costs and more than 15,000 American deaths each year. The conferees continue to endorse the goal of a drug-free America and support the military's participation in a combined interagency effort to detect, disrupt, and curtail the flow of drugs into the United States. As such, the conferees included a variety of initiatives intended to more effectively utilize DOD assets to support the counter-drug mission. Specifically, the conferees authorized \$846.3 million (\$58.2 million more than the President's request), as well as \$166.5 million contained within the operating budgets of the military services, for these activities. Highlights include:

- \$42.8 million transferred to military construction accounts to establish forward operating locations in Ecuador, Curacao and Aruba. As the military no longer has access to bases in Panama, operating from these locations will significantly reduce transit time of surveillance aircraft to source and transit zones;
- \$20 million more than the President's request for National Guard state plans to enhance the Guard's counter-drug program;
- \$6 million (the President did not request any funds) to continue an eastern Pacific Ocean interdiction operation;
- \$4 million (the President did not request any funds) to improve the currently deployed radar systems in use for counter-drug detection and monitoring; and
- \$2.7 million more than the President's request to upgrade the forward looking infrared radar capability of three Navy P-3 Orion aircraft. This initiative will greatly expand the patrol coverage per aircraft.

Export Controls. Over the past year, two extraordinary congressional reports revealed troubling weaknesses in U.S. controls on the export of sensitive technologies – the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China (PRC) – also known as the “Cox Committee” – exposed unauthorized U.S. technology transfers to China, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence detailed security lapses involving the launch of U.S. satellite payloads on Chinese rockets. In response to these reports, the conferees agreed to a series of provisions that would:

- strengthen security surrounding U.S. satellite launches on foreign launch vehicles;
- enhance intelligence community consultation on the national security impact of satellite exports;
- ensure timely notification to satellite manufacturers of export licensing decisions;
- require adequate resources for export license processing by DOD and the State Department;

- encourage the President to negotiate tighter international controls on the transfer of sensitive technologies and to seek China's compliance with all aspects of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR);
- require an annual report on the implications of high-performance computer exports to China;
- require a report on the transfer of militarily sensitive technologies to countries of concern; and
- require the President to seek an agreement with China to allow the U.S. to verify that high performance computers exported to China are not being used for weapons development.

Quadrennial Defense Review. The Fiscal Year 1997 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 104-201) established the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), a review of United States defense strategy. Although the QDR was a one-time event, the evolving global security environment warrants future periodic reviews of America's national security strategy. Accordingly, the conferees included a provision to require DOD to conduct a QDR every four years and to report to Congress on those reviews; the first such report is due by September 30, 2001. These reports should delineate a national defense strategy, define a force structure to support that strategy, and assess any risk associated with executing the missions required by the strategy. The conferees intend that the QDR effort be driven by the demands of strategy, not by presuppositions about the size of the defense budget.

Military-to-Military Contacts with the People's Republic of China. In recent years, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) has made a concerted effort to modernize its armed forces by obtaining advanced technologies and developing and applying more advanced military operational concepts and organizations. In this context, the conferees are concerned by the pattern of military-to-military contacts between U.S. armed forces and members of the PLA in which critical U.S. military operational and technological advantages may not have been adequately protected. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from authorizing any military-to-military exchange or contact by the U.S. armed forces with the People's Liberation Army that would involve inappropriate exposure to advanced U.S. military capabilities, require the Secretary of Defense to certify as to whether there are any violations of the prohibition, and annually report to Congress on the current state of military-to-military contacts.

Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs. DOD currently lacks an organization whose mission is to provide comprehensive analysis and promote broader understanding of Chinese military affairs and strategy. Therefore, the conferees included a provision to establish a Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs at the National Defense University. The conferees believe that the strategic relationship between the United States and China is important to future peace and security. Accordingly, they directed the Center to conduct research relating to the potential of the People's Republic of China becoming a regional and global power.

Space Technology. In light of the growing importance of space to the U.S. military, the conferees included a number of provisions to require development of a space technology guide, and reports on vulnerabilities of U.S. space assets, recent launch failures, and space launch facilities. The conferees also included a provision to create a commission to consider a range of space issues, including new organizational structures that might better meet U.S. military needs in space.

Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR). The conferees continued their historically strong support for the core purpose of CTR - the accelerated dismantlement of former Soviet strategic offensive arms that threaten the United States. Therefore, the conferees authorized \$475.5 million (matching the President's request) for CTR activities in fiscal year 2000. Specific recommendations include:

- \$177.3 million (\$20 million more than the President's request) for the elimination of strategic offensive arms in Russia;
- \$41.8 million (\$8.8 million more than the President's request) for elimination of ICBMs, ICBM silos, and heavy bombers in Ukraine;
- \$99 million (\$59 million more than the President's request) to improve security at nuclear weapons storage facilities in Russia;
- \$64.5 million (matching the President's request) to build a storage facility for nuclear weapons materials in Russia; and
- \$32.2 million (\$12.3 million more than the President's request) for development of a cooperative program to eliminate the production of weapons-grade plutonium at Russian nuclear reactors.

The conferees also terminated funding for a chemical weapons destruction facility in Russia, reflecting the conferees' concerns over U.S. participation in this project. According to a recent General Accounting Office report, this project would have cost more (the U.S. share would have exceeded \$750 million), taken longer, and achieved less national security benefit than originally anticipated. Instead, the conferees redirected \$20 million towards enhancing security measures at Russia's chemical weapons storage sites.

Finally, as CTR funds are most effectively used to support the core purposes of the CTR program, the conferees included a provision to make permanent the long-standing prohibition on use of CTR funding for peacekeeping-related activities in Russia, or for housing, environmental restoration, defense conversion, or job retraining.

Declassification of Records at DOD. The President's Executive Order 12958 requires the declassification of all records 25 or more years old. However, the process of reviewing the records to ensure that highly sensitive information, such as nuclear weapons design data, is not automatically declassified, is very costly. In fact, DOD reports that they annually spend \$200 million of operations

and maintenance funds to implement Executive Order 12958. As there are more important defense readiness uses for O&M funds, the conferees included a provision to limit DOD operations and maintenance spending for record declassification to no more than \$51 million during fiscal year 2000.

Department of Energy (DOE) Funding Levels. DOE is responsible for many programs critical to our nation's defense, including production and protection of nuclear materials and management of radioactive defense waste and environmental restoration. The conferees authorized \$12.1 billion (\$250 million less than the President's request) for DOE programs including the following:

- **DOE Weapons Activities.** The conferees included \$4.5 billion (\$41 million less than the President's request) for DOE defense programs. This total includes:
 - **Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative (ASCI).** ASCI is an effort to develop a computer capable of 100 trillion operations per second by 2004, allowing it to conduct three dimensional simulations of nuclear explosions as a means of ensuring the safety, reliability, and effectiveness of U.S. nuclear weapons without actual testing. Although the technical progress of the ASCI program to date is impressive, the President's fiscal year 2000 budget request for ASCI represents a 14 percent increase over funding appropriated in fiscal year 1999. Considering project needs in fiscal year 2000, such a significant increase is unjustified; therefore, the conferees authorized \$517.5 million (\$25 million less than the President's request) for ASCI and strategic computing;
 - **Production Complex.** The DOE production complex embodies the manufacturing capabilities required to sustain a nuclear stockpile. While the nuclear stockpile continues to shrink, the requested funding level is insufficient to meet weapons maintenance requirements. Therefore, the conferees authorized:
 - \$250.8 million (\$10 million more than the President's request) for weapons surveillance, maintenance, and disassembly performed at the Pantex (Texas) plant; and
 - \$302.5 million (\$15 million more than the President's request) for work at the Kansas City (Missouri) plant.
 - **Ballistic Missile Defense Research and Development.** The development of effective ballistic missile defenses is one of the highest national priorities, and DOE's national laboratories are valuable, multi-mission, national security assets that can and should contribute to this effort. The conferees authorized \$25 million for stockpile stewardship for ballistic missile defense research and development. The conferees also encouraged the laboratory directors to focus laboratory-directed research and development on national security missions such as theater missile defense.
 - **Department of Energy Reorganization.** In May 1999, the Cox Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China

(PRC) concluded that espionage efforts by the PRC had successfully gathered sensitive information related to United States nuclear weapons designs. Just one month later, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), chaired by former Senator Warren Rudman, concluded that the root causes of the counterintelligence failures at DOE could be tied to entrenched bureaucracy, management failures, poor accountability, lack of mission focus at DOE labs, and enduring cultural resistance to change. The PFIAB noted that previous efforts to improve organization and accountability at DOE had failed, and concluded that, "the Department of Energy is a dysfunctional bureaucracy that has proven incapable of reforming itself." To correct these systemic problems, the conferees substantially reorganized DOE's national security organization and functions and established within DOE the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). Consistent with the recommendations of the PFIAB, the NNSA is a separately organized agency within DOE and is charged with responsibility for nuclear weapons research and production.

- **Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF).** ICF is a key part of DOE's effort to develop a set of science tools to understand the physics of nuclear weapons. When completed, the national ignition facility will focus a large bank of powerful lasers on a hydrogen target to achieve a fusion reaction. Unfortunately, the request this year failed to provide funds for target design work and necessary diagnostics. Therefore, the conferees authorized \$475.7 million (\$10 million more than the President's request) to support target design work.

- **Other DOE Defense Programs.**
 - **Counterintelligence.** In response to reports of Chinese espionage at the DOE labs and the illicit transfer of nuclear weapon design information, the conferees authorized \$39.2 million (\$8 million more than the President's request) for DOE counterintelligence efforts. The additional funds will be used for DOE's cyber security efforts.

 - **Use of Funds for Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (IPP) Funds.** The IPP program was established in 1994 to employ thousands of underemployed Russian nuclear weapon scientists, with the intent of discouraging these scientists from sharing nuclear weapon knowledge with nations of proliferation concern. However, a November 1998 GAO report indicates that 51 percent of the funds appropriated for the IPP program are spent at DOE labs and 12 percent is used by U.S. companies in support of the program. According to DOE, an additional 20 percent of the appropriated funds are consumed by Russian taxes and fees. To increase the amount of money that the Russian scientists receive, the conferees included a provision to limit the amount of appropriated IPP funds that may be spent at DOE labs to 35 percent and to prohibit the expenditure of IPP funds for Russian taxation.

- **DOE Environmental Management Programs.** The conferees authorized \$5.5 billion (\$73 million less than the President's request) for DOE's environmental cleanup and management programs including:
 - \$1.1 billion (\$15 million more than the President's request) for the Defense Facilities Closure Project. By providing additional funding for this program, DOE will be able to accelerate the closing of facilities that are nearing cleanup completion and reduce the maintenance costs of the nuclear complex;
 - \$981 million (matching the President's request) to facilitate site and project completion at DOE facilities;
 - \$2.9 billion (\$33.6 million less than the President's request) for construction and project work at facilities with complex and extensive environmental issues that DOE will close after 2006;
 - \$228 million (matching the President's request) for Defense Environmental Management Privatization; and
 - \$230.5 million (matching the President's request) for the Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Science and Technology program, which develops new technologies for nuclear waste cleanup.

DOD Environmental Funding Levels. The conferees authorized \$3.9 billion (\$45 million more than the President's request) for DOD environmental programs.

DOD Organization and Business Practices. Even after four years of aggressive congressional efforts to make DOD a less costly and more efficient organization, DOD's basic support and administrative functions continue to unnecessarily cost American taxpayers billions of dollars every year. Therefore, the conferees included a number of provisions to continue the reform process:

- **Acquisition Workforce Reductions.** Despite several years of congressional efforts to encourage fundamental reform of the defense acquisition infrastructure, reforms continue to be necessary to address inefficiencies and to free up resources for higher priority combat-mission areas. Therefore, the conferees included a provision that would have the effect of reducing the defense acquisition workforce by a minimum of 14,000 personnel in fiscal year 2000.
- **Administrative and Support Accounts.** While the President's recent budget requests have underfunded readiness accounts, the President's budget proposed funding increases in a number of administrative and support accounts that have a minimal impact on military readiness. To better balance the readiness needs of the U.S. military, the conferees reduced administrative and support accounts by approximately \$216 million.
- **Management Headquarters.** In response to congressional concerns that DOD has been underreporting personnel associated with management headquarters activities, the Department recently revised its management headquarters directive. As this new directive will significantly increase the number of personnel counted as serving in management headquarters positions,

the conferees included: a provision to revise the statutory baseline for headquarters personnel reductions; a codification of the revised management headquarters directive; and a 15 percent reduction in management headquarters personnel over three years beginning in fiscal year 2000.

Reserve Component General Officers. The conferees included a provision to authorize the two-star chiefs of the Army, Naval, Marine Corps and Air Force Reserves, and the directors of the Army and Air National Guard, to serve at one grade higher than currently authorized, if recommended for the higher grade by the Secretary of Defense. These officers will count against the number of general and flag officers on active duty and against the limit on three and four star general and flag officers. In addition, the conferees authorized the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs to designate ten one- and two-star general and flag officer positions in the joint warfighting commands that would be filled only by reserve component officers. If such officers were selected in accordance with the procedures established by the conferees, these officers would be exempt from the statutory limits on general and flag officers.

Military Land Withdrawals. On November 6, 2001, the Military Land Withdrawal Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-606), which authorizes the military departments to utilize public lands for training and testing purposes, will expire. In order to ensure that the U.S. military is able to continue to use vital training assets, the conferees included provisions to renew, in general, the withdrawal of public lands for military use at the following ranges: Naval Air Station Fallon Ranges, Nevada; Nellis Air Force Range, Nevada; Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone, Alaska; Fort Wainwright Maneuver Area, Alaska; and McGregor Range, New Mexico.

###

Actions on Major Programs in the Fiscal Year 2000 Defense Authorization Act
(dollars in millions)

	Major Army Programs					
	FY 2000 Budget Request			Conference Agreement		
	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
UH-60 Blackhawk		8	\$86.1		17	\$176.1
M1A2 Abrams	\$9.4	120	\$636.4	\$9.4	120	\$636.4
Apache Longbow		74	\$765.2		74	\$810.2
Bradley A2 ODS	\$70.4	0	\$0.0	\$70.4	60	\$72.0
M113 Carrier Mods			\$53.5			\$68.5
RAH-66 Comanche	\$427.1			\$483.1		
Crusader	\$282.9			\$282.9		
Paladin Howitzers	\$36.5		\$0.0	\$36.5		\$20.0
Javelin Missiles	\$0.5	2,682	\$307.7	\$0.5	2,682	\$307.7
MLRS Launchers	\$36.5	47	\$130.6	\$67.4	47	\$130.6
Small Arms			\$30.0			\$73.4
CH-47F Upgrades			\$70.7			\$126.8
Night Vision Devices			\$21.0			\$71.0
Shortstop			\$0.0			\$28.0

	Major Navy and Marine Corps Programs					
	FY 2000 Budget Request			Conference Agreement		
	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
V-22 Osprey	\$182.9	10	\$867.4	\$191.9	12	\$990.4
AV-8B	\$38.6	12	\$291.2	\$38.6	12	\$291.2
Joint Strike Fighter	\$241.2	-	-	\$241.2	-	-
F/A-18E/F	\$142.6	36	\$2,854.2	\$142.6	36	\$2,854.2
E-2C Hawkeye	\$16.1	3	\$383.1	\$31.1	3	\$383.1
CH-60S	\$34.9	13	\$282.3	\$34.9	16	\$349.3
KC-130J		0	\$12.3		4	\$264.3
C-40A		1	\$49.0		2	\$98.1
UC-35	-	0	\$0.0	-	2	\$12.0
SH-60R	\$118.7	7	\$216.7	\$118.7	7	\$216.7
JPATS	\$33.8	8	\$44.8	\$33.8	8	\$44.8
CVN-77	\$45.3		\$751.5	\$45.3		\$751.7
CVN(X)	\$195.1			\$195.1		
DDG-51	\$176.0	3	\$2,681.7	\$176.0	3	\$2,681.7
DD-21	\$270.4			\$270.4		
LPD-17	\$2.6	2	\$1,508.3	\$2.6	2	\$1,508.3
LHD-8			\$0.0			\$375.0
LMSR			\$0.0			\$80.0
ADC(X)	\$13.1	1	\$440.0	\$13.1	1	\$440.0
NSSN	\$357.2		\$748.5	\$367.2		\$748.5
Hercules IRV		0	\$0.0		24	\$60.5
Javelin Missiles	\$0.2	954	\$92.7	\$0.2	954	\$92.7
AAAV	\$94.8			\$121.2		
USMC Base Telecomm			\$81.8			\$136.1

	Major Air Force Programs					
	FY 2000 Budget Request			Conference Agreement		
	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
F-22	\$1,222.2	6	\$1,852.1	\$1,222.2	6	\$1,852.1
E-8C Joint STARS	\$130.5	1	\$280.3	\$186.5	1	\$280.3
E-8C Joint STARS Adv. Proc.			\$0.0			\$46.0
F-16C/D Fighting Falcon	\$112.5	10	\$252.6	\$112.5	10	\$252.6
JPATS	\$33.8	21	\$88.2	\$33.8	33	\$142.2
C-17 Globemaster	\$170.7	15	\$3,385.0	\$170.7	15	\$3,385.0
Joint Strike Fighter	\$235.4			\$265.4		
Global Hawk UAV	\$48.0			\$73.0		
B1-B Bomber	\$203.5			\$203.5		
B-2 Stealth Bomber	\$201.8			\$314.2		
Passenger Safety Mods	-	-	-	-	-	\$63.0

	Major Defense-wide Programs					
	FY 2000 Budget Request			Conference Agreement		
	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>R & D</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
Ammunition (all services)			\$1,941.9			\$2,111.8
Ballistic Missile Defense	\$2,944.4		\$355.9	\$3,236.4		\$415.9
THAAD	\$611.6			\$527.9		
Navy Theater Wide	\$329.8			\$419.8		
PAC-3	\$29.1		\$300.9	\$181.1		\$360.9
National Missile Defense	\$836.6			\$851.5		
Nat. Guard and Res. Equipmt.			\$0.0			\$60.0
BMD Technology	\$239.0			\$298.0		

This page intentionally left blank

INDEX

A

Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative (ASCI)	31
Active Duty End Strengths	6
Active Duty Enlistment Bonus	3
Active Duty Special Pay and Bonuses	3
Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Personnel	7
Administrative and Support Accounts	33
Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAAV)	21
Advanced Surgical Suite for Trauma Casualties (ASSTC)	22
Advertising	5
AH-64D Apache Longbow	18
Air Battle Managers	3
Air Education and Training Command	8
Air Warfare Center	8
Air/Ground Combat Center	8
Airborne Laser (ABL)	14
Aircraft	15
Aircraft Carrier	20
Aircraft Spare Parts	8
Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE)	24
Anti-Submarine Warfare Surveillance	23
Apache Helicopter	18
Arlington Cemetery	27
Army Reserve Recruiting	5
Atmospheric Interceptor Technology (AIT)	14
Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ship (ADC(X))	20
Auxiliary Fleet Acquisition Program	27
Aviation Career Incentive Pay (ACIP)	3
Aviation Continuation Pay (ACP)	4
Aviation Officer Retention Bonus	3

B

B-2 Bomber	15
Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)	14
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO)	14
Ballistic Missile Defense Research and Development	31
Base Operations	8
Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH)	3
Basic Military Pay Increase	1
Beneficiary Counseling and Assistance Coordinators	11
Blackhawk	19, 23
BMD Programs, International Efforts	15
Bomber Modernization	15
Bonuses, Active Duty	3
Bonuses, Reserve Forces	3
Bradley Fighting Vehicle	22
Building Tomorrow's Military	14
Burial Honors	27
Business Practices	33

C

C-12	24
C-17 Globemaster	16
Case Management Program	11
Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs	29

CH-47 Chinook	18
CH-60S	19
Chemical Agents and Munitions Demilitarization	23
Chemical-Biological Defense	25
Child Care	12
China, Military to Military Contacts	29
Chinese Military Affairs, Center for the Study of	29
Chinook	18
Claims Processing	10
Comanche	19
Combat Logistics Force Ships	20, 27
Compensation for Severely Disabled Retirees	13
Construction, Military	11
Counter-Drug Activities	28
Counterintelligence	32
Cox Committee	28
CVN(X)	20
CVN-77	20

D

DD-21	21
Declassification of DOD Records	30
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)	25
Defense Manufacturing Technology (MANTECH)	23
Dental Benefits	11
Department of Education	12
Depot Maintenance	8
Diving Duty Pay	4
DOD Environmental Funding Levels	33
DOD Organization and Business Practices	33
DOE Environmental Management Programs	33
DOE Funding Levels	31
DOE Reorganization	31
DOE Weapons Activities	31
Dual Status Technicians	7

E

E-2 Hawkeye	16
E-8C Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS)	16
EA-6B Prowler	16
Education Funding	12
Educational Loans, Health Professional	3
Embassy Security	6
Employment Cost Index (ECI)	1
End strengths, Active Duty	6
End Strengths, Selected Reserve	7
Energy Department, Reorganization	31
Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) Radios	22
Enlisted Career Aviation Pay	4
Enlistment Bonuses	5
Environmental Funding, DOD	33
Environmental Management Programs, DOE	33
Exit Survey	4
Export Controls	28
Extended Range Guided Munition (ERGM)	21

F

F/A-18 Hornet 17
 F-15 Eagle 16
 F-16 Falcon 17
 F-22 Raptor 17
 Family Housing 12
 Federal Employees Retirement System 2
 Flat Panel Displays 23
 Food Program, Overseas Supplemental 12
 Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) 25
 Foreign Language Proficiency Pay 4
 Former Republic of Yugoslavia 27
 Fort Irwin, California 8
 Future Combat Vehicle 21
 Future Military Pay Increases 1
 Future Navy Surface Combatants 21

G

Global Air Traffic Management (GATM) 25

H

Haiti 27
 Hazardous Duty Pay 3
 Health Care 10
 Health Care Professional Special Pay 3
 Health Professional Educational Loans 3
 Helicopters 18
 Hellfire Missile 20
 Hercules Improved Recovery Vehicle (IRV) 21
 High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS) 21
 Honor Guard Details 27
 Hornet 17
 Housing 12
 Housing Allowance 2

I

Impact Aid 12
 Improving TRICARE Management 10
 Improving U.S. Military Readiness 1
 Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) 32
 Information Systems Technology, Superiority, and Security 23
 Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (IPP), Use of Funds for 32
 Innovative Technologies 23

J

Javelin Anti-Tank Missile 20
 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile 20
 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) 19
 Joint Primary Air Training System (JPATS) 18
 Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW) 19
 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) 17
 Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS) 16

Joint Warfighting Experimentation 24
 Judge Advocate Career Continuation Pay 4

K

Kansas City Plant 31
 KC-130J Hercules 17

L

Land Information Warfare Activity (LIWA) 24
 Large Medium Speed Roll-on/Roll-off (LMSR) Ship 20
 Leave, Payment for Accrued 3
 LHD-8 20
 Light/Attack Helicopter 19
 Link 16 15
 Lodging Expenses, Reserves 13
 Longbow 18
 LPD-17 20

M

M113A3 Carrier 21
 Management Headquarters Reductions 33
 Marine Corps Base Telecommunications 24
 Marine Corps Light/Attack Helicopter 19
 Maverick Missile 20
 Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) 15
 Meeting the Recruiting Challenge 5
 Military Construction 11
 Military Exit Survey 4
 Military Health Care 10
 Military Land Withdrawals 34
 Military Retirement Reform Act 2
 Military-to-Military Contacts with the People's Republic of China 29
 Modernization 14

N

National Guard and Reserve Equipment 22
 National Guard Full-Time Personnel 7
 National Ignition Facility 32
 National Military Museum 27
 National Military Strategy 1
 National Missile Defense (NMD) 14
 National Training Center 8
 Naval Programs 20
 Navy Theater Wide 15
 Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada 8
 New Attack Submarine (NSSN) 20
 Night Vision Devices 25
 Nuclear Career Accession Bonus 3, 4
 Nuclear Career Annual Incentive Bonus 4
 Nuclear Career Incentive Bonus 3
 Nuclear Qualified Officers Special Pay 3
 Nunn-Lugar, Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) 30

O

Officer Recruiting 6
 Operation Allied Force 1, 27
 Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Accounts 8
 Other Initiatives 27
 Out-of-Pocket Housing Costs 2

P

Pantex 31
 Passenger Safety Modifications 25
 Patriot Advanced Capability-Configuration 3 (PAC-3) 15
 Pay and Bonuses 3
 Pay Increase 1
 Pay Table Reform 2
 PFIAB 32
 Pharmacy System Reform 10
 Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) 19
 President’s Foreign Intelligence
 Advisory Board (PFIAB) 32
 Prior Service Enlistment Bonus 3
 Product Improved Combat Vehicle
 Crewman Headset (PICVC) 25

Q

Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) 29
 Quality of Life 10

R

Radio Systems 22
 RAH-66 Comanche 19
 Randolph Air Force Base, Texas 8
 Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection (RAID) Teams 7
 Readiness and Training 8
 Real Property Maintenance 8
 Recall Authorities 7
 Recruiter Support 5
 Recruiting 5
 Recruiting Advertising 5
 Recruiting, Army Reserve 5
 Recruiting, Officer 6
 Redux 2
 Reenlistment Bonus, Active Duty 3
 Reenlistment Bonus, Amount and Eligibility 3
 Reenlistment Bonus, Ready Reserve 3
 Reenlistment Bonus, Selective Reserve 3
 Reorganization, DOE 31
 Reserve Component General Officers 34
 Reserve Component Readiness 9
 Reserve Forces Special Pay and Bonuses 3
 Reserve Full-Time Personnel 7
 Reserve Lodging 13
 Retention 1
 Retirement Pay Reform 2
 Russian American Observational Satellites (RAMOS) 15

S

Safety and Survivability 24
 Sealift 27
 Select Committee on U.S. National Security and
 Military/Commercial Concerns with the People’s
 Republic of China 28, 32
 Selected Reserve End Strengths 7
 Severely Disabled Retirees, Special Compensation for
 Shaping the Force 13
 Shortstop Electronic Protection System (SEPS) 6
 Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems
 (SINCGARS) 25
 Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) 22
 Space Based Laser (SBL) 15
 Space Technology 14
 Spare Parts 30
 Special Warfare Officer Bonus 8
 Standoff Land Attack Missile (SLAM-ER) 4
 Superhornet 19
 Surface Warfare Officer Bonus 17
 4

T

T-6A Joint Primary Air Training System (JPATS) 18
 Temporary Lodging Expenses 13
 Terrain Awareness and Warning Systems (TAWs) 25
 Theater High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD) 15
 Theater Missile Defense (TMD) 15
 Thrift Savings 2
 Training Accounts 8
 Training Ammunition 9
 Training Centers 8
 TRICARE Beneficiary Counseling and Assistance
 Coordinators 11
 TRICARE Case Management Program 11
 TRICARE Claims Processing 10
 TRICARE Management 10
 TRICARE, Deductibles 11
 Twenty Nine Palms, California 8

U

UC-35 18
 UH-60 Blackhawk 19, 23
 UH-60 Blackhawk, Army National Guard 19
 Utah Test and Training Range 8

V

V-22 Osprey 18
 Veterans’ Burial Honors 27

W

Waiving TRICARE Deductibles 11
 Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) 12

Y

Yugoslavia 27