AN ACT

S. 1298

103rd CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense programs of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.
AN ACT

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense programs of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994”.

SEC. 2. ORGANIZATION OF ACT INTO DIVISIONS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
(a) DIVISIONS.—This Act is organized into three divisions as follows:
   (1) Division A—Department of Defense Authorizations.
   (2) Division B—Military Construction Authorizations.
   (3) Division C—Department of Energy National Security Authorizations and Other Authorizations.
(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
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SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES DEFINED.

For purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.
DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS
TITLE I—PROCUREMENT
Subtitle A—Funding
Authorizations

SEC. 101. ARMY.
Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement for the Army as follows:

(1) For aircraft, $1,249,539,000.

(2) For missiles, $1,083,810,000.

(3) For weapons and tracked combat vehicles, $1,009,679,000.

(4) For ammunition, $621,049,000.

(5) For other procurement, $2,864,575,000.

SEC. 102. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
(a) NAVY.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement for the Navy as follows:

(1) For aircraft, $5,755,166,000.

(2) For weapons, $3,000,614,000.

(3) For shipbuilding and conversion, $4,264,647,000.

(4) For other procurement, $2,820,931,000.
(b) **Marine Corps.**—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement for the Marine Corps in the amount of $480,521,000.

**Sec. 103. Air Force.**

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement for the Air Force as follows:

1. For aircraft, $4,041,664,000.
2. For missiles, $4,245,404,000.
3. For other procurement, $7,610,888,000.

**Sec. 104. Defense Agencies.**

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement for the Defense Agencies in the amount of $2,044,971,000.

**Sec. 105. Defense Inspector General.**

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement for the Inspector General of the Department of Defense in the amount of $600,000.

**Sec. 106. Reserve Components.**

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for procurement of aircraft, vehicles, communications equipment, and other equipment for the reserve components of the Armed Forces as follows:

1. For the Army National Guard, $85,000,000.
(2) For the Air National Guard, $285,000,000.

(3) For the Army Reserve, $65,000,000.

(4) For the Naval Reserve, $55,000,000.

(5) For the Air Force Reserve, $50,000,000.

(6) For the Marine Corps Reserve, $20,000,000.

(7) For reserve component simulation equipment, $75,000,000.

(8) For National Guard aircraft replacement and modernization, $150,000,000.

SEC. 107. CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994, $442,947,000 for—

(1) the destruction of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521); and

(2) the destruction of chemical warfare material of the United States that is not covered by section 1412 of such Act.

Subtitle B—Army Programs

SEC. 111. MODIFIED M113 CARRIERS AND AGT-1500 TURBINE ENGINES.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the funds authorized to be appro-
appropriated in section 101, funds are authorized to be appro-
propriated for the Army for procurement of modified M113
carriers and AGT–1500 turbine engines in the amount of
$148,000,000.

(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated
pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) may be
obligated during fiscal year 1994.

SEC. 112. NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL PROTEC-
TIVE MASKS.

Of the unobligated balance of the funds appropriated
for the Army for fiscal year 1993 for other procurement,
$9,300,000 shall be available, to the extent provided in
appropriations Acts, for procurement of M40/M42 nu-
clear, biological, and chemical protective masks.

SEC. 113. CHEMICAL AGENT MONITORING PROGRAM.

Funds appropriated for the Army for fiscal year 1993
for other procurement may not be obligated after the date
of the enactment of this Act for the Improved Chemical
Agent Monitor (ICAM) program.

SEC. 114. CLOSE TACTICAL TRAINER QUICKSTART PRO-
GRAM.

Authority to reprogram funds for the Close Combat
Tactical Trainer Quickstart Program. Subject to existing
reprogramming procedures, the Secretary of the Army is
authorized to reprogram funds in fiscal year 1994 to pro-
cure long lead component hardware items to accelerate the
Close Combat Tactical Trainer Quickstart Program.

Subtitle C—Air Force Programs

SEC. 121. MODERNIZATION OF THE HEAVY BOMBER FORCE.

(a) Funding.—Of the amount authorized to be ap-
propriated under section 103—

(1) not more than $37,400,000 shall be avail-
able for procurement of B-52 bomber aircraft; and

(2) not more than $177,355,000 shall be avail-
able for the B-1B bomber aircraft program.

(b) Limitations on Funding.—Of the total amount
made available pursuant to subsection (a) for the pro-
grams referred to in such subsection—

(1) none of such amount may be obligated or
expended until all of the requirements set forth in
section 152 of the National Defense Authorization
Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106
Stat. 2340) have been met; and

(2) not more than 50 percent of such amount
may be expended before the commencement of flight
testing in accordance with the test plan required by
section 152(a) of such Act.

SEC. 122. B-2 BOMBER AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) Amount for Program.—Subject to subsection
(b), of the amount appropriated to the Air Force pursuant
to section 103(1) for fiscal year 1994 for procurement of
aer
craft, not more than $626,200,000 may be obligated
for the B-2 bomber aircraft program.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON OBLIGATION.—(1) None of the
funds made available for fiscal year 1994 for the B-2
bomber aircraft program may be obligated until the Sec-
retary of Defense has submitted to the congressional de-
fense committees the certifications and reports described
in section 151(d)(1) of the National Defense Authoriza-
tion Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106
Stat. 2339).

(2) Of the unobligated balances of funds authorized
to be appropriated for procurement of B-2 aircraft for fis-
cal years 1992, 1993, and 1994, none of such funds may
be obligated until—

(A) the Secretary of the Air Force—

(i) has entered into a definitized produc-
tion contract with the prime contractor for air
vehicles 17 through 21; or

(ii) has submitted to the congressional de-
fense committees a report setting forth the rea-
sons that a definitized contract cannot be en-
tered into; and

(B) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to
such committees a certification that the Department
of the Air Force is in full compliance with the B-2 correction-of-deficiency requirements set forth in section 117(d) of Public Law 101-189 (103 Stat. 1376) in all aspects of deficiency correction.

(c) Total Program Limitations.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available for the Department of Defense pursuant to authorizations of appropriations in this or any other Act may not be expended for acquisition of more than 20 fully operational B-2 bomber aircraft that meet the Block 30 requirements (as defined by the Secretary of the Air Force as of August 1, 1993), plus one test aircraft.

(2) The total amount obligated on or after the date of the enactment of this Act for research, development, test, and evaluation for, and acquisition, modification and retrofitting of, the 20 B-2 bomber aircraft (and the one test aircraft) referred to in paragraph (1) and for paying the costs associated with termination of the B-2 bomber aircraft program upon completion of the acquisition of such 20 aircraft (and the one test aircraft) may not exceed $28,968,000,000 (in fiscal year 1981 constant dollars).

(3) The Congress declares that it will consider enacting legislation to increase the amount of the limitation specified in paragraph (2) if—
(A) for any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1994, the Secretary of Defense has requested funds for the B-2 bomber aircraft program in the documents submitted to Congress by the Secretary in connection with the budget submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for that fiscal year;

(B) obligation of the total amount of the funds so requested would not have violated the limitation; and

(C) the requested funds—

(i) have not been made available for such fiscal year as requested; or

(ii) have been made available for such fiscal year but have not been obligated in such fiscal year by reason of any limitation or restriction on the obligation of such funds that is contained in an Act enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 123. ACCESS BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL TO INFORMATION ON HEAVY BOMBER PROGRAMS.

The Secretary of Defense shall take all actions that are necessary to ensure that the Comptroller General of the United States and employees of the General Accounting Office designated by the Comptroller General have
full, free, and prompt access to data, reports, and analyses
generated by or on behalf of the Department of the Air
Force (including by Air Force contractors) that relate to
operation, maintenance, repair, and modernization of
heavy bombers, and the plans of the Air Force for oper-
ation, maintenance, repair, and modernization of heavy
bombers in the future.

SEC. 124. C-17 AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 1994 LIMITATION.—None of the
funds appropriated for the Department of Defense for fis-
cal year 1994 may be made available for procurement of
C-17 aircraft until—

(1) all limitations and requirements set forth in
subsections (b), (c), (d), (f), and (g) of section 134
of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2335)
are satisfied; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense submits to the
congressional defense committees a report on the C-
17 acquisition program that contains—

(A) the results of the special Defense Ac-
quision Board review of the program;

(B) a discussion of the corrective actions
to be taken by the Air Force with regard to
such program;
(C) a discussion of the corrective actions to be taken by the contractor with regard to such program; and

(D) the findings and recommendations of the special Defense Science Board group resulting from the investigation of the program by that group.

(b) **Fiscal Year 1995 Limitation.**—None of the funds appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1995 that are made available for the C-17 aircraft program (other than funds for advance procurement) may be obligated before the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report containing a review of the airlift requirements of the Armed Forces. The review shall—

(1) be based on an analysis by a federally funded research and development center; and

(2) reflect consideration of—

(A) the changes in total airlift requirements resulting from the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union that eliminate any major trans-Atlantic airlift requirement for Europe;

(B) the change in airlift requirements from requirements for airlift of large quantities of
outsize cargo for reinforcement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces to requirements for airlift in connection with such lesser regional contingencies and humanitarian operations as Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and Operation Restore Hope;

(C) the potential contribution that planned strategic sealift improvements can make toward—

(i) reducing the total demand for airlift; and

(ii) changing the type of cargo that airlift aircraft must carry;

(D) the declining demand for conducting airlift operations in austere airfield environments; and

(E) the trade-off between purchasing the type of additional capability that the C-17 aircraft can provide and purchasing and employing additional support equipment that would increase the cargo airlift capability of commercial cargo aircraft.

(c) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITION OF MORE THAN 5 AIRCRAFT.—Funds appropriated for the Department of
Defense for fiscal years after fiscal year 1993 that are made available for the C-17 aircraft program (other than funds for advance procurement) may not be obligated to produce more than 5 C-17 aircraft until the program meets the following milestones:

1. Clearance of flight envelope with respect to altitude and speed.
2. Takeoff of aircraft at a gross weight of 580,000 pounds and 160,000 pounds payload within a critical field length of 8500 feet at sea level and 90 degrees Fahrenheit day conditions (or equivalent results under other conditions).
3. Backing aircraft up a two degree slope with a gross weight of 510,000 pounds.
4. Unassisted 180 degree turn of aircraft on a paved runway of load classification group IV in less than 90 feet, using three maneuvers.
5. Completion of static article ultimate load (150 percent of design limit load) test condition S.P. 5030 for wing up bending.
6. Completion of electromagnetic radiation, electromagnetic compatibility, and lightening tests.
7. Low velocity air drop of 5,000-pound, 8-foot length platform.
(8) Sequential air drop of multiple simulated paratroop dummies from both paratroop doors.

(9) A minimum unit equivalent assembly rate of 6.0 assemblies per year, as measured by the ratio of annualized standard hours earned to that required to assemble one aircraft from the beginning of assembly to the completion of assembly prior to movement to the ramp at the prime contractor’s facilities.

(10) For all aircraft scheduled for delivery in the prior 6-month period, delivery of each aircraft within one month of scheduled delivery date.

(d) Limitation on Acquisition of More Than 8 Aircraft.—Funds appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal years after fiscal year 1993 that are made available for the C-17 aircraft program (other than funds for advance procurement) may not be obligated to produce more than 8 aircraft until the program meets the following additional milestones:

(1) Clearance of flight envelope with respect to loads.

(2) Estimate of payload meets 95 percent of the requirement provided in the full-scale development contract for the key performance parameters for payload-to-range systems performance.
(3) Operational clearance for aircraft to be air
refueled from operational KC-10 and KC-135 air-
craft at standard Air Force refueling speeds for the
specific tanker in a single receiver formation.

(4) Demonstration of combat offload with two
463L pallets using the air delivery system rails.

(5) Airdrop of 70 paratroopers on one pass,
using both paratroop doors.

(6) Low velocity air drop of 30,000-pound, 24-
foot length platform.

(e) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITION OF MORE THAN 10
AIRCRAFT.—Funds appropriated for the Department of
Defense for fiscal years after fiscal year 1993 that are
made available for the C-17 aircraft program (other than
funds for advance procurement) may not be obligated to
produce 11 or 12 aircraft until the program meets the fol-
lowing additional milestones:

(1) Estimate of payload meets 97.5 percent of
the requirement provided in the full-scale develop-
ment contract for the key performance parameters
for payload-to-range systems performance.

(2) Landing of aircraft with a payload of
160,000 pounds and fuel necessary to fly 300 nau-
tical miles on a 3,000-foot long, 90-foot wide, and
load classification group IV runway at sea level, 90
degrees Fahrenheit day conditions (or equivalent results under other conditions).

(3) Low altitude parachute extraction system delivery of a 20,000-pound cargo.

(4) Simultaneous and sequential container delivery system airdrop of 30 bundles.

(5) Low velocity air drop of 42,000-pound platform.

(6) Satisfactory completion of one lifetime of testing of durability article.

(7) Air vehicle mean time between removal at cumulative flying hours to date of measurement indicates that the mature requirement established in the full-scale development contract will be met.

(f) **Funding Out of National Defense Strategic Lift Fund.**—Funds appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 may be made available for procurement of the C-17 aircraft only in accordance with section 2218 of title 10, United States Code.

**Sec. 125. Joint Primary Aircraft Training System.**

No funds appropriated for the Department of Defense pursuant to an authorization contained in this Act or any Act enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act may be obligated or expended to procure Joint Primary Aircraft Training System aircraft until the Sec-
retary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the cockpit and ejection seat of such aircraft have been designed for safe and effective operation of the aircraft and ejection system by at least 95 percent of the male pilot trainees and 95 percent of the female pilot trainees.

SEC. 126. SOLID ROCKET MOTOR UPGRADE PROGRAM.

(a) Prohibition on Use of Funds.—Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may be used for implementing a supplemental agreement described in section 9164 of Public Law 102–396 only under the authorities in subsection (b).

(b) Actions Authorized.—The Secretary of Defense may—

(1) restructure the provisions of contract F 04701–85–C–0019 (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the “prime contract”) and enter into an agreement to reimburse the subcontractor for the Solid Rocket Motor Upgrade (SRMU) subcontract under such prime contract (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the “SRMU subcontract”) for the costs incurred by the subcontractor for development and tooling related to the subcontract;

(2) reimburse the SRMU subcontractor for working capital expenses related to the subcontract
only after consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States regarding whether such expenses are allowable under applicable laws;

(3) settle claims arising from disputes between the SRMU subcontractor and prime contractor;

(4) transfer funds to reimburse the subcontractor in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2) and (3);

(5) if the Secretary enters into an agreement to pay the SRMU subcontractor in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), take such actions as are necessary to ensure that competitive procedures are used for awarding contracts in any future procurements of solid rocket motors for the Titan IV launch system;

(6) take such actions as are necessary to reduce or eliminate concurrency in the Solid Rocket Motor Upgrade program;

(7) change the type of the subcontract used for the Solid Rocket Motor Upgrade production subcontract and adjust the ceiling price for the prime contract accordingly, but only with respect to the Solid Rocket Motor Upgrade production subcontract; and

(8) if the Secretary decides to reimburse the SRMU subcontractor for development costs, tooling,
and claims resulting from the termination or modification of the subcontract, terminate the Solid Rocket Motor Upgrade production subcontract or modify such subcontract regarding the production quantities and production rates.

(c) Relationship of Transfer Authority to Other Transfer Authority.—The authority provided in subsection (b)(4) is not in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this or any other Act.

SEC. 127. LIVE-FIRE SURVIVABILITY TESTING OF THE C-17 AIRCRAFT.

Section 132(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484) is amended by striking out “for fiscal year 1993”.

Subtitle D—Other Programs

SEC. 131. ALQ-135 JAMMER DEVICE.

Subsection 182(b)(2) of Public Law 101-510 is amended by striking out “meets or exceeds all operational criteria established for the program” and inserting in lieu thereof “is operationally effective and suitable”.

SEC. 132. FUNDING FOR CERTAIN TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS.

Notwithstanding the limitation in section 141 of Public Law 102-484 (106 Stat. 2338), funds authorized to
be appropriated under such section are authorized to be made available for the following purposes:

(1) To complete EP-3 Aries conversion-in-lieu-of-procurement for the remainder of the EP-3 Aries aircraft fleet.
(2) To upgrade communications of the EP-3 Aries aircraft fleet to permit dissemination of collected data.
(3) To complete standardization of the RC-135 Rivet Joint aircraft fleet to Block III Baseline 6 configuration.

**SEC. 133. GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM.**

(a) PROGRAM STUDY REQUIRED.— (1) The Secretary of Defense shall provide for an independent study to be conducted on the management and funding of the Global Positioning System program for the future.
(2) With the agreement of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Public Administration, the study shall be conducted jointly by those organizations.
(3) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 and made available for procurement of Global Positioning System user equipment, for procurement of spacecraft, or for op-
erations and maintenance, $5,000,000 may be used for carrying out the study required by paragraph (1).

(b) Limitation on Procurement of Systems Not GPS Equipped.— Funds may not be obligated after September 30, 2000, to modify or procure any Department of Defense aircraft, ship, armored vehicle, or indirect fire weapon system that is not equipped with a Global Positioning System receiver.

(c) Reporting Requirement.— Not later than May 1, 1994, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report on the following questions:

(1) What, if any, threats to the health and safety of United States military forces, allied military forces, and the United States and allied civilian populations, and what, if any, threats of damage to property within the United States and allied countries, will result by the year 2000 from Global Positioning System navigation signals, local and wide-area differential navigation correction signals, kinematic differential correction signals, and commer-
cially available map products based on the Global
Positioning System?

(2) What, if any, threat to civil aviation and
other transportation operations will result by the
year 2000 from the signal jamming, deception, and
other disruptive effects of Global Positioning System
navigation signals?

(3) What, if any, actions can be taken to elimi-
nate or mitigate such threats?

(4) What, if any, modifications of the Global
Positioning System and derivative systems can be
made to eliminate or significantly reduce such
threats, or to increase the ability of the Department
of Defense to mitigate such threats, without inter-
fering with authorized and peaceful uses of the Glob-
al Positioning System?

SEC. 134. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EXPEDITING SEALIFT
PROCUREMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
findings:

(1) The Joint Chiefs of Staff have verified the
urgent need for increased sealift.

(2) The Persian Gulf war provided graphic evi-
dence of the United States longstanding need for in-
creased sealift.
(3) The Congress has appropriated funds for a sealift program in each of the past four fiscal years.

(4) The United States shipbuilding industry and its supplier base would benefit, economically and through sustained employment, from increased ship conversion as well as from new ship construction.

(5) Maintaining or increasing ship conversion and construction helps to preserve the industrial base required for effective national defense.

(6) Enhanced sealift capacity is a vital requirement for the national security of the United States.

(b) EXPE DITE D P ROCUREMENT.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should move expeditiously to award sealift conversion and construction contracts that represent a fair price to the taxpayer.

SEC. 135. PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT AWACS MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.

Section 2350e of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (d).

SEC. 136. RING LASER GYRO NAVIGATION SYSTEMS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized for appropriations in fiscal years 1994, 1993, and 1992 for the Navy shall be obligated or expended for the procurement of ring laser gyro naviga-
tion systems for surface ships under a sole source con-
tract.

SEC. 137. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRCRAFT.

None of the funds appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 may be obligated for a procurement of any operational support aircraft without full and open competition (as defined in section 2302(3) of title 10, United States Code), unless—

(1) the procurement is within an exception set forth in section 2304(c) of title 10, United States Code;

(2) the justification and certification require-
ments of section 2304(f) of such title are satisfied; and

(3) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisi-
tion certifies to the congressional defense committees that the procurement is within an exception set forth in section 2304(c) of such title.
TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorizations

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for the use of the Armed Forces for research, development, test, and evaluation as follows:

(1) For the Army, $5,303,738,000.

(2) For the Navy, $8,338,931,000.

(3) For the Air Force, $12,681,597,000.

(4) For the Defense Agencies, $9,775,951,000, of which—

(A) $252,592,000 is authorized for the activities of the Deputy Director, Defense Research and Engineering (Test and Evaluation); and

(B) $12,650,000 is authorized for the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.

SEC. 202. AMOUNT FOR BASIC RESEARCH AND EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Fiscal Year 1994.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201, $4,549,445,000 shall be available for basic research and exploratory development projects.
(b) Basic Research and Exploratory Development Defined.—For purposes of this section, the term "basic research and exploratory development" means work funded in program elements for defense research and development under Department of Defense category 6.1 or 6.2.

SEC. 203. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201, $200,000,000 shall be available for the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program.

SEC. 204. FUNDING FOR DEFENSE CONVERSION AND REINVESTMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 201—

(1) $10,000,000 shall be available for the national defense program for analysis of the technology and industrial base under section 2503 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) $150,000,000 shall be available for defense dual-use critical technology partnerships established under section 2511 of such title;
(3) $100,000,000 shall be available for commercial-military integration partnerships established under section 2512 of such title;

(4) $100,000,000 shall be available for assistance of regional technology alliances under section 2513 of such title;

(5) $30,000,000 shall be available for defense advanced manufacturing technology partnerships established under section 2522 of such title;

(6) $100,000,000 shall be available for support of defense manufacturing technology extension programs under section 2523 of such title;

(7) $25,000,000 shall be available for defense manufacturing engineering education grants under section 2196 of such title;

(8) $10,000,000 shall be available for support of manufacturing experts in the classroom program under section 2197 of such title;

(9) $30,000,000 shall be available for the advanced materials synthesis and processing partnership program; and

(10) $50,000,000 shall be available for the agile manufacturing/enterprise integration program.

(b) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 201, $10,000,000 shall be available, in addi-
tion to the amounts specified in subsection (a), for the
programs, projects, and activities described in subsection
(a).

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limita-
tions

SEC. 211. KINETIC ENERGY ANTISATELLITE PROGRAM.

(a) Conversion of Program.—The Secretary of
Defense shall convert the Kinetic Energy Antisatellite
(KE–ASAT) Program to a tactical antisatellite tech-
nologies program.

(b) Level Funding.—Of the amounts authorized to
be appropriated in this title, $10,000,000 shall be avail-
able for fiscal year 1994 for engineering development
under the program.

(c) Development of Most Critical Technologies.—The amount referred to in subsection (b)
shall be available for engineering development of the most
critical antisatellite technologies.

(d) Limitation Pending Submission of Report.—No funds appropriated to the Department of De-
fense for fiscal year 1994 may be obligated for the Kinetic
Energy Antisatellite (KE–ASAT) program until the Sec-
retary of Defense submits to Congress the report required
by section 1363 of the National Defense Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2560) that contains, in addition to the matter required by such section, the Secretary’s certification that there is a requirement for an antisatellite program.

SEC. 212. JAVELIN MISSILE PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in section 201(1), not more than $34,937,000 may be obligated for the Javelin missile program until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition—

(1) has conducted a thorough review of such program;

(2) has determined that the cost problems with the Javelin missile development and production are under control;

(3) has completed a cost-effectiveness evaluation and determined that the Javelin missile should enter production; and

(4) has approved an enhanced producibility plan developed by the Army.

(b) COST GROWTH REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the total extent of the increase in the cost of the Javelin program. The Secretary shall include in the report the Secretary’s as-
essment of the extent of the contractor’s liability for the increased cost and the actions being taken by or on behalf of the United States to obtain compensation for the contractor’s share of the responsibility for the increased cost.

SEC. 213. PLAN FOR TESTING NEW ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEM FOR B-1B BOMBERS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan for testing the new electronic countermeasures system being developed for the B-1B bomber.

(b) CONTENT OF PLAN.—The plan shall contain—

(1) a detailed description of plans for developmental testing and for operational testing, including early operational testing by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; and

(2) a full description of the range of test parameters, including B-1B bomber flight conditions, individual threat systems against which countermeasures will be tested, and testing of countermeasures in the presence of multiple threats.

(c) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—(1) The Secretary shall submit the plan to the congressional defense committees.

(2) The Secretary shall provide a copy of the plan to the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.
(d) **Review and Comment.**—The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation shall review the plan and submit any comments on the plan to the Secretary and directly to the congressional defense committees.

(e) **Scope of Review.**—The review required under subsection (d) shall include—

1. the adequacy of the test plan to permit measurement of the extent to which the new electronic countermeasures system, if procured and installed in all B-1B bombers, would improve the survivability of B-1B bombers;

2. the adequacy of available threat simulators to characterize threats that the B-1B bomber is likely to encounter on conventional bombing missions;

3. the contribution of the new electronic countermeasures system to the effectiveness of the employment of B-1B bombers on conventional bombing missions if the new electronic countermeasures system were installed on all B-1B bomber aircraft; and

4. such other matters as the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation considers significant.

(f) **Availability of Authorized Funds.**—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 201(3), not more than $43,500,000 shall be available for
the new electronic countermeasures system under the B-1B bomber aircraft program.

(g) LIMITATIONS.—(1) None of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (f) may be obligated until all of the requirements set forth in section 152 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2340) have been met.

(2) Of the amount made available pursuant to subsection (f), not more than $20,000,000 may be obligated until the plan required by subsection (a) has been submitted to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 214. SPACE LAUNCH PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a space launch plan that contains clearly defined priorities, goals, and milestones regarding new space launch vehicles and technology. The Secretary shall submit the plan to Congress at the same time that he submits to Congress the future years defense program in 1994 pursuant to section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SELECTION OF LAUNCH VEHICLE OPTIONS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201(3) and to be made available for research, development, test, and evaluation of new space launch systems and technology, the Secretary of Defense shall allocate not
less than 75 percent of such amount to one of the following options for a space launch system:

(1) A comprehensive demonstration of high-risk, far-term launch technology, such as reusable single-stage-to-orbit and air-breathing propulsion.

(2) A competitive acquisition program for a durable and inexpensive expendable or reusable launch vehicle with an initial operational capability date early in the next decade.

(3) A program to modify existing launch vehicles to achieve decreased cost and increased responsiveness.

(c) Limitation.—Not more than one-third of the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201(3) and to be made available for research, development, test, and evaluation of new space launch systems and technology may be obligated until the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that the option selected for funding in accordance with subsection (b) is fully funded in the future years defense program referred to in subsection (a).

(d) Use of Foreign Launch Vehicles.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall conduct one or more studies to determine the potential for using space launch vehicles of foreign countries to launch United States national secu-
security payloads. The studies shall be conducted with the goal of determining whether the use of such launch vehicles would result in reduced costs for launches of national security payloads, increased competition in the furnishing of space launch vehicles for launching such payloads, and a reduction in the excessive United States space launch industrial base.

(2) Of the funds authorized to be appropriated under section 201(3) and to be made available for research, development, test, and evaluation of new space launch systems and technology, the Secretary of Defense shall allocate up to $5,000,000 for conducting studies described in paragraph (1).

(e) REQUIREMENT REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF NEW LAUNCH VEHICLES.—If the Secretary of Defense selects an option referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b) for full funding in the future years defense plan referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall explore innovative government-industry funding, management, and acquisition strategies to minimize the cost and time involved.

(f) REQUIREMENT REGARDING MODIFICATION OF EXISTING LAUNCH VEHICLES.—If the Secretary of Defense selects the option referred to in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) for full funding under the future years de-
fense plan referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary's plan shall provide for Department of Defense use of one medium-lift launch vehicle for satellite payloads instead of three medium-lift launch vehicles. The Secretary shall use competitive procedures to select the supplier of medium-lift launch vehicles.

(g) Cost Reduction Requirement.—The plan shall provide for reducing the cost of producing existing launch vehicles at current and projected production rates below the current estimates of the costs for such production rates.

SEC. 215. MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST BIOWARFARE THREATS.

(a) Funding.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 201 for fiscal year 1994, not more than $108,300,000 shall be available for the medical component of the Biological Defense Research Program (BDRP) of the Department of Defense.

(b) Limitations.—(1) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 may be obligated and expended for product development, and for research, development, testing, and evaluation, of medical countermeasures against biowarfare threat agents only in accordance with this section.
(2) Of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (a), not more than $10,000,000 may be obligated or expended for research, development, test, or evaluation of medical countermeasures against far-term validated biowarfare threat agents.

(3) Of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (a), other than funds made available pursuant to paragraph (2) for the purpose set out in that paragraph—

(A) not more than 80 percent may be obligated and expended for product development, or for research, development, test, or evaluation, of medical countermeasures against near-term validated biowarfare threat agents; and

(B) not more than 20 percent may be obligated or expended for product development, or for research, development, test, or evaluation, of medical countermeasures against mid-term validated biowarfare threat agents.

(c) Definitions.—In this section, the terms “validated biowarfare threat agent”, “near-term validated biowarfare threat agent”, “mid-term validated biowarfare threat agent”, and “far-term validated biowarfare threat agent” have the meanings given such terms, respectively, in section 241(c) of the National Defense Authorization

SEC. 216. BASELINE REPORT FOR THE ARROW TACTICAL BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) Baseline Report Required.—Not later than April 1, 1994, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a baseline report on the Arrow tactical ballistic missile defense system of Israel. The Secretary shall design the report to provide such committees with the information the committees need to perform their oversight function.

(b) Content of Report.—At a minimum, the report shall include the following matters:

   (1) The development and procurement schedules for the program.

   (2) The estimated total cost of the program.

   (3) The estimated total cost to the United States of involvement in the program, including funding provided through foreign military sales financing under the Arms Export Control Act.

   (4) The same or similar kinds of information that are included for a major defense acquisition program in a Selected Acquisition Report submitted pursuant to section 2432 of title 10, United States Code, to the extent that the Secretary can adapt the
information requirements of that section for application to the Arrow tactical ballistic missile defense system.

(5) An assessment of the performance of the Arrow system.

(6) An evaluation of the development and production risks under the program.

(7) Alternatives to the Arrow system for meeting the tactical ballistic missile defense needs of Israel, including providing Israel with an existing or planned United States weapon system.

(8) For each such alternative—

(A) an assessment of the cost effectiveness of undertaking the alternative;

(B) the technology transfer implications;

and

(C) the weapon proliferation implications.

(c) FORMS OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit the report in classified and unclassified versions.

SEC. 217. LIMITATIONS REGARDING FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—(1) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 pursuant to an authorization of appropriations in section 201 may be obligated for procuring
work from any federally funded research and development center named in the table in paragraph (2) subject to the limitations set forth for such center in that table.

(2) The table referred to in paragraph (1) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federally funded research and development center:</th>
<th>Type of work for which funds may be obligated:</th>
<th>Maximum amount that may be obligated:</th>
<th>Maximum number of MTS-years that may be procured:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center for Naval Analysis.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$45,400,000</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Defense Analysis.</td>
<td>Systems and engineering in connection with operational test and evaluation.</td>
<td>$13,500,000</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research and development in connection with command, control, communications, and intelligence.</td>
<td>$33,500,000</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies and analysis.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$56,000,000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand Project Air Force.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense Research Institute.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$23,200,000</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arroyo Center.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Management Institute.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$25,690,000</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace Corporation.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$376,770,000</td>
<td>2,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT Lincoln Laboratory.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$299,300,000</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitre</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$399,700,000</td>
<td>2,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Engineering Institute.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$34,590,000</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Advanced Technology.</td>
<td>(unspecified)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) AUTHORITY TO WAIVE LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense may waive a limitation regarding a maximum amount or a maximum number of MTS-years that
applies under subsection (a) to a federally funded research
and development center if—

(1) the Secretary has notified the congressional
defense committees of the proposed waiver and the
reasons for the waiver, and the 60-day period that
begins on the date of the notification has elapsed; or

(2) the Secretary determines that it is essential
to the national security that funds be obligated for
work in excess of that limitation within 60 days and
notifies the congressional defense committees of that
determination and the reasons for the determination.

(c) Report on Allocations for Centers.—Not
later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this
Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congres-
sional defense committees a report containing the follow-
ing information:

(1) The proposed funding level and the esti-
mated personnel level for fiscal year 1994 for each
federally funded research and development center.

(2) The funding source for that funding level,
by program element, and the amount transferred or
to be transferred from that source to each federally
funded research and development center.

(d) Limitation Pending Submission of Report.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this sec-
tion, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 may be obligated to obtain work from any federally funded research and development center until the Secretary of Defense has submitted the report required by subsection (c).

(e) LIMITATION REGARDING EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), during fiscal year 1994 no appropriated funds may be used to pay an employee of a federally funded research and development center named in the table in subsection (a)(2) at a higher rate of compensation than the rate of compensation that the center paid such employee during fiscal year 1993.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may waive the applicability of the limitation in paragraph (1) to any federally funded research and development center that certifies to the Secretary of Defense that the total expenditures of the center for fiscal year 1994, including any increases and planned increases in the rates of compensation for employees of the center, will be less than the amount equal to 94 percent of the maximum amount set forth for such center in the table in subsection (a)(2).

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section:
The term "MTS-year" means a member of technical staff-year, as defined by the Secretary of Defense.

The term "technical staff", with respect to a federally funded research and development center, means the following employees of the center:

(A) Researchers.
(B) Mathematicians.
(C) Programmers.
(D) Analysts.
(E) Economists.
(F) Scientists.
(G) Engineers.
(H) Other employees of the center who perform professional level technical work primarily in any of the following fields:

(i) Studies and analyses.
(ii) System engineering and integration.
(iii) Systems planning.
(iv) Program and policy planning and analysis.
(v) Basic and applied research.

(g) Funding.—(1) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for research,
development, test, and evaluation for fiscal year 1994 pursuant to section 201, not more than $1,352,650,000 may be obligated for procuring services from the federally funded research and development centers listed in the table in subsection (a)(2).

(2) None of the funds authorized to be obligated under paragraph (1) may be obligated for the procurement of services from the Institute for Advanced Technology.

(h) Undistributed Reduction.—The total amount authorized to be appropriated for research, development, test, and evaluation in section 201 is hereby reduced by $200,000,000.

Subtitle C—Missile Defense Programs


(a) Terminology Amendments.—The Missile Defense Act of 1991 (10 U.S.C. 2431 note) is amended—

(1) in section 234(c)(1)—

(A) by striking out “Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO)” and inserting in lieu thereof “Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO)”;

and

(B) by striking out “Strategic Defense Initiative Organization’s” and inserting in lieu
thereof "Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's";

(2) in section 235—

(A) in the section heading, by striking out "STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE" and inserting in lieu thereof "BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM"; and

(B) in the text of such section, by striking out "Strategic Defense Initiative" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Ballistic Missile Defense program";

(3) in the heading of section 236, by striking out "SDI" and inserting in lieu thereof "BMD"; and

(4) in sections 234, 235, and 236, by striking out "Strategic Defense Initiative Organization" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Ballistic Missile Defense Organization".

(b) REPEAL OF FUNDING, REPORTING, AND TRANSFER PROVISIONS.—(1) Section 237 of such Act is repealed.

(2) Such Act is amended by redesignating sections 238, 239, and 240 as sections 237, 238, and 239, respectively.
SEC. 222. FUNDING OF CERTAIN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS.

(a) Funding for Certain Ballistic Missile RDT&E.—If a decision is not made before February 28, 1994, to proceed into engineering and manufacturing development under a weapon system program referred to in subsection (b), the funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 201 that are available for engineering and manufacturing development for such a program shall be available for research, development, test, and evaluation of the Patriot PAC-3 Missile program.

(b) Covered Weapon System Programs.—For purposes of subsection (a) the weapon system programs referred to in this subsection are as follows:

(1) The Patriot Multimode Missile Program.

(2) The Extended Range Interceptor (ERINT) missile program.

SEC. 223. REQUIREMENT FOR REVIEW OF BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ABM TREATY.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) That section 232(a)(1) of the Missile Defense Act of 1991 (10 U.S.C. 2431 note) establishes a goal for the United States to comply with the
ABM Treaty (including any protocol or amendment thereto) and not develop, test, or deploy any ballistic missile defense system, or component thereof, in violation of that treaty (as modified by any protocol or amendment thereto) while deploying an anti-ballistic missile system capable of providing a highly effective defense of the United States against limited attacks of ballistic missiles.

(2) That the Department of Defense has conducted no formal compliance reviews of any of the components or systems scheduled for early deployment as part of either the Theater Missile Defense Initiative or the initial limited defense system to be located at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

(3) That the Department of Defense is continuing to obligate hundreds of millions of dollars during fiscal year 1993 for the development and testing of systems or components of ballistic missile defense systems prior to a determination that, if successfully developed, tested, or deployed, those systems and components would be in compliance with the ABM Treaty.

(4) That the Department of Defense is requesting the authorization and appropriation of additional
funds for continued development of such systems and components during fiscal year 1994.

(5) That the United States and its allies face existing and expanding threats from ballistic missiles capable of being utilized as theater weapon systems that are presently possessed by, being developed by, or being acquired by a number of countries such as Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and others.

(6) That some theater ballistic missiles presently deployed or being developed (such as the Chinese-made CSS-2) have capabilities equal to or greater than missiles which had been determined to be strategic missiles 20 years earlier under the U.S.-USSR SALT I Interim Agreement of 1972.

(7) That the ABM Treaty was not intended to, and does not, apply to or limit research, development, testing, or deployment of missile defense systems, system upgrades, or system components that are designed to counter modern theater ballistic missiles regardless of their capabilities, unless such systems, system upgrades, or system components are tested against or have demonstrated capabilities to counter modern strategic ballistic missiles.

(8) That it is a national security priority of the United States to develop and deploy highly effective
theater missile defense systems capable of counter-
ing the existing and expanding threats posed by
modern theater ballistic missiles, as soon as is tech-
ically possible.

(9) That it is essential that the Secretary of
Defense immediately undertake and complete com-
pliance reviews of proposed theater missile defense
systems, system upgrades, and system components
so as to not delay the development and deployment
of such highly effective theater missile defense sys-
tems.

(10) That the Secretary of Defense should im-
mediately report to the Congress on any issue which
arises during the course of such compliance reviews
which appears to indicate that any provision of the
ABM Treaty may limit research, development, test-
ing, or deployment by the United States of highly ef-
effective theater missile defense systems capable of
countering modern theater ballistic missiles.

(b) REQUIRED COMPLIANCE REVIEW.—(1) The Sec-
retary of Defense shall review the program for each sys-
tem and system upgrade specified in paragraph (2), and
the system components, to determine whether the develop-
ment, testing, and deployment of that system or system
upgrade complies with the ABM Treaty.
(2) The systems and system upgrades to be reviewed pursuant to paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The Patriot Multimode Missile.

(B) The Extended Range Interceptor (ERINT).

(C) The Ground-Based Radar for theater missile defenses (GBR-T).

(D) The Theater High Altitude Area Defense interceptor missile (THAAD).

(E) The Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor system.

(F) Upgrades to the AEGIS/SPY radar system of the Navy.

(G) Upgrades to the Standard Missile-2 (SM-2) interceptor of the Navy.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—(1) For each system and system upgrade specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the review required by that subsection. A report may include the results of the reviews of more than one system and system upgrade.

(2) With regard to the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor, the Secretary shall include in the report findings on each of the following issues:
(A) Would the current baseline configuration of the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor comply with the ABM Treaty if the system were used in conjunction with the planned ground-based radar system and its ground-based interceptors at Grand Forks, North Dakota?

(B) If not, can design changes or operational changes be made to the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor that—

(i) will result in the usability of the sensor in conjunction with the planned ground-based radar system and its ground-based interceptors being in compliance with the ABM Treaty; and

(ii) will not prevent the system from performing its strategic defense missions with a high degree of effectiveness?

(C) If not, can the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor be made, through design changes or operational changes, for use only with theater missile defense systems and be in compliance with the ABM Treaty?

(D) If so, to what extent would the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor enhance the capability of upper-tier theater defense systems and lower-tier theater defense systems, respectively?
(d) LIMITATIONS ON FUNDING.—(1) Not more than one-half of the funds reported pursuant to section 227(c) to be allocated for fiscal year 1994 for a system or system upgrade specified in subsection (b)(2) of this section may be obligated for that system or system upgrade, or any of its components, until the Secretary has completed the compliance review of such system or system upgrade required by subsection (b) and has submitted to the congressional defense committees the report on the results of the compliance review of that system or system upgrade as required by subsection (c). The preceding sentence does not apply with respect to the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor system.

(2) Not more than $50,000,000 may be obligated for the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor until the Secretary has completed the compliance review of such system required by subsection (b) and has submitted to the congressional defense committees the report required under subsection (c) for that system.

(e) ABM TREATY COMPLIANCE OF THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of Defense has assured the Congress in the January 1993 Report to Congress on the Strategic Defense Initiative and in the June 1993 Report to Congress on the Theater Missile Defense Initiative that all programs, projects, and activities under
both initiatives that are planned for execution in fiscal year 1994 fully comply with the ABM Treaty.

(f) Definition.—In this section, the term “ABM Treaty” has the meaning given such term in section 239 of the Missile Defense Act of 1991 (10 U.S.C. 2431 note).

SEC. 224. THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE MASTER PLAN.

(a) Master Plan Required.—(1) Not later than March 1, 1994, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing an updated master plan for theater missile defenses.

(2) The plan shall include the following matters:

(A) A description of the mission and scope of theater missile defense.

(B) A description of the role of each of the Armed Forces in theater missile defense and an explanation of how those roles interact and complement each other.

(C) An evaluation of the cost and relative effectiveness of each interceptor and sensor under development as part of a theater missile defense system by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

(D) A detailed acquisition strategy for theater missile defenses, including an analysis and comparison of the projected life-cycle costs of each theater
missile defense system intended for production, showing the component costs for—

(i) research, development, test, and evaluation;

(ii) procurement;

(iii) operation and maintenance; and

(iv) personnel for each system.

(E) The baseline production rate for each system for each year of the program through completion of procurement.

(F) An estimate of the unit cost and capabilities of each element.

(G) A description of the current and planned testing program for theater missile defenses, including a description of demonstration targets to be tracked and engaged by multiple interceptors, target discrimination from decoys, and a shoot-look-shoot capability.

(H) A description of how any projected theater missile defense program will conform to existing Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty regimes, indicating clearly any potential noncompliance with either treaty regime, when such noncompliance would occur, and the position of the Secretary of Defense as to whether provi-
sions of either treaty regime would have to be re-
negotiated within that regime in order to address fu-
ture contingencies.

(I) A description of planned theater missile de-
defense doctrine, training, tactics, and force structure.

(b) OBJECTIVES OF PLAN.—In preparing the master
plan the Secretary shall—

(1) seek to maximize the use of existing tech-
nologies (such as AEGIS, Patriot, and THAAD)
rather than develop new systems;

(2) seek to maximize integration and compat-
ibility among the systems, roles, and missions of the
military departments; and

(3) seek to promote cross-service use of existing
equipment (such as development of Army equipment
for the Marine Corps or ground utilization of an air
or sea system).

SEC. 225. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF
RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAR-TERM FOLLOW-ON
TECHNOLOGIES.

Section 234(d)(2) of the National Defense Authoriza-
tion Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106
Stat. 2357; 10 U.S.C. 2431 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—
(A) by striking out “1993” and inserting in lieu thereof “1994”; (B) by striking out“(A)”; and (C) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and (2) by striking out “(B) For purposes of sub-paragraph (A),” and all that follows.

SEC. 226. REPORT ON ACQUISITION STREAMLINING TO ACCELERATE DEPLOYMENT OF INITIAL ABM SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:


(2) That Act directed the Secretary of Defense to structure a development program with the objective of deploying such systems by the earliest date allowed by the availability of appropriate technology and the completion of adequate integrated testing of all systems components.
(3) Since 1983, in excess of $30,000,000,000 has been provided for research and development of ballistic missile defense capabilities.

(4) Notwithstanding this huge expenditure of funds on missile defense technologies, the Secretary of Defense has proposed deployment of such a system no sooner than 2004.

(5) It is incredible that the initial deployment of a limited defense capability requires another 11 years to accomplish within the congressionally mandated guidance.

(b) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an intensive and extensive review of opportunities to streamline the weapon systems acquisition process applicable to the development, deployment, and testing of ballistic missile defenses with the objective of reducing the cost of deployment and accelerating the schedule for deployment without significantly increasing programmatic risk or concurrency. In conducting the review, the Secretary shall obtain recommendations and advice from the Defense Science Board, the faculty of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and federally funded research and development centers supporting the Office of the Secretary of Defense.
(c) **Report Required.**—Not later than May 1, 1994, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on his findings resulting from the review together with his recommendations for legislation, if any. The Secretary shall submit the report in unclassified form, but may also submit a classified version of the report if he considers it necessary to classify any of the information in his findings or recommendations or any related information.

**SEC. 227. FUNDING FOR BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS.**

(a) **Total Amount.**—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 201 for fiscal year 1994, or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for research, development, test and evaluation for fiscal year 1994, not more than $2,684,535,000 may be obligated for programs managed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, of which—

(1) not more than 48 percent of the total amount may be obligated for Theater Missile Defense;

(2) not more than 32 percent of the total amount may be obligated for the Limited Defense System;
(3) not more than 9 percent of the total amount may be obligated for Other Follow-On Systems;

(4) not more than 10 percent of the total amount may be obligated for Research and Other Support Activities; and

(5) not more than 1 percent of the total amount may be obligated for Small Business Innovation Research program and the Small Business Technology Transfer program.

Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), the Secretary of Defense may obligate for a ballistic missile defense initiative or program element referred to in any such paragraph a total amount that exceeds by not more than 10 percent the maximum amount determined under that paragraph, except that the total amount obligated for all programs managed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization may not exceed the total amount authorized in the matter above paragraph (1).

(b) Limitation on Number of TMD Programs.—

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the amount authorized to be obligated for Theater Missile Defense may be obligated only for—

(A) the Patriot PAC-3 Missile program;
(B) not more than 2 other lower-tier theater missile defense programs;
(C) not more than 2 upper-tier theater missile defense programs; and
(D) not more than 2 boost-phase intercept theater missile defense programs.
(2) The President may waive the limitation in paragraph (1) to the extent that the President determines appropriate in the national security interest of the United States.
(c) FUNDS NOT TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR BRILLIANT EYES.—None of the funds authorized to be obligated under subsection (a) may be obligated for the Brilliant Eyes space-based sensor program.
(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the allocation of funds appropriated for the ballistic missile defense program for fiscal year 1994. The report shall specify the amount of such funds allocated for each program, project, and activity managed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and shall list each ballistic missile defense program, project, and activity under the appropriate program element.
SEC. 228. TESTING OF NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM PROJECTS.

(a) ADVANCE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTAL TESTS.—No developmental test may be conducted under the limited missile defense program element of the Ballistic Missile Defense Program until the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization has notified the Secretary of Defense of the test and the Secretary has reviewed and approved (or approved with changes) the test plan.

(b) INDEPENDENT MONITORING OF TESTS.—(1) The Secretary shall provide for monitoring of the implementation of each test plan referred to in subsection (a) by a group composed of independent persons who—

(A) by reason of education, training, or experience, are qualified to monitor the testing covered by the plan; and

(B) are not assigned or detailed to, or otherwise performing duties of, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and are otherwise independent of such organization.

(2) The monitoring group shall submit to the Secretary its analysis of, and conclusions regarding, the conduct and results of each test monitored by the group.
Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 231. NUCLEAR TESTING.

(a) Limitations.—(1) None of the funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization in this or any other Act may be obligated to support underground explosions of nuclear weapons, or devices, for testing of the effects of nuclear weapon explosions, including the so-called “Mighty Uncle” test.

(2) Funds available for the so-called “Mighty Uncle” test may not be obligated until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a detailed spending plan for underground nuclear weapon testing that is consistent with the provisions of section 507 of Public Law 102–377 (106 Stat. 1343).

(b) Certain Actions Authorized.—The Secretary of Defense may proceed with underground nuclear test tunnel deactivation and environmental cleanup and may expend funds for infrastructure activities not prohibited by subsection (a).

(c) Funding.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 201, not more than $38,000,000 may be used for activities described in subsection (b).
(d) **Termination of Safeguard C Program.**—the atmospheric test readiness program known as “Safeguard C” is hereby terminated.

**SEC. 232. ONE-YEAR DELAY IN TRANSFER OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAVAL MINE COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM TO THE DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING.**


**SEC. 233. TERMINATION, REESTABLISHMENT, AND RECONSTITUTION OF AN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY.**


(b) **Semiconductor Technology Council.**—Section 273 of the National Defense Authorization Act for
Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (15 U.S.C. 4603) is amended by striking out the heading and subsections (a) through (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 273. SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL."

"(a) Establishment.—There is established the Semiconductor Technology Council.

"(b) Purposes and Functions.—(1) The purposes of the Council are—

"(A) to seek ways to respond to the technology challenges for semiconductors by increasing efficiency, promoting creativity and entrepreneurship, and fostering precompetitive cooperation among industry, government, and academia; and

"(B) to make available judgments, assessments, insights, and recommendations that relate to the opportunities for new research and development efforts and the potential to better rationalize and align on a national basis semiconductor research and development.

"(2) The Council shall—

"(A) advise Sematech and the Secretary of Defense on appropriate technology goals for the research and development activities of Sematech;

"(B) review the technology developments and core technology challenges for semiconductors and
explore opportunities for improved coordination among industry, government, and academia;

“(C) exchange views regarding the competitiveness of the semiconductor technology base and new or emerging semiconductor technologies that could affect national economic and security interests;

“(D) exchange and update information and identify overlaps and gaps regarding the efforts of industry, government, and academia in semiconductor research and development;

“(E) assess technology progress relative to the semiconductor technology roadmap;

“(F) make recommendations regarding the scope and content of semiconductor technology development supported by Federal departments and agencies;

“(G) appoint subgroups as necessary in connection with updating and implementing the semiconductor technology roadmap; and

“(H) publish an annual report addressing the semiconductor technology challenges and developments for industry, government, and academia and the relationship among the challenges and developments for each, with particular emphasis on the role of Sematech.
(c) Membership.—The Council shall be composed of 14 members as follows:

(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, who shall be Cochairman of the Council.

(2) The Under Secretary of Energy responsible for science and technology matters.

(3) The Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology.

(4) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(5) The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

(6) The Director of the National Science Foundation.

(7) Eight members appointed by the President as follows:

(A) Four individuals who are eminent in the semiconductor device industry, one of whom shall be Cochairman of the Council.

(B) Two individuals who are eminent in the semiconductor equipment and materials industry.

(C) One individual who is eminent in the semiconductor user industry.
“(D) One individual who is eminent in an academic institution.”.

(c) Conforming Amendments.—Part F of title II of such Act is amended—

(1) in section 271(c) (15 U.S.C. 4601(c)), by striking out paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(1) The terms ‘Semiconductor Technology Council’ and ‘Council’ mean the advisory council established by section 273.”;


and

(3) in section 273 (15 U.S.C. 4603)—

(A) in the first sentence of subsection (d)—

(i) by striking out “(c)(6)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(c)(7)”; and

(ii) by striking out “two shall be appointed for a term of two years” and inserting in lieu thereof “three shall be appointed for a term of two years”;
(B) in the first sentence of subsection (e), by striking out ""(c)(6)"" and inserting in lieu thereof ""(c)(7)"";

(C) in subsection (f), by striking out ""Seven members"" and inserting in lieu thereof ""Nine members"".

(d) Authority To Call Meeting.—Section 273(g) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 4603(g)) is amended by striking out ""the Chairman or a majority of its members"" and inserting in lieu thereof ""a Cochairman"".

(e) Source of Support for Sematech.—Section 273 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4603) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

""(j) Support for Council.—The Council shall utilize Sematech as needed for general and administrative support in accomplishing the Council's purposes."".

(f) First Meeting of New Council.—The first meeting of the Semiconductor Technology Council shall be held not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) Reference to Council.—A reference in any provision of law to the Advisory Council on Federal Participation in Sematech shall be deemed to refer to the Semiconductor Technology Council established by section
SEC. 234. AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE NAVY LARGE CAVITATION CHANNEL, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

(a) Authority To Acquire.—The Secretary of the Navy may acquire all right, title, and interest of any party in and to a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 88 acres and located on President’s Island, Memphis, Tennessee, the site of the Navy Large Cavitation Channel.

(b) Funding.—To the extent provided in appropriations Acts, amounts appropriated pursuant to section 201(2) for the Navy shall be available for the acquisition of real property authorized under subsection (a).

(c) Description of Property.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be acquired under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(d) Additional Terms and Conditions.—The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with the acquisition under subsection (a) that the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.
SEC. 235. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

(a) Membership.—Section 2902(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph (4):

“(4) The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense responsible for environmental security.”; and

(4) by striking out paragraph (6) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraph (6):

“(6) The Assistant Secretary of Energy responsible for environmental restoration and waste management.”.

(b) Extension of Authority To Establish Employee Pay Rates.—Section 2903(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out “November 5, 1992” and inserting in lieu thereof “September 30, 1995”.

SEC. 236. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON METALCASTING INDUSTRY.

It is the Sense of the Senate that—

(1) The health and viability of the metalcasting industry of the United States are a serious risk, and
(2) The Secretary of Defense should seriously consider providing funds, from within the funds made available pursuant to section 204, for metalcasting industry research and development activities, including the following activities:

(A) Development of casting technologies and techniques.

(B) Improvement of technology transfer within the metalcasting industry in the United States.

(C) Improvement of training for the metalcasting industry workforce.

SEC. 237. INTERIM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM.

(a) Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for the Joint Program Office for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, up to $40,000,000 may be obligated and expended for the purposes of initiating a long-endurance, unmanned reconnaissance aerial vehicle program, subject to the conditions outlined in subsection (b) and subsection (c).

(b) The funds may be obligated only to procure, integrate, test and evaluate non-development airframes, sensors, communication equipment, mission planning equipment and ground stations.
(c) None of the funds may be obligated until the Department identifies the programs within the jurisdiction of the Joint Program Office that will be terminated or deferred, consistent with normal reprogramming procedures.

Subtitle E—Programs in Support of the Prevention and Control of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

SEC. 241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Prevention and Control of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1993”.

SEC. 242. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should have the ability to counter effectively potential threats to United States interests that arise from the proliferation of such weapons;

(2) the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Intelligence Community have an important role in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dealing with the consequences of any proliferation of such weapons;
(3) the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Intelligence Community have unique capabilities and expertise that can enhance the effectiveness of United States and international nonproliferation efforts, including capabilities and expertise regarding—

(A) detection and monitoring of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

(B) development of effective export control regimes;

(C) interdiction and destruction of weapons of mass destruction and related weapons material; and

(D) carrying out international monitoring and inspection regimes that relate to proliferation of such weapons and material;

(4) the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Intelligence Community have unique capabilities and expertise that directly contribute to the ability of the United States to implement United States policy to counter effectively the threats that arise from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including capabilities and expertise regarding—
(A) responses to terrorism, theft, or accidents involving weapons of mass destruction;

(B) conduct of intrusive international inspections for verification of arms control treaties;

(C) direct and discrete counterproliferation actions that require use of force; and

(D) development and deployment of active military countermeasures and protective measures against threats resulting from arms proliferation, including defenses against ballistic missile attacks; and

(5) in a manner consistent with the non-proliferation policy of the United States, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Intelligence Community should continue to maintain and improve their capabilities to identify, monitor, and respond to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems for such weapons.

SEC. 243. JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF NON-PROLIFERATION PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) Establishment.—(1) In support of the non-proliferation policy of the United States, there is hereby
established a Non-Proliferation Program Review Committee composed of the following members:

(A) The Secretary of Defense.

(B) The Secretary of Energy.

(C) The Director of Central Intelligence.

(D) The Director of the United States Arms Control Disarmament Agency.

(E) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall chair the committee.

(3) A member of the committee may designate a representative to perform routinely the duties of the member. A representative shall be in a position of Deputy Assistant Secretary or a position equivalent to or above the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary. A representative of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be a person in a grade equivalent to that of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

(4) The Secretary of Defense may delegate to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition the performance of the duties of the Chairman of the committee.

(5) The members of the committee shall first meet not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Upon designation of working level officials and representatives, the members of the committee shall joint-
ly notify the appropriate committees of Congress that the
committee has been constituted. The notification shall
identify the representatives designated pursuant to para-
graph (3) and the working level officials of the committee.

(b) PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—The purposes
of the committee are as follows:

(1) To optimize funding for, and ensure the de-
development and deployment of—

(A) highly effective technologies and capa-
bilities for the detection, monitoring, collection,
processing, analysis, and dissemination of infor-
iation in support of United States non-
proliferation policy; and

(B) disabling technologies in support of
such policy.

(2) To identify and eliminate undesirable
redundancies or uncoordinated efforts in the devel-
opment and deployment of such technologies and ca-
pabilities.

(c) DUTIES.—The committee shall—

(1) identify and review existing and proposed
capabilities (including counterproliferation capabili-
ties) and technologies for support of United States
nonproliferation policy with regard to—

(A) intelligence;
(B) battlefield surveillance;
(C) passive defenses;
(D) active defenses;
(E) counterforce capabilities;
(F) inspection support; and
(G) support of export control programs;

(2) as part of the review pursuant to paragraph
(1), review all directed energy and laser programs
for detecting, characterizing, or interdicting weapons
of mass destruction, their delivery platforms, or
other orbiting platforms with a view to the elimi-
nation of redundancy and the optimization of fund-
ing for the systems not eliminated;

(3) prescribe requirements and priorities for the
development and deployment of highly effective ca-
pabilities and technologies to support fully the non-
proliferation policy of the United States;

(4) identify deficiencies in existing capabilities
and technologies;

(5) formulate near-term, mid-term, and long-
term programmatic options for meeting require-
ments established by the committee and eliminating
deficiencies identified by the committee; and
(6) in carrying out the other duties of the committee, ensure that all types of counterproliferation actions are considered.

(d) Access to Information.—The committee shall have access to information on all programs, projects, and activities of the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and the intelligence community that are pertinent to the purposes and duties of the committee.

(e) Budget Recommendations.—The committee may submit to the officials referred to in subsection (a) any recommendations regarding existing or planned budgets as the committee considers appropriate to encourage funding for capabilities and technologies at the level necessary to support United States nonproliferation policy.

SEC. 244. REPORT ON NONPROLIFERATION AND COUNTERPROLIFERATION ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.

(a) Report Required.—Not later than May 1, 1994, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the committee on nonproliferation activities established pursuant to section 243.

(b) Content of Report.—The report shall include the following matters:

(1) A complete list, by program, of the existing, planned, and proposed capabilities and technologies
reviewed by the committee, including all directed en-
ergy and laser programs reviewed pursuant to sec-
tion 243(c)(2).

(2) A complete description of the requirements
and priorities established by the committee.

(3) A comprehensive discussion of the near-
term, mid-term, and long-term programmatic op-
tions formulated by the committee for meeting re-
quirements prescribed by the committee and elimi-
nating deficiencies identified by the committee, in-
cluding the annual funding requirements and com-
pletion dates established for each such option.

(4) An explanation of the recommendations
made pursuant section 243(e) and a full discussion
of the actions taken on such recommendations, in-
cluding the actions taken to implement the rec-
ommendations.

(5) A discussion of the existing and planned ca-
pabilities of the Armed Forces of the United
States—

(A) to detect and monitor clandestine pro-
grams for the acquisition or production of
weapons of mass destruction;
(B) to respond to terrorism or accidents involving such weapons and thefts of materials related to any weapon of mass destruction; and

(C) to assist in the interdiction and destruction of weapons of mass destruction, related weapons materials, and advanced conventional weapons.

(6) A description of—

(A) the extent to which the Secretary of Defense has incorporated nonproliferation and counterproliferation missions into the overall missions of the unified combatant commands; and

(B) how the special operations command established pursuant to section 167(a) of title 10, United States Code, might support the commanders of the other unified combatant commands and the commanders of the specified combatant commands in the performance of such overall missions.

(c) FORMS OF REPORT.—The report shall be submitted in both unclassified and classified forms, as appropriate.

SEC. 245. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:
(1) The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the following:

   (A) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

   (B) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term "intelligence community" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a).

**TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

**Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations**

**SEC. 301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING.**

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance in amounts as follows:

(1) For the Army, $15,194,036,000.

(2) For the Navy, $19,081,792,000.

(3) For the Marine Corps, $1,790,489,000.

(4) For the Air Force, $18,932,246,000.
(5) For Defense Agencies $9,523,283,000.

(6) For the Defense Health Program, $9,303,447,000.

(7) For the Army Reserve, $1,096,190,000.

(8) For the Naval Reserve, $782,800,000.

(9) For the Marine Corps Reserve, $83,100,000.

(10) For the Air Force Reserve, $1,356,078,000.

(11) For the Army National Guard, $2,216,944,000.

(12) For the Air National Guard, $2,717,733,000.

(13) For the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, $2,483,000.

(14) For the Defense Inspector General, $127,001,000.

(15) For Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, $1,168,200,000.

(16) For the Court of Military Appeals, $6,055,000.

(17) For Environmental Restoration, Defense, $2,369,400,000.

(18) For Humanitarian Assistance, $48,000,000.
(19) For support for the 1996 Summer Olympics, $2,000,000.

(20) For support for the 1994 World Cup Games, $12,000,000.

(21) For Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction, $400,000,000.

SEC. 302. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for the Defense Business Operations Fund, $1,161,095,000.

SEC. 303. FUNDING NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGIC LIFT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Renaming Fund.—Section 2218 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out the section heading and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“§ 2218. National Defense Strategic Lift Fund”;

and

(2) by striking out “National Defense Strategic Sealift Fund” each time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “National Defense Strategic Lift Fund”.

(b) Fund Purposes.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended—
(1) by striking out “and’’ at the end of sub-
paragraph (C);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of sub-
paragraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof “; and’’;

and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
paragraph:

“(E) construction, purchase, alteration, and
conversion of Department of Defense strategic airlift
aircraft.”.

(c) Deposits in the Fund.—Subsection (d)(1) of
such section is amended—

(1) by striking out “and’’ at the end of sub-
paragraph (C);“

(2) by striking out the period at the end of sub-
paragraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof “; and’’;

and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
paragraph:

“(E) construction, purchase, alteration, and
conversion of Department of Defense strategic airlift aircraft.”.

(d) Content of Budget Requests.—Subsection
(h) of such section is amended—
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(1) by striking out “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof “; and”;

and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) the amount requested for programs, projects, and activities for construction, purchase, alteration, and conversion of Department of Defense strategic airlift aircraft.”.

(e) STRATEGIC AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT DEFINED.—Subsection (k) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) The term ‘strategic airlift aircraft’ means any cargo aircraft owned, operated, controlled, or chartered by the Department of Defense that has intercontinental range.”.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for the use of the Department of Defense for the National Defense Strategic Lift Fund in the amount of $2,669,100,000.